

SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Nummer: 1561. 17 april 2005.

Deadline nästa nr: 29/4 2005 (E mail 1/5 kl. 0900 SNT)

Glöm inte årets konvent 23-24 april!

Det är med stor sorg vi ser att ännu en av våra gamla, trogna medlemmar tragiskt lämnat oss. Tyvärr klarade inte OVE ut sviterna av sin svåra sjukdom, utan fick till sist ge upp kampen. Vi tänker alla på honom i samband med begravningen den 28 april.

I övrigt har det varit lite mer positiva tongångar över hörligheterna den sista veckan. Kan det manne hänga samman med att våren gör sitt intåg? Vi hade nästan 20 gr varmt här nere under fredagen.

Vi har också fått bredband ända ute i Mardal, vilket vi aldrig trodde skulle vara möjligt. Kommer att meddela min nya mailadress så småningom när jag lagt över all info från Sverige.Net. Via ADSL levereras hela 8 mb. Men, det verkar inte som det riktigt går att fullt utnyttja denna hastighet.

Finessen är att nu kan det snackas i telefon samtidigt som Internet är på, vilket gillas i övriga familjen!

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.

Christer Brunström: Rádio Trans Mundial, Santa Maria, RS med QSL-kort, No Ar RTM, broschyr, kalender och en massa bokmärken. Detta är den nya sändaren på 50 kW som RTM invigde i Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, den 21 november förra året. Den är igång från 07.00 till 17.00 Brasiliatid. Märkligt nog kallas den fortfarande Rádio Nova Visão även i senaste WRTH; det finns inget som tyder på att RTM inte skulle äga anläggningen.

Jag har fått ett tjockt brev från Dr. Édgar Amílcar Madrid, chef på Radio Verdad 4052.5. Han bifogar nytt standar, ny dekal, prov på nytt QSL-kort samt en mängd information. Av denna framgår bl.a. att svenska DXare kommer på tredje plats vad gäller rapporter till Radio Verdad (efter Guatemala och USA). OBS! Inget QSL från Radio Verdad eftersom han skickade allt detta som tack för att jag informerat om Radio Verdad i mitt DX-inslag över HCJB. **IRRS 15725** QSL-kort samt infoblad om IPAR (International Public Access Radio).

Jan Edh: sommartiden gör det inte lätt att vara DX-are. Det dröjer alldeles "för länge" innan kortvägen kan tänkas öppna sig för en koll mot LA och nätterna blir väldigt sega. På fredagskvällen 8/4 var det runt vår svenska midnatt som en del peruaner började slinka igenom ute i Fredriksfors. Några riktigt bra styrkor blev det dock inte. Det hade däremot Marfil Estereo på morgonen när den nu var igång igen med "full" kräm i antennerna. Också mellanvägen hade en liten Peru-öppning. Tidigare hade en del thailändare överraskat med bitvis häftig styrka. Däremot fanns inte tillstymmelse till NA och redan vid 6-tiden på morgonen gav jag upp. Tyvärr har jag inte heller i år någon chans komma på konventet. Jobb både fredag och söndag gör det litet svårt med tanke på avståndet...

15/4: tyvärr inget mer nytt att vänta från mig före stoppdatum. Beklagar också att jag (som vanligt) inte har möjlighet komma till konventet i Halmstad. Jobb på söndagen och en god väns 50-årskalas blir komplicerat nog att få ihop, mycket mindre ett evenemang 70 - 75 mil bort, hur gärna jag än skulle vilja vara närvarande. Jag hoppas att ni övriga får det bra som vanligt och fattar visa beslut!

16/4: tvärt emot tidigare planer blev det en Fredriksforsresa på fredagskvällen. Med Rolf Larsson, Dan Andersson och Ronny Forslund på plats bara "måste" jag... Kvällen och förnatten var extremt sega, så när som på de vanliga 60 mb-indoneserna, men kortvägen tog sig och framåt 01 (sommartid) började det vara riktigt häftiga styrkor mot en del Bolivia/Peru. Det var rena "brassestyrkorna". Kraften gick dock på nya Radio Chaski som det rimligen måste ha varit som hördes, men ack så svagt. Efter 02 (sommartid) fadade den också ut (eller stängde?) Mellanvägen var riktigt usel även om 603 från Åland var ett utropstecken på lördagsmorgonen.

Björn Fransson 4/4: Hej alla DX-kamrater som läser detta! Jag måste tyvärr meddela att min bror och bästa vän, Ove, idag avled efter mycket tåligt och optimistiskt kämpande. Jag återkommer med närmare detaljer senare, men ber er alla att ge honom av er tid till en stunds eftertanke. Hälsningar från en bedrövad Björn.

13/4: Tyvärr kan jag inte svara personligt till alla er som skickat kondoleanser och tröstebrev. Det känns precis som en av er skriver: "Världen kommer definitivt inte att vara sig lik efter denna sorgliga händelse." Jag själv och Oves familj känner oss mycket glada och hedrade över att ni deltagar i vår stora sorg och saknad. Nu vill jag gärna tacka er på det här sättet. STORT TACK!

Oves begravning äger rum i Husie kyrka torsdagen den 28 april kl 15.00. Efter akten inbjudes till en minnesstund i S. Sallerups prästgård. O s a till Limhamns Begravningsbyrå. Se annons i Sydsvenskan och de gotländska tidningarna på fredag. 73 från Björn med familj

Lars Skoglund: Senaste erhållna kortvägs-QSL är **Fu Hsing Broadcasting Station 15250** med brev och kort.

Torre Ekblom: En kort anmälning av qsl med litet "frågande förtecken", då de inte mera så innehållande som förut, men man kan kanske räkna dessa som de är, då inget annat ser ut erhållas...alltså inga 100% qsl-text! **Voice of Puijiang, Shanghai 5075** brev med tveivelaktig text - P.O.Box 518, Shanghai 200051, 5mån. **AIR Panaji 9820 5075** v/s J.Jayaraman, Super Intendent - som också lovade skicka vidare rapporten till N. Delhi för qsl-kort (det vet man vad det blir) email 8d. Tackade ändå för rapporten osv. hm! 73 Torre i det soliga vårväddret!

Lennart Weirell: Några rader från Västerås: Senaste helgen var BIH, MJT och undertecknad i ADXC's lyssnartorp Österbo och resultatet av mina loggningar på kortvågen bifogas. QSL: **EMR ? 9290** e-mail m Word-QSL 1 v, **Antonio Radio ? 6259** e-mail med Word-QSL 1 d.

Kenneth Olofsson: Äntligen hörs det något på vår kära kortvåg igen. Ja detta var ju kul, hoppas att kondsen fortsätter och kanske blir ännu bättre, det finns en del åsk-qrm från södra Europa, tyvärr. Ska förresten till Rustagården utanför Höganäs på något som företaget kallar team-utveckling. Blir väl en del sight-seeing också. Ha det bra.

Stig Hartvig Nielsen: Den kraftige storm – der var meget tæt på at nå orkanstyrke – den 8. januar 2005 og som vist var den værste storm nogensinde her mellem Hobro og Randers i Østjylland, blæste min 500 meter beverage-antenne (mod sydvest) i stumper og stykker. Nu har jeg endelig fået den pillet ned eller rettere samlet sammen og sat en ny op, der dog ikke er så lige som den gamle. Den nye går lidt op og ned. Jeg har de sidste par nætter haft lejlighed til at lytte lidt og er ikke helt tilfreds med resultatet. Jeg må nok bide i det sure æble og få den rettet ud, så den bliver mere lige – hvilket altså betyder to bambuspinde oven på hinanden nogle steder. Min 200 meter antenne mod syd og min K9AY klarede stormen!

(Tack för många tips. Du skulle bara sett hur skogarna här runt i kring ser ut – man skull kunna tro en schaktmaskin gått fram! /red)

Bengt Dalhammar: Inför förestående konvent har det varit dags att damma av radion och se om det fanns något att höra bland allt knaster. Om inte annat så lyckades jag åstadkomma följande OID (se tips 4900,51 samt 5013,2).

Väl mött på konventet. Såvitt känt kommer LSD, RÅ och undertecknad från Stockholm. Skall bli trevligt att träffa alla gamla bekanta.

LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

3240	16.4	0320	TWR, Manzini , på shona (iflg. WRTH), ID og adresse. 4 SHN
3249.7	17.4	0325	Radio Luz y Vida på engelsk, religiöst, ID og frekvens-ann. 3 SHN
3250	9.4	0320	R. Luz y Vida med rlg px som vanlig TBV
3279.53	17.4	0320	La Voz del Napo sendte program fra Radio Maria. 3 SHN
3310	16.4	0020	Mossoj Chaski . Musik. Närmast "armchair-styrka". QSA 4. JE
3310	14.4	0100	Radio Mosoj Chaski på quechua, religiøs musik. 4 SHN
3329.5	16.4	0130	Ondas del Hualaga sände till "el mundo" enligt anrop. QSA 2-3. JE
3330	9.4	0330	R. Ondas del Hualaga - peru mx TBV
4697.2	17.3	0350	Oid svak stasjon med kristen mx uten anrop TBV
4716.7	15.4	2315	Radio Yura . Fin boliviansk musik. QSA 4! JE
4716.76	14.4	0045	Radio Yura , spansk, ID og lokal musik. 4 SHN
4746.8	16.4	0005	Radio Huanta 2000 . Program om familjeekonomi? QSA 3-4. JE
4746.84	15.4	2340	Radio Huanta 2000 på spansk og med lang reklameblok, tids.ann. 2 SHN
4746.9	4.4	2215	Radio Huanta 2000 liveprogram och bra fart. QSA 2-3 JE
4750	9.4	0250	Radio Peace väldigt svagt, fadade ibland upp så att några ord kunde urskiljas, bl a ett "Radio Peace"... QSA 0-1. JE
4750	17.4	0230	Radio Peace er det vel her med engelsk religiøs tale. 1-2 SHN
4780	8.4	2025	Djibouti var uppe sent på fredagskvällen. Program på franska. Fortsatte även efter 21. QSA 3 men svårt störd av en ton. JE
4796.48	14.4	0030	Radio Mallku med fuldt spansk ID. 2 SHN
4826.5v	15.4	0200	Radio Sucuani ID'ede på spansk og spillede lokal musik. Frekvensen skifter mellem 4826.53 og 4826.48. 3 SHN
4876.3	15.4	2250	OID Brasse - lär väl vara Boa Vista ute på vift. Distad signal. QSA 2- JE
4876.36	17.4	0340	Radiodif. Roraima spillede nonstop musik, ID 0355. 3 SHN
4890	9.4	2015	Port Morseby tent med rlg mx LWV
4900,51	9.4	0130	LA med SS, 1-2. San Miguel eller vad? BD
4900.8	14.4	0019	Radio San Miguel , spansk, fuldt ID: "Radio San Miguel – La Voz de Vicariato Apostolico de Pando". 3 SHN
4909	13.4	0130	Radio Chaski , Otavalo, Imbabura i Ecuador. Helt ny station på KV. Hördes i 2 minuter, stängde eller avbrott i sändningen, har bara testprogram ännu. Hördes också den 15/4 0040. Program på quechua, dvs helt obegripligt. KO
4909,26	15.4	2310	Tent Radio Chaski . Svag signal och en del åskstörningar. Omöjligt följa programmet, men av röstläget lät det ungefär som fotbollsreferat (osannolikt egentligen?) och något avbrott för andinsk orkestral musik. Gick till efter 00, men då fadade den ut eller möjligen stängde. JE
4917	11.4	0210	Radio Quito , La Voz de la Capital fint ID. KO
4949,96	8.4	2200	Radio Madre de Dios med fin musik. QSA 2 men ren. JE
4950	16.4	0330	Rádio Nacional de Angola på portugisisk, frisk morgensemlik. På 7216.8 tom bæreboelge (også efter 0400). 4 SHN
4955	17.4	0000	Radio Cultural Amauta , Huanta, på spansk. Lokal musik og nævnte Huanta. Lidt svag modulation. 2 SHN
4965	15.4	2335	Radio Santa Monica . Modern kristen sång. Bra på LSB. QSA 3. JE
4976	9.4	2045	R Uganda med afro-pop LWV
4995	10.4	0215	Oid med LA mx - muligens R.Andina TBV
4995.6	15.4	0210	Radio Andina med locutora, ID. 4 SHN
5005	8.4	2020	Radio Nacional, Ecuatorialguinea . QSA 4 och hilifemusik. Lät bra. JE
5013,2	9.4	0130	Troligen LA , alltför svag för att höra språk. Vilsekommen Peruan? BD
5025	10.4	0035	R Rebelde , Cuba bara pratade spanska LWV
5540	16.4	0145	Radio Exterior de España med klassisk musik og ID kl. 0200. Blandingsprodukt eller ?. 3 SHN

5580	14.4	2310	Radio San José med religiöst för hela slanten, ett par timmar hördes den OK, jag försökte verkligen få en rapport, men det blev för segt till slut. KO
5580,3	15.4	2340	Radio San José de Chiquitos. Religiöst. Våldigt "orent" ljud. QSA 3. JE
5580.3	13.4	2345	Radio San José, spansk, messende bønner i en uendelighed, ingen ID. 3 SHN
5910,02	9.4	0230	Marfil Estero tillbaka med full fart. Däremot inte så många stationsanrop som när jag hörde den bra i vintras. Förmodligen var det grannen La Voz de tu Consciencia som gick på 6010,1 tillsammans med annan LA och Sveriges Radio med programmet via Canada. QSA 4. JE
5910.03	14.4	0045	Marfil Estéreo spillede slager musik og lokale kærlighedssange, ID. Også fin kl. 0645. 4 SHN
5939,3	8.4	2220	Radio Melodia med romantiska ballader och ett anrop. QSA 3. JE
5939.32	15.4	2330	Radio Melodía på spansk, ID og ID-jingle efter lang omgang snak. 2 SHN
5995	14.4	2230	Radiodif. TV Malienne på fransk, tidsannonsering og nyheder. 2 SHN
6025	16.4	2320	La Voz de Bolivia (eller hedder den stadig Radio Illimani?), spansk ID som La Voz de Bolivia, kærlighedssange. 3 SHN
6035	9.4	0302	La Voz de Guaviare. Samsändning där man rabblade upp en lång rad stationer. QSA 2-3 JE
6035	9.4	-0400	LV del Guaviare - med Cadena Basica ID og s/off TBV
6114.94	16.4	0110	Radio Union (tent.), spansk, slogans, derefter lang snak. Spoleret 0129. Igen hørt 17.4 kl. 0100-0129, men ingen ID. 2 SHN
6139.78	17.4	0400	Radio Lider med ID og slogan. Før 0400 er Tyrkiet stærk med engelsk på 6140. 4 SHN
6140	11.4	0545	Radio Lider med musik och diverse annonseringar. 2 CB
6173.84	16.4	0010	Radio Tawantinsuyo med spansk ID kl. 0021. 3 SHN
6184.98	17.4	0100	Radio Educación, spansk, ID og web-adresse. Meget svagere de 3 foregående nætter. 3 SHN
6193	10.4	0210	R. Cusco opp med god kvalitet TBV
6193.4	14.4	0150	Radio Cusco med spansk ID, musik. 2 SHN
6214.1	13.4	2245	Radio Baluarte, Pt. Iguazu, med religiöst, portugisisk tale. Bedst i LSB. Stadig hørbar ved re-check 0145. Den 14.4 var 6214.1 helt tavs – intet hørtes, men den 15.4 hørtes Radio Baluarte igen fra 2245. 2 SHN
6266	10.4	2102	R Tatra Int via WNKR spelade ABBA LWV
6520.36	16.4	0025	Radio Paucartambo på spansk med lokal musik, tidsann. senere sport. 3 SHN
6819	15.4	0105	Tent La Voz de Las Huarinjas med härlig musik, talet lite för svagt dock, ingen rapport. KO
7200	16.4	0350	Sudan Radio på arabisk. Blokeret af Bulgarien kl. 0400. 4 SHN
7355	17.4	0200	The Voice, Australien, sendte hitlisten 'Planet 30'. Engelsk til Indien her 01-03. Ikke noget tegn på WRNO, der snart vender tilbage her. 3 SHN
7385	8.4	1640	China Tibet Bc Co med det engelske programmet "Holy Tibet". Hyggelig signal men otydligt ljud. 3 CB
9223	15.4	2245	OID med musik. Lät som brasse både på musik och fading. Sände på AM så inte PTP. Tji annonseringar och id, stängde utan ett ord 22.51. QSA 2-3 JE
9290	10.4	1800	RTI eller Radio Tatrás International via Lettland med diverse popmusik och annonseringar. 3-4 CB
9290	9.4	1755	R Tatra Int. med testslinga "From the heart of Europe to the World" LWV
9504,5	8.8	2340	Radio Tacna reklamerade för ett varuhus. Gick ovanligt bra. QSA 3. JE
9504.55	16.4	0000	Radio Tacna med spansk ID. Ikke noget tegn på Radio Record på 9504.86. 2 SHN
9550	13.4	2300	Radio Habana Cuba – engelsk til Caraibien. Bedst på USB. 3 SHN
9720	14.4	2300	Radio Victoria sendte et spansk, religiöst program fra "La Voz de la Liberación", Radio Victoria ID kl. 0001, lidt overmoduleret. 2 SHN
11760	11.4	0615	Radio Habana Cuba med musikprogram presenterat på engelska. Jag undrar om detta inte var en testsändning. 3 CB
17870	15.4	1500	Radio Rhino International Africa (via Jülich) engelsk ID, afrikansk musik. Rettet mod Uganda. S/off 1529. 4 SHN



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>

Recording of **4746.78 R.Huanta 2000**, Huanta. Huanta 2000 has been around many years with good signal but I always have some kind of interference. Better late than never so here is my first recording of: Radio Huanta 2000!

4876.38 R. Difusora de Roraima, Boa Vista here 1000 UTC with weak signal and a program called "Roraima rural". First I thought it was La Cruz del Sur, La Paz but it is the Brazilian station with transmitter problems.

Recording of **unID LA 4909.27 kHz**. I should appreciate very much your help with this strong, unID LA on 4909.27 kHz where I never have noted a LA station before. I started listening to a strong signal 0030 UTC this Monday evening, S9 +15dB, to a male preacher talking both Spanish and an Indian language. I'm not sure but this is what I heard: OM preacher talking Spanish/Quechua, UTC -5 and ID followed by close down 0048 UTC. The ID sounds like "Radio Chasqui". How do you say "Cusco" in Quechua? Listen to ID at second 27. Perú?

4909.29 Radio Chasqui, Imbabura (Ecuador) 0010 UTC. New Ecuadorian station with test transmissions, started yesterday. I have a very good recording with telephone number. Tomorrow II will, hopefully, talk to the station and of course present the recording on my ID-site."Imbabura" is a province and I will check exactly from where they are transmitting. R. Bahá'í, Otavalo on 4950 kHz has been inactive for many years, perhaps they have sold transmitter/licence to Radio Chasqui? Also Otavalo is located in the province of Imbabura.

I have now talked to the owner of Radio Chaskis Señor Chaquiguango Cotacachi Luis. We had a very nice conversation and this is what he told me: He has been working in the radio business for 12 years and is also owner of the mediumwave station Chaskis del Norte, Ibarra on 950 kHz. Note that the name of the two stations is "Chaski" and not "Chasqui" (both WRTH and the official Ecuadorian list have this name). The station has nothing to do with Radio Baháí, Otavalo(active on MW but inactive on SW). Radio Chaskis now has a period of test transmissions and is very interested in receiving reception reports to: Radio Chaski, Jiron Roldos Aguilera y Panamericana Norte, Otavalo, Imbabura, Ecuador. email: radiochaskis@hotmail.com . Telephone Chaskis Otavalo shortwave: (062) 920 922 Telephone Chaskis Ibarra mediumwave: (062) 908 124. Thank you very much Señor Chaquiguango for this information!



Saludos Cordiales desde "La Mitad del Mundo"!

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

Stationsnyheter

BANGLADESH. Radio Bangladesh, 7185 heard here at 1231 with news in English to 1241 with woman reader. Followed by a nice music selection, then into commentary by man regarding co-operation between China and Bangladesh. I haven't listened to Bangladesh in some time so this was a nice treat (Steve Lare, Holland, MI USA, April 10, swl at qth.net via DXLD)

BOLIVIA. 9187 / 9193 kHz, Radio Virgen de Remedios, Tupiza, Potosí. Entró muy bien el jueves 24 de marzo, entre las 2000 a 0000 UT, transmitiendo el recordatorio del Viernes Santo. La calidad del audio es excelente. Tristemente, no todos están contentos con la transmisión. Entre las 20 y 21 horas, algunos usuarios utilitarios de la frecuencia, de banda lateral, comenzaron a chiflar, gritar y producir muchos ruidos molestos. El sábado 26 de marzo la transmisión entra bien, a las 1200 UT, pero la frecuencia se bajó, un poco. En vez de los 9193, se encuentra en los 9187. La portadora entró y salió, varias veces. Puede ser que tengan dificultades energéticas. Correo Electrónico: radiovirginderemedios@hotmail.com (Adán Mur, Paraguay, Conexión Digital April 9 via DXLD)

WRTH 2005 had it testing on 5500 and 5945; LA-DX says last June and July on 5500 and 5945.2v (gh, DXLD)

ECUADOR: Radio Quito, which used to be on 4920 kHz, has finally decided to go for streaming audio. Check out the station's rooster logo, program schedule and good quality audio on the El Comercio newspaper web site at

<http://www.elcomercio.com/secciones.asp?seid=329>

According to news reports, a network of AM and FM stations, headed by Radio La Luna, 99.3, <http://www.radiolaluna.com/> has been urging people on various occasions during the past few days to get out on the streets to rally against the country's ruling president.

Radio La Luna, Radio Democracia, Radio Caravana, Radio Centro and some others can be monitored in streaming audio at

http://www.interactive.net.ec/contenid/cont_rad.htm

Short newswire related to Radio La Luna: El comunicador Paco Velasco, director de radio La Luna, se convirtió en el motivador para que la ciudadanía de Quito salga a las calles a protestar contra el Gobierno.

Desde la cabina de esa emisora, ubicada en la avenida América, frente al Colegio San Gabriel, Velasco invocó a los ciudadanos a participar en el 'Cacerolazo' de la noche del miércoles, en el 'Reventón' del jueves, y en el 'Tablazo' de anoche.

No es la primera vez que Velasco se enfrenta con un Gobierno, en febrero de 1997 lo hizo contra el régimen dirigido por Abdalá Bucaram. A través de radio La Luna, difundió canciones compuestas por Ataulfo Tobar en contra de ese gobierno.

<http://www.lahora.com.ec/noticiacompleta.asp?noide=332783>

(Henrik Klemetz, Sweden, April 16)

Övriga radionyheter

The history of Motala LW

The very first broadcast station in Motala was built 1927 and came into service the same year on 227 KHz. The power was fascinating 30kW; in that time one of the strongest broadcast stations in Europe. But soon in the "broadcast race" in Europe, 30kW wasn't enough and in 1935 a new 150kW-transmitter is installed, even this time a transmitter from Marconi. Cost: 1.25 Million SEK (35 Million SEK January 2005). The old 30kW stands as a back-up if something would happen with the 150kW-transmitter. The plans in the 50's to replace this old and ineffective transmitter resulted in a complete new transmitter 15km SE of Motala. In the early 50's the chief master of Engineering at the Swedish Telecommunications Administration; Folke Standén, had developed an unique antenna system: An antenna system shaped as a circle with one central antenna in the middle of the circle and five antennas standing 630m from the central antenna. It would result in a better ground wave with antenna system even though it sent out a space wave with 45° angle but it shouldn't have any affection.

The old 150kW transmitter in central Motala forced staff day and night. The efficiency of the transmitter laid only on 22% and fading occurred already on a distance of 80km. With the new station the fading zone would be put out as far as approx 200km. Due to the situation in the world in the 50's - The Cold War - the transmitter hall was shaped as a bunker with 1,4m thick concrete walls with no windows. The central antenna stood beside the "bunker". The height of the antennas was 250m for the central antenna and 200m for the "circle antennas". This new broadcast station became equipped with 2x300kW Compagine Français - Thomson Houston (CFTH) transmitters with an efficiency of 62%! These transmitters could be used single or double with a max output power of 600kW. Normally one transmitter would be used and the other in stand-by mode, ready to be taken in use if something would happen with the first transmitter. The hole inside of the bunker was lined with copper plates - just like Faraday's Cage. The big differ with this new station compared to the old one, except of the power etc. it was totally automatized and had a reserve power plant, a V8 diesel engine on 1100hp.

In 1961 the whole station was ready to be put in service and the old 150kW in central Motala would be retired for ever. H.R.H Prince Bertil inaugurated the station 8.th May 1962. Total cost: 15 million SEK (139 million SEK January 2005). The new station was in a

question. Many wondered if it was necessary to build a new huge station when one could get several FM-transmitters for the same price. The spokesmen defended their arguments with many persons still only had receivers with long- and medium wave. But everything wasn't alright. Shortly after the transmitter was put into service, an East German station started up from East Berlin and laid just 6 KHz below Motala's frequency 191 KHz. This resulted in heavy interference but after a while SDDR/Stimme Der DDR shut down. More problems were to come. In July 1970 during a thunderstorm, the lightning strikes the central antenna, shatters an isolator and cut off a stay resulting in the central antenna crashes right over the bunker - totally demolished. The roof on the bunker manages the crash with only astonishing light damage. Until a new feeder is connected to one of the circle antennas, the power is reduced to 100 kW. The central antenna was never rebuilt. When the oil crises hit the world in 1974 the power is temporary reduced to only 250kW. During the 70's and early 80's when most of the old AM-transmitters were shut down and scraped, Motala was upgraded instead but the listeners continued to leave the long- and medium wave in favour of the more comfortable FM-mode. The maintaining and costs rose. The Government had already plans in 1980 to shut down Motala but after massive protests the station could live a few years more. To achieve the new purpose from SR the antenna system was rebuilt to a certain beam towards Copenhagen and Helsinki without increasing the reception in Oslo. It achieves with only two of five antennas.

A new kind of more effective modulation, processed sound, starts to be in use in 1983. The temperature of the modulation transformer lays nearly the alarm limit and more effective like this, it can't be. As a result of the wavelength plan in Geneva in 1979, the frequency is changed to 189 KHz in 1986. This was the beginning of the end for Motala. Soldiers from the army blasted three of the antennas in the winter 1987 while it still was cold and ground frost. Now the final shut down is at hand, the Swedish Telecom decided to make a study how many persons who really listened to the station.

In 1989 the result came – approx 200 listeners and in 1990 the reserve power plant crashed – a piston went right through the top block. Swedish Telecom asked for 3 million SEK to repair the reserve power plant and maintain the stays on two of the remaining antennas. The Swedish Telecom didn't find any economy to continue broadcast on long wave with only 200 listeners. The congress and the government had no objections to draw back the money for maintain, 1.1 million SEK annual, and the date for the final shut down was decided to 30.th November 1991.

With a special program the last hour ending with the Swedish national anthem, an almost 65 year long epoch was at end. Sadly the two remaining antennas were blasted in 1994 and in 1995. Still the bunker with two intact transmitter remains. Nowadays the bunker is owned by a private person and can be visited after reserving time via the broadcasting museum in central Motala, hosting in the old broadcasting station – right where it once started in 1927! Note the station could be listened in the Baltic Countries, Swedish speaking parts of Finland, Norway, Denmark, parts of Germany and halfway to the UK.
Christian Stödberg via HCDX

Drake SPR4

I have been comparing the SPR4 with my R8. Both are very close on sensitivity, at least in the AM mode. The noise floor of the SPR4 is lower than the R8 I think. It is quieter. I am very impressed with this receiver. It is in excellent shape. Anything in the AM mode of groundwave on MW that I can hear on the R8, I can hear on the SPR4. I think the audio amp in the R8 is stronger though. But the SPR4 is one quiet receiver. Even the electric fence noise does not get into the SPR4 as much as it does on the R8. However, I did find a noise blander for the SPR4 I am ordering. Now to get the SSB filter and the AGC mods. It will be a good backup for the R8. I DO like Drake gear. It is a shame they are getting out of the communications receiver business, per my e mail from Bill Frost there at Drake. This is sad. But they will continue to repair the R8, R8A, R8B, SW1, SW2, and SW8 receivers for sometime to come.
73s, Patrick Martin, Seaside OR. KAVT Reception Manager

SPR 4 mods

You may also wish to look at Drake Mods and add ons that Rob Sherwood has (<http://www.sherweng.com/>)
(73, Wayne Heinen NØPOH, Editor NRC AM Radio Log via HCDX)

There is a fascinating collection of assorted BBC World Service publicity material and personal photographs and documents from c1950-2000 at <http://www.richardsonmedia.co.uk/Bushlog.html>

I found this article about BBC Monitoring: From "Voice for the World" booklet, published by BBC World Service, 1988.

LISTENING TO OTHERS

British national newspapers love to carry exclusive stories - and to boast about them. If BBC Monitoring were a national newspaper, the rest of Fleet Street would be in a constant state of envy.

Whether it is Mr Gorbachev appealing for calm in the Armenian disturbances, the shooting down of an Afghan airline by Mujahedin rebels, a coup in Burundi, or the release of an Ulster nurse by Sudanese guerrillas, it is the monitoring service which broke the news to the world.

The examples are random and relate only to the recent past. BBC Monitoring has quietly sustained that kind of record since its inception just before World War Two.

It has many milestones in its history, announcing the news that is flashed around the world: Hitler's death in 1945; Nasser's nationalisation of the Suez Canal and the Hungarian uprising in 1956; the end of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962; the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968; the declaration of martial law in Poland 13 years later.

Set up at the government's request to listen to the output of the world's radio stations, BBC Monitoring is based at Caversham Park in the Berkshire countryside, as it has been since 1943. Its receiving aerials and satellite dishes are sited four miles away at Crowsley Park.

In 1947, the service and its American equivalent, the Foreign Broadcasting Information Service, reached a formal agreement for the complete exchange of monitored material. Effectively, the BBC and the Americans divide the world between them, the BBC concentrating on Europe, the Middle East and Africa, with a unit in Kenya.

At its wartime peak, BBC Monitoring needed 1,000 people, Today it has half that number, which includes a substantial number of multilingual monitors who can switch from language to language as the need arises.

The service's workload is staggering. Monitors, operating shifts around the clock, listen to some 200 hours of broadcasting a day in about 35 languages from some 50 countries. Another 300 hours of monitoring is provided daily by about 25 news agencies. Altogether, with the American input, news and information from about 130 countries is handled.

It all adds up to 3/4-million words, which have to be sifted by editorial staff who produce a 24-hour newsfile and a printed summary of world broadcasts.

The daily newsfile of up to 12,000 words, is teleprinted to consumers in the BBC, other news organisations and government departments. When martial law was declared in Poland in 1981; 16 international news agencies and newspapers and radio stations in Europe, Asia and

the USA subscribed to the Polish file. Other 'best-sellers' have been broadcasts from Argentina during the Falklands War, Afghanistan since Soviet intervention and Iran, particularly during the US hostage crisis.

The summary of world broadcasts - based on the same information as the newsfile but in greater detail - runs to 100,000 words a day. It is published six days a week in four parts covering the USSR; East Europe; the Far East; and the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Thousands of copies are printed and posted daily or dispatched electronically to subscribers all over the world including Nexis, the world's biggest database in Dayton, Ohio.

To meet the constant increase in broadcasting output, a £16 million five-year modernisation plan began in 1985, underwritten by the government. It included a major building programme, extensive engineering improvements at Crowsley Park, and the computerisation of the service.

Two of four 11-metre satellite dishes agreed under the plan have been installed. These are steerable and are powerful enough to access signals from satellite television transmissions.

'The trend is towards TV as the prime source of information,' says Eric Bowman, the General Manager of BBC Monitoring. 'We see about 40 different channels, but at the moment we're only watching Soviet and Libyan TV on a regular basis. We won't have our full TV set-up until early 1989.'

That is when the main-frame computer, linked to an electronic storage and distribution system with 180 visual display units, is expected to come into service. 'It will simplify transmission and editing and speed things up,' says Eric Bowman. 'In the meantime it's people and typewriters as usual.' http://www.richardsonmedia.co.uk/Bushlog_general_2.htm (Mike Terry via HCDX)

Filters (from rec.radio.shortwave)

I am experimenting with some Murata Ceramic IF filters. I have several that I salvaged from some old CBs. They are all 455Is. I have been trying to stack them in series. Given the loss figures I have used a simple JEFT buffer between filter. While this kludge does work, it doesn't work very well. Since you design radios you have likely already invented this wheel. Is it practical to even think about placing ceramic IF filters in series to improve the skirt? I have an R2000 with an Inrad 2.1KHz filter that is great. Since I can't spring \$185 at the moment for my other R2000, I am trying to get the best performance that I can for the least cash outlay.

(r2000swler@hotmail.com r2000swler@hotmail.com)

Murata filters are not known for good shape factor(6db//60db) . When stacked in series losses mount rapidly. And they seem to have a lot more noise when compared to crystal or mechanical IF filters. Have you tried to build a crystal ladder filter? Very effective and MUCH cheaper than any other IF badpass filter ,and Inrad is not the costliest- KVG,Collins etc.may set one back many hundreds of dollars... (Arthur Pozner Arthryork@webtv.net)

Craig at Kiwa Electronics seems to have figured out how to make quality filter modules from series-cascaded Murata ceramics. He uses low noise buffer amps as part of the package in Kiwa's Standard and Premium Filter Modules (PFMs). The latter are particularly good, with ultimate rejection figures exceeding Collins mechanical filters and better shape factors than quality crystal filters... and at a very good price for the performance.

I've used a number of PFMs over the years in various receivers, and they've performed excellently for DXing and program listening. <http://www.kiwa.com/kiwa455.html> (Guy Atkins Puyallup, WA USA)

Craig's filters are very good, with good ultimate rejection, but Mechanical Filters have an ultimate rejection of 120dB. True, this figure is better than the dynamic range of most receivers, and also true, you have to have very good shielding/ground in your PC board layout scheme in order to obtain this 120dB figure. 100dB ultimate rejection is a good figure to shoot for. I have spoken to Craig a few times.....he is a very good designer.

The Rockwell-Collins Torsional Mode mechanical filters are right around 90 dollars, shipped. This is the low-cost 526-8695-XXX series that many of the manufacturers are selling as optional filters for 120 dollars and up. If you do look for one of the old coffin style mechanical filters, people are selling those items for very silly prices so I would avoid those. A disadvantage of the older style vs the Torsional Mode units is that the older style filters require terminating capacitors at the inputs and outputs. The Torsional Mode units don't require any external terminations, as long as the stray capacitance on the PC board and its switching is below 30pF. These filters also have an Input/Output Z of 2k, which means that you can replace one of the Murata ceramic ladder filters without any modification to the existing circuit. Buy them directly from Rockwell Filter Products Division, Costa Mesa, California.

Lee Cornett is the sales person that you want to speak with. As far as the buffer amplifier, what kind are you using? Source follower? Common source with or without bypass capacitor?

If you use a JFET as a common source, you can use it in self-biased mode. Use a 2k gate resistor to ground. The drain resistor should be 6.8k and the source resistor should be 2.4k. This will give a Thevenin resistance of around 1.7k.....close enough for matching the I/O characteristics of the filter. Remember, the input capacitance of the JFET will be around 8pF, but this will have minimal effect on the filter response. Arthur is correct about that shape factor; crystal and mechanical filters will have a much better characteristic.

(Pete KE9OA)

I have been using a JFET source follower with 2K gate resistor, and 2K source resistor with a Vdd of ~12V.

I will rebuild using your parts values. I am not looking for crystal or mechanical filter performance, just as much better than stock as I can get for the time being. I plan on buying an Inrad 2.1KHZ crystal filter because I know how good they work. Other than the external capacitors, are the new torsional mechanical filters better than the older "bathtub" units?

(Terry r2000swler@hotmail.com r2000swler@hotmail.com)