SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

**Nummer: 1564. 29 maj 2005. Deadline nästa nr: 10/6 2005 (E mail 12/6 kl. 0900 SNT)**

**Sitter just nu och tittar ut över en fantastisk gul rapsåker. Det är just nu 26 gr varmt och solen skiner. Igår var det rekordvärme med 28 gr i stort sett hela dagen. Förmodligen har det varit lika fint över resten av Sverige då endast några få bidrag letat sig hit.**

**I övrigt är det full röra i huset då vi håller på att bygga om vårt badrum. Eftersom kakel och klinker skall dit så måste allt rivas upp. Förhoppningsvis är det klart efter den kommande veckan.**

**I förra numret råkade det bli så att frekvenstabellen av misstag fick en tunn ram. Jag utnyttjar alltid tabellverktyget när jag gör frekvensuppställningen och klickar alltid bort linjerna. Några stycken hörde av sig och meningarna om det var positivt eller negativt var väl blandade .... Hoppas nu det blir rätt i fortsättningen!**

**Keep on ....**

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# *SWB-info*

**SWB online på HCDX:** http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb
**Dateline Bogotá:** http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/Dateline.htm
**SWB hot stuff:** http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/ (på denna sajt ligger alltid senaste SWB).
**SWB member information:** http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/member.htm
**Jubileumstidskriften:** http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/ (html- + pdf-version).

# *QSL, kommentarer, mm.*

**Jan Edh**: Tack för SWB. Minst sagt välmatad och bra. Ovant med "tabellen" för loggen, men det blir säkert mer lättläst. Dessvärre upptäckte jag att jag i stället medverkar till att göra det hela riktigt oredigt: Rent slarv från min sida med att några loggningar skulle ha varit från mars - ska vara 4 resp 5 maj förstås. Och frekvensen för Cusco var också en "katastrof". 6193,45 var det - aningen högre än vanligt, inte 6139. Förlåt mig mina synder!
**25/5**: Det var betydligt sämre konditioner än jag hade väntat mig vid tisdagskvällens (24/5) besök i Fredriksfors.
Kortvågen var direkt dålig. Ingenting av bandets mer intressanta delar hördes överhuvudtaget.
Mellanvågen hade egentligen inget alls att erbjuda förrän framåt halv fyra-tiden (strax före soluppgång). Litet märkligt egentligen eftersom bandet som helhet var ganska rent från störningar och européerna var inte påträngande starka. De få signaler som fanns verkade komma från Argentina eller möjligen Uruguay, men var för svaga för att få ut något av. Bäst vid sidan av 1470 där Rafaela var den som gick bäst var 1510 med ett par stationer. 1500, 1520, 1540,1590 och 1630 hade också verksamhet som föreföll komma söderifrån. Några alltför svaga brassar runt 00.30.

**Giampaolo Galassi:** Hi again from the sunny Italy, 32° while I'm writing! Icom R75 e K9AY

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**Latest Pacific Radio Heritage News**
Latest Pacific Radio Heritage News from www.radioheritage.net includes the following scheduled for release in the coming week:
(1) Search now on for Pacific's oldest 'Top 10' music charts
(2) Car stickers keep on sticking on
(3) Even more MORE FM replaces heritage radio stations
(4) Hits and Memberships as website grows
(5) New Pacific guide series launching. Watch this space. It's BIG!
(6) Volunteers and memorabilia donations making a difference
(7) 1st radio heritage meeting gets 100% turnout and 20+ stations
(8) Save 3ZB Site campaign update and full facts
(9) More Pacific radio documentaries air on RNZI
(10)and lots of new photos, logos and images now on-line

Plus, the following new full length stories with fresh images and material are now on-line at www.radioheritage.net:
(1) Radio Norfolk Island
(2) From Hawkes Bay to Replay Radio (44 Years with RNZ)
(3) WXLG Kwajalein
(4) Canton Island - WXLF to Hermit Crab Network
(5) Canton Island - In the Phoenix Islands Group, WXLE Radio 1385
(6) Canton Island - Inside DJ stories from WXLE

Coming in the next few days are even more stories:
(7) Radio Tokelau FM
(8) Wireless is like ping-pong (Amateur Radio in Christchurch, 1932)
(9) KMTH Midway - Territory of Hawaii
(10)KMTH Midway - 180 Miles from Tomorrow

Watch for our next update with news of more full length stories scheduled for on-line release at www.radioheritage.net in mid-April.
Special Request: Enjoying the current series of radio heritage documentaries on Radio New Zealand International? Tell us what other Pacific radio stations you want us to feature. Visit www.radioheritage.net and email us with your suggestions or write to Radio Heritage Foundation, PO Box 14339, Wellington, New Zealand.
Warm regards, David Ricquish, Radio Heritage Foundation, www.radioheritage.net, 'Sharing the stories of Pacific radio' (via HCDX)

# *LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3375.12 | 15.5 | 2330 | **Radio San Antonio** spillede dejlig andinsk musik, ID 0003. Livligt DJ-program. Brasilien ikke hørt. 2 SHN |
| 4650.33 | 15.5 | 2250 | **Radio Santa Ana** på spansk, lang snak, senere lidt musik og ID. 2 SHN |
| 4746.84 | 29.5 | 0030 | **Radio Huanta 2000** på spansk, andinsk musik, tids-annonceringer, slogans. Kl. 0100 sang med Rod Stewart og 0103 UTC s/off. Nævnte Huanta flere gange. 2 SHN |
| 4835 | 27.5 | 2140 | **VL8A**, Alice Springs, C&W music, 3-4 GAL |
| 4900,2 | 25.4 | 0010 | **Radio San Miguel** var den station som gick i särklass bäst vid sidan av några brassar. QSA 2-3. JE |
| 4955.0 | 16.5 | 0020 | **Radio Cultural Amauta**, blandet professionelt program, ingen andinsk musik. Nok religiøst. 2 SHN |
| 5000U | 24.5 | 2245 | **OID** lät som en brasse med något slags magasinsprogram, men det låter ju inte rimligt på den frekvensen och USB. Rimligen någon vilsekommen utility (ingen tidssignal eller sådan). QSA 3. JE |
| 6020.32 | 28.5 | 2305 | **Radio Victoria** med spansk religiøst program - // 9720 kraftigere men dækket af anden station. 2 SHN |
| 6045 | 25.5 | 0030 | **R. Zimbabwe**, afr.light mx 4 GAL |
| 6045.0 | 28.5 | 2058 | **Radio Zimbabwe** på fri frekvens fra 2058, nyheder på lokalt sprog, Senere musikprogram. Kl. 22 hymne og IDs og lang opremsning af FM frekvenser samt kortbølge. 2-3 SHN |
| 6047.16 | 25.5 | 0033 | **R. Santa Rosa**, Lima, local music 2-3 GAL |
| 6139.8 | 25.5 | 0042 | **R. Lider**, by R.Melodia tx, nx and ID 3 GAL |
| 6173.86 | 25.5 | 0010 | **Radio Tawantinsuyo**, Cusco, nx about local terrorism 3 GAL |
| 6520.34 | 25.5 | 0018 | **R. Paucartambo**, tentative S talk 2 GAL |
| 6520L | 25.5 | 2305 | **OID** troligen pirat. Italienskt. Snuttar med populärmusik och flamsigt prat däremellan. QSA 3 JE |

# *Bandscan from BM, Quito, Ecuador*

**Björn Malm, c/o Susana Garcés de Malm,** **tel.: (+ 593 2) 2598 470**
**Avenida la Prensa 4408 y Vaca, Quito, Ecuador.** **email: bjornmalm2003@yahoo.com**
***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 **4409.80 Radio Eco,** Reyes, Beni (Bolivia). This is the first time I have identified Radio co, Reyes-Beni on 4409.80 kHz - and I have tried doing it for 8 years!. The station is often audiable but always weak signal. Enjoy my recording with "Mensajes" and a fine ID.

Some days ago I heard **R. Cultural Amauta, Huanta 4955.00 kHz** with relay of (// 6070) Voz Cristiana, Chile - something I have not noted before. I think it was at 0030 UTC.

**FARC´s radio station La Voz de la Resistencia** is active. Very distorted signal on three channels: around 5880, 6000 and 6120 kHz impossible to listen in SSB. Best signal on around 6120. Close down 2313 UTC saying they will be back Friday 2230 UTC.

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Notice they are 120 kHz apart; perhaps 6000 plus spurs? (gh, DXLD)

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[non]. Following Björn Malm`s tip yesterday, I looked for FARC Voz de la Resistencia Friday May 27 around 2300 on 6120, 6000 and 5880 kHz. This is still long before sunset and lots of summer QRN here, no strong signals in yet on 49m, even from NAm sites. Nothing audible on 6120 or 5880. On 6000 RHC was audible with Fidel, // 11760 but audio between them separated by milliseconds of reverb. LA clands appearing on 6000 certainly seem suspicious, in this case, as with Radio Insurgente, but there has never been any confirmation that Habana is actually involved in either. If I were picking a frequency for my own station, however, it would not be 6000 as long as Habana is on it! But I must admit that there was a subaudible het on 6000 and traces of some other audio under RHC, I have no idea what. Seems unlikely a jungle transmitter would have that kind of accuracy (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Saludos Cordiales desde "La Mitad del Mundo"!
(When using my information give credit to: Bjorn Malm, Quito, Ecuador, SWB América Latina)

# *Stationsnyheter*

**BHUTAN**. The BBS at Thimpu advises that it proposes to close down its SW transmitter by the end of 2005. At present, this operates on 6035 for 12 hours daily, in Dzongha, Sharchop, Lhotsam and English. The progressive extension of FM services nationally means that SW operations will no longer be appropriate (Padula, World Broadcast Magazine May 2 via Cumbre DX-digest via SWB via DXLD)

Professional Bob would probably object to this being quoted, but it was also on DXing with Cumbre and DX Partyline broadcasts, which I quote with impunity. This contradicts the AIB Channel article we quoted that SW would be ``phased out`` at the end of 2006. Cf recent item here that the FM network was progressing, so the earlier close of SW would not be surprising (gh)

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA. 3290, R. Central**, Boroko, 1100-1201*, May 02. This transmitter is active again. Last time I heard it was in December 2003! Relay of NBC Port Moresby on 4890, 1120 own regional programme in Vernaculars. Closing announcement in English: "National Radio Kundu Service . . . Radio Central in Papua New Guinea. We will be back tomorrow morning. . . Good Night, God bless." Then Vernacular and at exactly 1200 one bell sound and a short piece of instrumental National Anthem. On May 05, 1000-1201*, they carried their own program in Vernaculars. Weak signal with fading at times and static noise (Roland Schulze, Philippines, DSWCI DX Window May 18 via DXLD)

**4960, CRN, Vanimo**, 1348-1410 fading fast, Apr 28, non-stop devotional/ praise instruments and vocals. Pronounced flutter fading, with occasional RTTY that takes out signal for 10-30 seconds, 34533 (Bruce Churchill, Fallbrook CA, Dxplorer via DSWCI DX Window May 18 via DXLD)

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA 7120, 0825-1030, Wantok Radio Light**, Port Moresby May 25 First noted fading up above the noise prior to 0830, with contemporary Christian music alternating with talks or devotionals. The signal was still extremely low until past 0930, when it strengthened enough to make out an ID by a male announcer exactly at 0959:38: 'This is Wantok Radio Light, broadcasting to Papua New Guinea on... meterband(?)...'. It took a number of replays of my recording to be certain of the ID, but it is definitely there. At 1000 I heard introductory music and mention of 'Welcome to Focus on the Family...with author and... Dr. James Dobson' at the start of this popular Christian program. It also fits the broadcast schedule at http://www.wantokradio.net which shows Focus on the Family at 7-7:30pm local Port Moresby time. Very pleased with this definite log of this new PNG outlet! I also received an e-mail from Dave Olson, engineer at the station, who said that the 'Bird of Paradise' call I heard at 1101 on 5/23 is actually a warbling siren at the beginning of their Monday evening program 'Community Policing'. (Atkins-WA via HCDX)

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7120 khz BIG signal right now 0728 utc 26May, just came on with ID 0729 "we want to thank you for listening to Wantok Radio Light" and then back to HCJB programming past 0730. s9+ 10 both on the log periodic and the 3 el 40m yagi. Just copyable on the K9AY loop, a little better on the western beverage. (Loggings from Don Moman, Lamont, Alberta CANADA via HCDX)

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Wantok Radio Light's power is 1 kW into a NVIS antenna that is "supposed" to restrain most of the energy for local coverage, and reduce the skywave propagation. I have a PDF signal coverage map that was sent to me by the engineer at Wantok Radio, and it shows the signal dropping to "< 20 dBu" just past the Solomon Islands.

I'm surprised you are hearing the station at S5-S8, as I'm not that much further away from the transmitter than you are, and I've been hearing signal barely above threshold with my Beverage antenna aimed right at Port Moresby (265 degrees). Perhaps sea gain (the coastal effect) does have an effect on the higher bands. (Guy Atkins, WA via HCDX)

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Just back from the Dayton HamVention and one of the first messages I saw when I re-enabled my email subscriptions were the messages from Guy and Walt on this new PNG target. Thought I would prop up the eyelids and stay up rather than set the alarm and get up. Had the sound card program Spectran running and the radio set to 7121 and looking for a trace of carrier as I waited for them to fade in - wasn't sure of when they actually turned up the SW tx every night. Saw a faint trace of a carrier there around 0600 or so but very weak. Band very quiet with the antenna pointed west, no static crashes this evening. Quite a shock when they turned up the SW at 0728 as they were a true S9 plus a bit. That's on a ICOM 756PROIII - no preamp engaged so S9 is close to the traditional 50 uv level. No need to hunker down over the headphones on this one. The arrival angle must have favored the horizontal polarized beams - the 4-30 log and the 3 el 40m yagi are both fairly high (120 feet). The K9AY and the beverages didn't perform very well on this particular path.

Listened from 0728 to a bit past 0900, treated to lots of ids, some in pidgin, some with frequency 7120 mentioned. Some of the local ads for program sponsors helped to give it that local sound. The signal wasn't getting any better - when I shut things down around 0900 it was down to an S7 and hearing a few static crashes. But still a healthy signal and well above the almost nil background noise. I am in a rural setting here - the only noise issue being power line at times but it was very quiet this morning. I'm about 1000 km inland so no hope of any sea gain up here. (73 Don VE6JY via HCDX)

**RUSSIA**. KABARDINO-BALKAR RADIO OBSERVED ON SHORTWAVE. On 8 May 2005 BBC Monitoring observed **Kabardino-Balkar Radio on 7325 kHz** shortwave at 1730-1800 gmt, broadcasting its Kabardian-language external service to the Middle East. The programme is aired only on Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday, on this frequency and 1089 kHz mediumwave, from transmitters near Krasnodar. Winter timings are one hour later according to Greenwich Mean Time, and for the past few winters the shortwave frequency has switched to 6005 kHz. Kabardino- Balkaria is a constituent republic of the Russian Federation, situated in the North Caucasus region in the south of the country. Source: BBC Monitoring research in English 8 May 05 (via DXLD)

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I checked 1089 kHz yesterday past 1730 and it did NOT carry Kabardino-Balkar Radio (which signed on on 7325 kHz) but Russsian International Radio. (73, Mauno Ritola Finland via HCDX)

**SWEDEN**: Right now and the following three weeks ahead Teracom Sweden tests DRM transmission on 5910 kHz , between 0800UTC and 1200UTC. Reception reports are welcome to drm@teracom.se They are coming in well here in middle of Sweden right now with a SNR:17 - 21dB signal on my Digital world traveller receiver and a 5m wire antenna! (best wishes, Bernt-Ivan Holmberg, Möklinta, Sweden via HCDX)

**VANUATU**. **Radio Vanuatu** is noted here in Melbourne during our local mornings and evenings on its former channel of 3945. 7260 is no longer heard at any time, as at May 19 (Bob Padula, dxing.info via DXLD)

# *Övriga radionyheter*

**WIBS, Windward Island Broadcasting Service** http://www.news-dominica.com/heritage/heritage.cfm?Id=314
Brought to you from the forthcoming book by renowned historian http://www.lennoxhonychurch.com/home.cfm Dr. Lennox Honychurch.

From 1955 to the end of October 1971 Dominica's local radio service was operated by WIBS, a regional broadcasting network with headquarters in Grenada, inaugurated in 1955. Transmission took place locally on medium wave while the Eastern Caribbean was covered by short wave from a 5 KW transmitter. Dominica's transmitter was located at the Stock Farm. The first local studio was in a room in the old hospital on Bath Road and, when that building was destroyed by fire in 1965, it moved to a room behind the Public Library. The establishment of the station and the running costs for the first few years were provided by British Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (CDW). The Windward Islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia shared the air time throughout the day with Dominica having a news time slot at 1.15 pm (a time that has been maintained up to today) and in the evening. It enabled much closer communication and news information exchange between the islands than today. The first WIBS announcer for Dominica was Mrs. Daphne Agar followed by Mrs. Mary Narodny and then Messrs. Francis Andre, Barnet Defoe and Jefferson 'Jeff' Charles. In the late 1960s Premier Eric Gairy of Grenada decided that he wanted his own national government radio station and WIBS fell apart with each island going its own way. Radio Dominica (now DBS) opened its new premises and went on the air, 1 November 1971 as WIBS came to an end. (Andy Sennitt via HCDX)

**DSWCI 50th ANNIVERSARY AGM, May 4-7, 2006**

**The DSWCI reaches 50. In 2006 we can celebrate the 50 years Jubilee of our Club**. At the Annual General Meeting in 2004, it was decided to have this celebration in connection with our Annual General Meeting. Later on it has been decided by our Board that this will be held during four days on the 4th to 7th of May 2006 at the beach resort of Vejers near the westernmost point of Denmark.

We have reserved the Scout camp Vardeborg which offers many, but primitive accomodation facilities. But it also offers excellent noise- free DX-conditions with nearly no limits for drawing antennas in the sand dunes along the North Sea. A limited number of better accomodation is available at the two small hotels in that village. Furthermore there is a nearby camping site and possibilities of renting bungalows.

We are right now preparing a large programme of activities which include:

* A DX-Camp at Vardeborg from Thursday afternoon throughout till Sunday morning.
* A cultural tour on the Friday to the town of Varde including an Danish painting exhibition.
* Various historical exhibitions and publications about the DSWCI are planned.
* The Annual General Meeting Saturday morning.
* Some of the founders and old-timers will be invited.
* Various DX-related lectures Saturday afternoon
* Special DX-broadcasts.
* A Jubilee Dinner Saturday evening.

More details, including participation fee, later on. Also non-member DX-ers and broadcasters are welcome.

Please make your own reservations of accommodation at: http://www.klithjem.dk http://www.vejers.dk http://www.vejersstrandcamping.dk http://www.vejers.com See you there ! Best 73, The DSWCI Board (Anker Petersen via Dario Monferini, DXLD)

## AVOID THE ALPHA DELTA SLOPER

**I have a tale to tell this week.** About two or three weeks ago my antenna suddenly quit working. This put me out of the DX hobby for a while, since my radios do not work very well without an antenna. All of this happened just before the Fest. Then while I was at the Fest I could not do any antenna work. When I got home from the Fest, I had to wait for a combination of good weather in Cleveland and a time when I had a few hours to do some antenna work. That time came this weekend.

I discovered that my local Radio Shack no longer sells coax with PL 259 connectors on it, and they do not even stock BNC or F to PL259 connectors to hook onto the coax that they do have in stock. So, I had to find a store that sells coax for antennas. Radio Shack is not such a place.

Making a long story short, after considerable frustration I took down my old nonworking antennas and I have replaced them with a new Alpha Delta sloper, which barely fits in my back yard. I have no good words to say for the Alpha Delta company. They have changed the design of their antennas so that they now have a lot thicker gauge of wire than they used to have. It is all insulated. I presume that this change in the materials in their antennas has been made to increase the life and durability of the antennas. But, it also made the antennas much more complicated for a clumsy lummox to erect. I know that many of us are clumsy lummoxes, so caveat emptor with Alpha Delta antennas.

The Alpha Delta Sloper antenna comes with a set of instructions saying that it is "easy to assemble." This is not true. It is very difficult to assemble, as are all Alpha Delta antenna products. First of all, all of the required parts are not provided in the package that the antenna comes in.

The first 20 or 30 feet of this antenna is a stub that consists of two wires, separated from each other by four plastic shunts (supplied). However, they tell you to go to the hardware store to buy some plastic to plastic glue, so as to hold the stub of the antenna in place once you erect it. The glue is not supplied. Further, there is no coax seal supplied either, although they recommend it for the spot where you screw your coax into the antenna.

These nonsupplied parts are a very bad feature of Alpha Delta antennas. It is like buying a receiver, and then finding out that you have to go buy your knobs and power cord separately. This is not good marketing. Alpha Delta should be ashamed of themselves.

Then, once you have acquired the nonsupplied parts, it is still difficult to handle the antenna while you are assembling and erecting it, since the gauge of the wire in the antenna is very thick. This makes the wire hard to handle. It gets tangled up among itself, and it is difficult to move the thick gauge wire through the little holes in the plastic shunts of the stub since the kinks in the wire make it hard to shove the wire through the little holes. I do not recommend the purchase of this antenna for erection purposes, unless you have some mechanical skills that I do not have.

I am not 100% sure what caused my old antennas to suddenly quit working. The main offender was an Alpha Delta DX Ultra that I had been using for quite a few years now. It may have suffered some wind damage during the winter, but it is also possible that the static discharge element in the antenna may have given out. We will never know, since Mayor Jane Campbell (D-Cleveland) will be hauling away my old Alpha Delta DX Ultra with all the other trash on Tuesday this week.

Now, after a great deal of frustration and difficulty, my new Alpha Delta Sloper antenna is installed and is working. I know that I have a previously established reputation for being clumsy with antennas, including the time that I took Ed Mauger's antenna down by mistake during the French Creek DXpedition one time. But, having established this reputation in the past, I now recommend that all clumsy and scatterbrained people avoid buying Alpha Delta antennas. The gauge of the wire is too thick to work with, and the antennas do not come supplied with all of the parts that you need to erect the antenna. Make sure that you are aware of these negative features before you

purchase any Alpha Delta antennas that currently are on the market.

I ask that you read this review very carefully. I am sure that there will be plenty of wise guys who just skim through the review and then will remember only the part of the review where George Zeller admits in print that he is clumsy and has difficulty with erections. That is not literally what the review says, if you read it carefully (George Zeller, Cleveland, OH http://www.nacs.net/~georgez DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**The Grimeton Radio Station: a Unique Piece of IT History**

By Hans Bengtsson, Epoch Times, May 17, 2005

GRIMETON, Sweden - The methods we use to communicate with each other are under constant development, and technology offers ever more sophisticated means of human contact.

By looking back, we can get an idea about where this progress will lead us in the future. In Grimeton, just outside Varberg on the Swedish west coast stands a piece of IT-history of world interest.

Six steel towers, 127 meters high, are visible from a great distance in the level landscape. Despite their impressive size, the towers are not what´s important. They are simply supporting the eight antenna wires, almost invisible from the ground. These wires kept up the connection with the USA, when the ultra-longwave transmitter was in use during the 1920´s and 1930´s. It is now on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The poles are strategically located, with nothing but the open sea in front of them, all the way to New York. The site was carefully selected when the Swedish government and parliament decided to modernize communications in the early 1920´s.

Experience from World War I, in which sabotage of international cable communications had made clear the increasing need for wireless communication, less vulnerable to third party interference. However, wireless communication wasn't completely new when the transmitter in Grimeton was built. The Italian engineer Marconi had developed radio telegraphy in the late 19th century (see adjacent article).

In Karlsborg in the south of Sweden, a transmitter based on earlier "spark" technology was available for Morse code communication with other countries. It wasn't powerful enough for transatlantic communication, however, and its technology had become outdated.

The transmitter installed at Grimeton was state of the art in 1924. A 200 kilowatt AC generator would generate the signal, which, provided with the right kind of auxiliary equipment, was capable of transmitting both speech and music. This was not its purpose however. It was used strictly for telegraphic communication.

The transmitter was built in the USA by General Electric. It was designed by Swedish immigrant Ernst Alexandersson, born in 1878. The new innovation was its AC generator which, unlike earlier DC models, generated a carrier wave which was constantly on the air. Apart from Morse code signals, speech as well as music could be modulated with this carrier wave. A first prototype was completed in 1906, and on Christmas Eve that year, the first transmission was made. People out at sea and others in possession of telegraphic receivers, were then surprised by speech and singing. The first audio radio transmission in Swedish was a Christmas gift for them.

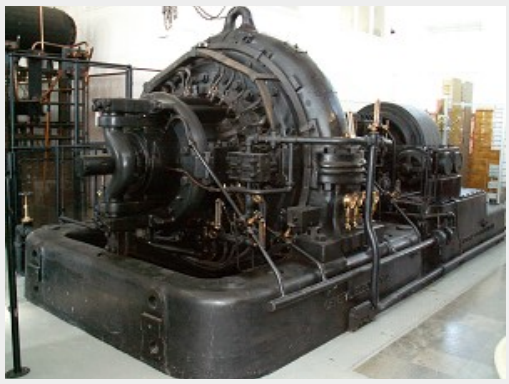
The location of the radio station was carefully chosen to get the best communication across the ocean. The level terrain in the villages Grimeton and Hunnestad outside of Varberg on the Swedish west coast was finally selected as the best to put the six towers.

The radio transmitter at Grimeton was part of a global radio link system for telegraphy which, by the early 20´s, included 18 stations. It uses ultra-long-wave, with a wavelength of just over 18 kilometers for the first years, later to be reduced to just over 17 kilometers. The two Alexandersson generators at Grimeton were online by 1924. Today, one remains. It is the only surviving, still functional, Alexandersson generator in the world.

The Swedish government granted 4 million Swedish crowns towards the building of the station, and construction began in 1923. The first transmission from Grimeton was carried out during the night of the last of November in 1924. July the following year, the station was officially opened by the Swedish king Gustaf V, by sending a telegram to the president of the United States Calvin Coolidge, in which he praised the transmitter and the "democratic rule, under which, millions of Swedes have found a home."

Harald Lövhede and Bo Johansson are members of the Alexander society, named after the designer. The society is responsible for taking care of the World Heritage in Grimeton. They provide guided tours of the station, which was online more or less around the clock during the 20´s and 30´s.

Bringing the machine online was an involved procedure, taking some 10 to 15 minutes. Bo Johansson shows some of the many tasks performed at startup, and plays back a recording of the procedure, taking you back in time. You can hear the power getting switched on, cooling pumps starting up and the big, heavy generator wheel slowly accelerating, all amidst a deafening noise. The machine is brought online regularly even nowadays, for maintenance, to grease the ball bearings. It´s been done several times this year already, says Harald Lövhede.



Originally there were two alternators in Grimeton. Now one of them is left and it is the only still functioning Alexandersson alternator in the world.

At the operator table, a few meters away from the noisy generator, the station manager would sit and tap out the signals, using the Morse key. Bo Johansson says that there´s not much difference between the Morse signals this station used to transmit and todays computerized communication. Both use “ones and zeros” or “information- non-information.” Grimeton was capable of sending a hundred five-letter words a minute, but in actual use never sent more than fifty.

Nowadays, modern technology has taken over at Grimeton. In 1939, shortwave transmitters took over most of the telegram traffic. In the 60´s, the Alexandersson generator was replaced by another ultra-longwave transmitter, still in use today for submarine communications. Only the really long frequencies can reach deep into the ground and water.
This is the reason why it´s been possible to preserve the transmitter for coming generations. The Swedish navy has had a deal with the Grimeton station for many years, the proceeds from which has made the preservation of the transmitter possible. (Mike Terry via HCDX)

**GUYANA. RADIO BROADCASTING IN GUYANA**
**Radio broadcasts were started in Guyana** (then British Guiana) in the 1920s by a number of enthusiasts. In 1926, just 4 years after the British Broadcasting Company (later the British Broadcasting Corporation) started regular broadcasting in Britain, there was a small wired service that relayed broadcasts, especially from the BBC's Daventry transmitter, over the Georgetown telephone system. From 1927, however, experimental short wave broadcasts (on 47 meters and later on 43.86 meters) were introduced for two hours a week. This lasted until 1931 when economic considerations brought the effort to an end.

In 1935, broadcasts were resumed in order to receive commentaries on the current MCC cricket matches. They were so successful that two radio stations VP3BG and VP3MR were established and operated on a commercial basis until they merged in May 1938 to form the British Guiana United Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (operating station ZFY).

Station ZFY operated from the main post office in Georgetown until the post office was destroyed in the fire Great Fire of Georgetown in February 1945. The radio station was then moved to North Road and New Garden Street, near to the Bourda cricket ground. The building that housed the studio was a reconditioned dwelling house west of the present Our Lady of Fatima Roman Catholic church. The radio station was shut down early those days - at 9.00 p.m.- with John Phillip Sousa's Washington Post March.

Interestingly, ZFY had a significant Trinidad audience. For many Trinidadians, it was the main or only source of religious broadcasts and of Indian musical entertainment. Even after September 1947, when Radio Trinidad inaugurated, ZFY retained a sizeable Trinidadian listenership. A medium-wave transmitter was added to the existing short-wave transmitter in 1949.

In July 1950, the controlling interest of ZFY was purchased by Overseas Rediffusion Ltd., and for the first time foreign capital was involved in local radio. Some improvements were made, and in 1951 the station became Radio Demerara.

There was a great leap forward in 1955, however, when Radio Demerara moved from North Road into professionally built studios on High Street, Georgetown. The ancient equipment was discarded and Radio Demerara used the best available at that time. A new transmitting and receiving station built at Sparendaam came into operation in 1957.

Under the terms of its license, Radio Demerara was required to broadcast BBC material for 21 hours a week, and Colonial Government programs for 10 ½ hours a week.

In December 1958, a second radio station B.G.B.S. (the British Guiana Broadcasting Service) was opened at Broadcasting House on High Street. This station offered a choice of programs for listeners. A spirit of friendly rivalry was encouraged between staffs of the stations, but not in the sense of providing similar competing programs at the same time. B.G.B.S. placed emphasis on special events and sports coverage allowing the uninterrupted broadcast on Radio Demerara of its regular programs.

0n October 1, 1968, the Guyana Government took over the B.G.B.S. facilities, operating the station as G.B.S. (the Guyana Broadcasting Service). The station soon began calling itself Action Radio, to indicate that it was doing great new things in radio.

**Guyana Broadcasting Corporation**
The Guyana Broadcasting Corporation was officially inaugurated on May 1, 1979, following the acquisition by the Guyana Government of the assets of Radio Demerara. With effect from January 1 of that year, the holding company of the Rediffusion organization, Broadcasting Relay (Overseas) Limited, operating through the Guyana Broadcasting Co. Ltd., sold Radio Demerara to the Government, which carried on the operation of the station without a break in service.

On July 1, 1980, the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation emerged with its new image of "One Station, two Channels." Channel 1, the "general channel" operated on the frequencies formerly used by Radio Demerara - 760 KHz in the medium-wave band. Channel 2, the "regional channel" used the facilities formerly allocated to station G.B.S. -560 KHz on the medium-wave band.

Later, Channel 1 became Radio Roraima (RR) and Channel 2 was renamed Voice of Guyana (VOG). 98.1 Hot FM went on the air in October, 1998. On 1st March 2004, the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) and the Guyana Television Broadcasting Company Limited (GTV) merged to form a new company, National Communication Network Incorporated (NCN Inc.). (all from http://www.silvertorch.com/g_radio_bcast.htm via Conexión Digital May 14 via DXLD)

## Re the most fantastic collection of DX-links

Hi Herman, Bjorn and all DX friends: *Wednesday, March 9, 2005, 6:57:05 PM, you wrote: I just have to tell you about the most fantastic collection of DX-links I have seen on the internet. It’s called "THE AC6V WEB SITE". ... 6,000 links on 132 pages! Visit this adress: http://www.ac6v.com/ No links to EMWG, PAL, Medium Wave Circle, BDXC, ... Seems nice for people living in the Americas, but not for European (or Asian, ...) people.*
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Well, some people are impressed by 6000 links. That's fine. What about more than 41.000 radio related links, categorized, with explanations in English and German, updated frequently (which means about 300 changes each month)?
I have checked every single URL myself. Further availability checks are done by a software. You just have to create YOUR linklist dynamically by a search. This works without having to know a specific term, as the "Category Search" allows to use two categories for a search, like 'Receivers' and 'Reviews' for example. Or 'Logs' and 'Tropical Bands'. Or 'Amateur Radio' and 'QSL-Information'. Well, you got the idea. There is a button to search for Audio recordings, Webstreams, Webradios, Live TV. You will find "Starter's Info" with nearly 500 FAQs for all hobby related questions. You can even offer or search for used hobby equipment. The whole service is free, I never asked a DX friend for "contributions". BUT: I simply do not want having to recommend my own work frequently in mailinglists. That should be done by satisfied users. My time is used better in adding new sites and keeping the database up-to-date. And if I should continue to notice that public recommendations are restricted to Google and Co (although I never understood the benefit of some 100.000 search results) it makes no sense to keep on my work. A service which isn't used is useless! It's up to you...
(vy 73,Willi, DJ6JZ, http://www.radio-portal.org via HCDX)