

SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Nummer: 1565. 12 juni 2005. Deadline nästa nr: 24/6 2005 (E mail 26/6 kl. 0900 SNT)

Glad sommar!
Inledningen på sommaren kom av sig. I morse vaknade vi till muller från ett åskväder på Hallandsåsen. Någon enstaka blixtnedslag var dock i närheten. Det ser ut att dröja innan den riktiga sommarvärmn kommer.

Endast ett fåtal ser ut att vara aktiva och skickar över lite bidrag. Tyvärr får vi nog dras med att kortvågen kommer att vara, som JE uttrycker det "usel", ett tag till.

Häromdagen var det full fräs på FM och en massa italienare gick igenom på många frekvenser. Det kan väl vara spännande som omväxling att logga lite ovanliga saker på det bandet.

Sangean ATS909 verkar ju vara en intressant portabel mottagare. Under övrigt finns några länkar som leder till intressant information om denna lilla fina mottagare.

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.

Arnstein Bue: Jeg har fått noen ytterst få kortbølge-QSL også, innimellom alle mellombølge-QSL: **Radio Madang 3260** epost etter 13 dager, **ZYG790 Rádio Caiari 4785,06** epost 1 dag etter f/up.

I tillegg sender jeg logg over de siste kortbølgestasjonene jeg hørte - dessverre er det en stund siden ... De ble hørt på Smøla i september/oktober 2004 - ta dem med hvis du vil.

Jan Edh: Efter en otroligt usel natt i Fredriksfors (1-2 juni), där vi sedan kan läsa att Alvestad säger att det rätt excellenta konditioner mot framför allt Argentina och södra Brasilien och stationerna stått som spön i backen, får vi väl fundera på om det är meningsfullt att lyssna den här tiden hos oss. Tiden används nog bättre för social samvaro där ute i så fall, eller naturligtvis för att förbereda för nästa säsong, men där jag ju tyvärr är litet för handikappad för att göra något verkligt meningsfullt.

Vi (Rolf Larsson och jag) höll på och kikade litet i går kväll. Alvestad har ett helt annat läge och har nog soluppgång nästan en timme senare än vi och grey line mot södra Brasilien och Argentina. Det är väl det som är den stora skillnaden, plus närheten till västerhavet. Vi hörde Cristal 1470 (mycket bra), Cristal (Brasilien) 1350 (mycket bra), brassarna på 740, 930, 1130, 1430 samt litet spår som inte gick att id-a men förmodligen Argentina/Uruguay, på 1510, 1520, 1540, 1590, 1620, 1630 och möjligen 1710. Före soluppgången fanns i princip ingenting. Kortvågen var också trist, "måttliga" signaler mot de vanligaste Huanta 2000, San Miguel etc. Ingenting "spännande". Därmed heller ingen mening att spalta upp det som hördes i en mer noggrann logg.

8/6: Ett kul QSL: **Radio Caiari**, Porto Velho, **4785** Brev + kort. V/s Alisangela Lima. Kul svar efter nästan 5 år! Meddelade ju för någon månad sedan via bl a DXLD att man höll på att göra i ordning QSL-kort och att svar snart skulle komma på inläggande lager av lyssnarrapporter. Hade alltså spart allt man fått på hög och nu var det dags. Årets QSL-station utan tvekan!

Hoppet lever och på tisdagskvällen 7 juni var det dags för en tur till Fredriksfors igen. Men åter till ingen "nytta". Det är tydligen helt enkelt inte lönt under den här tiden på året här i Hälsingland där solen nu går upp vid 3-tiden och det aldrig blir mörkt om det inte är regnväder på gång... Resultatet av natten blev därmed inte bra. Visst hördes det några stationer på kortvåg, men inget av det riktigt "spännande". Radio Eco, Reyes på 4409,8 gick dock ovanligt bra exempelvis. Att Peru - Uruguay skulle spela VM-kval i fotboll klockan 03 saknade betydelse, och inte hade Bolivias presidents Meza avgång någon inverkan på radioaktiviteten heller. Min förhoppning om att dessa händelser skulle kunna bjuda på något kul kom grundligt på skam. Cristal på 1470 var den enda som jag hörde referat från, men då hade jag å andra sidan nästan redan givit upp. 1510 var väl den frekvens som det var "närmast" att nå t trevligt sydligt skulle gå igenom läsbart, men det blev aldrig något där heller. Brassarna gick inte alls på MV och inte särskilt bra på 60 mb.

Christer Brunström: Jag har i stort sett varit inaktiv på banden de senaste månaderna. Mycket arbete, resa till Tyskland och så har min fars flytt till ny lägenhet tagit mycket tid. Men nu börjar allt bli mycket lugnare. Man får hoppas på goda konditioner...

Jag har fått en intressant försändelse från **Voice of Mongolia**. Den innehöll en CD-skiva med mongolisk musik. I vintras sände jag stationen ett flertal rapporter och det var tydligen detta som uppskattades.

Björn Fransson: Litet "hopskrapat" igen! På söndag sticker jag och frugan och båtuffar någonstans mellan Rhodos och Kos. Glad midsommar tillönskas alla SWB-are av Björn på Gotland.

QSL: Knappats värda att nämna, men ändå! **Radio Free Asia** via okänd sändare-9365. Snyggt kort med tupp på - "2005 - The Year of The Rooster". 4 m. **Radio Blackbird, Holland-6300.2**. Långt e-mail + ett antal bilder på sändare (25 W), antenner och annan utrustning.

Bjarke Vestesen: Fem fantastiske ferieuger i Florida er slut, og vi kom tirsdag aften hjem til Danmark med så meget bagage, at vi stort set ikke kunne slæbe det.

DX-mæssigt var det en succes, og det var både spændende og meget udfordrende at lytte fra en ganske anden lokalitet end sædvanligt, hvor man ikke kan tage noget som helst for givet. Der blev lyttet både mellembølge og kortbølge, og især efter LA-stationer. På tropebåndene fadede de ind omkring solnedgang ved 20-tiden EST, dvs. omkring 00 UTC. Men mange af stationerne har som bekendt s/off allerede omkring 01 og 02 UTC, så der var kun få timer at lytte i om aftenen. Især bragede Honduras og Guatemala igennem på kortbølge, og på mellembølge var det selvfølgelig især amerikanske stationer,

som var dominerande - men både Mexico, Bahamas, Jamaica og Turks & Caicos hörtes jävnligt.

Vi havde fire uger på Sanibel Island, en lille ø ved Floridas vestkyst syd for St. Petersburg og Tampa. Den medbragte AOR AR7030+ klarede det fremragende med 30 meter longwire fra stuen og ud til en palme bagerst i haven. Inden da var vi i Miami nogle dage, og vi sluttede på Key West, hvor jeg faktisk dårligt nok havde tændt for radioen. På bilradioen hørtes mange cubanske mellembølgestationer - fra Key West til Cuba er der kun 90 miles. Alt i alt fem uger, som forsvandt lynhurtigt.

Hjemme i Danmark er det til gengæld tilbage på arbejdet, fortsat med jetlag i kroppen, og der er igen kun begrænset tid til DXing. Men radioen har da været tændt og der er hørt følgende. (*Låter riktigt spännande med en sådan resa – förstå att det tar emot att gå till jobbet! /red*)

Kurt Norlin: Det är ett tag sedan jag hörde av mig senast. Tyvärr har några av våra DX-vänner gott bort under tiden. Rolf Fredriksson var en god vän till mig. Vi hade regelbunden telefonkontakt och jag besökte honom flera gånger i hans hem och några gånger i form av DX-expeditioner. En SM-1:a på 1490 vittnar bl.a. om detta. Jag tänkte besöka honom på hemvägen från min PAX48 expedition, men innan jag åkte uppifrån Parka fick jag veta att han hade just åkt in på sjukhus.

-Det får bli till sommaren då, tänkte jag. Tyvärr hann det aldrig bli sommar för honom.

Över till trevligare saker. Jag har äntligen fått ett KV-QSL. Det är **Rádio Caiari, Porto Velho 4785** som mycket överraskande svarade med QSL-kort och två-sidigt brev efter mer än fyra års väntan.

Ha en trevlig sommar. Vi kanske syns i Skåne i sommar, vem vet. (*Du är välkommen, bara hör av dig. /red*)

LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

3255	7.6	2255	Radio Educadora 6 de Agosto med en väldigt grötig signal som det inte var lönt "jobba" på. En av dem som jag annars tänkt mig kunna kosta på en ny rapport vid tillfälle... QSA 2. JE
3375,1	8.6	0055	Radio San Antonio , Callali med en massa personliga meddelanden. Brydde sig inte alls om det det var VM-kval strax efteråt. QSA 3. JE
3375,12	2.10	2347	R San Antonio , Callali, helt alene på frekvensen med sin nydelig Andes-musikk. Svarte jo bra lenge denne stasjonen, men sluttet før jeg fikk sendt min første rapport. Siden har det vært flere forsøk herfra – med heller dårlig uttelling ... ABU
3375,14	18.9	-0106	Rádio Municipal de São Gabriel da Cachoeira (AM) med hel-ID før c/d. Peru-stasjonen på frekvensen hadde allerede stengt ABU
4409,8	7.6	2300	Radio Eco , Reyes. Traditionell musik. "Radio Eco" med mycket eko i. Klart bättre än vanligt. QSA 3. JE
4746.85	7.6	2255	Radio Huanta 2000 med spansk, ID-spot, LA-musik, mange ann. 23222 BV
4780	8.6	1800	RTD Djibouti med annonsering och lokal musik. 3 CB
4796.43	8.6	2342	Radio Mallku med ID på spansk og frekvensannonsering. 2 SHN
4845,25	3.10	0118	R Cultura , Manaus, med hel-ID. Meldte om 29 grader i Manaus ABU
4865,04	3.10	-0207	Rádio Missões da Amazônia , Óbidos (PA), stengte etter religiøst program – virket å sende et program fra LBV. Kjapp ID etter bønn – dessverre ble ID kraftig forstyrret av knatring, selv om kvaliteten ellers var bra ABU
4900.52	10.6	0130	Radio San Miguel , spansk, lang snak, pludselig s/off 0155. 3 SHN
4939.66	7.6	2315	Radio Amazonas , Puerto Ayacucho, med spansk og deklig LA-musik. 22222 BV
4949.98	7.6	2230	Radio Nacional de Angola , mange ann., IDs, afrikansk musik. 34333 BV
4955.0	11.6	0050	Radio Cultural Amauta med blandet musikprogram og kun lidt snak. 2 SHN
4965	3.10	0140	R Santa Monica med sterkt signal og ID når jeg kom på frekvensen ABU
5580,3	7.6	2330	Radio San José de Chiquitas med religiøst rabblende. QSA 2. JE
5939.32	8.6	2330	Radio Melodia , spansk, sang-jingle og IDs 2 SHN
6035	10.9	2235	LV del Guaviare veldig bra så tidlig med nydelig musikk. Spilte den colombianske nasjonalsangen 22.56, men fortsatte videre etterpå. Annonserte bare HJWA 1170 - altså ikke KB-frekvensen ABU
6110	1.6	0525	Radio Voz Cristiana trodde jeg først var någon brasse, innan Anker P hjalp mig med ID. Religiøst, forstås! S 2-3. BEFF
6155	11.9	-0203	R Fides , La Paz ABU
6214.15	9.6	0040	Radio Baluarte som sædvanligt på portugisk. 3 SHN
6219.85	5.6	0500	Mystery Radio spelar musik nonstop och ID-ar bara "Mystery Radio" då och då. Någon påstår att det är några italienare, som har ett horn i sidan till Laser Hot Hits, som legat här i årtal. Stark! S 3-4. BEFF
6585.4	12.9	-0159	R. Nueva Esperanza , El Alto ABU
7100	20.5	1630	Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea gick bra. KN
7325	8.6	1730	OID men gissningsvis utlandssändningen från Kabardino-Balkar i Ryssland. Börjar med nationalhymn men hittills har jag inte lyckats uppfatta något tydligt ID. Noterad söndagar och onsdagar och skall tydligen också sända på torsdagar. 3 CB
9290	11.6	0600	Radio Six International via Lettland med direksända Saturday Sounds. Jag sände en e-mail till stationen och den lästes upp i programmet några minuter senare. Kul! 4 CB
9625	29.5	1200	CBC Northern Service med engelske nyheter, ID 2 SHN
11940	1.6	1300	TWBM, Trans World Broadcasting via Taiwan med Mandarin och religiösa program. Vissa dagar ganska skaplig hörbarhet (S 2-3), medan andra ligger det något som jag tolkar till Radio Free Afghanistan eller liknande. BEFF
12005	8.6	0615	VT Merlin Communications med testsändning fram till 0630. Annonserade websidan: www.vtplc.com/merlin . Man kan fråga sig vad som kommer här vid denna tid. 4-5 CB
12015	14.5	1642	Minivan Radio i kamp med annan på frekvensen. KN
12120	20.5	1700	Voice of ENUF med program riktade mot Etiopien. KN
12130	14.5	1730	Radio Horyaal dundrade in. Sändningar på Somali. KN
13680	9.6	2045	Radio Nacional de Venezuela "Antena Internacional" (via Cuba) presenterade música llanera med Francisco Montoya. 3 CB
15660	14.5	1500	Voice of Delina på tigrigna. Gick bra. KN

15675 12.6 0600 **Voice of Liberty** – Eritrea med sändning på tigrigna. KN
 15748 10.6 1400 **Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation** with the All Asia Service in English. According to frequent announcements, the evening service in English (1225-1535 UTC) will be terminated on June 11. This is sad news indeed as the All Asia Service in English is a long time favourite of mine. 3 CB
 15748 11.6 1500 **Sri Lanka Bc Corp** med sista kvällssändningen av All Asia Service. 3 CB



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>

4751.72 unID LA Spanish speaking OM DJ with news program followed by sports and close down 0102 UTC. Weak signal.

5954.967 Radio Cultural, Guatemala active this morning at 1050 UTC. Same DJ as always and religious music.

Recording of **6009.996 Radio Mil**, México City (México). Has anyone noted that Radio Mil on 6010 kHz is coming in with good signal and without interference? I have never heard Radio Mil that strong before. The singer on the clip is one of México's super-mega stars: Luis Miguel. If you are member of some mailing lists you probably have heard of Dave Valko, Pennsylvania in the USA and his "Micro-DXpeditions". See 2 photos and listen to Dave's three recordings.

Recordings of: **Radio Eco 4409.77** (Dave Valko, Dunlo PA), **Radio Yura 4716.75** (Dave Valko, Dunlo PA), **Radio Mallku 4796.47** (Dave Valko, Dunlo PA).

Recording of **4804.99 Radio Difusoras do Amazonas**, Manaus (Brazil). Good signals from Brazil on the 60- and 49 meter bands the last days but this Manaus station is always there. Ads for "Café Manau" and ID. Good sound-quality-station.



Saludos Cordiales desde "La Mitad del Mundo"!

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

Stationsnyheter

BRAZIL: R.Guaruja Paulista får ikke sende på 3385 kHz. Dette fra Célio Romais. (via Tore B Vik)

ETIOPIA: Eritrean dissident programme observed on Ethiopian state radio, Sunday May 29th, 2005 00:16.

ADDIS ABABA, May 28, 2005 -- BBC Monitoring observed a programme produced by an Eritrean opposition movement on two shortwave frequencies used by the external service of Radio Ethiopia, at 1501-1600 gmt on 25 May 2005. At 1501 gmt on 7165.1 and 9560.3 kHz, following on immediately from a Radio Ethiopia external service broadcast in Arabic, there was an identification announcement in Arabic as "Voice of the Democratic Alliance" (Sawt al-Tahalufa al-Dimuqrati), followed at 1530 gmt by a programme in the Kunama language. Radio Ethiopia's external service resumed at 1600 gmt with a broadcast in English. The Voice of the Democratic Alliance programme is believed to have been on the air since 21 April 2005, in accordance with the following schedule: Sunday 1500-1530 gmt in Arabic, 1530-1600 gmt in Tigrinya Monday 1500-1530 gmt in Arabic, 1530-1600 gmt in Kunama Tuesday 1500-1530 gmt in Tigrinya, 1530-1600 gmt in Afar Wednesday 1500-1530 gmt in Arabic, 1530-1600 gmt in Kunama Thursday 1500-1530 gmt in Tigrinya, 1530-1600 gmt in Afar Friday 1500-1530 gmt in Arabic, 1530-1600 gmt in Kunama Saturday 1500-1530 gmt in Tigrinya, 1530-1600 gmt in Afar

Voice of the Democratic Alliance is produced by the Eritrean Democratic Alliance coalition, an umbrella grouping of 16 opposition parties. Radio Ethiopia is that country's state broadcaster, and has a website at <http://www.angelfire.com/biz/radioethiopia> http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=9831 (Alokesh Gupta, New Delhi via HCDX)

NIGERIA [non]. U.K.: New station via VT Communications - **Salama Radio International**: 1930-2030 Wed/Sun on 11885 WOF 300 kW / 180 deg to Nigeria in Hausa/English (Observer, Bulgaria, May 27 via DXLD)

 This is a reactivation; remember it from a few years ago (gh, DXLD)

PAPUA: Wednesday June 08, 2005. Another milestone will be scored in the PNG media sector when the PNG Bible Church launches its Wantok Light Radio station on Short Wave on Saturday.

The radio station has already been broadcasting on the FM band in Port Moresby for the last year or so.

The SW transmission will be launched at Kaupena mission station in Southern Highlands province - the "birth place" of this church in PNG, set up by American missionaries about 40 years ago.

The SW launch now takes the Port Moresby-based radio station to the rest of the country and overseas.

Its pre-launch transmission on SW in the last few days has been received loud and clear around the country, judging from those of us listening from Madang.

Over two years ago, no one thought a community-funded radio station would be launched on the Short Wave.

This approach to radio broadcasting, popularly called "community broadcasting" where the community backs a station was until then an alien concept. Community radio broadcasting is popular in many parts of the world.

Several groups, particularly churches, have to date set up radio stations through this concept.

Broadly, community radio stations are owned, funded and managed by members of a community. People in the concerned community raise funds for the upkeep of a radio station. They may use limited advertising in their broadcasts, often as "sponsors" for a very short time as specified under their license. A community broadcast station are set up to serve groups of people deemed as not being served by the mainstream broadcasting stations or media. They serve a niche in a community and often have agendas to pursue and promote. They are subjective and uphold the values of the sponsoring group and the community they seek to serve. Universally, community broadcast stations are non-profit entities established to serve a community interests where the mainstream media overlooks or cannot reach. They are often stations with limited broadcast capacity but this varies from country to country. They can be stations with limited broadcast hours to 24-hour outfits. Community radio stations are independent from the government. The community financing is perhaps one of its main attributes that distinguishes itself from the other radio broadcast sectors. Though they are predominantly self-funding, in some cases in the world, programming is funded through government grants and also some of the stations that are starting up get start-up funds from their governments. This funding option can be looked at in this country since those in government and elsewhere in society recognise the superiority of radio over other forms of media in PNG. There can be trade-off arrangement for this where government messages can be broadcast in exchange for the start-up funds. Imagine in this country so rich in culture and language, where each community would set up its own community radio station on common grounds such as a language community radio station would act as a catalyst for improvement in lifestyles of people and maintenance of language, traditional songs and folklore on the airwaves. The community radio station would act as a living archive of a community. This would be in a situation where a well-meaning government went out of its way to support their establishment along common terms such as language. With government support, community radio stations could be the answer too much of the information dissemination and communication needs of the government, churches and other interested groups. <http://www.thenational.com.pg/0608/column3.htm> (Mike Terry via HCDX)

SWEDEN: Hello! I just got the message that there will be a new station broadcasting from Sweden this weekend. **FISKEBODA RADIO** will transmit on 1602 KHz Friday (10) and Saturday (11) night from about 19.00 - 00.00 UTC and with 500 watt. Fiskeboda Radio is an "event station" during the Swedish DX Parliament (Norrköpings Distanslyssnare, NDL arranging) and taking place in Fiskeboda (at the lake Hjälmarén, between Norrköping and Örebro) and with some 30 DX-ers from Sweden and Finland participating. Reception reports can be sent to: Fiskeboda Radio c/o Claes Olsson Trestegsgatan 113 603 63 Norrköping. Don't forget to include postage if you want a QSL. Questions, regards and emailreports can be sent by email to fiskebodaradio@ndl-dx.se The mails will be observed during the transmissions. Best regards, Jan Edh, Hudiksvall, Sweden, DX-ing in Fredriksfors. (Via HCDX)

ZIMBABWE. SWRA, I was sorry to read the following e-mail: Dear Ron, Nice to hear from you and thanks for listening. Sadly Tuesday 31st May will be our last broadcast on shortwave. Due to the jamming we have to broadcast on multiple frequencies and this hugely increases our costs. We also no longer have the financial support as before. As from 1st June we will be on MW in the early morning and the internet only - but our entire future remains very shaky. MW is only received over about half of Zimbabwe but we think our main audience will now be the 2m plus Zim exiles in South Africa, where our signal is clearly received. Tomorrow will be a sad day for us all. Keep well, Gerry Jackson, Station Manager (Ron Howard, Monterey, via DXLD)

12145, SW Radio Africa, via Tbilisskaya, Russia, 1630-1750, May 31, in what obviously was their last SW broadcast as they announced several times: "This is the last Shortwave broadcast from SW Radio Africa." They would continue on 1197 MW and the internet. They also said at 1728: "We wish our listeners to stay strong, in whatever prison they are in right now!". Mostly News reel in mixed English, Shona and Ndebele, and often in the latter two native languages with many English words included. Slight jamming at times from jamming stations purchased from China. Some audio fall outs throughout the broadcast. 44434 heard // 15145: 33222. It seems to me that President Robert Mugabe has won this air battle! (Anker Petersen via HCDX)

VIETNAM - Dien Bien B.S. Recently monitoring in Japan, Dien Bien B.S. (ex-Lai Chau) has been received on 6442VkHz instead of old 6379VkHz. This station mostly operates 1200-1400, but rather instability. (Kenji.Takasaki, Mie pref. Japan via HCDX)

Övriga radionyheter

Sangean ATS909

Denna lilla portabla mottagare är väldigt populär och verkar ganska lätt att förbättra både på AM och FM. Läs mer på dessa länkar: <http://www.dxradioco.uk/sangean/ats909.html> och <http://www.dxradioppm.de/Sangean.htm> samt http://de.geocities.com/vdxdp/modification_jmartens.html

Amateur radio Special Event News - 'International Museums Weekend'

The fifth 'International Museums Weekend' takes place over the weekend of 18 and 19 June and many special event stations will be active from museums in this country and overseas. Here is a list of some of the stations that we had been informed about at the time of compiling this GB2RS news:

Members of the Sheffield ARC are taking part in International Museums Weekend <http://www.ukradioamateur.org/imw/> from Sheffield Millennium Galleries, using the callsign GB2SMG. Full details from Nick, G4FAL, on 0114 255 2893.

Members of the Hornsea Amateur Radio Club are also participating in the Museums Weekend and details are available from Duncan, G3TLI.

The Appledore and District Amateur Radio Club is operating GB2MMA from the Maritime Museum in Appledore.
The Worksop Amateur Radio Society is running GB2LHM from Laxton Heritage Museum and the contact in Clive, M0HHF.
The Mid Lanark Amateur Radio Society is operating GB0SHP from Sumerlee Heritage Park and the contact is Dennis, mm0dnx(no spam)@yahoo.co.uk
The Cockenzie and Port Seton Amateur Radio Club is running GB2MOF from the Museum of Flight, East Fortune. Further details from Bob, GM4UYZ, on 01875 811723.
GB2RAF is on the air from the RAF Air Defence Radar Museum at RAF Neatishead in Norfolk, but only between 1000 and 1500 local time on Saturday 18 June.
The South Dorset Radio Society is participating in International Museums Weekend from the Nothe Fort Museum and Carol, 2E1RBH, on 01305 820400, or e-mail carolonfraggles@tiscali.co.uk has the details.
Finally for the Museums Weekend, members of the Milton Keynes Amateur Radio Society are running GB2BP at Bletchley Park and out-station GB2MRL at Milton Keynes Museum. Full details from Malcolm, on 01525 874075.
<http://www.rsgb.org.uk/news/gb2rs.htm> (Mike Terry via HCDX)

MSF Standard Frequency and Time Station to Remain Until at Least 2017

The MSF standard-frequency and time signal <http://www.npl.co.uk/time/msf.html> is one of the most widely used sources of time in the UK. It is transmitted on behalf of the National Physical Laboratory <http://www.npl.co.uk/> by BT plc from its Rugby Radio Station on a frequency of 60kHz. The current contract to broadcast the signal finishes at the end of March 2007, and recently the Department of Trade and Industry has commissioned studies to consider the longer-term future of the signal. As a result of this work, DTI has given the go-ahead for NPL to procure the MSF broadcast for a further 10 years. It is anticipated that there will be no interruption to the MSF service, whatever the outcome of the contract negotiations. It is possible that MSF operation will need to be transferred to another site within the UK, but if that proves to be the case, a key aim will be to ensure that the reception of the signal is the same or better than it is at present over the whole of the UK. (Mike Terry via HCDX)

CUSTOM AZIMUTHAL EQUIDISTANT MAPS

Been using an online site for a number of years to build Azimuthal-Equidistant Maps (Great Circle), that can be customized to any location. These types of maps show true beam headings from the lat/long of your QTH. You'll want to book-mark this:

http://www.wm7d.net/az_proj/az_html/azproj.shtml#top%20of%20page

In the first paragraph at the top of the page, there are 2 hyperlinks in sentence labeled: "Fast Option." The "Short Form" makes a quick map but the "Long Form" can include a wide variety of information and formatting options.

The maps can be generated to several scales. A compass rose will be centered on your lat/long. The headings will display true bearings.

The Long Form is very powerful. Depending on the options selected, it will generate your Great Circle map with special features.

For instance you can make a map with all the TV channel 2 transmitter locations/ call signs displayed. You can even choose to include 6M E-skip distances to generate range circles on your map.

Want to print your map? No problem. I usually choose .gif output. Right click the generated map and "copy" it to your clipboard. Open the Windows Paint program and simply do a paste. The graphic will appear. It can be printed from within Paint (suggest color printer).

Enjoy --- (Chuck Rippel, S. Chesapeake, VA, wa4hhg@r390a.com, WTFDA via DXLD)

Thanks for the web site! I printed out some nice, simple maps which will be handy for targeting specific stations. I noticed the channel 2 plotting didn't work correctly; it put KUSD-2 in Iowa, KGAN-2 in northwest Illinois, and moved KJRH-2 to near Fayetteville, Arkansas. (Matt Sittel, NE, via DXLD)

I guess it depends on what is in the database and how old it is (Chuck Rippel, via DXLD)

If anyone can figure how to get that website to generate maps for specific FM frequencies, let me know. It will return a map with the entire 88-108 spectrum (call letters) on the map. It's just a sea of light green, as you can imagine thousands of call letters on top of each other on a North American map. I've tried different 'selective' things for generating a map for 88.1, 92.1, and a few others and the maps come up empty, although it appears there is a 'search' field available to search by frequency. ??? (Jim Thomas, wdx0fbu, Milliken, Colorado, via DXLD)

Recording of Wantok Radio

Don Moman has graciously given me a fabulous recording. It is available by popping over to:

http://espresso.ts.uvic.ca/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=76&Itemid=28 (Colin Newell, Victoria, B.C. Canada, via HCDX)

Greatly-expanded DX audio library

Craig Healy has generously provided me with some space on his "chowdanet" server so that I can share many more of my DX audio recordings with the world. Also I have made some use of space on a Comcast account. At some point I may be moving some (or all) of my AOL stuff over to Comcast, chowdanet and qsl.net. AOL has become undependable at times. Brandon Jordan has also offered server space. Soon I'll be rolling out more links to audio and other material from my archives including scanned articles, radio nostalgia items, and DX-related photos.

Anyway, here's a brief list of what can be accessed via links from "http://home.comcast.net/~markwalion/dx_audio.htm", my newest DX audio page. Have fun! (Mark Connelly, WA1ION via HCDX)

Within 15 years AM/FM radio will become a curiosity March 15, 2005, Mike Rogers

Over the next ten to twenty years there will be a revolution in broadcasting so drastic that I believe TV sets will virtually disappear in American homes within the next 25 years. The in-home AM/FM radio is already going the way of the 1950's short-wave, and within 15 years will become a curiosity.

After being slapped with several serious fines amounting to over \$2.5 million dollars over the last ten years for profanity from the Nanny state under the guise of the FCC, Howard Stern is boasting that he will take his act to the future of radio broadcasting: Satellite radio and move to Sirius Satellite Radio beginning in January of 2006. Sirius is going to pay Howard Stern \$500 million dollars over the span of five years. Great deal for Howard Stern? Most definitely. Good deal for Sirius Satellite Radio? Well, desperate people will do desperate things. But most of you folks already know this story. It's what Howard doesn't know (and that includes most

people) that's going to hurt. The future of broadcasting is definitely not in satellites.

For the FM radio stations, things look even worse. Many new cars are coming out in Japan that do not even have FM radio tuners in them. And why should they? The cars are all equipped with GPS and are soon to be Internet compatible. Most can already plug into radio via cell-phone. And the cell-phone providers are not lining themselves up with FM radio providers. They are setting up themselves with Broad-band and Internet stations. The AM stations' saving grace will be the traffic reports - but even that is "iffy" as GPS can do the same thing.

Recent surveys have shown that more and more people are gathering their news from the Internet. Younger people have no problem with this at all. The older generation who has the out-dated (and wasteful) habit of feeling like they need to read a newspaper or watch TV news will not change course. You cannot teach an old dog new tricks. But, this older generation, unfortunately, will be gone soon enough. And when they are, and the subscription numbers of newspapers hit rock bottom; the TV news viewer-ship continues to erode (and it has been eroding for the last 20 years across the board); and the conglomerates are no longer capable of justifying to sponsors spending millions on ads that no one sees, the entire mass media set-up we have been used to for the last 50 years will come crashing down.

We now have Internet radio. I work in the music business. It is common knowledge among everyone in my field, that young people who want to hear new music, listen to Internet radio. No one listens to FM anymore. FM radio is beyond repair to the younger crowd as it has a very unfashionable and worthless image. The Internet radio stations are exciting and they are booming. It's just a matter of time, before Internet radio destroys FM radio for music lovers, be they Classical, Jazz, or even Country music, Rock, or Hip Hop fans. And it won't matter if we are talking about in the home or in the car.

In Japan, just about all the cellular phone companies are launching their own Internet accessible radio networks. Who needs to buy a \$500 to \$1200 dollar AM/FM CD player for the car when you can just plug your cell phone into your in-car CD/DVD player and be able to access literally thousands crystal clear Internet stations as well as down-loadable music from the Internet?

And, from what I understand, Internet TV is just around the corner. In fact, several business associates of mine are contemplating starting the worlds first 24-hour-a-day Internet TV News Network. How do they make money from it? Now that's the \$64 million dollar question. But I can see making more money from that in twenty years than I can from how the traditional TV stations do it. The traditional stations are dinosaurs and most of them don't even know it yet.

Very soon, people won't need an AM/FM radio receiver. They won't need a TV screen. Newspapers are already on their last legs.

Everyone already has a computer - No, everyone needs a computer. The computer will be able to do them all in one place. And back to satellite radio? Are you kidding, Howard Stern? You don't think that people are going to go out and actually spend a few hundred dollars to buy a satellite dish and tuner, plus pay monthly subscription fees, when they can most likely get your show pirated over the Internet for free do you?

The Internet is the key. Internet news is destroying the newspapers, and helping Big Media TV news destroy itself. Internet radio is here. Internet TV is just around the corner. HDD DVD is coming this year. And the beautiful part? No sponsors, no fees, no commercials. Some smart person is going to come up with, in short order, a revolutionary way to advertise too, and then it will be game over for Big Media.

So, Howard Stern, congrats on the \$500 million from Sirius Satellite Radio.... Try to get the money up-front. And if you can, run like hell and don't look back. (Full article at <http://www.lewrockwell.com/rogers/rogers134.html>) (Mike Terry via HCDX)

The Warsaw radio mast was the tallest structure ever built

The Warsaw radio mast was the tallest structure ever built. However it only existed from 1974 to 1991. Designed by Jan Polak, it was 646.38 meters (2,120 feet) tall and weighed 420 tons. Construction was finished on May 18, 1973 and broadcasts were officially launched on July 30, 1974. The mast was located in Konstanyńów, Poland at 19°48'23" Eastern longitude and at 52°22'14" Northern latitude, and was used by Warsaw Radio-Television (Centrum Radiowo-Telewizyjne) for long wave radio broadcast on the frequency 227 and later 225 kHz. The mast was insulated against ground for a voltage of 120 kV and stood therefore on a 2 metre high insulator. It served as an aerial of half wavelength for the used frequency 225kHz. The signals from its 2 megawatt transmitters could be received across all of Europe, North Africa and even in North America.

The Warsaw radio mast was a frame steelwork construction of steel tube. It had a cross section in form of a triangle. All three sides of this triangle had a length of 4.8 metres. The diameter of the steel tubes forming the edges of the construction had a diameter of 24.5 centimetres, the thickness of the walls of these tubes varied depending from the height between 8 and 34 millimetres. The mast construction consisted of 86 elements. Each element had a length of 7.5 metres. The mast was guyed in 5 levels with guys of 50 millimetres diameter, which were divided into multiple sections by special insulators. The weight of guys and insulators used for anchoring the mast was 80 tons. For better access to the flight safety lamps and other components of the mast, there was an elevator installed in the interior of the mast. The elevator had a maximum speed of 0.35m/s and required 30 minutes for a trip from the bottom to the top of the construction.

On August 8, 1991, the mast collapsed during renovation work. Three people were killed and 12 injured when it fell. In 1995 the Polish government proposed rebuilding the tower, but this was successfully opposed by local residents.

After the collapse of the radio mast at Konstanyńów, the Polish broadcasting company used the old transmitter of Raszyn with its 335 metre high mast near Warszawa, which is used since 1978 during daytime for the transmission of a second programme of the Polish broadcasting service in the longwave range on the frequency 198 kHz, for transmissions on 225 kHz at nighttime with a power of 500 Kilowatt. During daytime the transmitter on 225 kHz was inactive, because the facility was not able to work on 198 kHz and 225 kHz at the same time. Because rebuilding the mast at Konstanyńów was not possible after protests of local residents, a new transmitter site had to be searched for the new Polish longwave transmission facility. This was found in form of an old military area near Solec Kujawski. On this site a new longwave transmitter facility with a transmitter of 1000 Kilowatt HF-power for the frequency 225 kHz was built from 1998 to 1999, the Longwave-transmitter Solec Kujawski. The new transmitter uses as aerial two grounded masts 330 metres apart from each other with heights of 330 and 289 metres and went in service on September 4th, 1999.

With its collapse, the KVLY-TV mast outside of Fargo, North Dakota, USA, became again the world's tallest structure, standing at 628.8 meters (2,063 feet) tall. <http://www.answers.com/topic/warsaw-radio-mast> (Mike Terry via HCDX)