

SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

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Deadline e-mail next issue: March 4, 2007. 0900 SNT

Bara några få bidrag har letat sig hit till detta nummer. Vi får väl försöka ställa samman en bulle trots detta.

I veckan har det dykt upp lite frågor och info om några gamla mottagare.

Trots att inte alla tycker det är så kul att läsa sådan info så tycker jag det finns ett berättigande i att visa mångfalden av mottagare och hur väl utrustade många var. Tyvärr var priserna sådana att de flesta fick nöja sig med vanliga bordsmottagare på den tiden.

Jämför med idag då minst en decimal i frekvensangivelse nästan är ett krav.

Det kan väl vara kul att följa hur utvecklingen ändå gått framåt.

Förväntar mig fler bidrag till nästa nummer

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).

MEDLEMSAVGIFT 2007 (membership fee 2007):

Medlemsavgiften för 2007 är SEK 75:- för internetbulle och SEK 250:- för pappersbulle. För utländsk medlem, som betalar direkt via postgirot, tillkommer SEK 30:- för att täcka den avgift postgirot tar ut. Betalning till Bengt Dalhammar, postgirokonto 51 84 47 - 8. Medlemsavgifterna skall vara betalda senast 31/1 2007.

Membership fee 2007 is SEK 75:- Payment to postal account 51 84 47- 8. Add SEK 30:- to cover postal costs. Payment before Jan 31, 2007. (Foreign members please contact the editor regarding other ways to pay.) /God Jul & Gott Nytt År önskar Bengt Dalhammar.

QSL, kommentarer, mm.

(As said in last SWB we introduce another new member. Here is his presentation. Renato, you are very welcome to SWB! Hope to see a lot of contributions in the future! /ed)

Renato Bruni: Dear friends, my flirt with shortwave radio started in 1986 when I was 15 and rapidly evolved into a passion for dxing, both in SW and MW. My first (and at present only receiver) is a JRC-525 (Kiwa mod.) and my antenna is a K9AY by Flavio Golzio. I live near Parma in a rural area and this means that I have a limited amount of man-made noise. In 2005 and 2006 I enjoyed the pleasure of nordic propagation during two dx-pedition to Jari Ruohomaki's cottage in Muhos, Finland with fellow dxer Andrea Lawendel, while in 2000 I have been lucky enough to enjoy dxing from "the other side" during a two month trip to Ecuador. Since a year I am the editor of the World News column for Medium Wave News.

My MW and SW dx activity of the last three years is archived in

<http://www.radioascolto.org/html/index.php> where I post my almost daily logs with audio clips of the most significant catches.

Jan Edh: Lyssnade i natt i Fredriksfors.

När jag slog på radion blev jag smått chockad; 3335 PNG stark men ensam därifrån. Gick ännu vid 23 om än svagt! Men "massor" av indoneser. Gorontalo 3266,4 med QSA 5, mer än så om det fanns... Till och med att jag hörde 2960 Ruteng på Flores som inte är RRI-station. QSA 2-3, men fick en hopplös kamp av en ryss (troligen kustradio, fiskebåt eller liknande) som ropade "problema" i all oändlighet... Också Radio Yolgnu 5049,9 bättre än någonsin.

Någon svag NL och spår av Venezuela på MV. Jagade också mexaren på 9599,25 men hörde inget. Morgonen var inte speciellt lyckad för att uttrycka det mildt. Närmast heldött 05.30. Kom igång lite framåt 7 med Venezuela, några Colombia och enstaka östkust-NA. Överlag väldigt fladdriga och kortvariga signaler som tog slut kort efter 8.

10/2: Det trevligaste först; Nu på morgonen 10.2 gick Mexico (Radio Unam) alldeles utmärkt på ca 9599,3 med klassisk musik. Annonserade artister etc 09.47, stort id 10.00.

Dessutom har morgontemperaturen -22 i Fredriksfors nu gått ner till måttliga -8 här i Hudik...

I övrigt blev det inte bra...

Det lovade mycket i går kväll. Hyfsat tidigt och bättre styrkor än på hela säsongen tror jag på NL-stationerna och några till. Vid 3 enstaka Venezuela och någon till, plus NL-stationerna. 05.30 ungefär samma, men lite sämre.

Sedan började det gå Colombia och Venezuela (men också någon Cuba etc). Inte lika bra som de senaste gångerna jag varit ute. Dessutom låg jag på fel frekvenser.

Men så kom då mexicanen äntligen till sist...

Ett qsl att rapportera faktiskt: **XEDF Radio UNAM, Mexico 9599,3**. Två email. Lic. Antonio Morales Cortés, Sub director.

LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

2960	5.2	2205	RPDT2 Manggarai , Ruteng, Flores med kommentar och sedan annonsering och musikprogram. QSA 2-3 men fading och "vanskligt" ljud. Efter 22.23 ca blev det jätteproblem även om styrkan närmast bättrades. Ryss (båt, kustradio eller liknande) pratade och ropade "problema" flera gånger i minuten. JE
3266,4	5.2	2150	RRI Gorontalo med flera anrop och mycket musik. QSA 5. Tyvärr var ljudet inte lika tiptop som styrkan. JE
3335	5.2	2110	Radio East Sepik bra med trevlig musik. QSA 3-4. Hörbar ännu efter 22. JE
3345	5.2	2200	RRI Ternate med nyheter. QSA 2 bara. JE
3810	16/2	0205	HD2IOA, Sistema telegrafico de la Armada , Guayaquil, Ecuador, pips, time, poor GB
3976,1	5.2	2230	RRI Pontianak med lokala nyheter. QSA 3. JE
4600.73			Radio Perla del Acre , Cobija seemingly operating 1045 to 1100, om in spanish maybe Perla ID, not to be confused with still operating 4600.22 Honduran harmonic. 14/15 February [Wilkner-FL]
4605	5.2	2120	RRI Serui med "indonespop". QSA 4. JE
4728.12			(tent.) Radio Aripalca , Aripalca, Depto. Potosi reported by Rogildo Aragão, Quillacollo-Bolivia. Possibly heard here at 1040 to 1050 fade, or lost signal. 14 February [Wilkner-FL]
4750	5.2	2115	RRI Makassar med musikprogram, QSA 3. Trycktes snart undan av kines. JE
4774.98	24/1	2242-	R. Tarma , Peru. Full id at 2300, with some interference from a brazilian station on 4775.06, likely Congonhas. Fair RB
4775	14/2	0355	TWR, Swaziland , music and id in EE, fair GB
4777.03	21/1	1710-	Radiodiffusion Gabonaise . Poor signal and the usual lots of UTE QRM. Political commentary in french. RB
4780	7/2	0155	Radio Cultural Coatan , Guatemala. Nice songs with some ids. Fair signal but very good modulation for easy listening. GB
4780	16/2	0040	Radio Cultural Coatan , Guatemala, talks, good GB
4780	17/2	0345	RTV Djibouti , Afro Music, good GB
4780	11/2	0105	Radio Cultural Coatan , Guatemala, talks in SS giving phone number, music, fair GB
4790	5.2	2140	RRI FakFak med lokala nyheter. QSA 4. JE
4790.15	30/1	0040-	Radio Vision , Chiclayo, Peru. "Desde la ciudad de Chiclayo ... 1350 kilociclos amplitud modulada..." fair RB
4799,8	14/2	0310	Radio Buenas Nuevas , Guatemala, songs, phone calls, radar QRM, fair GB
4805	11/2	2340	Radio Difusora do Amazonas , Manaus, Brazil, songs, fair GB
4805	16/2	0104*	Radio Difusora do Amazonas , Manaus, Brazil, Sport live, at 0104 id and off good GB
4824.49	24/1	2220-	La Voz de la Selva , Iquitos, Peru. Spanish pop mx. Huaynos seem to be long gone from their playlist! Fair/good RB
4824,5	11/2	0036	La Voz de la Selva , Perú, nice music fair GB
4825.03	24/1	0006-	R. Educadora, Bragança . Football match live. Dominating over Canção Nova Sport. Fair RB
4845,239v	16/2	0110	Radio Cultura , Manaus, Brazil, romantic songs, good (v = frequency measured with SDR-14) GB
4855.39	24/1	2305-	R. La Hora , Cusco, Peru. Local advs and quite a nice signal. Fair/good RB
4864.98	25/1	2250-	R. Logos , Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Religious px in in low-German for the local Mennonite community. Tnx to Max van Arnhem, Rocco Cotroneo and Glenn Hauser for their help in solving this one. Fair. RB
4865	5.2	2300	Radio Logos nu med tydligt id. Engelska och annat (indian?) språk. QSA 3. JE
4865.03	23/1	0025-	R. Verdes Florestas , Cruzeiro do Sul, Brasil. Full id announcing the AM frequency of 940 and "Fundação Verdes Florestas". Then avisos-like programming. Good signal and new-one for me! RB
4874,6	5.2	2125	RRI Sorong med populärmusik, både indonesiskt och västerländskt. Flitig med lokala id. QSA4. JE
4895	11/2	2320	Mongolian Radio , Murun, Music //4830 good GB
4915	11/2	0045	Radio Difusora , Macapã, Brazil, pop songs, great id at 0100, talks, time at 03, good GB
4918,985v	7/2	0215	Radio Quito , Ecuador, Sport football game live, with some ids. Fair/good GB
4925	22/1	0055-	R. Educadora Rural , Tefê, Full id at TOH and s/off Fair RB
4925	11/2	2330	RRI Jambi , Indonesia, reports, poor GB
5000	14/2	0322	Observatorio Naval Cagical , Venezuela, pips, ids and time in SS, fair GB
5000	17/2	0035	Obervatorio Naval Cagical , Venezuela, pips, time, ids good GB
5005	6/2	2250	Radio Bata , Guinea E., ending broadcasting with national hymn and s.off at 2255 good GB
5014.35	29/1	0355-	R. Altura , Cerro de Pasco, Peru. Chicha mx non stop, ID "Radio Altura, Calidad que perdura!". Abruptly off at 0414 utc. Poor/good RB
5035.1	23/1	0005-	R. Educacao Rural Coari , Brasil. Id at 0007. Poor RB
5045	29/1	0348	R. Guaruja Paulista , Guaruja SP. T/C, "Guaruja" jingles, mx. Poor RB
5049,9	5.2	2110	Radio Yolgnu (ARDS) Humpty Doe. Program på en blandning av engelska och aborigin-språk. Musik sedan. Bästa jag hört den. QSA 3 och stabil. JE
5066,3	18/2	0415	La Voix du Peuple , Bunia Congo, music, QRM from 5070, poor GB
5100	18/2	0426	Radio Bana , Eritrea, talks & music poor/fair GB
5602.55	31/1	0140-	Voz de Los Andes , S. Miguel de El Faique, Huancabamba, Peru Andean music, canned announcements and plenty T/C. A true peruvian-style DJ. RB
5910.07	25/1	0030-	Marfil Estereo , Puerto Lleras, Colombia, mx romantica. "... de la noche y 30 minutos aqui en Marfil". Fair RB
5910,1	18/2	0340	Marfil Estereo , Colombia, songs, good GB
5910,55	7/2	0110	Marfil Estereo , Colombia, religious program in Spanish, till 0127, then ids and usual nice songs program. Good GB
5952,5	7/2	0130	Radio Pio XII , Bolivia, talks in SS and nice Bolivian music, good signal but usula QRM. GB

5967.805			Radio Nacional de Huanuni , Huanuni 1020 to 1045 fade, "...viente cuatro minutos...Radio Nacional...melodia encadada...Santiago ...y institutu de...." om en espanol with frequent short music bridges 13 Februry [Wilkner-FL]
6009,481v	16/2	0147	La Voz de tu Conciencia , Colombia, religious talks, fair (in LSB to avoid QRM) GB
6135	16/2	0030	Radio Aparecida , Brazil, religious PP fair GB
6150	15/2	0003	Media Corp Radio , Singapore, News with many Asian reports, id at 0010, time and Web address at 0015, then talks, EE fair GB
6150	15/2	0105	Radio Record , in PP with sport live "gooooooooooIIIIIIII" poor to good even if Radio Romania Int in EE on the same channel (presumed because no id heard) GB
6173,8	18/2	0154	Radio Tawantinsuyo , Cusco, Peru, music, il LSB to avoid QRM, poor GB
6400,85	18/2	0405	WMR , Pirate, songs & ids (also "WMR Music Radio" "This is WMR Weekend Music Radio) fair GB
6700	7/2	0135	Radio Solh (Radio Peace), Afghanistan, presumed, talks man and woman, like reports, at 0148 folk music. Signal affected by slow fading going from poor to good. GB
9530	2/2	2242	Transmundial , Brazil, religious prg, PP, poor GB
9550	2/2	2256	Boa Vontade , Brazil, religious songs, fair GB
9565	2/2	2250	Radio Tupi , Brazil, religious talks PP, fair GB
9599,25	16/2	-0020	Radio UNAM , Mexico Serious classic orchestral music, talked at 2357 "Radio Universidad...", Cultural talks about pictures and new tecnologies and music again at 0016. in LSB to avoid Cuba, poor/fair GB
9599.25	30/1	2205- 2245	Radio UNAM , Mexico City. Classic music in parallel with the station webstream. Poor signal. Heard also 31/1 at the same time with complete identification and much stronger signal. Until 2200 the frequency is completely blocked by the english service of R. China International. RB
9599,25	4/2	2235	Radio UNAM , music and interviews, SS, poor/fair GB
9599,3	10.2	0815	Radio UNAM , Mexiko äntligen. Klassisk "konsert", där man annonserade titlar, solister etc 08-47- QSA 3, lite ostabil signal. JE
9615	4/2	0020	Radio Cultura , Brazil, music, id, poor GB
9629,97	4/2	0015	Radio Aparecida , Brazil, Talks, Mx, good GB
9675	3/2	2224	Cancao Nova , Brazil, talks PP, good GB
9720	4/2	0025	Radio Victoria , Perù, usual talks, fair GB
10400	4/2	0029	Chinese Firedrake , Chinese music, good GB
11590	4.2	1056	Voice of Strait , Fuzhou börjar använda frekvensen vid denna tid. ID efter tidsignalen kl 1100. Sedan traditionell kinesisk musik. Jag får pröva med en ny rapport - säkert den tionde i ordningen. Förra våren besökte jag ju Xiamen som ligger i samma provins som Fuzhou. 3 CB
11590	10.2	1057	Voice of Strait startade vid denna tid. Hade efter 1100 ett trevligt program med traditionell kinesisk musik. 3-4 CB
11815	3/2	2214	Radio Brasil Central , songs, ids, good GB
11829,94	4/2	2035	CBN Anhangüera , Goiana, Brazil, sport reports PP, good GB
11830	8.2	0956	CBN Anhangüera med ID mitt bland nyheterna. 2 CB
15190	11.2	0905	Radio Africa i Ekvatorialguinea med det ena religiösa programmet efter det andra. 2 CB
15476	14/2	1935	LRA36 San Gabriel , Antartica, talks and later music, SS poor GB
26000	17/2	0352	Radio Maria , Italy, in // with FM poor GB

Stationsnyheter

ALASKA. Marine Weather Forecasts on **NOJ** --- I just received a letter and QSLs from NOJ in Kodiak Alaska. This was for their Marine Weather Forecasts on HF (6501) and MF (2670). The letter states : "As for the 2670 broadcast. As a courtesy we routinely broadcast the weather products twice daily. The times vary but are usually done around 0100 and 1300 GMT. The broadcast is not required but is provided as an aid to help the mariner with the latest weather information once it is all received in house." This isn't listed on any lists I've seen lately (Martin Foltz, Mission Viejo, CA, Feb 15, ABDX via DXLD) Unfortunately, we must always ask, do the times shift with DST or not? (gh, DXLD)

BOLIVIA: These days, the attention has been focused on 4865v with refreshing announcements from **R. Verdes Florestas** in Brasil, hrd after 00.00 after years of fruitless waiting. But what about the station on 4864.98 with what sounded German programming? An international rebus puzzle solved with an international team effort.

Renato Bruni in Italy has been monitoring this channel for three or four days, often with remote support from Rocco Cotroneo, listening from Rio de Janeiro. After a suggestion from Max van Arnhem from the Netherlands, who suggested that the language sounded like "Platduits", a german/dutch dialect spoken by Mennonites also in South America, it turns out this one (which actually precedes Verdes Florestas around 23.00 utc), could really be **Radio Logos** in Bolivia (Ex Radio Centenario, Santa Cruz) with a program in "low" German for the [local Mennonites minorities](#). The station was first reported by Carlos Gonçalves from Portugal on [Glenn Hauser DXLD](#).

You can find a reference to this peculiar broadcast in a recent issue of Glenn's DXLD newsletter: BOLIVIA.

Caro Glenn, Ouvida ainda há pouco, entre 2250 e 2305 UT, Radio Logos, Santa Cruz de La Sierra transmitindo nos 4865 kHz. Ouvi programa religioso em inglês até as 2300 e em seguida a identificação em espanhol onde ainda é mencionada a frequência de 6165 kHz. Provavelmente trocaram a frequência, usando agora 4865 anteriormente ocupada pela Radio Centenario que já estava inativa há algum tempo. 73 (Samuel Cássio Martins, São Carlos, SP, Brasil, Jan 14, DX LISTENING DIGEST) Wayne, Tnx for your recent reply. Perhaps we should have asked R. Logos what frequency they are really using. Just got this from a Brazilian monitor (along with a tough to understand audio clip), heard on 4865, but still saying they are on 6165. We have also had an unidentified reported on 4865 before and after 2300 UT in German(?). Perhaps Low German, as for the Mennonites of Bolivia. Could that be Logos? Tnx, and 73, (Glenn to Wayne Borthwick, BC, via DXLD) No reply from him yet (gh)

Then Rocco has googled out a detailed link to **Radio Logos** and its multicultural vocation: <http://www.latcom.org/swradio.htm>. (Renato Bruni in <http://www.radioascolto.org>)

BOLIVIA. Acabo de captar en los 6214 kHz a las 2240, **Radio Amor de Dios**, El Alto, La Paz, Bolivia transmitiendo en idioma Quechua (no date, Alfredo Cañote, La Molina, Lima, Perú, Conexión Digital Feb 4 via DXLD)

Also heard at 2346 causing heterodyne with Argentinian [q.v.] R Baluarte, recently reactivated after a month of silence (but which I believe persists with modulation problems). (Horacio Nigro, Uruguay in DXplorer via DSWCI DX Window Feb 7 via DXLD)

El Alto means "The High". It is an expanding city of 800,000 poor Indians living in slum on a mountain ridge to the East of La Paz and 400 meters above it. I passed El Alto by bus an evening last November and saw its magnificent view over the Bolivian capital. By the way, the Indians in El Alto mostly speak Aymara, not Quechua which is a completely different language (Anker Petersen, Denmark, via DXLD)

BOLIVIA(new), 4728.2 Radio Aripalca, Aripalca, Depto. Potosi, SS, 1038 mx's, ID "...estas en sintonía de Radio Aripalca...", "...Radio Aripalca, la voz de nuestra gente...", relay news TV ATB. 13/Feb./07 (Comunidad de Aripalca, Municipio de Vitichi, Provincia Nor Chichas, Departamento de Potosi, Bolivia) 2.800m.s.n.m.
Rogildo Aragão, Quillacollo-Bolivia via HCDX

GAMBIA. The Gambia (our holiday) --- Now home now from our wonderful week in Africa - guaranteed sunshine, incredible people, fascinating countryside, animals, birds and beaches, and all at a very comfortable 90 degrees. I am pleased to report that there are some excellent FM and a few AM stations to be heard in The Gambia, some with wonderful ethnic Gambian and Senegalese music.

On Monday we cruised with the dolphins in a luxury catamaran up the River Gambia and I was thrilled to shoot some pictures and movie footage of the hulk of the MV Cheetah off Banjul. I had to ask the local guide and captain to point out the wreck (there are many) which they gladly did and they seemed interested when I told them more about its history (with my anoraky enthusiasm!) Most of our fellow English tourists thought it was a joke but I managed to convince some. On our return the tide was lower and the pelicans that had covered it earlier had flown so the photos were better.

I quote from Wikipedia - "The fascinating history is that Radio Syd (pronounced Sud) started to broadcast from a ship to Sweden to give the Swedish people a musical entertainment channel. Broadcast on VHF (FM). In charge was ex-beauty queen Brit Wadner. Mrs. Wadner was jailed at least once for breaching Swedish broadcasting law. In early 1966 the second ship the mv Cheetah 2 broadcast the British station Caroline South for a few weeks after the mv Mi Amigo ran aground at Frinton. After this service ceased, the ship was sold and moved to the Gambia, where she eventually sank.

Brit Wadner Settled in The Gambia and for many years operated the Wadner Beach Hotel located about a mile from Radio Syd. Radio Syd was eventually set up in The Gambia just outside the capital Banjul, broadcasting to The Gambia and Senegal on medium wave, the station ceased transmitting in 2001 when the antennae came crashing down. The station was run by Connie, daughter of Brit and her partner Bennie...

Extracts from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_Syd lots more at <http://www.offshore-radio.co.uk/odds31.htm> (Mike Terry, Feb 8, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Welcome back, Mike; we missed you at Reading last Saturday and obviously the question was asked whether you were able to take a radio and recorder with you to the Gambia? If you didn't, I'm sure your tales of skulduggery and intrigue above are just as fascinating. Maybe you can tell us more about your brief adventures in West Africa at a future Reading or Twickenham meeting? Thanks anyway, for trawling out those fascinating tidbits (quiet at the back there!) from Wikipedia about Radio Cyd/Sud (Mark, Savage, BDXC-UK moderator via DXLD via HCDX)

GUINEA. A friend of mine in Ghana confirms that Guinea 7125 has been off for at least six months. It was certainly heard at the end of July 2006 but may have disappeared shortly after that.

Guinea is now in turmoil. Martial law was declared on Monday. All private FM stations in Conakry are off the air after one of them (Liberte FM) had its studios trashed by soldiers. Radio France Internationale's local FM relay in Conakry has been off the air since Saturday. (Chris Greenway via HCDX)

PERU. Estimados amigos de PLAYDX, soy el lc. Carlos Gamarra Moscoso, director de frecuencias de **Radio La Hora**, Cusco Perú, para hacerle de conocimiento con mucha alegría que desde hoy sábado 17 de febrero a las 18 (hora local) el departamento técnico de esta emisora con don Edmundo Montesinos a la cabeza ha repuesto la señal internacional en la onda corta 4855 kHz después de haber sufrido serios daños nuestro trasmisor, pero gracias a los reclamos de oyentes de Puno, Madre de Dios, Apurímac hasta de Junín y Ancash, se hizo los esfuerzos económicos grandes para volverlo operativo el trasmisor.

Le informo que ahora R. La Hora trabajará en forma simultánea AM-FM y OC de 5 am a 11 am hrs y de 17 a 19 hrs de lunes a sábado. Quiero informar a los DX del mundo que estamos listos para enviarles nuestras QSLs y banderines de Radio La Hora.

Le informo también que en una semana más, R. Universal de Cusco volverá a su onda corta en 49m; también tuvo problemas con las descargas eléctricas.

Una vez más le pido por favor que nos envíen con mucha prontitud los informes de recepción. Cordiales DX, Carlos Gamarra, Director de frecuencias adalidcusco @ hotmail.com (via Dario Monferini, Italy, 1441 UT Feb 17, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

Good news that R. La Hora is back on SW 4855; last report from Gamarra was that it would take 2 or 3 months to return. Strange thing is, he says it has returned to the air as of 18 local time (23 UT) Feb 17, which is well in the future since this was sent to us more than 8 hours earlier! The schedule is in UT: 10-16 and 22-24 Mon-Sat.

He also says that R. Universal will return to SW in a week. WTFK??? WRTH 07 lists on 6090, R. Universal, Santa Mónica, Cusco. This one is rarely reported (Glenn Hauser, OK, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

SWEDEN. My website about historical broadcast in Sweden is being updated. I will perhaps update the whole site this week. Right now the front side and the sides about Sölvesborg MW are updated. I thought after three years on the web with no or slight update it was time to renew it a bit. I will also start an English section with all the articles translated into English for those who don't understand Swedish. I will return with a message when the English part is done. <http://hem.passagen.se/longwave/>
73's de Christian SM6VPU (via Dario Monferini, bclnews.it yg via DXLD)

Övriga radionyheter

Re: Magnetic loop antenna for DF on SW

I got into this conversation late so my suggestion may be totally irrelevant. But I have found that pointing a magnetic loop antenna (in my case it's a Wellbrook) in the direction of the beam heading for the country you are trying to log can sometimes help the signal of a weak station you are trying to identify get out of the mud or at least definitely enhance the clarity of the station's signal. This seems to work best in MW and tropical shortwave bands up to 5mhz.

The North Jersey DX Association has done us a great service as on its site you can in minutes compile a beam headings list for all countries. For best results, you should know the latitude and longitude of your QTH(although you can also use your city name), and follow their directions carefully(including when to use minus signs, etc.).

Here is the link to NJDXA's beam heading service: <http://www.njdx.org/dx-tools/dxcclist.shtml>
(Steve Bass, Columbus, Ohio via HCDX)

THE AMAZING WORLD OF SHORT WAVE LISTENING

The link contains the audio from the Hallicrafters 45 RPM record described below:

<http://www181.pair.com/otsw/Audio/Hallicrafters.ram>

Surely there is no company that produced more receivers for shortwave listeners and amateurs than Hallicrafters. Hallicrafters was the first to mass produce quality shortwave receivers at reasonable prices. Over the years, countless models were produced bearing wonderful names that captured the excitement of the medium -- Skyrider, Sky Courier, Sky Challenger, Sky Ranger. In 1959, the Hallicrafters Company produced a 14-minute, 45 rpm promotional record called "The Amazing World of Short Wave Listening." Narrated by noted "Man on the Go" journalist Alex Dreier, the record promotes shortwave listening, and features recordings of WWV, amateur radio operators, marine band transmissions, the capture of criminals by the police, various languages, the shutdown of an American plane over Armenia, and other events. Copies of the record are often available on eBay. Although ordinary SWLs were unlikely to catch such events on-air, the record recalls memories of how shortwave was viewed many years ago (Rob Peebles via Charles Adkins, DX LISTENING DIGEST)

A signal heard round the world. Listening to shortwave radio might be in decline

Listening to shortwave radio might be in decline - but there's no other 'world adventure' quite like it.

By Stephen J. Morgan, Christian Science Monitor, 9 February 2007

The first time I heard a shortwave radio broadcast was on a winter night in the mid-1960s. I was a Boy Scout, visiting my scoutmaster to work on a merit badge. But before I left, he showed me a radio on a shelf above his basement workbench. He turned it on and played with the dial. Suddenly, I heard a voice declare that I was listening to Radio South Africa.

A program from South Africa! I didn't know such a thing was possible. The kids in my working-class neighborhood in Philadelphia were fans of Top 40 music in those days, and it was as hard to pry us away from our cheap transistor radios as it would be to separate a kid from an iPod today.

But a broadcast that traveled from one half of the globe to the other - well, that was something different entirely. I knew I couldn't afford to buy a shortwave radio, even if I knew where to get one, which I didn't. But until I did, I knew I could use my transistor to tune to distant AM stations.

Night was the best time to receive the programs of clear-channel broadcasters whose booming signals carried hundreds or thousands of miles - as they were intended to do, by the Federal Communications Commission, to serve rural America.

It was exciting to search for those stations, as well as regional broadcasts from nearby states whose weaker signals seemed to drift in my direction by happenstance. I used my thumb and finger to rotate the plastic wheel on the side of the radio with the patience of a burglar turning tumblers to crack a safe. When I got something, I listened on a little speaker pressed to my ear for the call letters and the city - Boston, New York, or Chicago - and the news and weather.

It wasn't until 1980 that I heard a second shortwave broadcast. By that time I had worked as a news director at a small AM station (whose signal, pathetically, barely reached the outer limits of our listening area). One day I visited a colleague and noticed a shortwave on his kitchen table. He let me fiddle with it and told me about his hobby. Not only can you listen to broadcasts, he said, but also you can correspond with stations around the world, which will then reward you with a nifty "QSL" card - or a souvenir, such as a lapel pin - if you send a note telling them when you listened and the quality of the reception.

I was jazzed. I bought my own shortwave, for about \$120. I tutored myself on the technical aspects of the broadcasts. And I learned that the major broadcasters were government operated and had been using the medium for decades to aim programs to expatriates and non-expats around the world. Some news outlets were respected (the BCC and Deutsche Welle, for instance). Others were primarily propaganda organs (such as Radio Moscow, as it was then known).

It was more of an adventure to track down these broadcasts than it was the AM stations of my youth. Sometimes I simply used a program guide to await a show transmitted to the Northeastern United States. Much of the time, though, I just dial-surfed. Sometimes I heard familiar voices from London or Moscow. Just as often, there was a cacophony of indecipherable languages borne aloft by weak signals from exotic locales - China or the Middle East - accompanied by static or that peculiar, annoying fading in and out that shortwave

listeners learn to live with.

I gained non-US perspectives from stations that were global in outlook long before "globalization" became a household word. The propaganda reinforced what good journalism isn't. Especially amusing were newscasts from Bulgaria, where the lead story always seemed to be about increased industrial production or a trip by a local Communist official to Moscow.

Nowadays I own a more expensive radio. I made the purchase a few years back knowing full well that shortwave's heyday might be waning. International broadcasters had begun to stream programs on the Internet, a trend that has since accelerated.

"Shortwave-radio era looks short-lived," said a recent (and perhaps too pessimistic) headline in the International Herald Tribune. The story recounted how Deutsche Welle is ending German-language programming to the United States and Canada. Finland ended all shortwave broadcasts last month to focus on online programming. Japan and Korea are also cutting back. Such moves are controversial. For people in many countries, shortwave broadcasts can be lifelines to information their political leaders do not want them to hear.

At least a partial shift from the airwaves to the Internet is inevitable. Even I listen to static-free foreign programs on my laptop computer more often than on the radio.

But something is lost when I'm listening online. It's too easy. Just about all the work has been done for me, and there is little to fire the imagination. From time to time, I still like to turn a dial, gently and patiently, in search of an ephemeral, transoceanic signal that may transport me to a place far, far away. <http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0202/p18s03-hfes.html>
(Mike Terry via HCDX)

Hammarlund PRO-310

The PRO-310, manufactured from 1955-57, is the rarest Hammarlund receiver. Only about a thousand of these unusual top-of-the-line radios were made, and because of their \$595 price tag and brief marketing life, relatively few found their way into amateur usage.

The PRO-310 was available in black/gold colors or grey/silver colors.

The receiver was positioned as a step up from the Hammarlund HQ-series, but more economical than the Collins 51J- series.

Extensive shielding contributes to the PRO-310's stability and massive (65 lbs) weight.

It appears to be intended as a competitor to National's HRO receivers, but without the inconvenience of slide-in coil assemblies.

Description: The PRO-310 is a 14 tube general coverage receiver that tunes .550 MHz to 35.52 MHz in six bands. A separate calibrated bandspread dial covers 20% of each band. The receiver is single conversion below 2.2 MHz and double conversion on higher frequencies. The first IF is 52 kHz and the second IF is 1802 kHz.

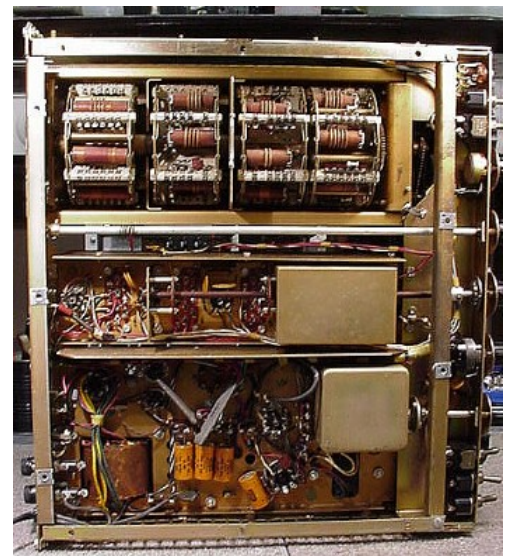
Unique rotating turret is shown at the top of the photo. Metal compartment in middle of chassis covers the crystal oscillator, and that at the bottom covers the BFO.

Design Features: The receiver weighs 65 lbs and is extremely rugged, in part because of a double-cabinet construction. The most unusual design feature is the rotating turret assembly, visible in the photographs. Each of the tuned circuits in the turret is affixed to a heavy removable ceramic form, which slides into a slot on the turret and is retained by small clips. Silver-plated fingers make contact to the appropriate circuit as the bandswitch is turned. Two stages of preselectivity precede the 6BA6 RF amplifier, and these are series resonant circuits, de-Qed with resistors to match impedances. The receiver has extensive internal shielding, including a metal shield around the rectifier tube (removed in the photo).

Styling: With the curved cabinet giving it an art deco appearance, the PRO-310 styling was a radical departure from other Hammarlund designs. Instead of a slide-in cabinet like that of the HQ-series receivers, the PRO-310 cabinet is fabricated out of five detachable heavy metal panels. The cabinet has a wrinkle finish, and was available in black with gold trim or grey with silver trim. All the lettering on the face plates and knob skirts is engraved. The matching 6 ohm speaker is seldom seen.

Each tuned circuit mounts on a heavy glazed ceramic fixture that slides into the turret and is fixed by retaining clips.

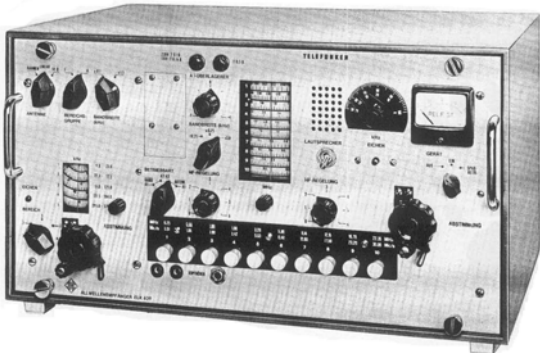
Operating Impressions: The PRO-310 is extremely stable, almost from turn-on, and has extremely crisp, hum-free audio. The three selectivity choices seem



well-matched to CW, SSB and AM operation. The skirt selectivity is sharp enough to allow single-signal SSB/CW operation. The lack of a product detector is a shortcoming, although the AGC operates in the CW/SSB mode. The double slide-rule dial is a pleasure to use. In a side-by-side comparison, it clearly outperforms my HQ-180AC, mostly because of improved stability, cleaner audio, and superior tuning. From W8ZR hoepage. See more info at <http://www.w8zr.net/vintage/receivers/pro310.htm> (via Google search)

I ran across a web site detailing the restoration of the Pro-310. I think it was N5QT but I can't get into that site. According to this site these are particularly difficult receivers to work on. This fellow has had to have parts made for it and discusses the dial string problem. If you can get in touch with him he may have a source for the medallion and other parts. I remember seeing and playing with a PRO-310 at Henry Radio when they were brand new.
(Richard Knoppow , Los Angeles, CA, USA via rec.radio.shortwave)

Telefunken ELK 639



My, this is one detailed spec sheet. This boatanchor must've cost a pretty penny in its day, which I assume were the early '60s since it covers shortwave with single conversion and an odd IF of 525 kHz at that, yet is fully transistorized.

For a single conversion set, the image rejection spec is excellent (IMO it would take 3 tracking frontend circuits to reach that). Given the readout principle, accuracy also is very good (though it would be better if the optional fine tuning FL639 or 100 kHz marker osc EO639 were included).

Looking at the selectivity spec for the .25 to 30 MHz ranges (Bereichsgruppe II), a nominal 500 Hz, 1.5 kHz and 6 kHz, form factors appear to be good for LC types (a little over 2 for the 6 kHz filter). AGC range isn't half bad either. Current consumption with the dial lights off is a relatively modest 235 mA at 24 V.

A large antenna will probably not be a problem, but it is to be hoped that the decisive mixer was carried out using diodes and not bipolar transistors.

I'm not familiar with a spec like that either, maybe it's more related to a noise figure spec. But if you look at the SNR spec underneath, an SNR of 20 dB for 10 μ V of AM @ 30% mod. given 6 kHz bandwidth doesn't sound half bad.

(Stephan Grossklass via HCDX)

MEDIUMWAVE PROPAGATION VS FREQUENCY

Vertically polarized MW groundwave signals travel along with their lower end connecting with the ground. As they radiate outward, the ground absorbs more and more of the wavefront's energy.

The equations that predict the attenuation versus distance have a factor for frequency. This factor plainly predicts that an LW signal will travel further than a MW signal.

Also, ground conductivity has a strong influence on the distance-versus-attenuation behaviour of signals.

Groundwave signals above about 2 - 3 MHz attenuate so rapidly that they are essentially useless for broadcast purposes. What you receive at VHF and UHF frequencies are direct waves that don't involve the earth.

While the earth attenuates a LW or MW signal, it also provides a means for their propagation.

If the earth were perfectly conductive, then signals would travel much further than they would if they were travelling through space.

Also, horizontally-polarized signals are effectively short-circuited by contact with the earth. That's why horizontal antennas are not used at LW and MW frequencies.

Yes, horizontal antennas have been used by MW stations; but usually as a top-loading for a vertical member that radiates the vertically-polarized signals.

This all partially explains why sea paths propagate MW signals much more effectively than lands paths: sea wave is vastly more conductive than earth.

I hope this adds to your understanding. If you want more explanation, just let me know.

(73 de Charlie ----- Charles A Taylor, WD4INP, Greenville, North Carolina, ABDX via DXLD)