

# SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Issue no. 1648 Aug 17, 2008.

Deadline e-mail next issue: 0900 SNT, Aug 31, 2008.

Bulletinen blir något försenad idag. Var nämligen uppe tidigt för att åka Bjäre runt på cykel, en runda på 8 mil med start i Ängelholm och sedan vidare via Torekov, Båstad, Greve och målgång i Ängelholm. Backen från Kattvik mot Hov är inget att leka med. Lägsta växel och rejält arbete ärt det enda som hjälper!

Beträffande KV så har en hel del tips flutit in. Turligt nog så är en del av medlemmarna flitiga vid radion.

RFK tar upp ett ämne som blir mer och mer aktuellt för varje år.

Vi får se på nästa konvent vad församlingen kommer fram till.

Det är ju inte längre så att tropikbanden är översållade med rara stationer. Läs Anker Petersens sammanställning på sista sidan. 1973 fanns det 1108 aktiva stationer mot idag knappt 260!

Åt detta kan vi göra absolut ingenting!

Keep on ....

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## SWB-info

SWB online på HCDX: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb>

Dateline Bogotá: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/Dateline.htm>

SWB hot stuff: <http://hem.ektv.nu/~ekt035221/password.htm> (länk till senaste SWB).

SWB member information: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/member.htm>

Jubileumstidskriften: <http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb> (html- + pdf-version).

## QSL, kommentarer, mm.

**Christer Brunström:** SW Radio Africa 4880 svarade med stencilbrev. Av detta framgick att man inte vill avslöja sändarorten men den torde ha varit Sydafrika.

**Robert Wilkner:** Listening to a sailing vessel from Andros Island on 4045U at 1045, contacting Lakeland, Florida for weather. Reported storm in the Gulf, <http://www.lajollasurf.org/tropical/atl.latest.gif>

Poor conditions noted last fortnight with few contracts with sailing vessels as band noisy and conditions very poor.

Thunder storms continue in the local afternoon; bands continue quiet during gray line dxing. Sun spots, or lack of same continues to frustrate. Power line buried for one kilometer from my QTH. All radios unplugged and antennas disconnected immediately after dxing!!!

**Jan Edh:** så är jag lite försiktigt igång igen. Ack så ringrostig. Planerna på en K9AY ute vid stuga har inte avancerat riktigt enligt vad som var tänkt, men med Rolf Larssons hjälp kanske det till slut blir något. Nu har vi i alla fall kommit så långt att räven inte längre ska kunna bita sönder anslutningskablarna, för nu har vi grävt ner en aluminiumarmerad slang mellan looparna och stugan. Förmodligen provar vi framöver med att dra om looparna också, och kanske förlänga dem något. Problemet så här långt har dock i första hand varit att få till rejäla "noll" på stationer i "fel" riktning.

I stället var jag ut två vändor till Fredriksfors (kvällarna 5 och 8 augusti).

På mellanvågen gick det lite blandat med oväntat mycket NA, men också PR/Cuba och några La Plata.

Kortvågen däremot vill inte släppa ifrån sig mycket av intresse. Det är brassarna på 60 m som brukar gå bra men i övrigt tunt. Jag kollade runt efter en del Bolivia och Peru men resultatet blev mycket dåligt. 5/8 gick australierna på 120 mb strålände, däremot knappt läsbar vid andra tillfället. För eventuella indonesiensignaler var jag för sent ute.

**Anders Hultqvist:** Lite tips från 25 mb som jag spelade in en snutt av i fredag kväll, men inte haft tid att lyssna på tidigare.

Lite kuriosas: Läste i senaste nr av Arctic-bullen att ODD tipsade några NA den 3 augusti.

Just det datumet hade jag spelat in några 2-minuters snuttar av mellanvågen.

Men jag hade inte checkat dessa så noga eftersom jag tyckte det var dåliga signaler. Kollade dock de frekvenser som ODD tipsade, och jag fann samma stationer plus en till. Fast jag hörde en timma tidigare än ODD.

Ur led är tiden...

**Ronny Forslund:** Ett bidrag i elfte timman kan man väl kalla det här. Dels vad gäller deadline men även när det gäller kortvågen så är vi nog ute i elfte timman nu. Med tanke på att SWB fokuserar på "svårare" och mer sällan hörda stationer så blir urvalet av naturliga skäl alltmer begränsat. Dessutom kan jag tänka mig att det inte är så värst inspirerande för dig att skriva bulletin på bulletin med samma dåliga bidragsmängd och känna pressen att ändå fylla dem med vettigt innehåll. Frågan är om det i förlängningen inte vore vettigt att slå oss ihop med ARC och ge ut en gemensam bulletin med både MV och KV-avdelningar, precis som Distance har idag. Eller är kanske lösningen att börja ta in andra former av radio, amatörradio, utility och annat?

Kanske programtips från större internationella stationer? Ja, det finns olika vägar att gå men det är nog tyvärr bara att konstatera att guldåren med hundratals tropikbandsloggningar i en bulletin inte kommer åter. Ett par QSL har också anlänt: **RFA Tinian 9300** kort, **RFA Iranawila 7505** kort, **Radio 700 6005** kort, brev, dekal, info.

**Thomas Nilsson:** Stormen i början på förra veckan höll på att helt demolera antennen. Rönträdet som är ena fästpunkten hade lagt sig ut i åkern i nästa 40 gr. Det var bara att försöka köra in bilen på tvären på parkeringen och ta fram bogserlinan för att försöka rätta upp det hela och få en stötta monterad på baksidan. Naturligtvis var även trädarna kraschade så det tog några timmar innan det såg ut som tidigare. Enligt expertisen så var medelvinden här i Nordvästra Skåne kraftigare än under Gudrunstormen. Blåst4e gjorde det i varje fall som bara den. Skadorna blev värre också av att alla träd fortfarande har alla löven kvar i trädkronorna.

Vår katt har väckt mig ett par gånger vid halvfemtiden på morgonen och jag har faktiskt gått upp och slagit på radion för att kolla om Flag-antennen drar in nåt kul. Den 14 och 15 var det NA konditioner på MV. Ett 20-tal frekvenser från 590 och uppåt hördes ganska bra. Det lustiga var att dessa hördes bara med antennen kopplad i riktning mot Asien (c:a 30 gr). Kopplades antennen om för att ta emot i båda riktningar (NÖ-SV) så försvann alla NA och nån enstaka LA, bl a 1470 och 1390 gick in svagt. Har flera gånger testat att sätta upp ytterligare en Flag-antenn vinkelrätt mot min nuvarande, men den har dragit in alldeles för mycket störningar från TV-apparaterna. Vi får väl se längre fram mot vintern vad som kan höras.

## LOGGEN - ALL TIMES ARE UTC

2379.85			<b>Radio Educadora</b> , Limeira with Portuguese om, <b>No sign of harmonic on 2380.3v</b> 7 August [Wilkner]
3172.36			<b>Radio Municipal</b> , Panao seems off. [Wilkner]
3173.3t.			<b>Radio Municipal</b> , Panao seemed there this morning 1050 . [Wilkner]
3291.20			<b>Unidentified-</b> At 1150 to 1200 weak but there, using noise reducing antenna. Guyana Broadcasting Corporation has been off for a year? [Wilkner]
3335	9.8	2005	<b>Tent R Wewak</b> , Papua med EE annonsering 2000, men för svag för att uppfatta ID. Även bärvåg en liten stund på 3325, endast hörd denna dag. TN
3340			<b>Radio Misiones</b> from Comayagüela seems to be following an irregular schedule including long period of time with open carrier and no audio. [Wilkner]
3390.13			<b>Emisoras Camargo</b> , Camargo. irregular Bolivian noted from 0000.[Wilkner]12 August
3396			<b>Z B C</b> , Zimbabwe 0050 with pop african music, om, fades 16 August with no sign of 4828. [Wilkner]
3905	14.8	2000	<b>Tent R New Ireland</b> Papua med långfading och fade out 2015. TN
3935			<b>R. Reading Service</b> , Levin. August-09 EE 0932-0949 instr. music alternating short male talks. Some short enhancements, 24432 ( <b>Lúcio Otávio Bobrowiec- Brasil</b> ).
3935			<b>ZLXA</b> , R Reading Service., Levín strong carrier each morning 0930 to 1030,.... <b>Dan Sheedy notes this in California 1305</b> . [Wilkner]
3935.04			<b>ZLXA, R Reading Service.</b> , Levín at 0900 to 0930 with weak audio, per Lúcio Otávio Bobrowiec tip , SP Brasil. 6/7 August. Also noted KM-Cedar Key and at the beach location in Brevard County. [Wilkner]
3935.04			<b>Radio Reading Service</b> , Levin. 1000 to 1020 on 9 August with carrier and very indistinct audio [Wilkner] <b>much better log by .... [LOB]</b>
4052.5			<b>Radio Verdad</b> , Chiquimula on at 0530 religious program with doubtful audience in Guatemala at this time. 14 August. [Wilkner]
4699,6			<b>Radio San Miguel</b> , Riberalta. August-13 SS 2216-2223 OM talks messages “message para la comunidad Santa Fe...Sra Eila Riva...no pude salir porque estava mal...”. [ <b>Bobrowiec - Brasil</b> ]
4699.6			<b>Radio San Miguel</b> , Riberalta 0930 noted before sign on of Radio Yura 13 August, fair to good signal [Wilkner]
4749.9			may be Indonesia at 1000+. [Wilkner]
4781.50			<b>Radio Tacana</b> , Tumupasa 1020 to 1030; 13 August but noted off the air 0000 to 0030 on several occasions. [Wilkner] <b>From Brasil talks about “referendun revogatorio” and some Bolivian elation “igualdad, carino, el gobierno de la revolucion ciudadana..., hasta la vitoria del siempre...”</b> , news program “Bolivia Informa”, “ ...78% del aceptacion para Evo Morales...”, <b>2234 ID by OM</b> . [ <b>Bobrowiec - Brasil</b> ]
4790			Continue to look for <b>Radio Nueva Atlantida</b> . Radio Vision seemingly 4790.1 twenty four hours a day. Very narrow filter on 746 Pro <u>could not</u> pull out a carrier at 1000. [Wilkner]
4790.10			<b>Radio Visión</b> Chiclayo noted 0533 on 14 August, 24 hour a day station? [Wilkner]
4828			<b>ZBC</b> Zimbabwe at 2230; 2300 early fade in, noted with music while looking for irregular Radio Sicuani to no avail. 14 August. [Wilkner]
4828			<b>Voice of Zimbabwe</b> , Gweru. August-11 2304-2312 two instr. music presumed from same

musician, a repetitive marimbas and tribal vocals music. Het but progressive signal enhancement, 32333 [Bobrowiec - Brasil]

4828	3.8	1825	<b>Voice of Zimbabwe</b> med inhemska musik. Q3. RFK
4880	3.8	1745	<b>SW Radio Africa</b> med ett inslag vars tema var "Democracy now or never!". Q4.RFK
4905	3.8	1915	<b>Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne</b> med afrikansk musik presenterad på franska. 3 CB
4905			<b>Rdif. Nat. Tchadienne</b> 0530 om in French into music, good signal 14 August. [Wilkner]
4939.7			<b>Radio Amazonas</b> , Puerto Ayacucho 1020 to 1035 with clear ID by om as"... Radio Amazonas ...Venezuela..." with time check. <b>Using wide FM on the 746Pro</b> . Also noted distorted in AM mode. 11 August [Wilkner]
4939.9			<b>Venezuela</b> continues to produce an irregular muddy signal here. [Wilkner]
4949.9t.			<b>Radio Madre de Dios</b> Puerto Maldonado 1130 with weak audio, seems to sign on too late for southeast Florida. 13 August [Wilkner]
4939.96v			<b>Radio Amazonas</b> , Puerto Ayacucho on irregular schedule with continue transmitter issues. Not there 1000 to 1100 Aug 16th, off Aug 15 same time [Wilkner]
4965	3.8	2005	<b>Christian Voice</b> , Zambia med engelska nyheter. Q2-3. RFK
5010.04	3.8	1830	<b>Radio Madagasikara</b> med skön lokal musik, senare radioteater på franska. Går ofta bra. Ingen av epostadresserna på hemsidan verkar fungera. Q3. RFK
5014.5			<b>Radio Altura</b> Cerro de Pasco from 0240-0415 w/ "en Cerro de Pasco" & "mas y mas..Altura-la radio" inbetween live-sounding carnival music..decent signal & only Cuba-5025 louder. 10 August [Sheedy CA]
5025	5.8	0400	<b>Radio Rebelde</b> med sin härliga kubanska musik är alltid underhållande att lyssna till på morgonkvisten och dessutom vanligen mycket stark. Q4. RFK
5030			<b>Voice of China</b> , Beijing strong signal with Havana weak //6080 1050 to 1100, with yl 16 August [Wilkner]
5030	3.8	2003	<b>Radio Burkina Faso</b> med bra styrka och lokal musik. Q3. RFK
5039.21			<b>Radio Libertad</b> , Junin 1050 to 1105, very consistent station with good signal into south florida every day, excellent music from Peru. [KM-Cedar Key / Wilkner]
5050	7.8	0125	<b>WWRB Manchester TN</b> med programmet "The Treasures Of Truth". Besökte fö staden i fjol men då var intresset för MV-stationer större.... Q3. RFK
5580.2			<b>Radio San Jose</b> . San Jose de Chiquitos weak 0120 to 0130. Provides a signal every local night. [Wilkner]
5952.5	3.8	2200	<b>Radio Pio XII</b> utan tvekan vanligaste bolivian. Q3. RFK
5996.36			<b>Radio Loyola</b> , Sucre 1045 to 1100 narrow filter with om en espanol 13 August. Also 5952.4 Bolivia, Radio Pío XII Siglo XX same time with narrow filter and notch. [Wilkner]
6000	3.8	2250	<b>Radio Varna</b> , Bulgarien körde ett ytterst blandat musikprogram med bl a Beatles och 50-talsrockarna Rayburn Anthony och Larry Williams samt inhemska musik. Kul station som tyvärr inte verkar svara. Q3. RFK
6005	5.8	1700	<b>Radio 700</b> med blandad musik, bl a Las Ketchup och "Ketchuplåten". Är ju också kul då den kör över en egen 1 kW-are och inte bara hyr tid över de vanliga tyska KV-sändarna. Flera initiativ av detta slag, tack! Q 3. RFK
6047.22t.			<b>Radio Santa Rosa</b> , Lima 1100 to 1110 weak with some audio en espanol, thanks Churchill tip. 14 August [Wilkner]
6105.32			<b>Unid</b> at 0530; 14 August. [Wilkner]
6134.80			<b>Radio Santa Cruz</b> 1000 to 1100, IDs strong signal 16 August [Bolland/ Wilkner]
6173.94			<b>Radio Tawantinsuyo</b> , Cusco noted at 0300 weak with Peru music, being murdered by cochannel. 16 August. At 1000 usually under DRM slop [Wilkner]
6679			<b>Honolulu Radio</b> , Hawaii with wx and ID by om 1020 -23 [Wilkner]
7365	13.8	0500	<b>WHRI</b> , Cypress Creek med programmet Harvest. I det berättades om ett brev från en lyssnare i Palau som hört World Harvest Radio från en sändare på Palau. Tydligt har World Harvest Radio köpt en av kortvågssändarna på Palau (detta framgår dock ännu inte av WHRs hemsida). 4 CB
7505	13.8	0310	<b>WRNO</b> , New Orleans med en hel del modern popmusik och olika annonseringar. Stängde kl. 0400. 2 CB
9300	5.8	1730	<b>Radio Free Asia</b> , Tinian med program på burmesiska och tal om OS // 7505 som dock gick sämre. Q3. RFK
9625	5.8	2135	<b>CBC Northern Service</b> körde CBC1. Snart kunde samma program höras över ett antal MV-stationer. Q3. RFK
9720.05	13.8	0448	<b>Radio Victoria</b> med vittnesbörd. Denna station hörs i stort sett varje morgon vid denna tid. 2 CB
11780	8.8	2100	<b>Rádio Nacional da Amazonia</b> AHK
11785	8.8	2100	<b>Rádio Guaíba</b> med nyheter och stark signal. AHK
11815	8.8	2100	<b>Rádio Brasil Central</b> med stiligt anrop och mycket stark. AHK

11855	8.8	2100	<b>Rádio Aparecida</b> ganska svag. AHK
11925	8.8	2100	<b>Rádio Bandeirantes</b> (tent) med olympiska spelen-info och en kina-jingle. AHK
15345	3.8	1710	<b>Radio Nacional</b> , Buenos Aires med program på spanska vid denna tidiga tid. 3 CB

### Bolivia August 5 band scan from 2330 to 0030 on 6 August

3310	Radio Mosoj Chaski, Cochabamba
4409.7	Bolivia Radio Eco, Reyes --after 0000 to avoid Florida medium wave harmonic.
4451.8	Radio S. Ana Santa. Ana de Yacuma
4699.30	Radio San Miguel, Riberalta
4716.77	Radio Yura, Yura
5580.23	Radio San José, San José de Chiquitos
5952.4	Radio Em Pio XII, Siglo einte
5996.5	Radio Loyola, Sucre

.....Local club tips "FM skip to Mexico and Cuba". Some success on whip antenna on Sony 2010XA.

..... long wave continues to be received from Europe, 183 Germany, as well as some stations on medium wave from Colombia and Venezuela. Jamaica continue poor and ZNS Bahamas very strong on 810.

120 meters remains open from 1000 to 1120 with the Australian Northern Territory stations being received well. (73, Robert Wilkner)

## Stationsnyheter

**BRASIL: 3365, R. Cultura**, Araraquara-SP, PP, 09/08 2228. Retorno da emissora às ondas curtas, programação local, sinal de excelente qualidade, mx orquestrada. Jingle: 'Cultura, a rádio da cidade', 45554 (Rudolf Grimm, São Bernardo-SP, Brasil, Rx: Kenwood R-1000 Ant.: Horizontal 22 m Compl.: Tooner TEB STA-1, <http://www.radioways.cjb.net> radioescutas yg via DXLD)

**INDIA. 4850, AIR Kohima**, 1308-1404, Aug 14, strong signal, in vernacular, subcontinent music and singing, series of ads with singing jingles, 1328 marching music/anthem, open carrier 1330-1331, started again with special Independence Day speech in vernacular, followed by same speech in English, abruptly off at 1404, noted speech was parallel with 4895 (AIR Kurseong), 4940 (AIR Guwahati) 4970 (AIR Shillong), 5010 (AIR Thiru.), 5040 (AIR Jeypore) and 9425 (Bengaluru/Bangalore). Today 4850 was the strongest AIR that I have ever heard on 60m. (Ron Howard, Asilomar Beach, CA, Etón E1, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**PERU**. Hola amigos, Hace algunos minutos (1730 TU) pude escuchar aunque con baja señal la emisora peruana **Radio Bethel, operando en los 5949.6 kHz** presentando música góspel en español. Mencionan una frecuencia en FM que no puedo entender y entre cada par de Canciones "Radio Bethel". Hago esta reseña ya que hace varios meses no la escuchaba, y creía que habían dejado la onda corta. Buen DX, (Rafael Rodriguez R., Bogotá, Colombia, Aug 9, condiglist yg via DXLD)

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 Hola Amigos DX: Aprovecho la oportunidad para avisarles la nueva dirección página web: <http://www.bethelradio.fm>  
 La dirección de la emisora en Arequipa es: Bethel Radio, Unión 225, Miraflores, Arequipa  
 Cordiales 73 (ALFREDO BENJAMIN CAÑOTE BUENO, DXSPACEMASTER, Lima, Perú, via DXLD)

**PERU. 4835, R. Maran**, Jaen. August 6, Spanish, 1010-1020. OM talks "...los logros alcanzados como organizacin cocalinera...", 1012 local pop music, 1016 seems ads, OM and YL talks. First time heard in the morning this year, fair to weak signal 33433 (till 1016) (Lcio Otvio Bobrowiec, Embu SP Brasil, Sony ICF SW40, dipole 18m, 32m, dxldyg via DX LISTENING DIGEST)

**PERU. Radio Victoria** is one of the pioneers of broadcasting in Peru. And so the Patepluma article refers to pre-IPDA days, when Radio Victoria was an ordinary commercial station using the first bars of Beethoven's 5th Symphony as their ID cue. Since 1989 or so the station is hired by the Peruvian branch of Igreja Pentecostal Deus é Amor. See QSL information under Peru at <http://www.worldofradio.com/dxld6032.txt> and church information at <http://www.ipda.com.pe> (Henrik Klemetz, Sweden via HCDX)



## Övriga radionyheter

### Re: Luxy Legends

**The first sponsored broadcast to the UK** was not from Radio Normandy. On 6 November 1919 from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. a concert was broadcast from The Hague by two Dutch radio pioneers, the time and frequency was announced in the Dutch press making it the first scheduled radio broadcast in the world.

Subsequent broadcasts carried a station identification PCGG.

It developed an audience abroad, the largest being in Britain, the station began receiving gifts of records, cakes (shades of Test Match Special) and even money from British listeners and began responding to these in English. British visitors joined the audience.

The Daily Mail became aware of this and sponsored a series of Sunday concerts which it advertised in its pages to English listeners. They then took out a year long contract with PCGG.

On 24 April 1922, just six months before the first transmission of the British Broadcasting Company, the London Illustrated News carried a picture of a family in their sitting room, gathered around a receiving set, while the father figure tuned in a signal. The caption was "This is how an English family listens to the Dutch concerts."

The Daily Mail's involvement with sponsorship of these broadcasts continued until 1924, by this time the broadcasts were in English. This provoked criticism from Dutch listeners and in November of that year the regulations were changed prohibiting foreign sponsorship.

They did however return in limited 'pirate' form from 1926 to 1928 sponsored by Kolster-Brandes radios.

Some others, including many brokered by Captain Leonard Plugge who formed the International Broadcasting Company in March 1930:

A broadcast from the Eiffel Tower station from Paris in 1925 sponsored by Selfridges which he claimed, incorrectly, in IBC promotional material, as the first commercial broadcast to Great Britain. Three letters reporting reception were received. The station was on long wave.

A BBC memo in 1928 mentions commercial transmissions aimed at British audiences from Hilversum, Radio Paris (these were sponsored by Decca), Scheveningen, Tour Eiffel and RadioBelgique (these were IBC programmes). The BBC said they were "the important source of danger" and foresaw problems for the newly formed Corporation raising fears that "with foreign and British advertisements flooding in we shall find it difficult to resist pressure for our own system being opened to publicity".

From 1928 to 1931 a series of record programmes on a Sunday from Radio Toulouse sponsored by Vocalion records, Roy Plomley says these produced around 1,500 letters a week. The transmitter power had been boosted to 60kw,

In 1930 programmes sponsored by Decca records on Radio Paris with both French and English announcers, these via the IBC.

IBC broadcasts from Katowitz, Poland on 408 metres for British listeners in 1930.

34 broadcasts from foreign stations were listed in World Radio in 1930 including the sponsored ones. This had a circulation of nearly 154,000, was owned by the BBC however Leonard Plugge of the IBC had a contract with them to supply foreign wireless programmes for the journal.

The first broadcast in English from what was to become Radio Normandy was on September 6 1931 at 10.30 p.m, it was an IBC programme, disc jockey was William Evelyn Kingwell. Power was only half a kilowatt. Plugge then got investment from the Sunday Referee, power increased to 5 kw, the stations success enabled it to increase power to 10kw in 1932 and 20kw in 1933.

More information in Crossing the Ether, British Public Service Radio and Commercial Competition 1922-1945 by Sean Street and And the World Listened, the biography of Captain Leonard F. Plugge by Keith Wallis.

(Mike Barraclough via DXLD)

### The Exile Returns

**Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn posed such a threat** to the Soviet Politburo that it exiled him after the publication of "The Gulag Archipelago," but for twenty years the West was also a reluctant audience for his uncompromising views. Now, having completed his historical opus, the author is going home, to seek a role in the new Russia.

As the General Secretary droned on, the object of the Politburo's fury was at work, writing in a small extra room of a friend's dacha in the village of Peredelkino, about a half hour's drive west of Moscow. As he had been doing since his prison days, he wrote in a tiny scrawl, in small notebooks, the better to conceal his notes and manuscripts in the event of a search; after a day's work, he would go into the garden of the dacha and burn his early drafts.

--Solzhenitsyn had always been an avid listener to foreign radio stations on shortwave, and when he heard the news that "Gulag" had been published abroad he allowed himself just a moment's satisfaction.--

See [http://www.newyorker.com/archive/1994/02/14/1994\\_02\\_14\\_064\\_TNY\\_CARDS\\_000367428](http://www.newyorker.com/archive/1994/02/14/1994_02_14_064_TNY_CARDS_000367428) by David Remnick [via Robert Wilkner]

## Russian Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn Dies at 89

By Peter Heinlein, 04 August 2008

**Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn has died in Moscow** at the age of 89. Mr. Solzhenitsyn's greatest works, The Gulag Archipelago and One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich stunned the world, providing irrefutable proof of the horrors of Soviet labor camps. Historians credit his work with playing a significant role in the eventual collapse of communism in Russia and throughout Eastern and Central Europe. **Former VOA Moscow correspondent Peter Heinlein reports, Solzhenitsyn stands as perhaps Russia's greatest and most influential 20th century author.**

The voice of Alexander Solzhenitsyn crackled out over Voice of America frequencies beaming to the Soviet Union, a powerful Cold War symbol to millions of people behind the Iron Curtain. No one knows how many Soviet citizens huddled around short wave receivers, battling Moscow's frequency jammers, to hear the legendary author read his latest banned novel.

But this we do know. It had an impact, a huge impact.

Former Soviet dissident Semyon Reznik - writing about what he called "The Solzhenitsyn Effect" - said, "you had to have lived in Russia [at that time]. You had to have hunted blind carbon copies of his manuscripts. You had to spend hours and hours with the short-wave radio trying to catch a couple words about him through the jamming - only then might you have an idea of how much Mr. Solzhenitsyn inspired an entire generation of the Soviet intelligentsia to reject communism." ....

<http://www.mediaforfreedom.com/ReadArticle.asp?ArticleID=10726>

[via Robert Wilkner]

## IC-7700, HF/50MHz Transceiver

The **ICOM IC-7700** was designed from the start to be the ultimate *contest* transceiver. It employs the latest technology to give you the competitive edge. Two independent DSP units (of the same type used in the famous IC-7800) are built in: one for the transmitter & receiver and one for the spectrum display. You will enjoy a +40dBm 3rd order intercept point and ultra wide dynamic range. There is an automatic tracking preselector to reject out-of-band interference. The newly designed push-pull MOS-FET

amplifiers work with 48VDC, providing a powerful 200W of output power at full duty cycle with low IMD in all bands.

[Sixty meter](#) operation is also supported. There is even a built-in digital voice recorder and voice synthesizer. Four types of [scanning](#) are supported.

(From Universal website – price ~7000\$!!)



Information below copied from the Icom website at:

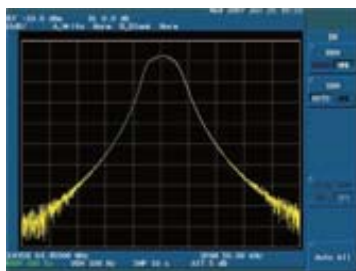
<http://www.icomamerica.com/en/products/amateur/hf/7700/default.aspx>

### Three Hi-Spec 1st IF filters (Roofing Filter)<sup>\*1</sup>

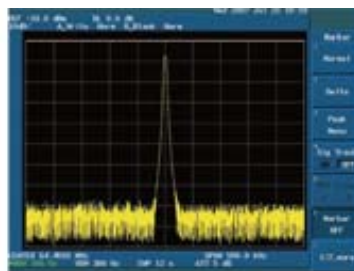
The IC-7700 employs three Hi-Spec 1st IF filters (roofing filters) of 15kHz, 6kHz and 3kHz before the 1st IF amplifier. Icom ordered special customized high specification devices to improve IMD and achieve better impedance characteristics. As a result, the 3kHz 1st IF filter provides approximately 134dB<sup>\*2</sup> of blocking dynamic range and allows you to pull out a weak signal in the presence of strong adjacent signals.

<sup>\*1</sup> Icom calls the roofing filters "Hi-spec 1st IF filters", because their performance is much better than regular IF filters.

<sup>\*2</sup> At 14.1MHz receive, with 5kHz separation of interference signal.



3kHz filter characteristics  
(50kHz span)



3kHz filter characteristics  
(500kHz span)

Hi-Spec 1st filters (Roofing filter)



### Band pass filter

While some may lead you to believe that coils and capacitors are all created equal, at Icom we know design excellence. Rather than using switching diodes that can introduce distortion, the IC-7700 design utilizes high-grade mechanical relays along with large capacitors and toroidal coils; resistant to magnetic saturation, providing superior linearity, and greatly reducing distortion.



### DIGI-SEL (Digital pre-selector)

The DIGI-SEL (digital pre-selector) is a very narrow, user adjustable, pass band filter designed to automatically track the operating frequency, attenuating interference from out-of-band signals. While the pre-selector's pass-band remains centered on the operating frequency, on the fly adjustments are possible via front panel controls. The DIGI-SEL is especially useful for multi-transmitter operation and near strong broadcast stations by reducing the 2nd, 3rd, and even higher order IMD components from other stations.



DIGI-SEL unit

### Icom IC-7700 initial impressions.

**Your first impression when the deliveryman brings it is** it's HUGE - a giant box weighing in packed at 37kgs/80 lbs. It is double boxed and extremely well packed. It takes two of you to unpack it and get it in place in the shack. Setting up may be difficult for anyone not familiar with the Icom 756 PRO range, as it has a huge 216 page instruction manual and takes some time to go through it and get familiar with all the functions and numerous "bell's and whistles". However, if you already owned a 756PRO series you will find setting up much easier as many of the functions follow the same format. I am a listener only and focus mainly on the LF and MW bands. I have had it for several days now and feel more familiar with it and have given it a really good thrash in some productive quiet early morning pre-dawn sessions. It is very quiet compared to the already quite quiet 756PROIII that I have next to it connected for direct A/B comparisons through a SP20 speaker and common antenna.

A major advantage for me is that the 7700 will engage both pre-amp 1 and 2 in both LF and MW bands, whereas this is not possible on the 756. In addition pre-amp 1 is supremely quiet and can be engaged with confidence in nearly all situations. This results in the possibility to render audible some very faint stations that are not audible on the 756. In addition pre-amp 2 can also be engaged usefully on MW and LF, even though the instruction manual recommend it's use only above 20 Mhz.

The action of the filters on the 7700 is superb, as when selecting a 2 Khz setting and engaging the 3 Khz roofing filter. Working the difficult 9/10 Khz MW splits is a breeze and gives results appreciably better than the 756PRO.

Using the pre-amps and the tight filters I was able to render several very weak Brazilians audible that the 756 couldn't get. Plus on LF I found the ASN Ascension Isl. NDB beacon, extremely faint but readable with a 50 Hz filter and pre-amp 1 on. You could hear it faintly on the 756, but could not really render it readable.

The NR noise reduction feature on both radio's seems to be the same, but the NB noise blanker is a dream on the 7700, as it is adjustable for both width and depth. On the 756 the NB will only zap the infrequent ignition noise you get today, but the 7700 will in addition zap all sorts of suburban electrical pulses = lovely feature.

The 7 inch scope is lovely, much clearer and larger than the 756 and covers a much greater span - 5 khz to 500 khz in several steps.

So I am very happy with the 7700 and it seems a very worthwhile upgrade and money well spent. Don't misunderstand me, the 756PROIII is a very good radio, it is just that the 7700 is superb and a marked improvement.

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Of course if you only listen to the AM SW bands then you will probably do very well with a setup like Burr has, but if you want to do serious Trans Atlantic and Trans Pacific MW DX then you need a top line receiver. (John Plimmer, <http://www.dxing.info/about/dxers/plimmer.dx> via rec.radio.shortwave)

Read more comments at: <http://www.ab4oj.com/icom/ic7700/main.html>

### TRENDS IN TROPICAL BANDS BROADCASTING 2008 --- BY ANKER PETERSEN

Since 1973 the Danish Shortwave Club International has published an annual publication which first covered the frequency range of 2200 to 5800 kHz and was called the "Tropical Bands Survey". But since 1999 I expanded it as editor to cover all Domestic broadcasting stations on shortwave from 2.200 kHz till 30 MHz. That is now called the Domestic Broadcasting Survey - the DBS- and it is popular worldwide among hard-core DX-ers. Our latest edition was published in April 2008.

The task for the editor of the DBS is, throughout the year until the next publication, to check the bands himself and follow the loggings from our members and other DX-ers around the world. For each station in the list, a note is taken of the months when it has been heard. If a station has not been heard by any DX-er during the past 12 months, it is deleted. By this measure, the DBS contains only the active domestic broadcasting stations.

With this systematic registration of broadcasting stations on the Tropical Bands each year, it is possible to make some statistics on how many frequencies were active in each region of the world and compare these numbers.

I have selected the Tropical Bands Surveys published with 12 years intervals in 1973, 1985 and 1997, and the Domestic Broadcasting Surveys from 2003 and 2008. For each of these five years I have then counted the number of active Domestic Broadcasting stations between 2200 and 5800 kHz. International broadcasters, Clandestine and Pirate stations are not included in these statistics.

Active domestic transmitters on 2200 - 5800 kHz

<b>Region</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2008</b>
Central Africa	102	76	40	26	17
Southern Africa	57	39	33	9	8
Middle East	9	4	1	0	0
Indian Subcontinent	62	45	45	36	31
South East Asia	40	29	21	7	4
Indonesia	171	105	65	19	14
China, Taiwan, Mongolia	119	110	75	44	32
CIS (former USSR)	61	59	47	21	5
Far East	38	28	28	17	9
Papua New Guinea	17	20	20	20	16
Australia and other Pacific	10	4	13	7	12
Central America, Mexico	21	23	24	17	6
Caribbean	29	3	3	4	2
Northwestern South America	98	41	19	5	3
Ecuador	47	33	22	13	8
Peru	78	69	78	53	33
Bolivia	35	42	25	15	18
Brazil	107	87	67	50	40
Southern South America	5	2	1	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>258</b>

We are approaching the end of the Era of Domestic broadcasting on the Tropical Bands for two main reasons: The technical standard of a large part of the transmitters in the tropical countries is poor and they cannot be repaired for economical reasons. In more developed countries the domestic shortwave transmitters are being replaced by FM- and Internet-networks. The trend above is clear: The falling trend continues and has become more steep during the past year.

The average number of closed domestic stations per year during 1997-2003 was 44 whereas it was only 14 during 2003-2007. But a total of 49 have left the bands during the past 12 months! If that pessimistic trend continues, the end of domestic broadcasting on the Tropical Bands may appear already in year 2014! A more realistic closure is around 2021.

Countries like Brazil, Peru, China, India, Bolivia and Papua New Guinea are still dominating the Tropical Bands.

Stations on the Tropical Bands which have closed down in 2006-2007, including International stations and Clandestines.

<b>kHz</b>	<b>kW</b>	<b>Station Country</b>	<b>Last log</b>
2371,	-	Minsk utility station (USB) Belarus	APR06
2390,	0.5	R Huayacocotla, Veracruz Mexico	JAN06
2460,	1	Super R Alvorada, R. Branco, AC Brazil	SEP07
2490,	1.6	R 8 de Setembro, Descalvado, S. Paulo Brazil	APR06
3215,	10	RRI Manado, CN Indonesia	FEB07
3220,	-	KCBS, Hamhung, Bangsong North Korea	JAN07
3231.8,	10	RRI Bukittinggi, SW Indonesia	JAN06
3270,	100	WWRB, Manchester, Tennessee USA	APR06
3306,	-	ZBC, Guineafowl, Gweru Zimbabwe	JUN06
3344.6,	0.5	R Ayopaya, Independencia, Cochabamba Bolivia	FEB06
3375,	10	R Western Highlands, Mount Hagen Papua N.G.	JAN06
3385,	1	R Guaruj Paulista, Guaruj, SP Brazil	SEP07
3815,	0.2	Kalaalit Nunaata R, via Tasiilaq(USB) Greenland	MAR07
3930,	-	R Voice of Komala, via No. Iraq Clandestine	APR06
3955,	100	Voice of Russia, Vladivostok Russia	JAN06
3960.1,	10	RRI Palu, Tondo, CC Indonesia	JAN06
3970,	-	Voice of Iranian Kurdistan, No. Iraq Clandestine	FEB07
3980,	100	R Liberty, via Biblis Germany	MAR06
3985,	250	VOIRI, Ahwaz Iran	MAR06
4030,	-	V. of Struggle of Iranian Kurdistan Clandestine	JAN07
4394.5,	-	Onda Cero R (USB), Madrid-Spurious Spain	DEC07
4620.5,	-	R Espacial, Otuzco, La Libertad Peru	JAN07
4728.2,	-	R Aripalca, Aripalca, Nor Chichas Bolivia	FEB07
4760,	100	R Liberty via Yangiyul Tajikistan	FEB06



4761.7,	-	R Guanay, Guanay, La Paz Bolivia	FEB06
4839.9,	15	Heilongjiang PBS, Shangzhi, Heilongjiang China	PPPPP
4855,	-	Minsk utility station (USB) Belarus	JAN06
4874.6,	10	RRI Sorong, PP Indonesia	MAR07
4875,	100	R Hara, via Dusheti Georgia	FEB06
4890,	250	R France International, Moyabi Gabon	JAN06
4890,	40	NBC, Port Moresby Papua N. G.	JUL07
4890.1,	-	R Macedonia, Arequipa Peru	JAN06
4890.4,	1	R Chota, Chota, Cajamarca Peru	JAN07
4900,	50	AIR Guwahati A, Assam India	MAR07
4915,	50	GBC, Accra Ghana	NOV06
4925,	0.5	R Difusora, Taubat, SP Brazil	JAN07
4960,	50	AIR Ranchi, Jharkhand India	MAR07
4995,	100	R Liberty via Yangiyul Tajikistan	FEB06
5010,	1	HRMI, La Voz de Misiones Int. Honduras	APR07
5015,	1	R Pioneira, Teresina, PI Brazil	FEB07
5026,	10	R Uganda, Kampala Uganda	MAR07
5035,	100	R Centrafricaine, Bangui-Bimbo Central Af. Rep	JAN06
5035,	500	WEWN, Vandiver, Alabama USA	MAY06
5040,	-	Hrvatski R, Deanovec, Spurious Croatia	JUL07
5135,	1	R Amazonas, Pt. Ayacucho, Orinoco Venezuela	APR07
5323.7,	-	La Voz del Alta, Acobamba Peru	FEB07
5420,	50	Voice of Minorities, Beijing China	FEB07
5500,	-	Voice of Peace & Democracy of Eritrea Clandestine	JAN06
5500,	10	Voice of the Tigray Revolution Ethiopia	DEC06
5699.8,	-	R Triple SH, San Ignacio, Cajamarca Peru	FEB06
5699.8,	0.15	R Frecuencia, San Ignacio, Cajamarca Peru	JAN07

(DSWCI DX Window Aug 6, reformatted by Glenn Hauser for DXLD)