SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Issue no. 1970, Feb 21, 2021 **Deadline e-mail next issue: 0800 UTC, March 7, 2021**

The weeks are moving on fast and it's time for another SWB.

After a very cold period with a lot of snow also down here in the south the weather changed complete and during tqo days the 10-15 cm of snow disappearedvery fast.

Today it is nearly 12 C with sunshine and almost spring feeling.

For this issue we have got an interesting story about how Radio replaces school during the coronavirus pandemic in Brazil. Thanks a lot for sharing this article.

Also Adrian Peterson in AWR Wavescan produces a lot of interesting stuff which we also want to share.

In the nostalgia column by Ronny Forslund there is a very interesting letter from R Shkodra in Albania from 1961.
Ullmar Qvick is an Albania expert and speaks the language fluently. He also has translated some books from Albanian.

Keep on ….

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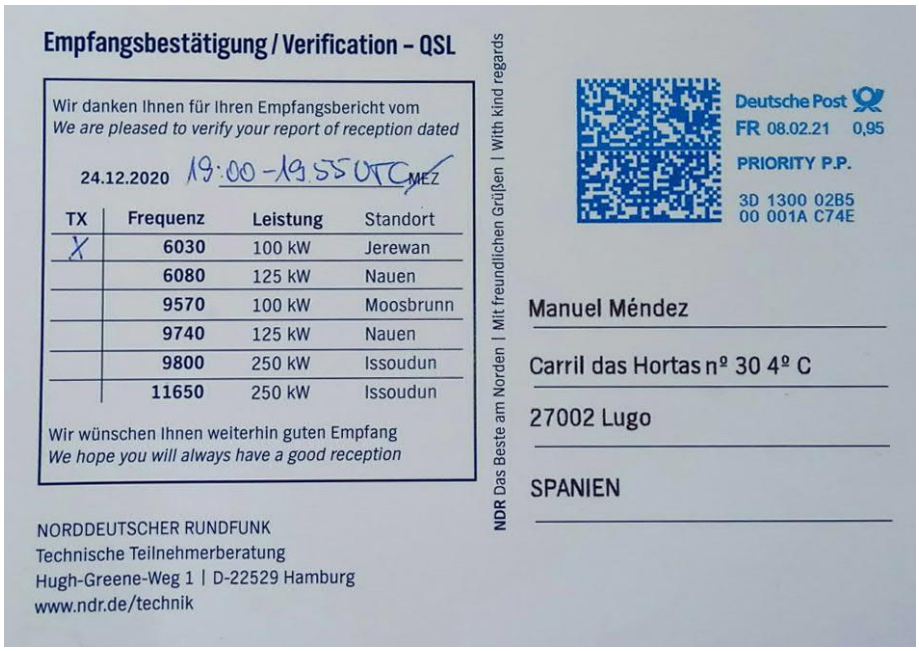
SWB-info

SWB on HCDX: http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb
Dateline Bogotá 1993-1998: http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/Dateline.htm
SWB latest issue/archive: http://www.hard-core-dx.com/swb/archive.htm

QSL, comments, etc.

Manuel Méndez. 6030 kHz, NDR, Gruß an Bord via Armenia, 24-12 program "Greetings on Board", received snail mail QSL card in 55 days. Reception report sent to: ndr@ndr.de



QSL card from Egypt Radio 1971

3310	Feb13	2245	R. Mosoj Chaski, Cochabamba. Quechua, tks. 35332 (CGS)
3480	Feb13	1755	Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks, songs, nx (p) at 1801. (CGS)
3900	Feb14	2323	Hulun Buir PBS, Hailar. Mand, tks. 25341 (CGS)
3910	Feb18	1932	Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 33342 (CGS)
3915	Feb15	2238	BBC, Kranji relay. WS in E to SEAs, tks on the pandemic consequences. 35342 (CGS)
3920	Feb12	2219	R.Piepzender, Zwolle. Du, pops. Relay of Continental R, HOL. 45343 (CGS)
3920	Feb7	0022	Piepzender R, Metalica mx, ID, mx, @, ADDR, mx. (TB)
3930	Feb18	1934	Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 23341 (CGS)
3945	Feb13	2247	R. Echo Of Unification (cland.), Chongjin. Kor to KOR, tks, songs. 35343 (CGS)
3945	Feb15	-1105*	Radio Vanuatu. Religious (Christian) songs, many in English; 1103, ID and National Anthem; cut off just at the end of the NA; so no longer with many minutes of dead air after the NA. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif., USA)
3950	Feb19	1754	Xinjiang PBS, Urumqi. Mand, tks, light songs. Adj. QRM. 34433 (CGS)
3975	Feb19	1756	Short Wave R, Winsen. E, pops, fqs. anns. 35332 (CGS)
3985	Feb10	2217	R.Bielorussia via Shortwave Sce., Kall-Krekell. G, tks. 35342 (CG)
3985	Feb16	1931	R.Slovakia Int'l via Shortwave Sce., Kall-Krekell. F, tks, mx. 45433 (CGS)
3990	Feb13	1738	Xinjiang PBS, Urumqi. Uighur, tks, mx. Adj. QRM. 44433 (CGS)
3990	Feb16	2202	R. Echo of Hope (cland.), Gyengi-do. Kor to KRE, tks. QRM de jammer + adj. chs. (CGS)
4010.2	Feb9	1650	Kirgyz Radio, Bishkek, Kirgyz comments. Very weak. (Méndez)
4450	Feb8	2233	Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks. CODAR QRM + jammer. (CG)
4747	Feb10	0259	4747 & 4782 approx., extremely distorted S9+10 spurblobs out of S9+20/30 4765 Radio Progreso, matching plus/minus ~17.5 kHz. These are unlike the ones out of 13700 RHC; no F# tone, totally unreadable in SSB or FM, but music recognizable in AM mode // 4765. Something`s always wrong at RadioCuba. I`ve heard these spurs occasionally before. Could this be why R. Huanta 2000, Peru, jumped from 4747 to 4764, in retaliation? BTW, WRTH 2021 page 315 says its new frequency be 4755; not (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
4750	Feb18	1936	Bangladesh Betar, Shavar. Beng (p), tks, songs. Overmodulated. 35443 (CGS)
4775.1	Feb9	2300	R.Tarma, Tarma. Cast, fqs. ann., px Antena Deportiva. 35332 (CG)
4885	Feb9	2303	R.Club do Pará, Belém PA. Tks on f/ball. 35332 (CG)
4885	Feb10	0300	no signal detectable from R. Clube do Pará, which is normally reliable; could it be off? And/or the other ZY on 4885, R. Dif. Acreana. By 0329 I`m checking 4885 on Bonaire KiwiSDR, now with a good S7-S9 signal; and 5 auto-timepips at 0330, 0345, 0400 during a talk show first about vaccinations, then Bolsonaro, Banco Central. Never heard an ID, not even at ToH. Are those quarterly time signals a signature of Pará? I can`t get its stream to play via 3 different routes for comparison. SDR in SAM mode shows carrier offset varying plus 18-26 Hz (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
4885	Feb15	2240	R. Dif.ª Acreana, Rio Branco AC. Tks. QRM de R.Club do Pará. 33341 (CGS)
4890	Feb13	1736	R. Echo of Hope (cland.), Nowong-gu. Kor to KRE, tks. 45333 (CGS)
4940	Feb12	2241	UnID. Cast, rlgs. propag. 35342 (CGS)
4949.8	Feb14	1911	RNA-Canal "A", Mulenvos. Tks. 25331 (CGS)
4950	Feb9	1657	AIR, Kashmir, Hindi songs, Vernacular, comments, at 1730 English, news. (Méndez)
4950	Feb13	1732	R. Kashmir, Srinagar. Tks (nx?). 35332 (CGS)
4965	Feb13	1734	Voice Of Hope, Makeni Ranch. E, jazz, songs. Improving. 35332 (CGS)
4980	Feb10	0302	WRMI reactivated here, metering S8-S9 but JBA talk // much stronger 9455, i.e. SMTV. 9455 programming was moved to 5950; and 5950 to 4980? But then 4980 went off and 9455 replaced it; now sounds like 4980 is once again the very underpowered one, perhaps just exciter. What does skedgrid now show? 4980 is XMTR-4, but with NO hours of broadcast; no longer 11710, which never has been activated. I guess the 4980 unit now is just a placeholder (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
5009.9	Feb9	1716	Radio Nasionaly Malagasy, Ambohidrano, Vernacular, comments. (Méndez)
5009.9	Feb13	1730	R. TV Madagasikara, Ambohidrano. Tks. 25331 (CGS)
5040	Feb9	1707	AIR, Jeypore, Hindi songs, Vernacular, comments. (Méndez)
5040		1345	AIR Jeypore. Tuned in to hear the PM of India with "special broadcast" of his opening speech for the two day World Sustainable Development Summit; given in English; fairly readable. Website - https://wsds.teriin.org/ . (Ron Howard, California)

5040	Feb17	1500	AIR Jeypore. AIR news in English (India to share info about vaccines [polio, smallpox and COVID-19] with other countries in the region, etc.); 1515, tones, singing commercial jingle, tones; news continues; not very readable. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif., USA)
5915	Feb9	1659	Zambia NBC, Radio 1, Lusaka, Vernacular comments, African songs. (Méndez)
5915	Feb17	1731	ZNBC-R. 1, Lusaka. Vn, tks. 35332 (CGS)
5915	Feb12	2233	Myanma R, Naypiydaw. Beng (p), E lang. lesson. 34433 (CGS)
5930	Feb7	1715	World Music R (p), Bramming. Mx. A bit better at 1825, but under adj. QRM. 15331 (CG)
5939.4	Feb12	2235	R.Voz Missionária, Camboriú SC. Natl. nx magazine A Voz do Brasil. Equally good on // 9665. 35443 (CGS)
5970	Feb12	0930	Radio 208 noted on its new frequency. 2 (CB)
5985	Feb17	1523	Myanmar Radio. Buddhist chanting and singing bowl; 1530-1559, English segment; somewhat readable; highlights: 1530 UT: Theme music; intro ID with usual frequencies listed. 1531-1540: News ("Public announcement from the information team of the State Administration Council"; police report about those protesters who have been arrested; many items from the "information team of the State Administration Council"; asking for the public's help to ID protesters; ending with the latest number of COVID-19 cases in the county). 1540: "This is Myanmar Radio. Here is the weather news," along with "outlook for the next two days"; inspirational song by young people ("I Have A Dream"). 1545: Program "Movie Soundtracks"; Justin Timberlake with "Can't Stop The Feeling," from the movie Trolls, etc 1557: Wed's VOA Special English - "Words and Their Stories from VOA Learning English"; meaning of "You get more flies with honey than with vinegar" - transcript and audio streaming of the program is at http://bit.ly/2M12Net . 1559: Blocked by the start of CRI's strong signal. (Ron Howard Asilomar State Beach, Calif., USA)
6010	Feb16	2205	R. Inconfidência, Belo Horizonte MG. Natl. nx magazine A Voz do Brasil (p). Adj. QRM. Inaudible on // 15190.1. 22431 (CGS)
6065	Feb2	1715	Voice of Hope Africa, Lusaka, English, religious comments. (Méndez)
6115	Feb14	1554	R. NZ Pacific, Rangitaiki. E, mx, ..., interviews, nx at 1700. Sched'ed. to close at 1650 on Suns. 44444 (CGS)
6134.9	Feb13	2243	R. Aparecida, Aparecida SP. Px Encontro DX. 45433 (CGS)
6230	Feb15	1713	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks, mx. // 6370.123, 7730.109, 7810.064. 15341 (CGS)
6250	Feb18	2143	R. Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 34332 (CGS)
6255	Feb8	2238	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, mx. Jammed. 34432 (CG)
6350	Feb11	2221	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 23341 (CG)
6355	Feb16	2207	R. Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 33432 (CGS)
6370.1	Feb15	1715	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Man to CHN, tks, mx. 25342 (CGS)
6520	Feb7	2240	Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks, mx. Uty. QRM. 34342 (CG)
7140	Feb9	1610	Voice of Broad Masses, Asmara, East African songs, Vernacular, comments. (Méndez)
7205	Feb9	1627	Sudan Radio, Al Aitahab, Arabic, comments. (Méndez)
7210	Feb12	*1040-	PBS Yunnan, (Chinese New Year's Day). A new IS or an anomaly for the Chinese New Year's Spring Festival? My audio is at https://bit.ly/3ucUcXo , consisting of a continuous five minute loop of Chinese music/singing. Nothing at all like the former IS they had played for a long time; audio of the former IS at https://bit.ly/3nVIb4M . The same new IS also heard Feb 15, at *1040. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif., USA)
7730.1	Feb15	1717	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Man to CHN, tks, mx. 15341 (CGS)
7810.1	Feb15	1719	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Man to CHN, tks, mx. 25342 (CGS)
7890	Feb14	0711	(2nd harmonic), R Vanuatu. The best reception ever heard on this frequency; religious songs; 0727, interesting PSA in Bislama from the National Disaster Management Office, regarding preparedness for cyclones (their website https://ndmo.gov.vu/community/cyclone-awareness); explaining the meaning of the different colored warnings (blue, yellow and red); told to check SMS messages, radio, TV and Internet for cyclone info, etc.; fairly understandable, as many words were in English. Both 3945 & 11835 also heard, but not nearly as well. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif., USA)
9105	Feb8	2302	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks, presum. nx. 25331 (CG)
9280.2	Feb6	2251	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks, mx. 25342 (CG)
9300	Feb6	2303	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks, mx. 25442 (CG)
9550	Feb18	0636	VOA news magazine in English is VG S8-S9, // weaker 6080+ and both listed same site at 06-07. Strange I had not noticed 9550 before, sked for entire B20 season, 100 kW at 124 degrees, while 6080 is 100 kW at azimuth 0. Apparently in HFCC that means due north rather

			than non-direxional, altho the ND term is not used there, while it is in full Aoki/NDXC for some other entries. Anyhow 9550 is closer to off-the-back to here (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
9550.1	Feb18	2136	R. Boa Vontade, Pt.º Alegre RS. Rlgs. propag. Adj. QRM. // 11895.138 rtd. 24442 (CGS)
9635	Feb9	1550	Radio Mali, Bamako, Vernacular, comments. (Méndez)
9635	Feb17	1012	R. Voice Of Vietnam, Son Tay. Vietn, tks. QRM de MLI. 33441 (CGS)
9665	Feb16	1944	R. Voz Missionária, Camboriú SC. Rlgs. propag., songs. 35443 (CGS)
9700	Feb14	1211	R. NZ Pacific, Rangitaiki. E/Pacif. langs., tks. 35433 (CGS)
9818.8	Feb18	1939	R. 9 de Julho, São Paulo SP. Rlgs. propag. in form of dedications. 35443 (CGS)
9835	Feb17	1014	Sarawak FM via RTM, Kajang. Songs, tks. 35433 (CGS)
11665	Feb17	1017	Wai FM via RTM, Kajang. Songs, tks. 35433 (CGS)
11725	Feb17	1716	Zanzibar BC, Dole. Swah, tks. 25432 (CGS)
11735	Feb9	1705	Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation, Dole, Swahili, comments. (Méndez)
11815	Feb15	1721	R. Brasil Central, Goiânia GO. Songs. Weak audio. 25442 (CGS)
11895.1	Feb19	1732	R. Boa Vontade. Rlgs.propag., px Momento Lições de Vida. 25442 (CGS)
13840	Feb16	2155	R. NZ Pacific, Rangitaiki. E, songs, nx at 2200, ..., tks. Deteriorating fast. Adj. QRM. 24432 (CGS)
15190.1	Feb9	1555	Radio Inconfidencia, Belo Horizonte, Brazilian songs, comments, id. "...Rede Inconfidencia de Radio...". (Méndez)
15190.1	Feb15	2232	R. Inconfidência. Natl. nx magazine A Voz do Brasil. 25442 (CGS)

Pirate Stations

3900	Feb7	1703	R.Batavia (t) - pir. Songs. Country ID & T-stn ID via DX press. 15341 (CG)
3905	Feb18	1930	Zenith Classic Rock (IRL) - pir. Pops. USB tx. 35443 (CGS)
5140	Feb14	1914	Charleston R Int'l - pir. E, oldies, tks. 35443 (CGS)
5780	Feb13	2241	Harmony R - pir. Oldies. 35443 (CGS)
5790	Feb15	1842	R. 319 - pir. Pops. 35443 (CGS)
6020	Feb13	1133	R.Delta, ID, mx. (TB)
6270	Feb7	1531	Snowman R., mx, ID, mx. (TB)
6280	Feb7	1735	Laser Hot Hits - pir. E, pops, tks. Feed delay relative to // 6205, weaker. 35443 (CG)
6280	Feb13	1333	Coast FM (CNR stn) via UNID, Irish? - pir. E, pops, IDs as Coast FM, Canary Islands. 25432 (CGS)
6290	Feb19	1747	R.Pioneer - pir. Mx. Abruptly off. Country & stn ID via DX press. 35332 (CGS)
6290	Feb7	1440	R.Monique Int., English, talk about IMPERATOR MORAVA, mx, ID, www, mx...1624 off TX. (TB)
6295	Feb7	1713	Reflections Europe - pir. E, rlgs. propag. pxs. 35443 (CG)
6305.1	Feb18	2141	R.Merlin Int'l - pir. Pops. 35432 (CGS)
6320	Feb7	1711	R. 319 - pir. Songs, mx, rec. of old pir. stns, e.g. R.North Sea, pop oldies. 35443 (CG)
12255	Feb14	1551	Reflections Europe - pir. E, rlgs. propag. pxs. // 6295. 25342 (CGS)

Contributors to the log:

wb, Wolfgang Büschel, df5sx, wwdxc BC-DX TopNews, DXLD, DXPlorer, A-DX	(CG)/(CGS), Carlos Gonçalves, Lissabon, Portugal
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Station news

VENEZUELA. 6200, Radio Onda Corta Venezuela, ROCV, El Tigre. 50 watts. Actually out of the air as reported in the whattsapp group "Banda Corta Venezuela" Gregorio Kina, technical engineer of the station, due transmitter fault. Gregorio hopes to repair it next weak. (Méndez)

Other radio news

[WOR] Feb Radio HF Internet Newsletter items

THE RADIO H.F. INTERNET NEWSLETTER, VOLUME 23 NUMBER 002 – FEBRUARY/FEVRIER 2021 Edited and Distributed by Sheldon Harvey Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada Copyright 2021 Radio H.F. Publications

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The Radio HF Internet Newsletter is distributed monthly free of charge to subscribers by e-mail. The Newsletter is a collection of web sites specifically related to radio (AM/FM, shortwave, Internet radio, amateur radio, scanning and CB), communications, telecommunications, radio memorabilia and collectibles, media, as well as sites related to journalism, science, technology, space and astronomy, weather, transportation, music, computers, plus some fun things thrown in for good measure! Each edition includes links to web sites submitted by subscribers or by the editor. All sites are reviewed, verified and presented to you, with the URL and a brief description of each site...

HF TIME AND FREQUENCY STANDARD STATIONS. https://www.smeter.net/stations/hf-time-frequency.php
(via Sheldon Harvey, Greenfield Park, Quebec)

This is a listing of the various time signals stations around the world that can be found on shortwave, complete with frequencies, callsigns, power, and descriptions of each station {includes long-outdated HD2IOA Ecuador on 3810 ---- Glenn Hauser}

THE NDB LIST WEBSITE. https://www.ndblist.info/
(via Sheldon Harvey, Greenfield Park, Quebec)

Welcome to the NDB List information page. The links and buttons on this page will take you to the various sections in this website, and new members of the groups can download copies of some of our many useful information files from there, including such publications as the Abbreviations List, the NDB List Country List, the NDB List Awards Scheme, the NDB Publications List and the CLE Guide.

RICHARD LACROIX'S MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS HOME PAGE. http://www.milspec.ca/
(via Sheldon Harvey, Greenfield Park, Quebec)

An excellent collection of resource information on Canadian military communications

C.F.A.R.S. – CANADIAN FORCES AFFILIATE RADIO SERVICE. http://cfarsoperations.ca/
(via Sheldon Harvey, Greenfield Park, Quebec)

CFARS provides auxilary HF Voice/Data communications support for the Department of National Defence and participates in the development and coordination of emergency communications services.

M.A.R.S. - THE MILITARY AUXILIARY RADIO SERVICE. https://www.mars.af.mil/
(via Sheldon Harvey, Greenfield Park, Quebec)

MISSION - The United States Air Force Military Auxiliary Radio System provides contingency communications support on behalf of the men and women of the Department of Defense and other U.S. Government users in support of their important and diverse national security missions whenever, however and wherever required.

VISION - To support the Department of Defense and U.S. Government in any manner within our capability by providing first-rate, on-demand contingency communications services that rival far more complex and expensive systems' levels of service and quality, and to do so in peacetime or times of national crisis, on an around-the-clock basis, and at no expense to the US taxpayer. Members will utilize their own resources and time to provide these services
(Glenn Hauser via WOR)

[WOR] ITU News Magazine - World Radio Day 2021 February 16, 2021

The latest issue of the free ITU News Magazine covers World Radio Day and features two articles on amateur radio

The magazine includes:
• A deep dive into the evolution of radio throughout the ages
• Ham radio and emergency comms: Filling the United States Geological Survey 'donut hole' by Adam Davidson W9AS
• Why World Amateur Radio Day is key to highlight crucial services by IARU president Tim Ellam VE6SH

Download the free magazine from:
https://www.itu.int/en/myitu/Publications/2021/02/02/15/24/ITU-News-Magazine-No-1-2021

(via Southgate http://www.southgatearc.org/news/2021/february/itu-news-magazine-world-radio-day-2021.htm#.YCzjC0iTJD8)
(via WOR)

[DXplorer] SW news for week ending February 14, 2021

NEW HISTORY MATERIAL AT <http://www.ontheshortwaves.com>

We have already posted a number of items relating to TI4NRH, the famous Costa Rican shortwave station, and there are other NRH items on line, especially on Don Moore's website http://www.pateplumaradio.com/central/costarica/ti4nrh.html Recently, Costa Rica issued a stamp sheet which included the picture of NRH founder Amando Cespedes Marin. We have taken that stamp sheet and added to it the station-related photos in Don Amando's book, "Me and Little Radio NRH," which we reviewed some time ago. You will find all this in "TI4NRH – A Picture Gallery," which is posted in "DX History-I/Stations." Look for the red "New."

Under "Specialized Resources/Wavescan," Adrian Peterson has brought his "Wavescan" entries current with the following eight new items:

(1) "Sri Lanka Whales—NHK Relay Station" (Wavescan N618, December 27, 2020);
(2) "The Radio Scene in the Ancient land of Nakhchivan" (Wavescan N619, January 3, 2021);
(3) "Another Mass Stranding of Whales at a South Pacific island—The Radio Scene on the Island Called Chatham" (Wavescan N620, January 10, 2021);
(4) "What Else Do We Know About Radio Nepal? Their Venture Into the Guinness Book of World Records" (Wavescan N621, January 17, 2021);
(5) "KDKA Mediumwave and Shortwave in Pittsburgh: Unusual Radio Events" (Wavescan N622, January 24, 2021);
(6) "Back to the Radio Scene on the South Pacific Chatham Islands" (Wavescan N623, January 31, 2021);
(7) "Ancient DX Report 1923" (Wavescan N623, January 31, 2021); and
(8) "German Radio Celebrates 100 Years (Wavescan N624, February 7, 2021).

And we have updated the Wavescan Index to cover all posted issues through February 7, 2021. Thanks to Adrian Peterson for continuing to supply us with this invaluable historical material.
(Jerry Berg via DXPlorer)

UTILITY RADIO.

Russian naval bases broadcast single-letter radio beacons to help ships find the best communication channel in the current environment. The beacons are grouped around ten different frequencies in 100Hz slots. Not all channels are active at the moment.

Marker D	Severomorsk	Vladivostok K
Sevastopol P	C	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky
Kaliningrad S	Moscow	M
	Astrakhan F	Magadan

Frequency 3594.7 3594.8 3594.9 3595.0 3595.1 3595.2 3595.3 3595.4
4557.7 4557.8 4557.9 4558.0 4558.1 4558.2 4558.3 4558.4
5153.7 5153.8 5153.9 5154.0 5154.1 5154.2 5154.3 5154.4
7508.7 7508.8 7508.9 7509.0 7509.1 7039.2 7039.3 7039.4
8494.7 8494.8 8494.9 8495.0 8495.1 8495.2 8495.3 8495.4
10871.7 10871.8 10871.9 10872.0 10872.1 10872.2 10872.3 10872.4
13527.7 13527.8 13527.9 13528.0 13528.1 13528.2 13528.3 13528.4
16331.7 16331.8 16331.9 16332.0 16332.1 16332.2 16332.3 16332.4
20047.7 20047.8 20047.9 20048.0 20048.1 20048.2 20048.3 20048.4
(https://vk.com/topic-163779953_46710245)
(RUS-DX #1120)

The Glory Days of Shortwave Radio.

SWLDXBulgaria. Video: 41:12
Historical recordings of interval signals from former international broadcasters. Back in the days the shortwave bands were the only window to the rest of the world.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sf_UzdvTyKQ&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR2W6f1LYEhQmPd_ZK0yFN-KVX1b4VFEzo4w1C4s9eYYBv_TYSpSIJsrssgQ
(https://www.facebook.com/groups/wrthgroup)
(RUS-DX #1120)

[WOR] Hams Form Planet-Sized Space Weather Sensor Network

From Eos: Ham Radio Forms a Planet-Sized Space Weather Sensor Network

For researchers who monitor the effects of solar activity on Earth's atmosphere, telecommunications, and electrical utilities, amateur radio signals a golden age of crowdsourced science.

Read the full story here: https://eos.org/features/ham-radio-forms-a-planet-sized-space-weather-sensor-network
(via Shortwave Radiogram Feb 12+ via roger, WOR iog)

Radio has lost its young audience.

If in 2005 23% of Russians did not listen to the radio, and in 2009 - 36%, now the share of those who ignore this media has reached 45%. The peak was in 2019, when this figure was 50%. According to the VTsIOM poll, 14% of respondents began to listen to the radio more often than 5-7 years ago, 24% - less often, and 17% of media consumption remained unchanged.

Mostly young people do not listen to the radio - in the group of 18-24 year olds, the share of those who ignore it is 68%. The trend is confirmed by the data of the media meter.

According to the Mediascope Radio Index, in July-December 2015, the Reach Daily of Russian radio stations in the 12-19 age group was 3.7 million people (that is, 72% of Russians of the specified age included daily radio). In January - June 2020, the accumulated daily number of listeners decreased to 3.1 million (56.6%). Reach Weekly decreased from 4.8 million (92.8%) to 4.3 million (78.5%). True, the remaining listeners noticeably increased their listening time: from 176 to 247 minutes per day.

The most popular place to listen to the radio is personal vehicles (59%), and its share has remained virtually unchanged over the past 2 years. But the home environment lost 7 pp (34% in 2021 versus 41% in 2019). Every fifth Russian (22%) prefers to listen to the radio at work or school.

The audience includes radio for music (77%), news (44%) and weather forecast (25%). Less popular are programs of the spoken genre - interviews, talk shows (20%) and scientific and educational programs (22%).

The respondents named “Russian Radio”, “Europe Plus”, “Road Radio” (12% each) and radio “Dacha” (10%) as their favorite radio stations. The rest of the projects received less than 10% of the votes.

It is noteworthy that a third (34%) of compatriots could not name the inventor of the radio. But the rest have no doubts about his domestic origin: 63% for Alexander Popov and only 1% for Italian Guglielmo Marconi.

Adindex.ru

(https://www.radioportal.ru/news/radio-poteryalo-moloduyu-auditoriyu)

(RUS-DX #1120)

[WOR] Ancient DX Report 1923

The radio scene throughout the world during the year 1923 was characterized by two major developments: the proliferation of radio broadcasting stations, on longwave, mediumwave and shortwave; and the proliferation of very high powered communication stations. These 1923 international radio developments were concentrated mainly in Europe and North America, though similar activity on a smaller scale was evident in a large number of countries elsewhere.

The original BBC in London, the British Broadcasting Company, received a broadcasting license from the Post Office on January 18, 1923, thus formalizing the four mediumwave stations that it had taken over during the previous year (1922). These four stations as listed in the book BBC Engineering, were:-

2LO	London Marconi House, Strand	363.7 m	825 kHz	100 w
2ZY	Manchester Metro-Vickers Trafford Park	378 m	793 kHz	
5IT	Birmingham General Electric Co Witton	477 m	629 kHz	
5NO	Newcastle Cooperative Wholesale W Blandford St	404.5 m	742 kHz	

We should mention that the first radio broadcasting station in England was the Marconi station 2MT at Writtle in Essex, which was inaugurated with 200 watts on 700 m (428 kHz longwave) on February 14, 1922.

However this station was never taken over by the BBCo, it was closed very early in the year 1923 (January 17), and in reality it was superseded by the better known 2LO in London.

During the year 1923, the BBCo installed five more mediumwave broadcasting stations, and these were:-

Wales	Cardiff	Music Shop 19 Castle St	5WA	850 kHz	
Scotland	Glasgow	Electricity Co Port Dundas	5SC	711 kHz	1½ kW
	Aberdeen	Electricity Co Belmont St	2BD	606 kHz	
England	Bournemouth	Bicycle Shop Sean St	6BM	777 kHz	
	Sheffield	South Yorkshire	2FL	980kHz	120 w

On the longwave scene, the British Post Office procured 800 acres near Rugby for the erection of a powerful longwave station. The Rugby station with its primary callsign GBR was intended to become the key station for an empire wide longwave communication system reaching from England to Australia that included several intermediate relay stations.

On the continent, the American RCA company installed a longwave communication station near Warsaw in Poland; and a French company installed a similar station near Belgrade in what was Yugoslavia.

Holland installed a communication station at Assel for communication with Malabar on the island of Java in what was its East Indies colony. Denmark constructed a wireless station for communication between its capital city Copenhagen and the island of Bornholm in the southern Baltic.

During the year 1923, the broadcast of radio programming, music concerts and information bulletins, began in several European countries, including France, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Denmark Italy.

Over in North America, mediumwave broadcasting stations were proliferating at a rapid rate, and a station list for August 1923 shows more than 600 stations. At that stage, the licensing authority, the Dept of Commerce, was just beginning to

allow stations to operate on their own set frequency, beyond the two original standard channel 360 m and 480 m (833 kHz & 618 kHz).

May 15, 1923 was the date when each station would be permitted to move out from the two highly congested channels (833 kHz & 618 kHz) to its own officially licensed new channel. At that stage, 54 channels were assigned to medium-wave stations in the United States, ranging from 550 kHz to 1350 kHz, and that was the beginning of what has since become the international standard mediumwave broadcast band.

Back at that stage, it was reported that the best known radio station in the world was the navy transmitter NAA with its three self supporting towers at Arlington in Virginia. Station NAA gained its popularity due to its high powered transmitters, and the regularly scheduled broadcast of time signals. Announcements were given in regular speech and also in Morse Code.

Radio broadcasting stations were inaugurated during the year 1923 in the South American countries of Argentina and Brazil. The huge wireless communication station at Monte Grande in Argentina, used two transmitters at 400 kW each and a total of 10 self standing towers 700 feet tall supporting the antenna system that stretched for nearly 3 miles.

In Honolulu Hawaii, experimental station KUO made a one day broadcast from the roof of the Examiner newspaper building; in Australia the first two mediumwave stations were inaugurated, 2BL (as 2SB) and 2FC (longwave 273 kHz), both in Sydney; and in New Zealand, 11 broadcasting stations were on the air.

Interestingly, broadcasting station callsigns in Australia began with a number ranging from 2 through 7, and in New Zealand 1 through 4.
However, the first letter in the Australian callsigns generally varied from A-W (such as 2AD and 2WG). However, in New Zealand, the first letter generally varied only from just Y & Z (such as 2YA and 4ZB).

The American radio magazine Radio Broadcast for December 1923 (103) made the following observation regarding what we now call shortwave:
The work of Franklin (in the United States) and Marconi in England, together with the work of the Westinghouse Company and the Bureau of Standards in this country prove beyond a doubt the feasibility of employing a range of frequencies at present used by no one. Actual experiments show this range (above 3 MHz) to be perfectly workable.

Yes indeed, and the KDKA shortwave station 8XS was inaugurated in 1923, and shortwave broadcasting also began to escalate.
(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Jan 31, 2021, via WOR)

[WOR] China bans BBC World News from broadcasting

China has banned BBC World News from broadcasting in the country, its television and radio regulator announced on Thursday.

China has criticised the BBC for its reporting on coronavirus and the persecution of ethnic minority Uighurs.

The BBC said it was "disappointed" by the decision.
Read the full story here: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-56030340

(via Jon Collins, Birmingham UK + WOR)

[WOR] Sources on Cold War Radio, Paradoxes, Maoism, and Noise

The Wilson Center, By Elidor Mëhilli, February 8, 2021

Radio Tirana emerged as a global Communist voice in the 1970s, reaching Brazilian guerillas in Araguaia, Maoist factions across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and many other listeners around the world. Elidor Mëhilli explains how this came to be.

“Dear Radio Tirana,” the letter begins, “here in the Alps we can hear you well, and we are especially fond of your propaganda directed at the Italian Communist Party.” The letter is dated April 12, 1976 but its Italian authors are not named. After a final greeting “Viva Mao e Viva Stalin,” they have simply signed off “a group of true Communists.”

Two months earlier, in Entroncamento, Portugal, someone has penned a letter to the same station.

“Camaradas,” his note begins, “I am a worker (a porter) who listens regularly to your Portuguese-language broadcasts.” The letter then proceeds with complaints about the fate of Communism in Portugal, with questions about Albania’s foreign policy, about why Radio Tirana spoke so infrequently about Portugal, about sports, about whether a trip to the Balkans might be possible".

Read more of this interesting and wide-ranging article here:

https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/sources-cold-war-radio-paradoxes-maoism-and-noise

(Mike Terry via WOR)

[WOR] German Radio Celebrates 100 Years

It was on December 22 just last year (2020), that Germany celebrated its centenary of radio broadcasting with special radio programming to honor the occasion. Just 100 years ago, on Monday December 22, 1920, Dr. Hans Bredow and his fellow staff personnel at the Koenigswusterhausen Radio Station presented a special program of music and talks to honor the Christmas occasion. This historic radio event in Germany occurred just seven weeks after the famous first broadcast from mediumwave KDKA (8ZZ) in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania in the United States.

The small town known as Koenigswusterhausen is located in the German Mark (state) of Brandenburg, and it is just a dozen miles southeast from Berlin. The German spelling for the name of this town can be transliterated into English several different ways, and it can also be shown as one word or two words. In medieval times, Koenigswusterhausen was featured as a royal city, complete with an
ornate castle.

That original historic 1920 radio program in Germany began around 2 pm on December 22 with an opening announcement identifying Koenigswusterhausen, and the first piece of music, as would be expected, was Silent Night, Holy Night, in German, Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht. Several staff members of the radio station presented instrumental and vocal music as their contribution to this original though quite short radio program.

The live broadcast was presented from a temporary indoor studio in the building that was subsequently identified as Senderhaus Nr 1. The studio which was soundproofed for the occasion with army blankets, and the only available microphone was the mouthpiece of a telephone.

At the time, there were four Morse Code army operated wireless transmitters in use at Koenigswusterhausen, and Senior Technician Erich Schwarzkopf modified one of those units for the occasion.

Schwarzkopf was himself also a talented violinist.

The transmitter was a 5 kW spark unit and it radiated the spontaneous programming of live and recorded music on longwave 2400 m (125 kHz).

The twin antenna towers stood at 330 feet high.

At the time, the general population in Germany were forbidden to own a radio receiver, so very few people heard this original first radio broadcast one hundred years ago. The only receivers permitted back then were installed in official government buildings, newspaper offices, and banks, though it is admitted that some privately held receivers were in operation. It is suggested that the entire audience of official listeners in Germany who tuned in to this historic radio broadcast numbered around just seventy, though with a few clandestine listeners the total may have been just a little higher.

However many listeners in other countries in Europe, as well as radio officers on ships at sea, heard this first radio broadcast from Germany. Radio monitors in Luxembourg, Holland, England and Scandinavia, as well as elsewhere, heard the broadcast and they responded with letters of appreciation.

This 1920 Christmas broadcast was not the first occasion in which Dr. Hans Bredow presented a radio transmission. The BBC in London noted an earlier series of experimental radio broadcasts that were made from the western war front in continental Europe. Back in May 1917, Bredow transmitted music and speech for the benefit of German troops with the use of army radio equipment.

In honor of the centenary of radio broadcasting in Germany, a local organization known as the Friends of Konigswusterhausen planned a whole series of commemorative events. The special centenary broadcast last year was planned as part of the Brandenburg (State) Festival, and it was scheduled to begin at 2:00 pm on Tuesday December 22, 2020, exactly 100 years precisely to the minute.

The original planning indicated that the memorial broadcast last December would be heard widely on 810 kHz mediumwave, as well as on FM 93.9 & 105.1 MHz, and on shortwave 5960 kHz from Nauen. However due to the Virus pandemic, these elaborate plans were considerably modified.

Dr. Hans Bredow officially retired in 1939, though in May 1945 he was appointed as the district president in Wiesbaden. Throughout his life time, he served in the development of radio, and he is honored to this day in Germany as the father of radio broadcasting in their country.

More about the radio scene at Koenigswusterhausen on a coming occasion.

(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Feb 7, 2021)

(via WOR)

[WOR] What we know about Radio Nepal

Their Venture into the Guinness Book of World Records.

The opening music in our program today was recorded in one day in a Kathmandu studio of Radio Nepal on Thursday May 19, 2016. A total of
365 singers were organized into 26 groups representing all areas of the Natural Environment, and they sang the song Melancholy in the Nepali language. The 365 singers represented one per day for a whole year, and the 26 categories in the Natural Environment represented one for each letter in the English alphabet.

The words and music for the song Melancholy were composed by Nipesh Dhaka and the day's events were inaugurated by Prime Minister Khadga Prasad Oli. This musical event, which was specifically planned as a world first for Guinness World Records, began at 8:00 am and concluded at 6:00 pm.

The total duration of the assembled recording lasts for 33 minutes and 49 seconds. The version we presented at the opening of this edition of Wavescan was specially shortened for use as an introduction. Two years after the recording

was made (2018), Guinness World Records officially accepted Melancholy from Radio Nepal as the most soloists in a single song recorded in the one day.
The original studio building (1951) for Radio Nepal was a two storey building in the Royal Campus at Singha Durbar that was earlier used as a school for the children of government officials. Thirty two years later (1983) a new studio building was constructed, adjacent to the original building, and the older building was simply abandoned.
However as time went by, the older building was renovated and new electronic equipment was installed, so that a total of 15 studios in the two buildings became available for Radio Nepal, including one with a 24 track console for the recording of music. Up until the recent Virus time, Radio Nepal employed 600 personnel throughout Nepal for all of its events and activities.
In addition to the capital city studios, additional production and on air studios have been installed in the radio stations at three country locations; Pokhara, Surkhet and Dipayal. Radio Nepal broadcasts daily news bulletins in a total of 19 different languages, including 16 local languages, and also English, Hindi and Urdu.
The first FM station in Nepal was installed in Kathmandu itself in 1995, and these days 17 FM relay stations are on the air. In total, including all of the independent FM stations throughout the entire nation, around 450 FM stations were on the air until very recently.
Originally the program feed to the country relay stations of Radio
Nepal was via shortwave, though these days a six channel program feed is provided via satellite.
Back nearly 40 years ago (1983), Miss Mohini Shepherd acted as an offsite Honorary QSL Secretary for Radio Nepal. Miss Mohini would prepare the QSL cards which were then delivered to Radio Nepal where they were signed, stamped and posted.
Back at that stage, Mohini was also preparing a regular monthly Nepal DX Report for broadcast in the old AWR DX program, Radio Monitors International. Unfortunately, we have since lost contact with
Mohini. Does anyone out there know what happened to Mohini Shepherd as the years went by? Did she and her family migrate to England? We would really like to know.
Over the years, there have been many occasions when programming from the BBC in London in Nepali and English has been heard on radio in Nepal. For example, at the turn of the century, BBC programming in Hindi, Urdu and English was on relay from all radio stations in the network of Radio Nepal. In addition, Radio Sagarmatha FM also carried BBC programming for many years around the same era.
Then subsequent to those relay broadcasts from the BBC, there was a daily BBC relay in Hindi and English via the regional mediumwave station of Radio Nepal at Surkhet on 576 kHz. Then in more recent time, the BBC installed their own FM relay station at suburban Khumaltar around 2005 which is still on the air, on 103.0 MHz.
Back around 30 years ago, Radio Nepal announced that a shortwave transmitter would be installed with the new mediumwave station at Surkhet in the far west of Nepal. The mediumwave transmitter at Karnali Raj Marg, Birendranagar operated with 100 kW (10 kW standby) on 576 kHz and the planned shortwave unit would also operate with 100 kW. However, this planned shortwave transmitter was never installed.
(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Jan 17, 2021)
(via WOR)

[WOR] The Radio Scene on the Island Called Chatham

The original Morse Code wireless station on Chatham Island was taken into communication service on September 18, 1913. Their initial equipment included a 1½ kW AWA transmitter from Australia, a power generator, and two tubular steel pipes as antenna supports which stood 150 feet tall and 300 feet apart. The antenna was a center fed multiwire T type.
In the early days, a strong light was attached to the top of one of the antenna masts and for night time approach by shipping this served as the light of a lighthouse. Due to international wireless regulations, the last day of operation for Chatham Wireless under the original callsign VLC was December 31, 1928. Next day, New Year's Day 1929, the new callsign ZLC was implemented.
Soon after the end of the Pacific War, Chatham Radio ZLC was rebuilt with new equipment at a nearby and more easily accessible location.
Four low powered transmitters were installed and housing for station staff was also erected on this wireless station property.
During the early 1960s, station ZLC with 50 watts on 2196 kHz, introduced a daily bulletin of local news and information that included weather reports and shipping and airplane movements. Due to the type of transmission equipment in use, the local citizens were able to hear these news bulletins as a break through into the standard mediumwave band.
For three consecutive years, these broadcasts were listed in the WRTVHB (1960-1962) as a broadcast service. However, these Chatham broadcasts were quite similar to the local messages and items of communication information that were broadcast by the Condominium Teleradio Network in Vanuatu in an earlier era; it was not the broadcast of regular radio programming.
In 1983, new SSB radio equipment was installed for communication with local units and with headquarters in New Zealand. Then on August 13, 1991, shortwave communication station ZLC came to an end; the station was closed, and local fishermen mourned the loss of this important radio service.
(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Jan 10, 2021)
(via WOR)

[WOR] Shortwave Scene in Sri Lanka

While we are "in" Sri Lanka, let's take the opportunity to investigate their shortwave scene, and we choose the Japanese NHK Shortwave Relay Station that was installed at Ekala thirty years ago.
Over the years, the important and historic radio site at Ekala, a dozen miles north of the national capital Colombo, has contained four major international shortwave radio stations; Royal Air Force, BBC-SLBC, Voice of America, and NHK-Radio Japan.
It was in 1988 that plans were announced by the Japanese government for the installation of a shortwave relay station at Ekala in Sri Lanka. In February of the next year (1989), work began on this new NHK facility, with the construction of a completely new building and the erection of four curtain antennas.
Initially, the original plans for this shortwave relay station indicated three transmitters at 300 kW, though subsequently only two were installed. Under the arrangements with the government of Sri Lanka, an additional four transmitters at 10 kW each would be installed in the original SEAC building for use in the Home Services of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation. The station was built by NHK and then gifted to SLBC who operated it on their behalf.
Test broadcasts from the two Japanese made Kokosai shortwave transmitters began on the frequencies 9720 kHz and 11840 kHz on December 11, 1990. Three weeks later, on January 1 of the following year (1991), these two transmitters were taken into regular service with programming provided via satellite from NHK in Tokyo. Both organizations, NHK in Tokyo and SLBC in Colombo, utilized these two transmitters for the broadcast of multi-language programming into Asia and the Middle East.
There were occasions when technical problems at NHK Ekala interrupted the usage of these two transmitters. Japanese technical personnel serviced the electronic equipment at Ekala six years later, and the station returned to the air again on December 9, 1996. Then another six years later again (2002), NHK transferred the relay of their programming from Ekala to the Deutsche Welle relay station at Trincomalee on the east coast of Sri Lanka, while renovation was underway at Ekala.
Then finally, the end came. On the last day of May in the year 2013 without any fanfare, the SLBC finally closed the historic shortwave station at Ekala in Sri Lanka and transferred their own programming to Trincomalee. It was just too expensive to operate this relay station and spare parts for the transmitters were becoming unavailable.
However, as the well known international radio monitor in Sri Lanka, Victor Goonetilleke informs us, the equipment at the station appeared to be still in good condition, even at that stage. Along with the historic SEAC station at Ekala, the NHK station is now gone forever.
(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Dec 27, 2020)
(via WOR)

Radio replaces school during the coronavirus pandemic in Brazil

By: Martin Butera, reporter from Brasilia DF (capital of Brazil)
martin_butera@yahoo.com.ar

Introduction

The last year 2020 will go down in history as the year of the pandemic, which has confined most of the planet, and has forced us to seek other ways to communicate with the outside world.

The coronavirus pandemic, whose disease is called covid-19, took us by surprise and showed us that the planet was not prepared.

But there was someone who showed that "The radio" was, once again it was one of the best tools to face this crisis, since it has been with mass communication, with which people know how to prevent and face this virus.

Radio, without a doubt, has become the new company of many in
these times of confinement and is more current than ever.

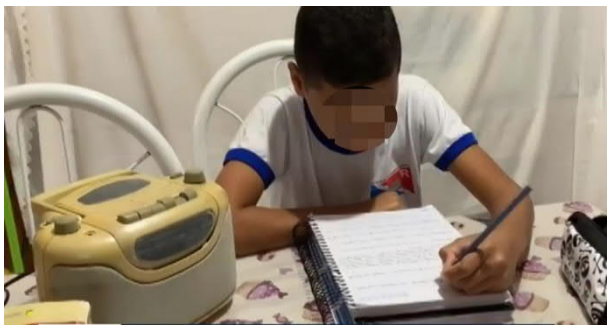
He began in the Hobby of radio listening, at the beginning of the 90's and I can say that from the first day I started I always heard people who made fun of our “hobby”, saying that what we practiced was obsolete and always They were announcing that the death of radio would come soon, of course I never let myself be carried away by these comments and here I continue with more than 30 years of activity in the hobby.

Radio, for me, is still alive as the first day and I think it is because it is the simplest means of communication par excellence.

This tool, which for many seems so old, shows that it is always renewed and does not lose its space in the face of new media, such as the Internet.

Today, as much as it is despite many, it is through radio waves that we connect in one of the most serious crises in history.

During the confinement of Covid-19, radio became once again the favorite medium of communication. Inevitably, it continues to be the most important source of information for the poorest regions of Brazil.



With more than 120 years of existence, the radio is still on the air and today we are being the protagonists of a new period of Radio listening, as well as many of the oldest people in our hobby who lived through different international conflicts, such as war cold, today we have to listen to this unique moment of humanity.

The radio listens, it is more current than ever!

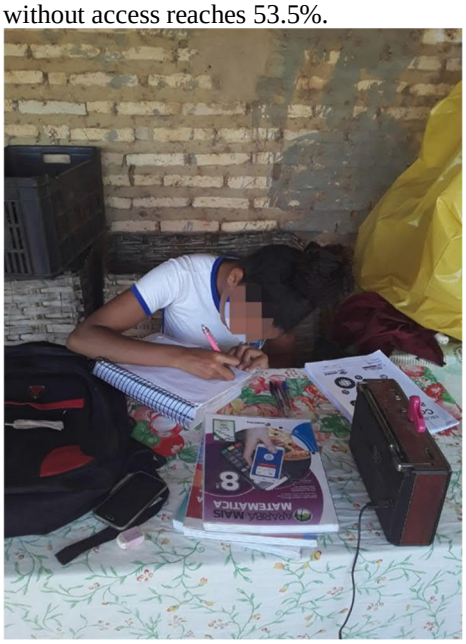
Photograph 1 (Public Domain): Student studies, listening to his classes on the radio

Without access to the Internet, some school officials found radio the best way to reach students.

In an unequal country, 40% of the population does not have access to the internet, according to a survey by the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), some school administrators found the best way to reach students on the radio.

One in four people in Brazil does not have access to the internet. In total, this represents some 46 million individuals without access to the network.

The percentage of Brazilians with internet access in urban areas is very high at 92%, but in rural areas the rate of people without access reaches 53.5%.



Photograph 2 (Public Domain): Student without Internet connection, she follows her classes on the radio

Regarding the home connection, the Internet is present in 71 percent of Brazilian homes. More than 20 million households do not have an Internet connection, a reality that particularly affects the Northeast region (35%) and families with incomes of up to a minimum wage (45%).

Almost half of those without Internet access say the reason is poor and expensive internet service in hard-to-reach areas.

For this reason, even if you do not create words like “YouTube”, “Facebook”, “Instagram”, Whatsapp ”and even“ Tik Tok ”, they are not used daily by a large part of Brazilian children and young people.

Brazil is a great country, but it also faces enormous economic and development difficulties.

Many households in Brazil, especially the so-called Northeast (the poorest area of the country), do not have internet access.

Many of these people live in areas where the internet signal is usually sufficient only to send messages via WhatsApp, at specific points in the house.

The student who does not have access to the internet, but does have a battery-operated radio inside the house. This is very common in the poorest households in Brazil.

Many of these students are from very remote regions, such as the Amazon River, and cannot afford a cell phone or a computer.

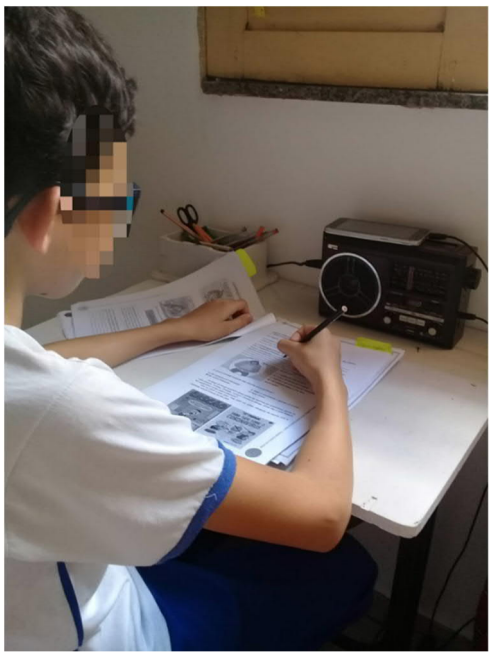
However, when they come into contact with the radio, school educational content reaches everyone equally.

Radio was the means that the "Brazilian Department of Education" found to reach students without internet access during the quarantine.

In mid-March 2020, all over Brazil ordered the suspension of classes in public and private networks. The duration of the break in the school year is still uncertain, depending on the evolution of covid 19.

With approximately 90 percent of all students unable to attend school in person due to the covid-19 pandemic, many countries are using distance learning methodologies via virtual platforms.

In Brazil, most state education departments do not have an established platform or methodology to offer remote classes over the internet.



Photograph 3 (Public Domain): Brazilian student, follow his classes on the radio

Technology in the Brazilian context is exacerbated by unequal access to tools by students, since some of them do not have the necessary equipment or connection. broadband at home.

To overcome this problem, an alternative that some states have adopted is to use the radio to transmit educational activities, since these devices have a greater penetration in homes than broadband Internet.

Radio was the means found by the Brazilian Department of Education to reach students without internet access during the quarantine.

A chain of radios throughout Brazil, broadcasts the one-hour program called "Educa Quarentena", it is the initiative of the reference center for Comprehensive education to monitor municipal and state educational networks during the Coronavirus pandemic.

It is divided into areas of knowledge, which include mathematics, natural sciences, humanities, languages, and arts.

The radio lessons help to strengthen the bond between school and family during the pandemic, the radio classes have a good adherence, mainly in the interior of the country.

The lack of internet and computers in the homes of many of the students in Brazil, made radio a solution in the transmission of school content and in the practice of activities.

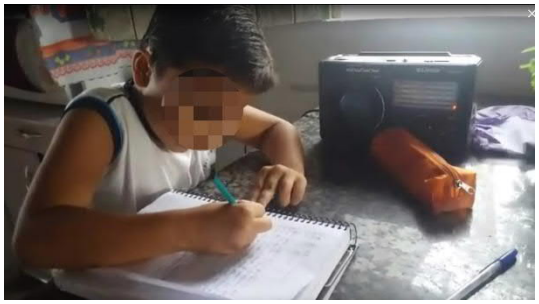
Many of the radio stations in Brazil had to adapt to keep isolated communities informed about Covid-19.

The slogan "Stay at Home" in the South American continent, as well as in the rest of the world, has been particularly difficult for the poorest. Most of the people in the South American region are located in the sector of the informal economy, and live as it is called "to the day".

With covid-19, any kind of lockdown protocol has no chance of success among poor South America, who argue, "if the coronavirus doesn't kill us, hunger will."

That is why Brazil did not even implement confinement so strongly. The merits or biases of this decision merit further discussion.

So far the end of this report, from Brasilia DF (capital of Brazil), Martin Butera greets you, I hope you found it interesting, who knows perhaps these guys who are trained by studying, listening to the radio, also discover the hobby of radio listen more ahead.



Photograph 4 (Public Domain): Student listens to his classes on the radio, in the north of the country, the poorest area in Brazil

Photographs 5 (Public Domain): Students listen to their classes on the radio, in the north of the country,
the poorest area in Brazil

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[WOR] World Radio TV Handbook 2021 B20 International updates

Dear WRTH reader,
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Please take a few minutes to give us your thoughts about WRTH on the 2021 Questionnaire https://app.surveymethods.com/EndUser.aspx?8DA9C5DA8DCAD1D98D

I hope you find the update useful.

Best wishes, Nicholas Hardyman, Publisher
(via WOR)

EDDYSTONE 840A

General coverage receiver, covers 480 kHz - 30 MHz in four bands (480-1400 kHz; 1.37 - 3.8 MHz; 3.7-10.6 MHz; 10.5-30 MHz), AM, CW (BFO).
7 tubes.

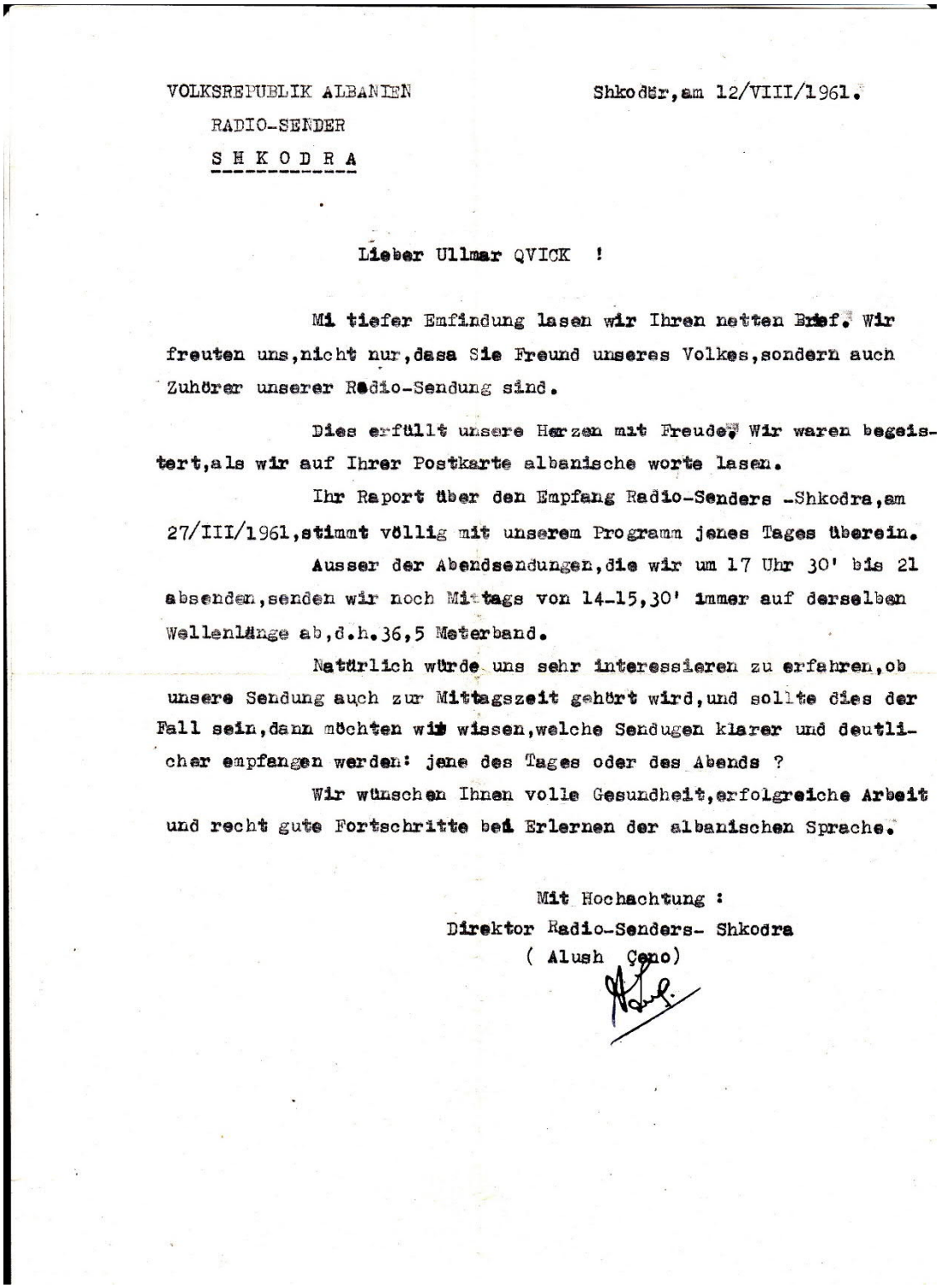
Similar to 840 / S840, but with new slide-rule dial and logging scale.

An interesting article about post war Eddystone models can be found here:

http://www.radiomanual.info/schemi/Surplus_Civil/Eddystone_post-war_models.pdf

DX nostalgia by RFK

There was a time when SW was used by many stations also for domestic programmes. Sadly not many such stations are still active. The tropical bands used to be full of signals from Latin America, Indonesia and the African continent, to mention but a few. Over the years many low-powered domestic SW transmitters were replaced by MW and then FM. Albanian stations were generally to be found outside the normal broadcasting bands and here is one example: Radio Shkodra, received by Ullmar Quick UQ in 1961 on 8220 kHz. The letter was scanned by John Ekwall JOE.



VOLKSREPUBLIK ALBANIEN
RADIO-SENDER
S H K O D R A

Shkodër, am 12/VIII/1961.

Lieber Ullmar QVICK !

Mi tiefer Emfindung lasen wir Ihren netten Brief. Wir freuten uns, nicht nur, dasa Sie Freund unseres Volkes, sondern auch Zuhörer unserer Radio-Sendung sind.

Dies erfüllt unsere Herzen mit Freude. Wir waren begeistert, als wir auf Ihrer Postkarte albanische worte lasen.

Ihr Raport über den Empfang Radio-Senders -Shkodra, am 27/III/1961, stimmt völlig mit unserem Programm jenes Tages überein.

Ausser der Abendsendungen, die wir um 17 Uhr 30' bis 21 absenden, senden wir noch Mittags von 14-15,30' immer auf derselben Wellenlänge ab, d.h. 36,5 Meterband.

Natürlich würde uns sehr interessieren zu erfahren, ob unsere Sendung auch zur Mittagszeit gehört wird, und sollte dies der Fall sein, dann möchten wir wissen, welche Sendugen klarer und deutlicher empfangen werden: jene des Tages oder des Abends ?

Wir wünschen Ihnen volle Gesundheit, erfolgreiche Arbeit und recht gute Fortschritte bei Erlernen der albanischen Sprache.

Mit Hochachtung :
Direktor Radio-Senders- Shkodra
(Alush Çeno)

Next we have a QSL card from the collection of Lars Rydén LR. Voice of the Mediterranean was a joint Maltese-Libyan venture and it broadcast over the relay station of Deutsche Welle in Malta on both MW and SW. The station was closed down after 20 years of operation on in 2003. According to reports in the Maltese press payments from Libya had been quite irregular for about six years and at the time of closure the Libyan government owed 980,699 Maltese Lira. The deal was that Malta and Libya should each contribute 180,000 Maltese Lira per year to cover the running costs of the station.

A QSL card from my own collection. King Of Hope was a Christian radio station set up by George Otis of the High Adventure Ministries in the so called State of Free Libanon, proclaimed in 1979 by Saad Haddad, Lebanese politician and commander of the South Lebanon Army. The station was also used for political broadcasts by Haddad. The King of Hope was often heard very well on 6215 kHz.

Lars-Olof Hansson LOH received this car sticker from the King of Hope.

From the collection of Kanwar Sandhu here is a QSL card from Radio Kiev. When the Soviet Union ceased to exist on Christmas Day 1991 we suddenly got fifteen new radio countries. Most of them had their own external services, at least for a while.

We hereby verify that Kanwar Sandhu
listened in to Radio Kiev's English language
broadcast on April 16,1980
at 03.05 GMT on 15,495

73's from
RADIO KIEV

Силует Києво-Печерського державного історико-культурного заповідника. Пам'ятка архітектури XI—XIX століть

Силуэт Киево-Печерского государственного историко-культурного заповедника. Памятник архитектуры XI—XIX веков

Silhouette of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, architectural monument of the 11th — 19th centuries

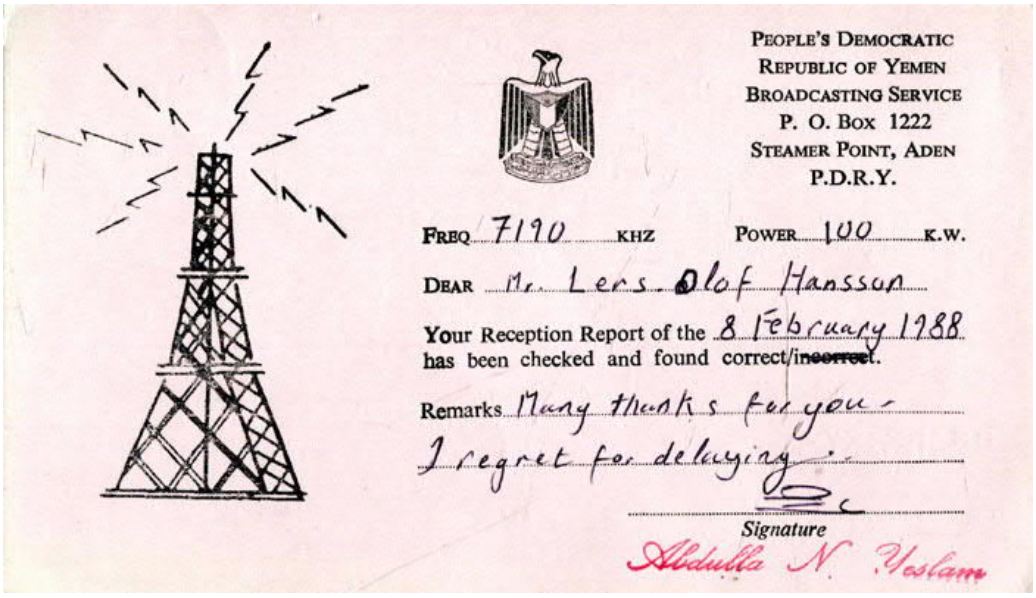
Silhouette de la Laure de Pétcherck à Kiev, monument des XIe — XIXe siècles

Die Silhouette des Kiewer Höhlenklosters. Baudenkmal aus dem 11.-19. Jh.

Silueta de la Laura de Kiev-Pecherck, monumento de los siglos XI—XIX

Фото І. Кропивницького

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (or South Yemen) existed between 1967 and 1990. It became a Marxist–Leninist one-party state in 1969 and it was the only socialist state in the Arab world. Lars-Olof Hansson LOH got this QSL card from the P.D.R.Y. Broadcasting Service in 1988.



PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
BROADCASTING SERVICE
P. O. BOX 1222
STEAMER POINT, ADEN
P.D.R.Y.

FREQ 7190 KHZ POWER 100 K.W.

DEAR Mr. Lers Olof Hansson

Your Reception Report of the 8 February 1988
has been checked and found correct/~~incorrect~~.

Remarks Many thanks for your -
I regret for delaying -

Signature
Abdulla N. Yaslam

Finally a QSL card from the collection of Jan-Erik Räf JER: Radio Cooperativa Vitalicia in Valparaiso, Chile, received in 1956.

COMPAÑIA CHILENA DE COMUNICACIONES S.A.
RADIOS "LA COOPERATIVA VITALICIA"
LA VOZ DE CHILE PARA TODA AMERICA

Valparaíso (CHILE), Febrero 29 de 1956

Sr. Jan Erik Räf
Fotbollsvägen 5,
de Stuvsta - Suecia

Estimado amigo,

Muchas gracias por su report de recepción, fechado Febrero 23 de 1956, de nuestra Estación CE-1190 en 11940 kc/s, el que está correcto y de acuerdo con los programas de esa Emisora, y lo consideramos como uno de los mejores recibidos de Suecia.

Cordiales saludos de sus afmos. ss.ss.,

GERENCIA GENERAL: CASILLA 37-V
VALPARAISO (CHILE)

Your contributions are always welcome so if you want to share some of your own old QSLs with us please mail me at info@rock.x.se. Take care and stay safe.