

SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Issue no. 1989, Nov 14, 2021

Deadline e-mail next issue: 0800 UTC, Nov 28, 2021

Time again to compile another issue of SWB.

The main problem is to find enough material to avoid blank spaces. I had for a long time saved the ad for the 51J & R 390 series from Herbet W. Gordon and now it is time to share this well-known ad with you.

I presume many of you have dreamed of owning this fantastic receiver.

Actually I have a R390A standing on my desk but not used since I bought a Perseus. Mine is a genuine Collins from the 8719 P-55series with serial number 2902 of 4982.

There are a lot of information on the web.

We have again an interesting DX-Nostalgia column. Ronny Forslund has copied many interesting verifications from the collections of Lars Rydén and Olle Alm.

Read and enjoy!

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.

GLENN HAUSER LOG ROUNDUPS

Please note and spread the word - for those not on a list where my almost-daily all-band but mainly SW log reports appear -- or for those who are but find this a more convenient archive, weekly merged roundups of all these reports in their original form are posted early every UT Thursday via: <http://www.worldofradio.com/Hauserlogs.html>

The latest ones direct: https://www.w4uvh.net/ghlogs_2021_1104_1110.txt
(73, Glenn Hauser)

51J AND R390 SERIES COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER



At a time when Communications equipment has become more sophisticated, more reliable and more condensed in size; the trade has been offered less and less in variety and quality than ever before. So as to reverse this trend we offer the 51J and 390 series receivers. Although created in the 50's for military surveillance work these superb sets have been overhauled and modernized and generally speaking are the very best short wave communications radios available. To those of you discerning readers who, tired of mediocrity, want the last word — consider the purchase of a 390 or 51J.

The 390 or 390A or 391 offers digital readout to any discrete frequency within the range of 540 KHz thru 32 MHz to an accuracy of 300 Hz. You can tune to WWV or CHU while the set is off and cold — then turn on the set — turn up the volume and have your station perfectly tuned in. Of maximum sensitivity, the 390 series offers six steps of selectivity from a gate of 100Hz thru 16KHz. Moreover, if used for Moonbounce or sophisticated converter work there is also an audio filter to further narrow the bandpass to as little as 10Hz. Two audio channels, a Geneva drive and a remarkable avc bus are also features of these fine sets.

We have installed compatible sideband detector in these sets and have thoroughly rebuilt each module such that we can warrant each set for a full 180 days from your receipt. Having tried the rest why not have the best — contact us today for a delivery schedule to meet your needs. Prices are FOB Harvard but include Operating and Instruction Book and special shipping container.

Prices for 51J series from \$600 to \$1033.
Prices for 390 series from \$1133 to \$2033.
Call us today for more information.

HERBERT W. GORDON COMPANY
HELPING HAMS TO HELP THEMSELVES

Woodchuck Hill Road  Harvard, Mass. 01451
PHONE 917 406 3548

In the sixties when I started DX-ing I was a regular guest at our town library.

QST was a very interesting publication and you could see this advertisement in many of their issues.

Unfortunately unattainable for a young schoolkid without any money ...

The R-390A military short-wave radio receiver was the result of a project undertaken by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1954 to replace the existing R-390 receiver then in use. The R-390 had done its job so well that the Corps decided continued use of this type of receiver necessitated an improved, reduced-cost version. There are many references to the R390A in the open literature during this period; a picture of the receiver appeared in the May 1959 issue of the amateur radio magazine QST.

Total production of the R-390A (as determined by the high serial numbers noted) is over 55,000 units. Initial production started in 1951 and ran through approximately 1970, and then was restarted in 1984 by Fowler Industries for Avondale Shipyards.
(TN)

Collins designed the R-390A receiver, but actually made relatively few of them. The Collins R-390A receivers manufactured under the first contract (14214-Phila-51) cost the government \$2,210 each in 1951.

3310	Nov10	2308	R.Mosoj Chaski, Cochabamba. Quechua, tks. Occ. uty. QRM. 25341 (CGS)
3320	Nov12	2209	Pyongyang BC Station, Pyongyang. Tks, songs. 35433 (CGS)
3325	Nov11	1152	Voice of Indonesia, via Palangkaraya, continuing with no signal at 1152, 1205, 1237 & 1250 UT. (Ron Howard, California)
3910	Nov11		Voice of the People, also with new developments; frequencies silent today - 3930, 3480 & 4450; while 3910 // 6520 // 6600 all active today. (Ron Howard, California)
3910	Nov12	1707	Voice Of The People. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 34433 (CGS)
3915	Oct31	2259	BBC. WS in E to SEAs, px anns., nx, px Life On Earth. 35342 (CG)
3940	Nov7	1748	Risto Harjula i Paimio rapporterar: "Piratskoe 3940 kHz hördes bra igen igår, bifogat ett ljudklipp som exempel på hörbarheten hos oss i SV-Finland. Det har sagts att det kunde vara en pirat från Ukraina; det var nämligen en radiostation med samma namn där på FM för ca 10 år sedan, men kan det finnas kvar där är en fråga i sig? Stationen spelar förvirrande meddelanden från andra radiostationer och förmodligen även deras podcaster, så har det varit åtminstone för mig mycket svårt att veta vad den riktiga radiostationen heter? (Risto Harjula) https://mega.nz/file/HAIUQaKJ#thR5cfBUSsxVNgCGwowzEWj8xWgv1kPs2oF-MSUJrpiA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugBfm00L9IY enl you tube video misstänks stationen heta Radio Free Waves Bay * och vara härstammad från Ryssland (?). Har någon en trovärdigare uppgift? Ett bra tips ännu här som ett extra vittnesmål https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ou2AxUQp-2o * Namnet kom fram i Ivo Ivanovs loggar men då från frekvensen 5900 kHz, som hördes mycket tydligt även i SÖ-Finland i Kotka. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lvgv9c6OBEC (Kari Kallio via NORDX)
3945	Nov5	2209	R.Echo Of Unification (cland.), Chongjin. Kor to KOR, tks. 15341 (CG)
3950	Nov1	1750	Xinjiang PBS, Urumqi. Mand, songs. 35342 (CG)
3955	Nov1	1904	Channel 292, Rohrdorf. G, pops, DX px 35342 (CG)
3980	Nov1	2132	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Gyengi-do. Kor to KRE, western pops. 25341 (CG)
3985	Nov8	0946	Echo of Hope - VOH frequencies for this week: 3985 (CNR2 QRM) // 4890 (clear of the 4885 jamming, but probably only a matter of time before the jamming moves up to 4890) // 5995 // 6255 // 6350 // 9105, at 0946, with pop song (Chicago - "Hard To Say I'm Sorry"). (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
3990	Nov11	1744	Xinjiang PBS, Urumqi. Uighur, songs. 25342 (CGS)
3995	Nov7	1935	HCJB, Weenermoor German ann, German hymns (AP-DNK)
4750	Nov11	1750	Bangladesh Betar, Shavar. E, nx on Bangladesh, local mx. Overmodulated. 35343 (CGS)
4750	Nov7	1940	Bangladesh Betar, Shavar Bengali talk and songs (AP-DNK)
4775.1	Nov7	2243	R.Tarma, Tarma. Cast, songs, tks, stn. sl. R.Tarma Internacional - ¡La Primerísima! (CG)
4790	Nov11	2147	WBCQ, Monticello ME. E, rlg. propag. 35343 (CGS)
4800	Nov11	2355	Voice of China, Golmud Chinese conversation // 6000, 6080 and 7230 (AP-DNK)
4820	Nov12	0000	Xizang PBS, Baiding, Tibet Chinese talk by man and woman // 6050, 7240 and 7450 (AP-DNK)
4850	Nov12	0005	Xinjiang PBS, Urumqi Kazakh ann, piano music, ID, local song // 6015 (AP-DNK)
4885	Nov7	0518	Radio Clube do Pará, Belém, Brazilian songs, program "Clube da Madrugada", id. "Radio Clube do Pará... ondas tropicais... Rede Amazonia de Comunicação, Pará, Amazonia, Brasil", "Bom dia, você esta ouvindo Clube da Madrugada". (Méndez).
4885	Nov10	1836	R.Club do Pará. Advs., f/ball match rpt. 35343 (CGS)
4885	Nov1	1752	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Nowong-gu. Kor to KRE, pops, nx (p) at 1800. 35332 (CG)
4885	Nov8	1010	Hi Glenn, Thanks to a timely tip from Amano (Japan), I found at 1010, on Nov 8, that N. Korea's super white noise jamming is now on 4885, totally blocking Brazil. Probably only a temporary situation, as Echo of Hope - VOH is on 4890 for this week and the jamming should eventually move up to that frequency. Time will tell as to what develops here. It was on back on Sept 27, that I noted N. Korea had stopped broadcasting their super white noise jamming in the 49m band (weekly alternating from 5990-5995-6000, as well as 6015 and also 6045). Had to wonder what was happening? Why the sudden change and what were they going to do in the future? Now we know they plan to jam Echo of Hope - VOH, as they alternate weekly between 4880-4885-4890. During the years that I have

			monitored VOH, had never heard 4880-4885-4890 jammed before by NK; yes, blocked at times by OTH radar QRM, but not jammed. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
4885	Nov12	0010	Echo of Hope, via Taereung, South Korea Korean conversation, jammed (AP-DNK)
4890	Nov9	1138	As expected, the super jamming (ex: 4885) from N. Korea has followed with Echo of Hope - VOH up to 4890 today. Noted VOH at 1138, with fairly strong jamming QRM; VOH with the usual weekday English language lesson; audio feed from a TV program. (Ron Howard, California)
4890	Nov11	1802	R.Echo of Hope. Kor to KRE, tks (nx?). Jammed (not usually felt on this fq or nearby fqs). 34342 (CGS)
4905	Nov12	0015	Xizang PBS, Baiding, Tibet Tibetan interview // 4920, 6130 and 7385 (AP-DNK)
4925	Nov12	2211	R.Educação Rural, Tefé AM. Natl. nx magazine A Voz do Brasil. 35332 (CGS)
4940	Nov7	0505	Fuerza de Paz, religious comments and songs, program "Tu Historia Preferida". (Méndez).
4940	Nov9	2318	UnID. Cast, rlg. propag. 25341 (CG)
4949.8	Nov12	2213	RNA-Canal "A", Mulenvos. Tks, songs. 25331 (CGS)
4950	Nov6	1728	AIR, Kashmir, Vernacular, comments. Very weak. (Méndez).
4950	Nov7	1723	R.Kashmir, Srinagar. Tks. 25341 (CG)
4965	Nov10	1838	Voice Of Hope. E, rlg. propag., songs. 35343 (CGS)
5020	Nov10	0835	SIBC. Off the air during the following checks: 0835, 0916, 1013, 1119 and 1128 UT. Still being erratic! (Ron Howard, California)
5025	Nov12	0020	R Rebelde, Bauta Spanish talk about Nicaragua (AP-DNK)
5040	Nov7	1712	AIR Jeypore, Odisha. Tks, mx. 25341 (CG)
5040	Nov7	0050	AIR, Jeypore vernacular ann, Indian songs QRM R Habana Cuba (AP-DNK)
5040	Nov9	1211	R. Vanuatu. No audio as usual; just open carrier/dead air; unable to make out any audio from AIR Jeypore (5040), which normally starts at *1129. (Ron Howard, California)
5040	Nov12	0025	R Habana Cuba, Bauta English talk and Cuban music (AP-DNK)
5045	Nov13	0740	UNID from 0740 to 0925. non-stop pop songs with no announcements being heard; no break at 0800 nor at 0900; just strong enough to be able to ID many songs (Buffalo Springfield - "Stop Children What's That Sound," Elvis Presley - "That's Alright Mama," Bobby Fuller Four - "I Fought The Law," Elvis Presley - "I'm So Lonely I Could Cry," Perry Como - "Round and Round," Ritchie Valens - "La Bamba," etc.). (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)

Hi Glenn,

Thanks to Bryan Clark for his reply regarding my UNID on 5045. Bay Islands Radio certainly was heard with a much improved signal into California. In the past I only had one occasion when I could ID just one song, so today's reception was really unique!
(Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)

"Hi Ron,

*Your 5045 is **almost certainly Bay Island Radio** - I heard them about 24 hours ago and thought at the time it was a much improved signal. As I listen again now(1740 UTC) the reception is good. And 4KZ is very good - didn't think they always ran overnight for some reason.AIR Srinagar 4950 there too, they muffled, to close at 1744.*

A couple of weekends ago I logged and verified Unique Radio Australia on 5035 USB. He is planning to run overnight from this coming Wednesday through Monday NSW local days. At 120 watts it is a difficult catch for sure!

Stay well!

Bryan, Treasurer & Life Member - NZ Radio DX League

Broadcast News Editor - 'NZ DX Times'

World Radio TV Handbook - South Pacific Collaborator"

Hi Ron,

it will probably improve and you heard the old 225 watt transmitter as they now have commenced their new transmitter, capable of 800 watts PEP only today.They only really have just turned it on and is on low power at present , around 127 Watts PEP. They have a few things to sort out I believe but keep an ear on it. It gets a caning from Vanuatu on 5040 kHz with side splash unfortunately in our evenings.

All the best, Tim Gaynor, Unique Radio, Tamworth NSW, Australia via WOR

5050	Nov7	0055	WWRB, Morrison, TN English religious talk (AP-DNK)
5055	Nov13	0927	Radio 4KZ, well above normal reception; Gary Puckett & The Union Gap - "Young Girl," etc. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
5895	Nov6	1728	Radio Northern Star, Bergen, songs. (Méndez).
5915	Nov2	2217	ZNBC-Radio 1 (p), Lusaka. Tks. 25331 (CG)
5915	Nov6	1806	Zambia NBC, Radio 1, Lusaka, English, news, at 1815, African songs. (Méndez).
5939.1	Nov7	2245	R.Voz Missionária, Camboriú SC. Rlg. propag. 25331 (CG)

5995	Nov6	1842	Radio Mali, Bamako, African songs, at 1851 English program "English Magazine", news and comments in English. Strong QRM on 5900 and 6000. (Méndez).
5995	Nov11	1227	Echo of Hope - VOH, again with two frequencies silent (5995 & 9105); while 3985 // 4890 // 6255 // 6350 were all on the air; at 1227 UT with pop Korean song (PSY - "Gangnam Style"); 1243, start of news program in English and Korean. (Ron Howard, California)
6015	Nov7	0327	ZBC Radio. Has been a long time since I last checked here, but was surprised to hear no signal at all from 0327 to 0405. Has this been heard recently? (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
6015	Nov8	0955	KBS Hanminjok Bangsong 1, at 0955, on 6015; fair with weak NK pulsating jamming (not super white noise jamming) underneath. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
6020	Nov7	0603	Radio Delta International, Elburg, pop songs, oldies, id. "Good morning Europe, you are listening to Radio Delta International...". (Méndez).
6030	Nov6	1634	Radio Oromiya, Addis Ababa, Vernacular, comments. (Méndez).
6045	Nov10	-1113*	Voice of Freedom (6045) - Heard the end of the pulsating noise jamming (not white noise jamming) from N. Korea at 1113* UT; leaving VOF with fair-good reception after that. (Ron Howard, California)
6045	Nov11	1300	Voice of Freedom (6045), at 1300 UT, with program "Haengboghgan Daehanmingug" (Happy Republic of Korea); gave English title of a Korean song ("Life Goes On" by BTS - Youtube - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5q5mZbe3V8); good reception. (Ron Howard, California)
6050	Nov7	0248	HCJB, Pichincha, religious songs in Spanish. (Méndez).
6080	Nov11	2149	R.Marumby, Curitiba PR. Rlgs. propag. QRM de CHN. Inaudible on // 9515. (CGS)
6090	Nov6	1740	Voice of Amhara State, Addis Ababa, comments, East African songs. (Méndez).
6150	Nov2	2224	discussion of racketeering, poor signal, sounds like BBC English, indeed this hour only via USAGM Tinang, PHILIPPINES. No other signal now. I'm looking for the brand new Brazilian SW station, imagine that! which Bryan Clark in NZ discovered, heard since Oct 31, peaking 0630-0900, ID with help of Brazilian DXers as Rádio Saturno in Belo Horizonte, 92.3 and 6150, and QSLED already. Apparently not on MW. Searching, I find several Youtube clips of it dating back to July 14, 2021! How did this escape the notice of the broader DX world? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nTOebO9s3GU Bryan estimates power only around 1 kW. And maybe it's not on air in the evenings, as seems to be the case now. Other 6150s to avoid during night hours: Romania Spanish at 03-04; VOA Thailand in Burmese at 2330-0030. Germany, S Korea start at 0700 but more or less limited to the dayside (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
6150	Nov4	0910	Radio Saturno, Belo Horizonte, Non stop very nice pop songs in English, oldies, at 0929 id. "A Saturno FM está no Facebook, facebook.com/radiosaturnoFm923, 5 horas y 29 minutos", and at 0942: "Saturno FM, 92.3", song by Tom Jones, "Sultans of Swing" by Dire Straits, "Smooth Operator" by Sade. Fair signal. Log via SDR remote receiver in Pardino, near Sao Paulo, Brazil. Not possible to try to hear it directly here in Lugo due to daylight. Thank you very much to Brian Clark, Mangawhai, New Zealand, for alerting about this station. (Manuel Méndez)
6150	Nov12	2232	R.Saturno (?) (*), Belo Horizonte MG. Natl. nx magazine A Voz do Brasil (t. *) Cf. tip in BC-DX 1485. 24331 (CGS)
6150	Nov7	1520	Europa 24, Datteln English and Dutch pop songs (AP-DNK)
6185	Nov7	0520	Radio Educación, Ciudad de México, music, id. at 0626: "...Radio Educación, ... y para todo el mundo, nuestra señal internacional de onda corta", classical music. (Méndez).
6185	Nov6	1920	Radio Piepzender, Zwolle, rock and pop songs, also Dutch folk songs. (Méndez).
6185	Oct31	0801	Radio Classic Sunday via Radio Piepzender, Zwolle, id. "Radio Classic Sunday", comments. (Méndez).
6250	Nov1	1758	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, pops, nx (p) at 1800. Improving, rtd. 35433 at 2145. 25342 (CG)
6255	Nov8	1848	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks, piano mx. 25341 (CG)
6350.1	Nov8	2213	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. 24331 (CG)
6520	Nov2	2204	Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks. Jammed. Equally bad on // 6600. 23431 (CG)
6865	Nov7	2304	Sound Of Hope R Int'l (p), unk. site. Mand, tks. 15341 (CG)
7110	Nov7	0506	Radio Ethiopia, Vernacular comments. (Méndez).
7110	Nov11	0425	Radio Ethiopia (Home Service), 0425-0505. Brief HOA music; mostly just announcers; poor to almost fair; local sunrise at Addis Ababa was at 0316 UT; no other signal heard on frequency; no jamming. BTW - Checking for Zanzibar (6015); again no signal at all at 0335 & 0400 UT, Nov 11. Are they regularly off the air now? (Ron Howard, California)
7205	Nov7	0514	Sudan Radio, Al Aitahab, Arabic, comments. (Méndez).

7205	Nov7	1530	R, Omdurman Arabic talk with music (AP-DNK)
7330	Nov7	*1100-	Radio Joystick, The Charlie-Prince Show, Moosbrunn, id. "The Charlie-Prince Show, Radio Joystick", pop songs. (Méndez).
7390	Nov7	1311	R.NZPacific, Rangitaiki. E, tks, songs. Improving, rt. 35443 at 1430. 25341 (CG)
7730.1	Nov1	2152	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks, songs, tks at 2200 (nx?). 15341 (CG)
7810.1	Nov1	2154	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks, songs, tks at 2200 (nx?). 25341 (CG)
9105	Nov8	2215	R.Echo of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks. 25432 (CG)
9230.1	Nov2	2213	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks. 15341 (CG)
9300	Nov2	2215	Sound Of Hope R Int'l, unk. site. Mand to CHN, tks. 15341 (CG)
9440	Nov12	1553	extremely distorted and hum, music at S7-S8 on UTwente SDR, tnx to tip from Alexander Busneag in Germany at 1545 that it's R. Cairo in scheduled Albanian hour. This frequency was discovered yesterday during the 2115 English broadcast, but totally useless and with big noise spurs on the upper side then and now; following someone at R. Cairo telling Peter Jones the day before that they would be back on 9900. Alex first posted at 1438 to the WOR iog: ``Radio Cairo went on air today 12.Nov.2021 on 9440 kHz at 1418 UTC. Blank carrier with slight hum. No modulation. By-products: terrible buzz on 9490 kHz, as well as a less stronger buzz on 9530 kHz; both buzz signals jumping around +/- 10 kHz. (9440 kHz is scheduled in the HFCC database for the Radio Cairo transmission in Albanian 1500-1600 UT)``. FWIW, here's the full registered sked for B-21: http://hfcc.org/data/schedbybrc.php?seas=B21&broadc=ERU which in fact does show 9440 but for the Albanian hour only; some others all on 31m including 9900 for 2115-2245 English. All from Abis site (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
9550	Nov6	2045	Radio Boa Vontade, Porto Alegre, religious comments and songs, id. "Rede Boa Vontade de Radio". (Méndez).
9550.1	Nov11	2151	R.Boa Vontade, Pt.º Alegre RS. Rlgs. propag., mx background, A Voz do Brasil at 2200.// 11895.183 w/ empty carrier. 35332 (CGS)
9635	Oct31	1218	R.Mali, Kati. Vn, tks, local songs. 25342 (CG)
9635	Nov12	0906	R.Voice Of Vietnam, Son Tay. Viet, tks, interviews. Deteriorating. QRM de MLI. (CGS)
9666.1	Nov1	2156	R.Voz Missionária, Camboriú SC. Songs, ann. for the natl. nx magazine A Voz do Brasil at 2200. 35342 (CG)
9819.1	Nov7	0814	Radio 9 de Julho, Sao Paulo, religious comments. Very weak. (Méndez).
9819.1	Nov11	2203	R. 9 de Julho, São Paulo SP. Px Desporto 9. Adj. QRM de CHN on 9820. 24431 (CGS)
11690	Nov6	0833	Scandinavian Weekend Radio, Virrat, songs, Finish, comments. (Méndez).
11720	Nov6	1601	Scandinavian Weekend Radio, Virrat, rock songs, Finish, English, comments, id. "Scandinavian Weekend Radio". (Méndez).
11725	Nov7	1037	R.NZPacific, Rangitaiki. E, px Retro Cocktail Hour, mx at 1100, Night Show. 35443 (CG)
11780	Nov6	1820	Radio Nacional da Amazonia, Brasilia, Brazilian songs, comments, id. "Radio Nacional, 11780 kHz". (Méndez).
11815	Nov6	1916	Radio Brasil Central, Goiania, Brazilian songs, comments, identification song at 1959: "Radio Brasil Central, Goiania..." at 2000: "Boa noite Goais". (Méndez).
11815	Nov11	1811	R.Brasil Central, Goiânia GO. Songs. 35433 (CGS)
11895.1	Nov6	2057	Radio Boa Vontade, Porto Alegre, religious comments. // 9550. (Méndez).
11895.2	Nov11	2152	R.Boa Vontade, Pt.º Alegre RS. Empty carrier. // 9550.106. 35433 (CGS)
12264.9	Nov6	1118	Radio Voyager of the Universe, rock and pop songs. Very weak. (Méndez).
15190	Nov6	1905	Radio Inconfidência, Belo Horizonte, Brazilian songs, comments. (Méndez).
15190.1	Nov10	1955	R.Inconfidência, Belo Horizonte MG. Nx, advs, px anns., fqs ann., px A Hora do Fazendeiro. 25442 (CGS)
15465	Oct24	0500	Radio Kuwait. In EE. Good signal 24/10 but incredibly started around 0500 on around 15465 then slowly and steadily decreased frequency, requiring regular retuning, down to observed 15454.5 at 0703. On 27/10 at 0721 there was a sudden frequency shift from 15454.1 to 15453.9 (obs on a Kiwi SDR). I've never heard a SW station do this! Somewhat distorted audio especially the first hour. Religious teachings, Local News, This day in History, Pop music, World News, Covid-19 news, made an interesting program, They only mention their FM station frequency not the SW one. I incredulously monitored the frequency drift on my Sony ICF-2010 using sync to check and tuning a different (stable) station occasionally for verification that my Sony wasn't on the blink. I think they used to be on 15530 and this is a better signal this month but the drift down is incredible. Same the following days this week (Waters, Australian DX News items, Nov via [WOR])
15475.98	Nov13	1541	-RCUSB, NO LRA36 signal into two Brasil Kiwi SDRs. Checked as soon as local power outage was rapidly fixed by OG&E after one hour (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
15790	Nov6	1618	World Music Radio, Randers, pop, Brazilian and other Latin American songs, id. "World Music Radio". (Méndez).

25800 Nov1 1105 World Music Radio, Marslet, songs, song "Nights in White Satin" by Moody Blues, id. "World Music Radio". (Méndez).

Pirate Stations

3905 Nov1 1748 R.Sovereign - pir. Pop oldies. ID via DX press. 25342 (CG)
 3940 Nov12 1723 R.Free Waves Bay (p) - pir. Ru, pops, tks. 35433 (CGS)
 4860 Nov11 1801 Mystery R 21 - pir. Pops. 35343 (CGS)
 4865 Nov2 1847 Mystery R 21 - pir. Pops. 35343 (CG)
 4870 Nov9 1848 Mystery R 21 - pir. Pops. 35342 (CG)
 5120 Oct30 1742 Mike R - pir. E, pops, tks. Vy. good signal. 35443 (CG)
 5140 Nov12 2215 Charleston R Int'l. - pir. Oldies. 45433 (CGS)
 5780 Nov3 2156 R.Harmony - pir. E, oldies, e-mail addr. ann.+TS, 35443 (CG)
 5800 Nov7 1026 FRS-Free R Scervice - pir. Mx, tks. // 7700 a lot better. 15341 (CG)
 6205 Oct30 1749 R.Blackstone - pir. Pops. ID via DX press. 25331 (CG)
 6210 Nov7 1708 R.King Short Wave (t) - pir. Pops. T-ID via DX press. 25331 (CG)
 6235 Oct31 1516 R.Sluwe Vos - pir. Du/E/Ukr, pop mx, tks. 25342 (CG)
 6245 Nov1 1756 R.Vloed Golf - pir. Pops. 35443 (CG)
 6265 Oct31 -1655* R.King Creole Int'l. - pir. E, pops, s/off ann. at 1643. Improving. 15341 (CG)
 6269.9 Oct31 *1658- R.Fox 48 - pir. *1658-1723*. Pops. Country & stn ID via Twente Web SDRx. 25342 (CG)
 6270.3 Oct30 1610 R.Polkawelle - pir. G/E, mx, ann. for SSTV signals, polkas. 25342 (CG)
 6273 Oct30 1751 R.Cuckoo - pir. E, ID & e-mail addr. ann. in Cast, pops. 35443 (CG)
 6280 Oct31 1905 R.Cuckoo - pir. E, pops, tks. 45444 (CG)
 6285 Oct31 1512 R.Monique - pir. Du/E, pop oldies, tks. 25342 (CG)
 6290.9 Oct30 1613 XTC-Xenon Telephone Co. - pir. E, songs, tks. 25342 (CG)
 6295 Nov5 1928 R.Pioneer (t) - pir. Pops. 35443 (CG)
 6300.9 Oct31 1907 Halloween R - pir. Pops. ID via DX press. 25341 (CG)
 6305 Oct31 -1710* R.Polkawelle (p) - pir. Mx, Dutch songs, polkas. Occ. uty. QRM. 25342 (CG)
 6321.2 Nov1 1915 Halloween R - pir. Mx. Uty. QRM. ID via DX press. 24341 (CG)
 6330 Oct30 -1745* R.Monique - pir. E, tks, mx. ID via DX press. 35443 (CG)
 6380 Oct30 1747 R.Joey - pir. Dutch songs. 35343 (CG)
 6985 Nov12 2200 R.The Vault - pir. E, pops. 35443 (CGS)
 7700 Nov7 0940 FRS-Free R Scervice - pir. Du/G/E, pops, tks, ... DX px in progress at 1440. // 5800 useless signal. 35342 (CG)
 7700 Nov7 1120 FRS Holland, pop songs, id. "FRS Holland", English, comments. // 6185, 5800 and 5865. (Méndez).

Contributors to the log:

wb, Wolfgang Büschel, df5sx, wwdxc BC-DX TopNews, DXLD, DXPlorer, A-DX Glenn Hauser, Enid, OK, USA (also from WOR/DXLD) AP-DNK, Anker Petersen Skovlunde, Denmark	CG/CGS, Carlos Gonçalves, Lissabon, Portugal Manuel Méndez, Lugo, Spain Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, CA, USA, WOR/DXLD
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Don't forget to take a look at Rudolf Grimm's blog here: <https://dxways-br.blogspot.com/>

Station news

BRAZIL. Since 31 October I have been trying to identify a new station on 6150 in Portuguese, with weak but clear reception in New Zealand peaking around 0630 to 0900 UTC. As the new B21 international broadcast schedule started on Sunday I initially thought this might be a traditional international station but the format of western pops (musica internacional) and regular time checks for UTC - 3 pointed to Brazil.

Brazilian station Radio Record used 6150 last century but I couldn't find any current information. I could only get a parallel to my reception on some Brazilian SDRs and also Paraguay, though barely better than my reception here in Mangawhai.

Yesterday I asked some Brazilian DXers for help and they were able to confirm the station is Radio Saturno in Belo Horizonte. Saturno's facebook page proudly proclaims they broadcast on 92.3 FM and 6150 shortwave. So a reception report with audio file was duly dispatched Saturno's overnight response (translated) - "Greetings friend Bryan, Radio Saturno is very happy with your report and confirms its reception at 6,150 KHz. Soon we will send you an electronic QSL, hugs!"

Very pleased with this DX catch! I was also hearing radio Inconfidencia's 6010 5kw transmitter at the same time; Saturno's signal was only marginally weaker so I would guess they could be at least a kilowatt or have a very good antenna!

I have not heard Radio Saturno 6150 since 2 November. In a follow-up response, they advise "we are still in technical adjustments, little by little we are getting better and better".
(Bryan Clark, Mangawhai - New Zealand via WOR)

BRAZIL. [WOR] Another new Brasil SW weekends 6145. We are operating on 49 meter shortwaves in 6145 khz every weekend. Report your listening via our email radiobrasilemfronteiras@gmail.com and receive a qsl card.
<https://www.facebook.com/radiobrasilemfronteirasondascurtas/>
(via AER El Dial, WOR)

CHINA. Autumn here in the northern hemisphere means **Xinjiang PBS** switches to its winter frequencies – already noted on 26th October here on 3950, 3990 and 5060 kHz. Frequencies they use in the tropical bands are: Chinese 3950 5060; Uighur 3990, 4980; Mongolian 4500; Kazakh 4850 kHz.
(BDXC-UK Communication items, Nov via [WOR])

NETHERLANDS. Info: Radio King SW. Station sendet jeden Samstag 17:00 Uhr, UTC??Sendet mit 75-85 Watt, meist 6210 kHz aus Holland. kingshortwave@hotmail.com
(Gruß, Horst, Holzkirchen bei Würzburg via A-DX)

FRANCE. Risto Harjula har jagat efter en raritet för en längre tid; en fransk pirat **Radio Face de Blatte!**
Är det flera här som har lyckats med detsamma?
(Kari Kallio via NORDX)

Found this e-mail address on te web: radio.rfb@gmail.com
(TN)

RUSSIA. Radio Free Waves Bay on 3940 kHz. A Russian-language pirate station called Radio Free Waves Bay has been heard regularly across Europe in the evenings on 3940 kHz [see logs above-ed]. It had been suggested by some sources that the station was located in Smolensk in western Russian, between Moscow and the border with Belarus. But a posting on the Ukrainian DX Blog says TDoA results point to a site in northern Belarus for both 3940 and a medium wave outlet on 1575 kHz <https://udxb.blogspot.com/> (TDoA = "Time Distance of Arrival", a technique used to try and pinpoint a station's location using receivers in different sites)



It has also been reported that station rebroadcasts Russian-language material such as podcasts and other material from the internet, some of it is radio-related while other material has been political. Also Western and Russian music has been heard on the station. It is thought the power could be up to 2kW.

A DXer in St Petersburg has received an eQSL from the Free Waves Bay. The station has a web address of <https://id043199.myrh.ru> and email address given as 6783432@gmail.com <http://qsl-review.blogspot.com/2021/10/radio-free-waves-bay.html>

For many years Russian "hooligan" stations have been heard around 3100 kHz with QSOs, music and other chat. But Free Waves Bay has moved into a more higher profile location on the edge on the 75 metre broadcast band where more people are likely to hear it.

Another Russian station called Radio Gromel was also reported on 3920 USB last month playing a mix of Russian and Western music, reported by DXers on the HF Underground forum.
<https://www.hfunderground.com/board/index.php/topic.87695.0.html>
(Paul Watson)

Allen Dean adds: The Russian pirate station Radio Free Waves Bay continues to be heard quite regularly during the evenings on 3940 kHz. Reports can be sent to 6783432@gmail.com. E-qsl received within an hour. (AD)

(AD Allen Dean Padiham, Lancashire, via BDXC-UK Communication items, Nov via [WOR])

Other radio news

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

Although technically the 1960 anti-Castro station, Radio Swan, probably qualified as a black clandestine--it was masquerading as a commercial station rather than the CIA project that it was—within the DX community it never really had the feel of a clandestine because its true purpose and parentage became known early on. But within the DX world the Swan operation gave rise to many questions, not the least of which was the mostly-contrived one of whether it was really located on Swan Island (it was); and various aspects of the history of the station (and its successor, Radio Americas) remained the subject of discussion for many decades. In *Radio Swan and Radio Americas: A DX Saga*, we review the Radio Swan articles that have appeared in the radio press over the last 60 years or so, with links for those who want to read the details. We also cover Radio Swan philately, and touch on the station that Swan was supposed to emulate—the 1954 CIA-run “Guatemalan” clandestine, La Voz de la Liberacion. Look for the red “New” in “DX History-I/Stations/Countries/Swan Island.” -- And under “Specialized Resources/Wavescan,” we have four new entries from Adrian Peterson: (1) “The Kingdom of Redonda & the Island of Barbuda in the Caribbean” (Wavescan N661, October 24, 2021); (2) “The Island called Antigua in the Caribbean” (Wavescan N662, October 31, 2021); (3) “Ancient DX Report: 1926” (Wavescan N662, October 31, 2021); and (4) “The Radio Scene on the Island of Misima” (Wavescan N662, October 31, 2021).

[WOR] Listening to Japan during World War 2

An interesting story put together by the CBC in advance of Remembrance Day.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/second-world-war-marjorie-stetson-japan-1.6239427>

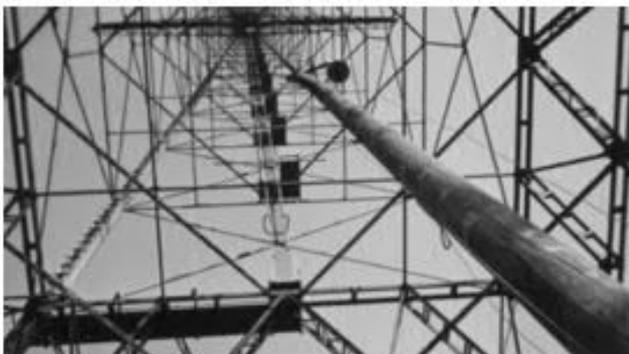
(Harold Sellers via WOR)

Almost 80 years after the fact, retired sergeant Marjorie Stetson is only now able to talk about her top-secret work on Japanese codes during the Second World War. This photo was taken in 1944. (Submitted by Marjorie Stetson)



[WOR] Fw: [bdxc-news] New museum to recognise Warsaw radiostation that was second biggest in the world

<https://scienceinpoland.pap.pl/en/news/news%2C89610%2Cnew-museum-recognise-warsaw-radio-station-was-second-biggest-world.html>



In memory of what was once the second tallest radio transmission station in the world, scientists are looking to set up a museum to commemorate its history.

Built after Poland regained independence at the end of the First World War, by 1923 half of Europe was sending telegrams to the USA via the Transatlantic Radiotelegraphic Broadcasting Centre in Warsaw.

Consisting of 10 massive 126-metre-tall tower, the radio station’s transmitter was powerful enough to reach both North and South America.

The Warsaw station was also one of the best equipped in the world with two machine transmitters of 200 kW each being powered by a 500 kW diesel-powered generator ensuring 24-hour communication with the US.

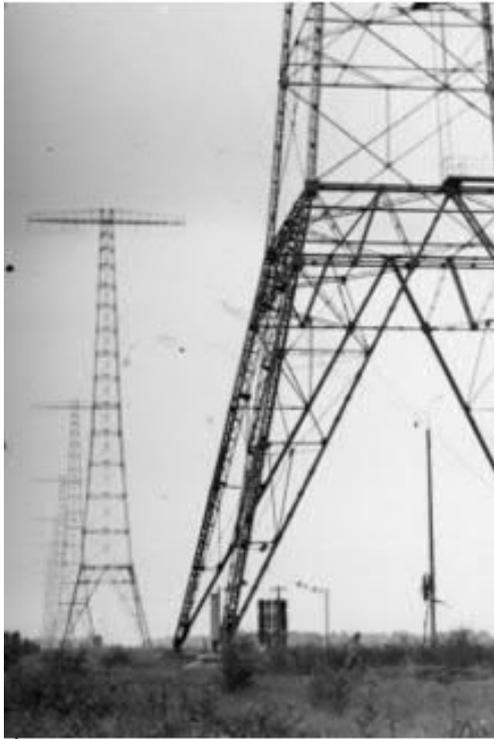
When WWII broke out following Hitler’s invasion of Poland, German troops captured the station allowing the Nazis to communicate with their U-boat fleets and with Japan.

At the end of the war, they destroyed it, the detonation of which broke windows of houses over 16km away.

Now covered with forest, among the trees it is still possible to find parts of the broadcasting station.

In 2018, a three-meter-high monument commemorating the antenna of the Transatlantic Radiotelegraph Center was unveiled.

Now, the Faculty of Electronics at the Military University of Technology is attempting to reconstruct the transmitter as part of a museum dedicated to it.



The MEWA radio station will broadcast short-wave programmes commemorating the history of the transatlantic radio station.

The museum will preserve

the memory of its engineers and builders and the milestone event in the history of Poland, which was the establishment of direct radio communication with the United States.

(PAP - Science in Poland)

You can find a lot more information if you allow Google to translate Polish to English and visit the site <https://trcn.pl>

(From [bdxc-news] Nick Sharpe via WOR)

(Photos from the time of operation of the Radio Station, credit: trcn.pl/)

A network of similar 'large radio stations' was built all over the world during the 1920s, but of these, only Grimeton now remains in working order. (TN)

BIBLE VOICE BROADCASTING Program Schedule B-21 Winter 2021/2022

Programs are available on www.bvbroadcasting.org Programmers love to hear from you directly.

Please send your reports to <mail -at- bvbroadcasting.org > or mail to BVB, P.O.Box 95561, Newmarket, ON L3Y 8J8, Canada, North America

BVB schedule in B-21 season, see: https://www.media-broadcast.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/MBR_B21_operational_schedule_2021-10-31-new.pdf

(Wolfgang Bueschel dg1sbn@t-online.de)

[WOR] USCGC Courier- VOA Transmissions from a US Coast Guard Cutter during the Cold War

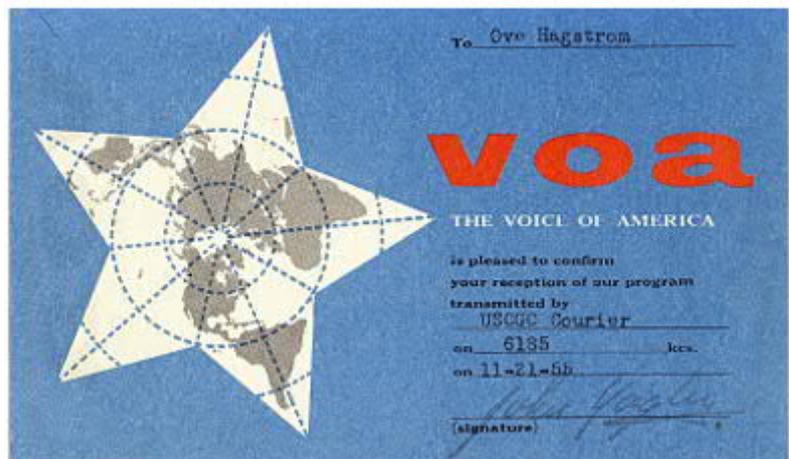
I ran across this on one of the social media platforms- certainly an interesting history article from the USCG Academy Museum about the USCGC Courier, a Coast Guard Cutter used as a remote transmitter for the VOA off of Greece in the 50's and early 60's:

<https://www.mycg.uscg.mil/News/Article/2822921/the-long-blue-line-cold-war-cutter-courier-valiant-fighter-in-the-cause-of-freed/>

I am speaking to you today from a ship. It is a special kind of ship, and it will perform a very special mission. This vessel will not be armed with guns, or with any instruments of destruction. But it will be a valiant fighter in the cause of freedom. It will carry a precious cargo--and that cargo is truth.

~ President Harry S Truman, U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Courier, March 4, 1952

(73's, -Royce Fontenot via WOR)



[WOR] Fw: [bdcx-news] Radio Central, Rocky Point, NY.

As reported in November "Communication", some of you have heard the recent morse transmission from SAQ, Grimeton, Sweden on 17.2kHz. My son now lives on Long Island and when visiting him a few years ago he showed us the foundations of some radio masts in nearby woodland at Rocky Point NY. These were part of RCA's Radio Central VLF transmitting station which used Alexanderson alternators and communicated with Grimeton among other European sites. There was also a receiving site at Riverhead, about 12 miles south-east of the transmitter site. There has obviously been a lot of interest locally and a large information board has recently been erected by the Rocky Point Historical Society. My son must have discovered this just after it had been installed, as the official opening bash is on November 5.

I've attached the photo my son has just sent me and also some links re Radio Central. Of particular interest is the projected aerial view of the site as it would have been, had it been completed. However valve technology improved and the long-distance possibilities of short-wave were discovered, largely by amateurs.

Here's what my son, Stephen had to say: *"I saw they'd put up a new sign at one of the entrances to the RCA area (see attached photo). I can't quite match up the concrete roads shown in the photo to what remains on the ground, although there are a couple of places that look like they still have the original concrete roads."*

Interesting articles about NY site:

<http://bpadula.tripod.com/australiashortwave/id53.html>

<http://earlyradiohistory.us/1922RCA.htm>

[bdcx-news], Ian Brooks, Verwood, Dorset via WOR).

**SITE OF
RCA RADIO COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
1921-1978**

**WORLD'S LARGEST
RADIO TRANSMITTING STATION
ROCKY POINT, N.Y.**

The Radio Corporation of America was formed soon after the end of World War I when it was incorporated in 1919. The American government realized the importance of an American wireless communications system, as ocean-laden cables were vulnerable during wartime. Long Island was an ideal and strategic location for wireless.

The property of RCA Radio Central at Rocky Point covered approximately 6,400 acres, an area extending ten square miles.

In July of 1920, RCA began construction of their main Operating and Administration Building #1. It was built in Mediterranean architecture of cream-colored walls, with brick trim, accented with arched windows and an overhanging roof of ceramic red tiles.



On November 5, 1921 President Warren C. Harding pressed a button in the White House in Washington, D.C. which officially opened the RCA Radio Central facilities at Rocky Point. Radio Central was considered the largest transmitting station in the world.

Originally, long waves were used, resulting in the construction of six 410' high steel towers. The towers were 410' high with added cross-arm of 40' high, extending the total height to 450'. The tall height of the structures was necessary for the long distance, world wide type of radio communications.

The twelve towers, which were 1260' apart, covered a two-and-a-half-mile area.

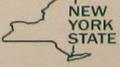
At 2:30 PM on December 13, 1977, the 56-year-old tower #1 was the last to come down.



Photo courtesy of Hagley Museum & Library

Due to the advent of satellite communications, the transmitting station at Rocky Point and receiving station at Riverhead became obsolete.

The Rocky Point facility was closed in 1978. The land was transferred to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and is the largest portion of Pine Barrens on Long Island.

Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Sign is fully funded by the County of Suffolk | Sponsored by Rocky Point Historical Society

RADIO ANTIGUA

The island called Antigua is the main island of the independent Commonwealth mini-country in the Caribbean that is identified under the twin title as Antigua and Barbuda. These two islands are located in the northern cluster of the curved row of islands that mark the eastern edge of the Caribbean, and their European colonial heritage was from the Spanish, followed by the English. They gained their independence from Great Britain in 1981, and English is their official language.

As has been the case with a large number of other (and smaller) countries throughout the world, amateur radio provided the first form of program broadcasting in Antigua. In May 1939, shortwave listeners in the United States reported the reception of a series of music programs on **7120 kHz** from amateur station **VP2AE** in the national capital, St. John's. Nevertheless in spite of their foray into program broadcasting, it is reported that station VP2AE (ex VP2AD) "refused to confirm reports of reception".

Three years later another shortwave station was reported on the air in Antigua, and we would classify this station as a clandestine operation. Radio Antigua on 7 MHz was noted by the high profile international radio monitor Roger Legge (and others also) in the United States during the first four or five months in the year 1942. This is what happened.

During the first weekend in September 1939, war erupted on continental Europe when Germany attacked Poland, and they then attacked several countries in western Europe. France surrendered to German forces in June of the next year (1940), and the southern half of France became somewhat autonomous under the Vichy government leadership. This placed French colonies around the world in a difficult quandary: Should they be loyal to the informal Free French government in London, or to the officially independent (though in reality the collaborationist) government in Vichy?

The two major French colonies on the eastern edge of the Caribbean, Martinique and Guadeloupe, initially chose to follow the line of leadership with the Vichy government. The United States thus became increasingly concerned about the protection of the Panama Canal.

Then to further compound these international political circumstances, the Japanese naval air force attacked Pearl Harbor Hawaii on Sunday morning December 7, 1941. Next day the United States declared war against Japan, and four days later again on December 11, (1941), Germany announced a declaration of war against the United States.

Next month, in January 1942, a new shortwave station which identified itself on air as Radio Antigua was noted in the United States with programming in French (and occasional English) that was directed towards Martinique and Guadeloupe. Each broadcast lasted only about 20 minutes, beginning at 5:00 pm on a variable 7 MHz frequency, ranging between 7060 kHz and 7073 kHz.

The fact that an amateur shortwave channel was in use, and that the transmitted signal varied at times a total of at least 13 kHz would indicate that an amateur transmitter was in use, and that this Radio Antigua was not a professionally operated shortwave station. The authoritative Roger Legge stated that the station was presumed to be located on Antigua Island, and he declared also that the station propagated a strong signal at his home in the eastern United States.

So we could ask the question: Where was this clandestine radio station, Radio Antigua, really located? On air announcements indicated, on Antigua Island. A strong propagation into the United States could indicate a saltwater pathway from Antigua, though the strong signal might also mean that it was actually located in the United States.

It would be suggested that there was no way that local resources amongst the small English speaking population on Antigua Island could assemble and broadcast a daily news bulletin in French back then.

Likewise it is probable that these broadcasts did not emanate from the Spanish speaking American island of Puerto Rico. Perhaps the French broadcasts from Radio Antigua originated in the United States, with the usage of amateur equipment in a cover up pretense fashion.

Interestingly (the late) Roger Legge was associated back then in Washington DC with the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, and subsequently with the Voice of America, under the legendary George Jacobs. Roger was the international radio monitor who released the information about Radio Antigua to the radio world, so perhaps he had some inside information that has never been revealed. The French broadcasts from the station called Radio Antigua were jammed quite frequently, and we would suggest that the jamming transmitters were located on Martinique, where Radio Martinique was already a well known shortwave operation.

As a postscript, we should mention that subsequent to the broadcasts of Radio Antigua, the United States began preparation for an invasion of Martinique as part of an overall plan to protect the Panama Canal.

However the Vichy leaning government leadership on Martinique indicated that they were not supporting any form of European collaboration on their island, and so the planned invasion was cancelled before it was implemented. (Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Oct 31, 2021 via WOR)

ANCIENT DX REPORT 1926

Radio magazines printed during the year 1926 were already beginning to present lists of shortwave radio stations, together with shortwave monitoring reports from listeners around the world. Many of those listed shortwave stations were involved in international communication in speech and in Morse Code though by now several stations were also presenting entertainment and informational programming. However in addition, it should also be stated that listeners were complaining about wide band interference from noisy raucous spark transmitters.

Interestingly, many of the long lists of shortwave stations were presented in reverse order (higher frequencies down to lower frequencies), a carry over from the earlier listings that were presented in meters, not kHz. A list of shortwave transmissions provided by RCA in the United States in 1926, showed more than a hundred shortwave stations in a score of different countries, as well as ships at sea.

Foremost amongst the programming highlights on radio during the year 1926 were news bulletins, weather forecasts, time signals, and music presentations. Interestingly, many of these informational programs were still presented in Morse Code, though of course music programming was broadcast in AM (amplitude modulation) style, on longwave, mediumwave and shortwave.

The Marconi shortwave beam stations at Bodmin and Bridgewater in England began service with corresponding stations in Montreal Canada and Cape Town South Africa in October 1926. At each transmitting station, ten towers at the height of 277 feet were erected, five in each row, at right angles to each other. The cross arms at the top of each tower that carried the rows of antenna wires were 90 feet long.

The regular news bulletins in Morse Code from the British Official Press Wireless were transferred from the original longwave station at Leafield near Oxford in England, to the new longwave transmitter GBR at Rugby, on 16 kHz.

Two historic wireless messages were transmitted during the month of May (1926) from northern Arctica for reception in Europe and North America. Commander Richard Byrd and Pilot Floyd Bennett in the Fokker plane named Josephine Ford flew from Spitzbergen Island Norway to the North Pole where they broadcast a radio message on 44 metres. That event is claimed as the first radio message from a plane over the North Pole.

In the same month (May 1926), the noted Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen flew in an Italian made dirigible named the Norge towards the North Pole. They sent radio messages on their way over the Arctic regions, though they lost radio contact when the antenna froze over in the frigid northern weather.

Royal Air Force Flight Lieut R. F. Duncan conducted an official one man DXpedition to Iraq for the purpose of monitoring international radio signals in the shortwave spectrum from 15 to 100 metres. He discovered that QRN, locally observed radio noise was at a high level in Iraq, and that QRM interference from many shortwave stations was also a problem. However he was able to hear several stations of interest on his three valve receiver, including the Hamilton Rice Expedition in Brazil, KDKA in the United States on 66 m, and BBC radio programming on shortwave via G2NM and 5XX, and the BBC also on mediumwave.

In Hawaii, the experimental shortwave station FX1 operated by the Signal Corps was in constant communication with the ship Kaimaloa KFUH during its exploratory visits to many islands throughout the South Pacific.

Shortwave programming was on the air every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evening from 11:00 pm to MN from mediumwave 2BL in Sydney Australia in the 40 m amateur band. Mediumwave stations 5DN in Adelaide and 6WF in Perth successfully relayed programming from shortwave 2XAF at Schenectady in New York state.

The Melbourne based radio journal Listener In arranged for a special series of hour long program relays from KDKA shortwave in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania at 8:00 pm during three evenings in early October (1926).

Generally speaking, these broadcasts were not well heard in Australia; they were described as disappointing. However, amateur station 3SW in Melbourne did successfully relay some of these broadcasts on the mediumwave channel 250 m (1200 kHz), a signal that was heard at a good level nearly 2,000 miles away at the Methodist Mission on the island of Misima off the coast of New Guinea.

(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Oct 31, 2021 via WOR)

THE RADIO SCENE ON THE ISLAND OF MISIMA

The island of Misima is a small volcanic island, mountainous and heavily forested, and it is located a hundred miles east of the tail of the much larger island of New Guinea. Misima is an irregular island 25 miles long and 6 miles wide, and its appearance on the map could perhaps be described as a wriggling tadpole swimming eastward.

Misima Island was sighted and named by the French explorer Captain Louis Antoine de Bougainville in 1768. It has a resident population of 20,000 who speak their own Misima language. The island is administered as part of the independent nation of Papua New Guinea.

Misima Island saw action during World War 2 during the nearby Battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942. In 2010 a small passenger plane crashed and burned when it slid off the unpaved muddy runway while landing during stormy weather.

In the era just before the commencement of World War 1, the German colonial authorities announced that they planned to establish a communication wireless station on Misima Island, though that project was never implemented. Somewhere around the year 1922, now that the island was administered as an Australian mandate, the Australian wireless company AWA installed a low power Morse Code wireless transmitter on Misima, VIX on 600 m (500 kHz).

In 1938, the local government administration installed a 10 watt AWA voice operated radiotelephone transmitter, their famous prewar Model 3A. During the Pacific War, the AWA operator at Misima Island Radio, Mr. Les T. Young, was not repatriated to Australia, but instead he voluntarily operated the equipment as a unit in the Pacific Coastwatch Service.

These days there is just one radio broadcasting station on the air on Misima Island. This station is an FM unit with 10 watts on 98.9 MHz and it carries a slave relay from Nau FM on mainland New Guinea.

Audio Insert Nau Radio: Group vocal with instrumental

(Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan Oct 31, 2021 via WOR)

AWR - Adventist World Radio celebrates 50 years.

It was on Friday evening 1 October 1971, that the first shortwave broadcast from Adventist World Radio (AWR) was beamed towards Eastern Europe from a 250 kW Marconi transmitter at Radio Trans Europe in Sines Portugal. That was the beginning, and Friday 1 October 2021 was the 50th anniversary of that now historic introductory broadcast from what was then an important shortwave station that now no longer exists.

In that earlier era, there were three major units of Adventist World Radio, though initially each facility was operating independently. AWR-Europe was inaugurated via the German Deutsche Welle relay station at Sines in Portugal back in 1971. The original AWR-Asia was on the air from the shortwave transmitters of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation at Ekala, a dozen miles north of Colombo, and it was officially recognised as an AWR unit five years later. Then in 1991, the AWR unit in Latin America procured the shortwave station at Cahuita in Costa Rica that was previously operated by the American government as Radio Impacto. We go way back, before the beginning.

Adventist Shortwave Broadcasting: Before the Beginning The earliest attempted foray into shortwave broadcasting on the part of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination occurred in March 1928 when John Fetzer lodged a request with the newly established Federal Radio Commission in Washington DC for a shortwave broadcasting licence. It was Fetzer's intent to co-install a shortwave transmitter with his mediumwave station WEMC at what is now Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Michigan.

However Fetzer's shortwave request was denied, and subsequently he bought the mediumwave WEMC and transferred it to Kalamazoo as WKZO. A dozen years later, Fetzer also participated in establishing another mediumwave station, the 50 kW KXEL (1540 kHz) in Waterloo, Iowa, a station that is often heard across the Pacific [and Atlantic - ed].

In 1942 the legendary Dr. H.M.S. Richards with his Voice of Prophecy radio program was on the air from AFRS shortwave in the United States; and two years later (1944) the Australian version was heard from Radio Australia Shepparton in Victoria. Back during that era, other shortwave stations that carried similar Adventist programming were ETLF in Ethiopia, CR8A in Goa, SLBC in Colombo Ceylon, as well as several other shortwave stations in Asia and Latin America.

Adventist World Radio - Europe: The Beginning During the year 1968 while they were living in Lahore Pakistan, our Wavescan DX editor Adrian Peterson was invited to serve as an informal adviser to fellow Australian Dr. Walter Scragg who was serving in international radio leadership at the global headquarters of the Adventist denomination in Washington DC. It was at this stage that serious planning was underway for establishing a coordinated global radio outreach on shortwave.

Three years later, the newly married Allen and Andrea Steele were transferred from specialized FM radio programming in Washington DC to Lisbon in Portugal to head up the inauguration of the new Adventist World Radio, a name that Adrian Peterson had suggested to Walter Scragg. After many weeks of coordination with the main production studios in Paris France and Darmstadt Germany, the time had come for the inaugural shortwave broadcast from the fledgling Adventist World Radio. Friday evening 1 October 1971.

In preparation, Allen and Andrea had timed and co-ordinated all of the programming for the first full week in a special studio of Radio Trans Europe on the top, 6th floor of an ornate residential building at 84 Rua Braamcamp in Lisbon. Then by car, they personally delivered the complete set of program tapes, now ready for broadcasting, to the Radio Trans Europe on air co-ordinating studio at Sesimbra, some 24 miles south of Lisbon. At Sesimbra, all programming was microwaved forty miles across Setubal Bay to the shortwave station which was located near the ocean on Monte Mudo Hill, close to Cape Sines.

The inaugural AWR broadcast was in the Italian language and it began at 2015 UTC over Transmitter 3, a 250 kW Marconi transmitter at Radio Trans Europe on 9670 kHz.

Radio Trans Europe at Sines in Portugal was established under supervision from Deutsche Welle in Germany. The two original transmitters had been procured initially for installation in a new Deutsche Welle shortwave relay station in El Salvador in Central America. However when that project was cancelled due to lack of government approval, the two transmitters were instead diverted for installation at the new Deutsche Welle shortwave station near Sines in Portugal in the 1970s and 1980s. This station was closed ten years ago (in 2011).

Adventist World Radio - Asia The first Adventist broadcasts on shortwave in Southern Asia were on the air from the original Radio Goa, beginning in April 1950. Six months later (October 1950), the same program relay was carried by Radio Ceylon from their shortwave station at Ekala, a dozen miles north of the national capital Colombo.

A quarter of a century later (1975), the Peterson family was transferred from Colombo in Sri Lanka to Poona in India for the purpose of coordinating the Adventist media ministry in the twelve countries of the old British India. At that time, there were more than half a dozen programs in almost as many languages on the air shortwave from SLBC Ekala, most of which were produced in the radio studio at Salisbury Park in Poona (Pune) India.

A year later all of the separate radio programming was organised into a combined unit, and on 7 October 1976, the head office in Washington DC gave formal recognition of the Poona based radio studio as an AWR unit, AWR-Asia.

All of the AWR programming that was produced in the Poona studio was broadcast in Sri Lanka on shortwave, mediumwave and FM. The Ekala shortwave station was closed and abandoned in 2013.

Adventist World Radio - Latin America Back in the earlier radio broadcasting era in Latin America, many medium-wave stations also coinstalled a shortwave transmitter with their mediumwave unit. Likewise, several Adventist radio stations in Latin America also operated on shortwave, at least for many years. Back then for example, there was Union Radio (mediumwave and shortwave) in Guatemala City; and Radio Amanecer in the Dominican Republic, and Radio Celendin in Peru; and Radio Alajuela in Costa Rica. Under the leadership of David Gregory, the Radio Impacto short-wave station at Cahuita on the Caribbean coast was procured in 1991.

With studios in Alajuela, the programming of Adventist World Radio – Latin America in Spanish and English was carried over their five shortwave transmitters. However, eight years later (1999), the Cahuita shortwave station was sold off to new owners, and then a couple of years later again, it was closed.

Conclusion It is true, all three of the original shortwave stations that were on the air with AWR programming have since been closed. However, the international shortwave service of Adventist World Radio lives on with programming produced in more than a hundred languages in almost as many different production studios on all continents. Affiliated with AWR are 1700 local AM, FM and shortwave stations in a host of different countries on all continents.

Subsequent to the story of the AWR shortwave units that were established in Europe, Latin America and Southern Asia, the next AWR shortwave station was KSDA on the island of Guam.

That station was built under the supervision again of Dr. Allen and Mrs Andrea Steele beginning in 1985, but that's a story for another time. In the meantime, we honour the 50th anniversary of the first shortwave broadcast from Adventist World Radio which took place over the Deutsche Welle relay station at Sines in Portugal on Friday evening 1 October 1971.

(AWR Wavescan; via BrDXC-UK "Communications" magazine Nov 2021, Nov 6)

(WORLDWIDE DX CLUB Top News #1485 October 12th, 2021)

[jaguarpro] Optimizing external hard drives

Hi guys,

most of us record daily large amounts of data directly to an external hard drive. Today the 5TB USB-powered hard drives seem to be the "standard de facto" among hard core DXers, mostly because the capacity vs. cost ratio is excellent and they do not need an extra PSU (the less you have PSUs in your setup, the less it is prone to RFI). However these SMR (Shingle Magnetic Recording) drives are notorious for their IO performance, this kind of drive can get bogged down during large writes and become extremely slow. But even though these hard drives are sluggish when compared to any other hard drive type, they are fully adequate for SDR use if configured correctly.

The prices are low at the moment (for example the lowest price for Seagate One Touch 5TB is 112 EUR here in Finland today), but it is expected that the prices of technology will skyrocket in the near future due to the current problems in the global economy --- that's why I recently bought some drives to my stock.

Here's what I do for each drive before giving them for the Cat:

1) Formatting. I always wipe out everything pre-installed and reformat the drive using the NTFS filesystem and the maximum allocation unit size. Note that often the default unit size is 4096 bytes, that is a very poor default value for SDR files. Sure the system also works with that 4K physical block size, but it doesn't make sense to use 4K blocks when our typical file size is 3.57TB. So I always switch to max block size (2048 kilobytes) and do a "quick format" for the disk. This is a bad choice if you use it for other things because the minimum file size will be 2Mb (so small text files will reserve a lot of space in vain).

But usually these drives contain only SDR files...

2) Disable indexing (via Disk > Properties > Untick "Allow files on this drive to have contents indexed in addition to file properties" > For all subfolders). This is useful for other data files but never needed in SDR use. One thing to speed up things a bit.

3) And the last but not the least: something which must be << always >> checked before starting SDR recording on any PC: allow the Windows caching for the drive. Disk > Properties > Hardware > Select the new drive > General > Change Settings > Policies > Change "Quick removal" to "Better performance" and tick "Enable write caching on the device".

Don't tick "Turn off Windows write-cache buffer". Without doing these steps in 3) you can expect IO/audio hiccups during recording. Note that these settings are PC dependent: if you do these steps on another PC and then move the drive to the SDR PC, you must do this again.

(73 / IPA)

Interesting topic Ilpo.

Before I get into what I do, I'd like to ask how many of us KEEP our wav files from DXpeditions, even after we're reviewed them, and for how long? I have HDs full of wav files from DXpeditions going back several years and I'm beginning to wonder why in hell I'm keeping them.

Now that I'm using JAG just about exclusively for MW DX I'm writing directly to external USB3 8TB SSD drives that I've installed in cute little Buffalo portable drive boxes. Has worked well so far and if you stay a week somewhere and have a couple of antennas you'll use up much of the 8TB.

Up until now I haven't done much other than format the drives and use them. Based on what you've written below I may rethink that and spend a little time preparing.

(Bill Whitacre, Alexandria, VA)

Radio Free Waves Bay on 3940 kHz

A Russian-language pirate station called Radio Free Waves Bay has been heard regularly across Europe in the evenings on 3940 kHz [see logs above-ed]. It had been suggested by some sources that the station was located in Smolensk in western Russian, between Moscow and the border with Belarus. But a posting on the Ukrainian DX Blog says TDoA results point to a site in northern Belarus for both 3940 and a medium wave outlet on 1575 kHz

<https://udxb.blogspot.com/> (TDoA = "Time Distance of Arrival", a technique used to try and pinpoint a station's location using receivers in different sites)

It has also been reported that station rebroadcasts Russian-language material such as podcasts and other material from the internet, some of it is radio-related while other material has been political. Also Western and Russian music has been heard on the station. It is thought the power could be up to 2kW.

A DXer in St Petersburg has received an eQSL from the Free Waves Bay. The station has a web address of <https://id043199.myrh.ru> and email address given as 6783432@gmail.com <http://qsl-review.blogspot.com/2021/10/radio-free-waves-bay.html>

For many years Russian "hooligan" stations have been heard around 3100 kHz with QSOs, music and other chat. But Free Waves Bay has moved into a more higher profile location on the edge on the 75 metre broadcast band where more people are likely to hear it.

Another Russian station called Radio Gromel was also reported on 3920 USB last month playing a mix of Russian and Western music, reported by DXers on the HF Underground forum. <https://www.hfunderground.com/board/index.php/topic,87695.0.html> (Paul Watson)

Allen Dean adds: The Russian pirate station Radio Free Waves Bay continues to be heard quite regularly during the evenings on 3940 kHz. Reports can be sent to 6783432@gmail.com. E-qsl received within an hour. (AD)

AD Allen Dean Padiham, Lancashire Eton Satelit 750, Tecsun PL600, Eton Traveller 111

(via BDXC-UK Communication via WOR io group)

(<https://bclnews.blogspot.com/2021/11/2021-radiodays-europe-conference.html>)

(RUS-DX # 1159)

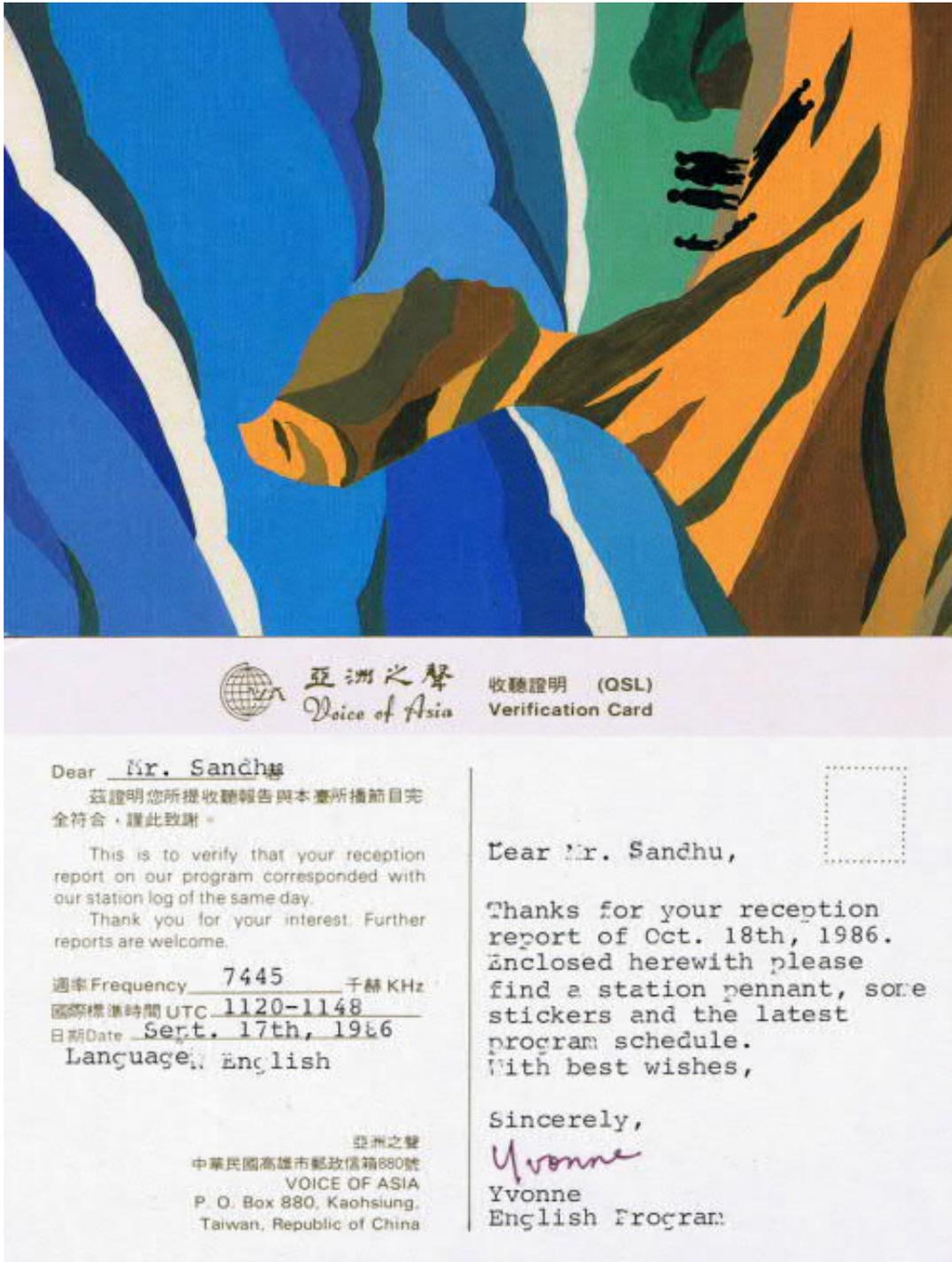


In a forgotten envelope I found some pennants from my DX-start. Radio Quito on 4923 kHz was an easy catch in those days and always verified.

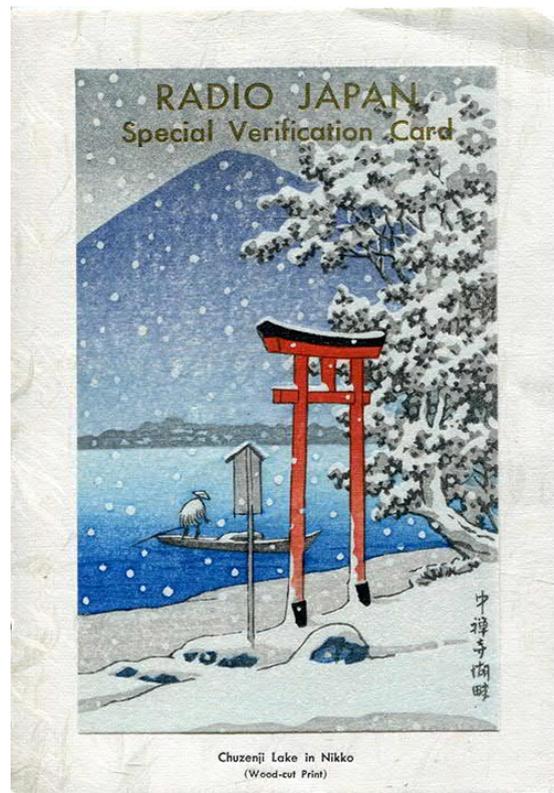
DX nostalgia by RFK

The Northern Lights seem to have gone away now as has the proton activity. In other words: DX reception should soon be alright again. Meanwhile, let's have a look at some DX & radio related pictures from way back when. You are of course always welcome to submit some images of old QSLs or whatever you feel would be right for this column. Just mail your contributions to info @ rock.x.se.

So let's get started. First out this time is the Voice of Asia from Taiwan which used to be a regular on 7445 kHz. This QSL card is from the collection of Kanwar Sandhu.



Lars Rydén LR received this nice special QSL from Radio Japan for a report on 15225 kHz on Sept. 22, 1957. The card was issued to commemorate the Swedish SWL Championship of 1957 in which Radio Japan took part.



Olle Alm OA received this QSL folder from evangelical radio station Radio Esperanza, Chile in 1996. The station is today on FM only, located in Temuco, Araucania. The frequency was 6090 kHz.

Q S L
Certificado de Sintonía

RADIO ESPERANZA, CE-609, Onda corta (SW) Banda de 49 m. en 6.090 KHz. de la ciudad de Temuco, en la República de Chile, certifica que Olle Alm

HA SINTONIZADO NUESTRA EMISORA, Radio Esperanza, el día 9 Nov 1996 a las (Hora UTC) 5:04 (Hora de Chile) y que su Informe de Sintonía es correcto y se ajusta a lo transmitido el día y hora indicados.

RADIO ESPERANZA, de Temuco, Chile, le agradece su Informe de Sintonía y le saluda fraternalmente en Cristo.


 Firma y Sello Oficial Janita Carmona

EMISORAS ESPERANZA
"POR TODA LA TIERRA
SALIO SU VOZ
Y HASTA EL EXTREMO DEL MUNDO
SUS PALABRAS"
(SALMO 194)

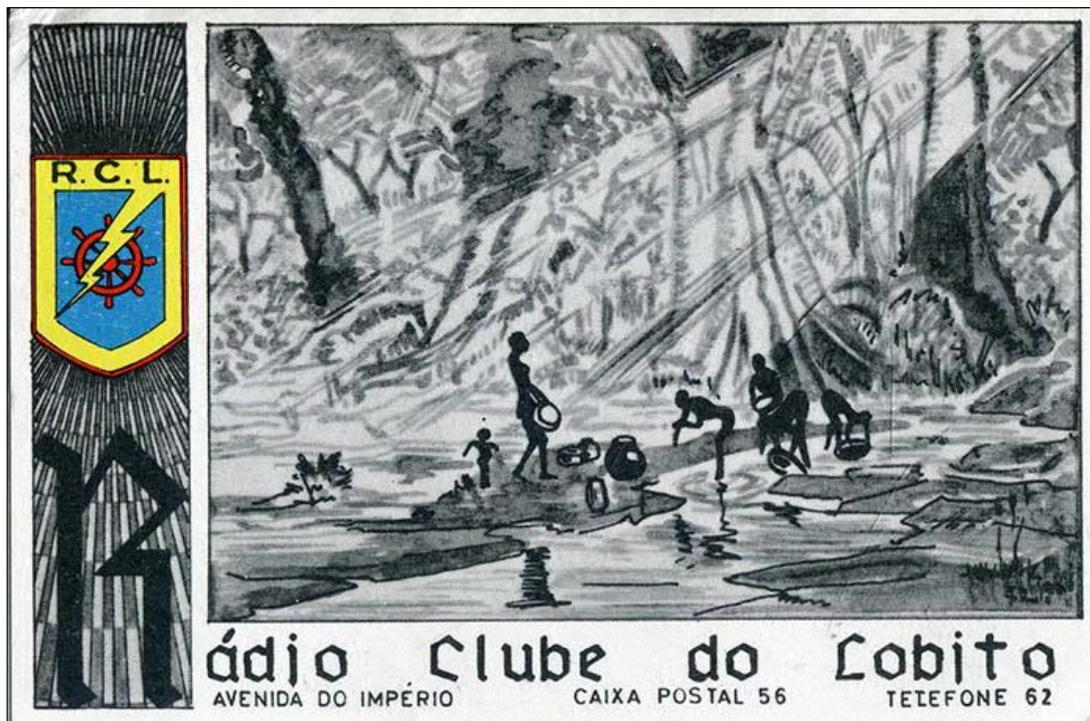


XOD-4 F.M. STEREO - 106.9 MHz.
CE-609 - ONDA CORTA - 6.090 KHz.
BANDA 49 M.
FONO FAX: (56-49) 240161
CASILLA 830

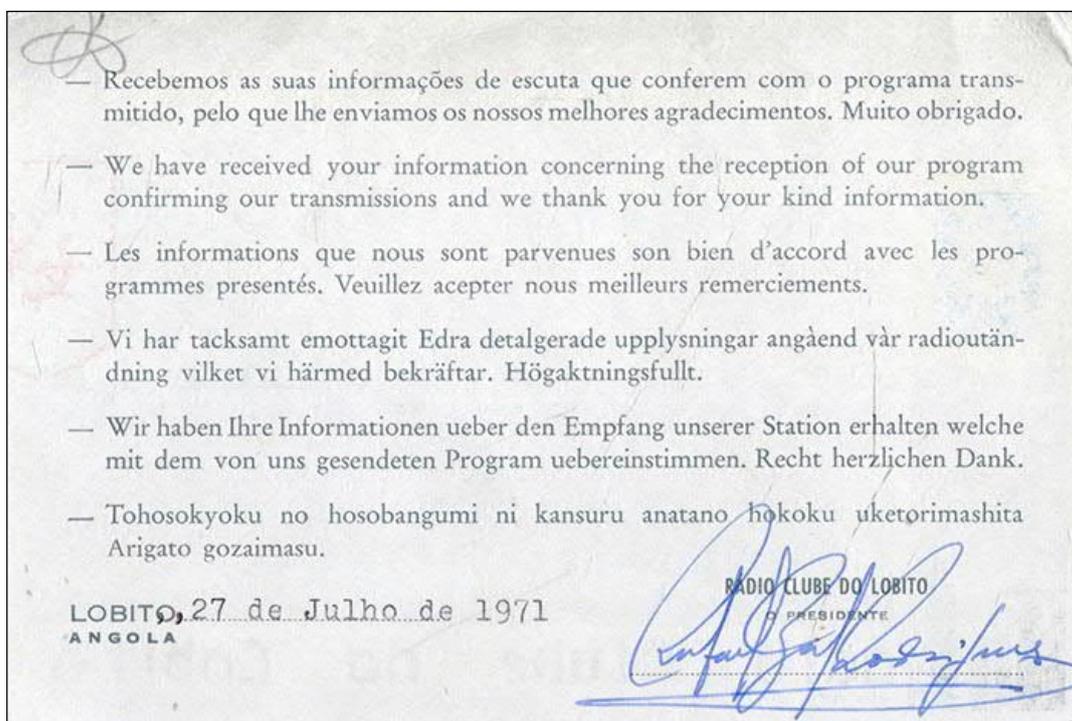
TEMUCO - CHILE

XOD-4 F.M. STEREO - 98.5 MHz.
ANCIUD (Isla de Chiloe) - Chile

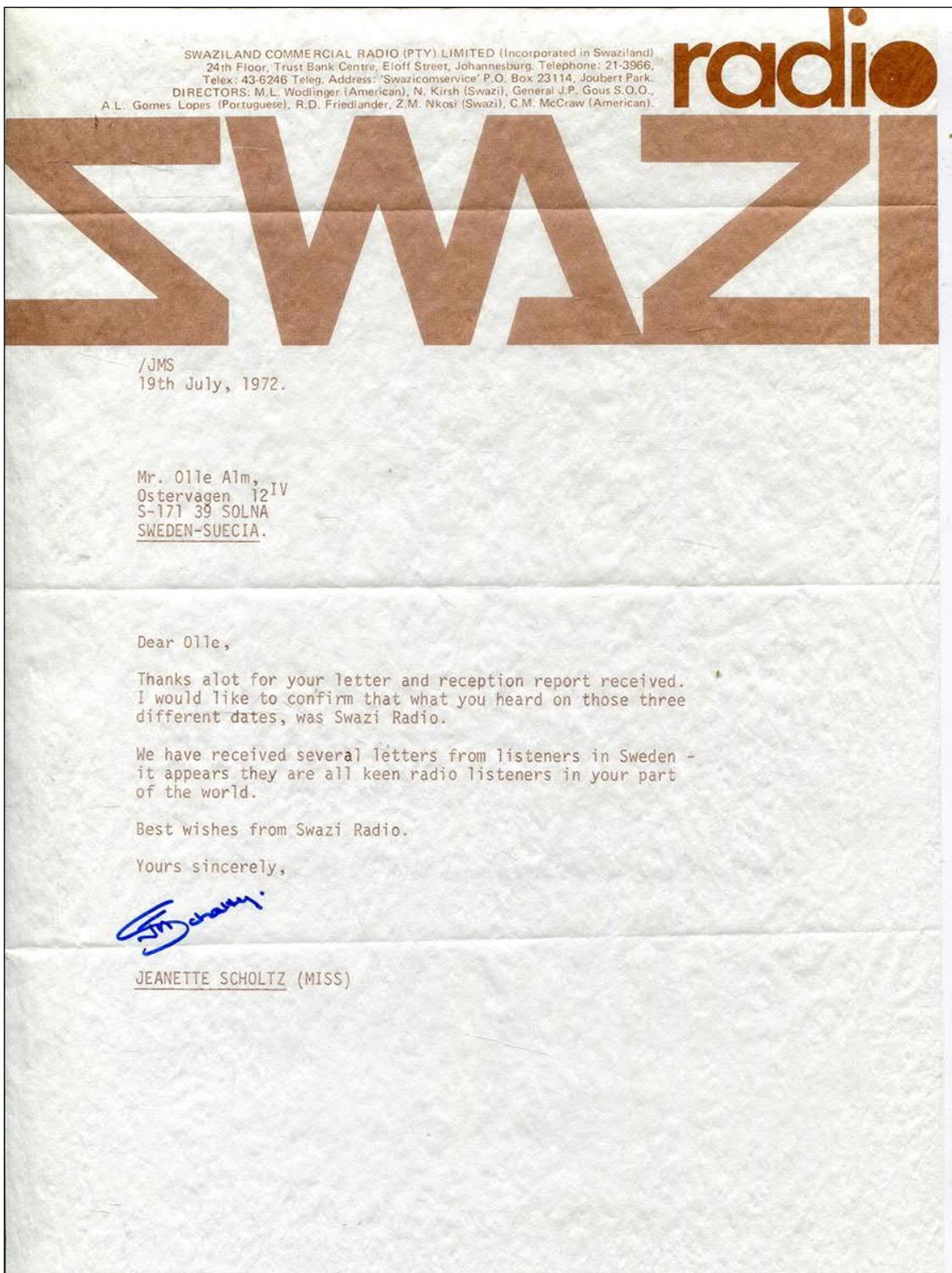
There was a time when many small private shortwave stations were active in Angola. These stations were popular targets for DX-ers as they were generally good verifiers. Here is a QSL card from the collection of Olle Alm OA who received the card in 1971. The station was not an easy catch but could be heard now and then on 4910 kHz in the 60 metre band.



Here is the flipside of the card above. Several Angolan stations used the same verification text (with some small variations) on their QSL cards. They even had a verification text in Swedish although probably none of the stations got it entirely right.



There were some attempts made at beaming commercial programmes into South Africa and the highly lucrative Johannesburg market from neighbouring countries. LM Radio, which broadcast over Radio Mozambique, was one of the more successful operations. Another venture, which gave many DX-ers a new country verified, was Radio Swazi/Swazi Music Radio. They broadcast from Sandlane in Swaziland on MW and SW and the programmes were recorded in Johannesburg. One interesting piece of history is that one of their MW transmitters was earlier used by offshore station Radio England from the good ship Olga Patricia. Our friend Svenn Martinsen can tell you more about it – check out <http://www.stellamaris.no/chapter7.htm> Below the QSL letter which Olle Alm OA received in 1972.



Finally a letter from Angmagssalik Radio in Greenland, received by Ullmar Quick UQ in 1951. The station broadcast on three SW frequencies plus 150 kHz long wave, using 500 W transmitters made by the M.P. Pedersen company. V/s Arne Koldahl apologizes for the delay in replying but explains this was because the colony of Angmagssalik could only be reached by boat from June to mid-September – the rest of the year the coastline was blocked by ice. Letter scanned by John Ekwall JOE.

Angmagssalik d. 11/7 1951.

Vi takker Dem meget for Deres venlige brev af 30. januar & 2. maj med de interessante oplysninger om Deres aflytning af udsendelsen fra Angmagssalik den 30. januar 1951 og 2. maj 1951.

Udsendelserne, der er et led i den lokale grønlandske nyhedstjeneste, foregår normalt paa frekvenserne 7570 og 150 khz. og er saaledes først og fremmest baseret paa grønlandske og danske lyttere i Grønland.

Forsøgsvis har vi jævnligt haft frekvenserne 12300 og 15402,5 khz. tilkoblet, idet det har vist sig, at man enkelte steder i Grønland har haft bedre modtagerresultater paa i hvert fald 12300 khz. Men som helhed gælder det, hvilket ogsaa adskillige af de modtagne rapporter viser, at disse to sidstnævnte frekvenser ofte er udsat for ret kraftige telegrafiforstyrrelser, og her er det især en fransk kyststation, der ligger paa 12305 khz. som dominerer.

Samtlige benyttede sendere er af dansk fabrikat "M.P. Pedersen", hver ydende ca. 500 watt paa phone.

Paa de forskellige frekvenser benyttes:

150 khz.	ruseantenne retning Ø-V, højde 40 mtr.
7570 "	dipol, retningsvirkning SV-NØ.
12300 "	rhombe (4 x 90 mtr.) med retning mod øst.
15403 "	merconiantenne.

Stationen er beliggende i selve kolonien Angmagssalik i Østgrønland, og senderne er placerede samlet i en bygning 70 moh.

Indtil videre fortsætter udsendelserne alle hverdage kl 1400z.

Stationens hovedopgaver er dels indsamling af samtlige grønlandske vejrmeddelelser for videreudsendelse til Danmark og andre interesserede og dels ekspedition af lokal telegramtrafik samt dennes afvikling med Lyngby radio (København).

Videre er stationen almindelig kyststation for skibstrafik, hvortil anvendes 2 stk. 1 kw. telegrafi- og telefonisendere til henholdsvis ekspedition paa 500 og 2250 khz.

Vi beklager denne sene besvarelse paa Deres venlige oplysninger, men forholdene er saaledes, at her kun modtages post i tiden ultimo juni til medio september. Resten af aaret er kysten blokeret af is, der hindrer ethvert skib i at komme ind til kolonien.

Stationen, der tilhører Statsministeriets Grønlandsdepartement, blev oprettet i 1924/25, men er blevet fuldt moderniseret og udvidet i aarene 1948/51. Det samlede personale, bestaar af 18 danske, hvoraf halvdelen har deres familie heroppe.

Iøvrigt skal meddeles, at Deres opgivne detaljer af vor udsendelse ~~ikke~~ stemmer overens med denne.

Med tak forbliver vi med venlig hilsen

Deres

Arne Koldahl

telegrafbestyrer.

Hr. Ullmar Kwick,
Romelevägen 20.
Aristinehamn, Sverige.

Vend.

Your contributions are always welcome – please mail me at info @ rock.x.se.