

# SHORTWAVE BULLETIN

Issue no. 2012, Oct 2, 2022

Deadline e-mail next issue: 1000 UTC, Oct 16, 2022

This time we start directly on the front page with information. No QSL's or other interesting info have been reported.

As it seems the popular KIWI receiver will soon go out of stock and that will limit DX-ing for many people living in apartments or noisy environment.

This time we have the great luck to share an article originally in the Finnish Radio Mailmaa, written by Hannu Tikkanen. It is not easy to get a proper translation by Google from Finnish to English but thanks to proofreading by Hannu I think most of it will be OK.

Of course, this is great nostalgia but most of you will certainly remember the Asian stations on the Tropical bands in the good old days. Many thanks to Hannu Tikkanen and Jari Lehtinen for sharing this interesting article with us.

**Keep on ....**

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## SWB-info

**SWB info:**

<http://www.thomasn.sverige.net/>

**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.



### Kiwi-SDR stock running out.

If you are considering buying a Kiwi-SDR time may have run out. If you see one advertised be very careful to check that stock is really available.

*Just spotted this sad news ... jks*

< [https://forum.kiwisdr.com/index.php?p=/discussion/comment/14926/#Comment\\_14926](https://forum.kiwisdr.com/index.php?p=/discussion/comment/14926/#Comment_14926) >

If you want to purchase a KiwiSDR better do so soon. Because when the current distributor stock is sold there will be no more.

The Kiwi is a victim of the global semiconductor shortage. Parts have not been available in more than a year. And there is no guarantee when this situation will end, if ever. There are other reasons as well. But they're secondary and don't really matter at this point.

I don't want to get into a big discussion about this. There's not much to say really. All the ideas and possibilities you might be thinking were already considered many months ago. There is simply no reasonable way forward. Not for me anyway.

After 9 years, 6 years since the Kickstarter, I am tired. I've had no income from the project since March. I am losing money every month now in OpEx costs. Some support and development will continue. But mostly on things I consider interesting or easy to implement. I've been working on other projects for some time.

I'd like to thank everyone for their kind support over the years. Through the good times and the bad.

< <https://forum.kiwisdr.com/index.php?p=/discussion/1536/kiwisdr-production-status-and-availability/p5> >

(via Steve Whitt, Medium Wave News Editor, York, England)

(WORLDWIDE DX CLUB Top News #1518 Sept 30th, 2022)

**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 Thursday via: <http://www.worldofradio.com/Hauserlogs.html>

The latest ones direct: [https://www.w4uvh.net/ghlogs\\_2022\\_0922\\_0928.txt](https://www.w4uvh.net/ghlogs_2022_0922_0928.txt)

Previous issue: [https://www.w4uvh.net/ghlogs\\_2022\\_0915\\_0921.txt](https://www.w4uvh.net/ghlogs_2022_0915_0921.txt)

### Useful log links:

**WOR:** <https://groups.io/g/WOR>

**SWLDXBulgaria News:** <https://groups.io/g/WOR/messages>

**WWDXC Top News:** <https://www.wwdxc.de/topnews.shtml>

**DXPlorer:** <https://groups.io/g/DXplorer/messages>

**DX Fanzine:** [www.dxfanzine.com](http://www.dxfanzine.com) (also pirate stations)

**Liangas:** <https://zliangaslogs.wordpress.com/2022/> (mostly using KIWI's around the world)

**Pirates:** <https://shortwavedx.blogspot.com/2022/>

3955	Sep30	2133	Channel 292, Rohrdorf. Pop mx. 3 (CG)
3985	Sep29	1832	R.Slovakia via Shortwave Sce., Kall-Krekel. F, infos. on Slovakia. 3 (CG)
3995	Sep30	2131	HCJB, Weenermoor. G, tks. 2 (CG)
4765	Sep28	2330	Tajik R 1, Yangiyul. Tajik conversation 3 (AP-DNK)
4800	Sep28	*2025-	Voice of China, Golmud. Chinese opening ann with children // 4750 Hailar (AP-DNK)
4820	Sep28	2335	Xizang PBS, Urumqi Chinese talk - heavy CWQRM 4 (AP-DNK)
4885.04	Sep28	2340	R Clube do Pará, Belém, PA. Talk, Brazilian songs 3 (AP-DNK)
5020	Oct1	0757	SIBC better than usual due to continued absence of Cuba on 5025 (0757-0923). (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
5025	Sep25	0753	R. Quillabamba. Clear of Cuba from 0753+; so from 1039 to 1050, had Peru, R. Quillabamba reception; a pleasure to now hear Peru without Cuban QRM! Absence of Cuba also helped the reception of SIBC (Solomon Islands), on 5020. (Ron Howard, California)
5025	Sep29	0058	JBA signal, S5 = noise level, presumably R. Quillabamba, tnx to absence of Rebelde, which even before Ian was sporadic. From 0100 marred by uteblaaps at the regular rate of 24 times per minute (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
5025	Sep27	0603	Anomaly due to hurricane Ian! 5025, <b>RHC</b> (not Radio Rebelde). In English and // 6060; with 5040 being silent. RHC on 5025 made for stronger than usual QRM for SIBC (5020). (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
5040	Sep25	1105	Heard with Radio Rebelde (ex 5025) still on the air at 1105. (Ron Howard, California)
5055	Sep26	-1103*	Radio 4KZ, cut off about 1103:25*. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
5920	Sep30	*1300-	<b>Shiokaze</b> noted on the alternate frequencies yesterday at *1300, of 5920 // 6165 (killing CNR6 reception!). <i>From Hiroshi (Japan), with Google translation, on Sept 30 (I appreciate his daily observations!):</i> <i>"5920 and 6165 kHz are out for "Shiokaze" on Friday 1300. 5920kHz is good without interference. At 6165 kHz, there is interference from CNR6 on the same wave, but it is weak and does not have a large impact. No jamming at all.</i> <i>The first is the Japanese broadcast "Bridge over the Sea of Japan".</i> <i>It is the same program as last Friday and Saturday. On September 14, the Special Committee on the Abduction Issue of the House of Representatives visited the KDDI Yamata Transmitting Station. Participating members on the day are as follows: Chairman Akihisa Nagashima (LDP), Director Toshinori Eto (LDP), Director Ikuko Nakagawa (LDP), Director Susumu Watanabe (Constitutional), Director Erio Minobu (Ishin), Atsushi Suzuki (People), Ryo Kasai ( Communist Party), Commissioner Mamoru Umetani (Constitutional Constitution) departed from the Diet to Yamata Transmitting Station in Koga City, Ibaraki Prefecture at 10:45 am. He again explained the issue of globalization and the importance of international broadcasting. During the question-and-answer session, the participating Diet members asked lively questions one after another. After arriving, a KDDI staff member explained the outline of the transmission facility, its history, shortwave transmission, etc., and divided into two groups, each of which toured the overall facility, including transmitters and antennas. It was very hot today, so by the time we returned to the meeting room, everyone was drenched in sweat, but each of us said things like the vast site that we had never seen before, the scale of the transmitter, and the fact that the construction was</i>

not easy. Afterwards, there were active questions and answers, and I felt that the understanding of the superiority of analog broadcasting and Japan's only shortwave transmission facility was considerably deepened.

Next, the news that it submitted an opinion to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has requested that related facilities in each prefecture be enriched with books on the abduction issue.

Next, Yumiko Usami's "I want to go home", which was sung at a joint public recording held in Hiroshima on August 14th, appears. The "Road to Rescue Corner" was written by Shomei Masumoto about various events held in Tokyo on September 17th. Twenty years have passed since the Japan-North Korea Summit Meeting.

"Voices from the Japanese government to the family" is a message to Yaeko Taguchi from her brother Shigeo Izuka, who passed away on December 18, 2021, and a message recorded at the National Assembly in November 2021. is.

After that, as usual, following the emergency broadcast IS, a warning was announced when escaping to Japan."

(Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)

5930	Sep18	0930	World Music R, Bramming ID: "WMR", pop songs - whistling tone 4 (AP-DNK)
5938.3	Sep28	2203	R.Voz Missionária, Camboriú SC. A Voz do Brasil. // 9664.970. 2 (CG)
5952.469	Oct2	0100	Has to be Radio Pio Doce on its signature split, S9/S8 carrier but can't make out any modulation. First noted as big het upon 5950 WRMI, both via UTwente. Meshes with this on the WOR iog a few hours before: ``Lucio Otavio Bobrowiec - Hi all, On 5952 since 2158, that het which must be R. Pio XII but nothing audible until 2248, 01/10. Was some weeks silent. 73 Lucio Brazil`` (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
5970	Sep18	0915	R 208, Hvidovre, pop songs 4 (AP-DNK)
5980	Sep24	1708	R.NZPacific, Rangitaiki. E, short stories. Improving, rtd. 35443 at 1730. 3 (CG)
5995	Sep20	1843	R.Mali, Kati. Vn, tks. 4 (CGS)
6017	Sep26	0553	Organización Radial El Prado. LA music with time checks (?). (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
6017.019	Sep30	0146	VP S5/S6 with talk, no doubt Organización Radial El Prado, Palermo, Magdalena, on signature split frequency, presumably unlicensed; gone by 0620 recheck (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
6030	Sep29	0644	Comedy in English at S6/S8 tnx to NO Cuban jamming, CFVP Calgary. Tnx also to Ian, as Cubans would leave jamming on all night even when Martí is off after 0400 (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
6070	Sep18	0920	Channel 292, Rohrbach German talk about new class for radio amateurs 5 (AP-DNK)
6110	Sep29	1823	R.Fana, Geja Jawe. Vn, tks, radioplay (?). 3 (CG)
6160	Sep18	0925	Shortwave R, Winsen English "Media Network" from ADDX about R Luxembourg 45433 (AP-DNK)
6180	Sep21	0913	R.Nac. da Amazônia, Parque do Rodeador DF. Tks. // 11780 sometimes even worse. F/out 0940. 2 (CGS) + (Ron Howard)
7200	Sep20	0407	Telediffusion d'Algerie, from Béchar site. Heard the Islamic Fajr call-to-prayer (dawn prayer) and as usual with all the call-to-prayers that I have heard on SW, was three minutes long; good reception. Call-to-prayer times for Algiers (Sept 20); these times are not accurate for Béchar: 05:07 AM (0407 UT) Fajr (dawn prayer) 12:42 PM (1142 UT) Dhuhr (noon prayer) 16:10 PM (1510 UT) Asr (afternoon prayer) 18:52 PM (1752 UT) Maghrib (sunset prayer) 20:10 PM (1910 UT) Isha'a (night prayer) (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
7245	Sep26	-1258*	RNZP. ABC Australia Wantok program in vernacular with Sam Seke and Hilda Wayne; interesting to hear many sound bites of Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, address to the 77th Session of the General Assembly of the UN ( <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FVY68Hnh6tc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FVY68Hnh6tc</a> ); frequent ABC Australia IDs; languages used are Tok Pisin, Pijin and Bislama. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)
7255-	Sep26	0613	VON is on, S9+10/20 but just barely modulated. Something's always abnormal at Abuja. 7255, Sept 26 at 1753-1816+, NO VON signal into Canary SDR, just JBA TIBET almost on-frequency thru 1800 timesignal. Alternatives? 11770 with Chinese only, 9690 nothing except ACI splash (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)
7260	Oct1	0630	VON check finding it missing from 7255, but now a signal here where there has not been any at this hour. I bet it's R Vanuatu finally reactivated. Talk does have that Bislama cadence, S3/S4 past 0637 and no signal on 14520 = x2. At 0648 ``island music``. I really don't want to stay awake any longer but manage to do so until this cuts off at 0700, and by

0705 I find signals back on 3945 harmonix: 7890 = x2, JBA carrier, and 11835 = x3 with music at S7. So it's back to ``normal`` since it disappeared on Sept 16 - except the QSY time is one hour later instead of 0600.

I figured Ron Howard would also catch this: ``Oct 1 observations: Radio Vanuatu (news & sports 0658-0714 UT) returned to their normal frequencies: 0620-0659\* UT on 7260 and \*0659 on harmonics 11835 // 7890, with 3945 being unusable.`` (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)

7289.93 Sep26 0846

**Pro 1 RRI Nabire** (presumed). Wonderful to hear this again; last heard by me back in early 2019; I had not checked here for a long time, as I never thought they would be reactivating; thanks very much to the timely alert by Hiroyuki Komatsubara (Japan), who on Sept 26 logged: "0845 - 7290 kHz, RRI-Nabire (Pro 1), // [http://streema.com/radios/play/RRI\\_Pro1\\_Nabire](http://streema.com/radios/play/RRI_Pro1_Nabire) (-0919- No signal)."



Pro 1 RRI Nabire,  
7289.93 kHz., 0856 L

0813-0819, Oct 2, with announcer in Bahasa Indonesia; 0819-0828, pop hit songs in English (Diana Ross & Lionel Richie - "Endless Love," etc. - brief audio attached); followed by Indonesian ballads; 0848, start of reciting from the Qur'an (seems to be a daily segment about 0848-0858); today with the strongest reception so far! (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)

7932 Sep20 0522

Strange happenings! On 7932, happen to hear Radio Vanuatu for maybe 10-15 seconds before cutting off at about 0522. Seemed they were maybe working on repairing the xmtr without attempting to correct the situation of being off frequency? Went to randomly check 8620+, after 0559 UT; yes, at about 0653 they came on with Island music for maybe another 10-15 seconds; checked after 0653 for a straight hour, but they never came back at all. Today heard for probably less than 30 seconds! (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)

9410 Sep29

Fu Hsing BS, 0854-0900\* (signal almost all in USB). Confirming that their sign off time remains the same; in Chinese and playing music; audio continues to be distorted; assume // 9774 (only a carrier heard). No signal on 15375, but this is often the case at this time period, as I do hear it earlier, before the band closes down. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)

9550.1 Sep19 2940

R.Boa Vontade, Pt.º Alegre RS. Rlgs. propag., mx background. / 11895.259 w/ empty carrier, rtd. 2 (CGS)

9635 Sep21 1216

R.Mali, Kati. Vn/F, songs. 3 (CGS)

9818.8 Sep20 2105

R. 9 de Julho, São Paulo SP. Tks, mx. Adj. QRM de CHN on 9820. 2 (CGS)

9830.002 Sep21 2202

VOT English at S9+45 but just barely modulated: I have to run UTwente volume at max, a risk if tuning to anything else, and also local volume at max, just to hear it at ``normal`` level. 2215 `Review of the Tuerkiyeish Press`; 2344 `Feeling Supreme` repeat about natural remedies for diabetic/insulin problems. Does not go off circa 2255, but IS, 2300 TS and opening extra German airing while the sleepyops doze. News, 2314 song; 2334 multi-lingual ID reel, still going past 2344 song. By now mod level better, can back off a bit, but still under-. 2347 `DYKT` theme and German version, something about a tower. Double bonus! Stays on after German too with IS and 2356 Luso-Portuguese IDs, UT Sept 22 \*0000 sign-on for another broadcast not supposed to be on SW at all. I quickly notify the radioescutas io group that brasileiros are in luck tonight! Sign-on only heard giving satellite parameters. Too busy to listen closely but usual mix of talk features and Turkish music, still 0043; 0053 IS and finally cut off the air as if this were an intentional emission. Bet it won't be on tomorrow, but sporadically (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)

9835 Sep21 0904

Sarawak FM via RTM, Kajang. Songs, prayer in progress at 1037. F/out 1058. 3 (CGS)

11665 Sep21 0906

Wai FM via RTM, Kajang. Tks (nx?), mx. F/out 1010. 2 (CGS)

11725 Sep22 -2058\*

R.NZPacific, Rangitaiki. E, songs, tks, fq. change ann., IS. Deteriorating. 3 (CG)

11815.1 Sep19 2055

R.Brasil Central, Goiânia GO. Songs, political campaign segments, sung fqs ann. Adj. QRM. // 4985.045 rtd. 3 (CGS)

11895.3 Sep19 2042

R.Boa Vontade, Pt.º Alegre RS. Empty carrier. // 9550.137 rtd. 3 (CGS)

12084.86 Sep18 1017

Voice of Mongolia, 1017-1024\* \*1026-1030. In Chinese; briefly off the air; 1030, before switching over to Japanese, played their IS; I very much like this distinctive feature, as it makes for a positive ID. My brief audio with QRN attached. (Ron Howard, California)

15189.89 Sep19 2353

JBA S2/S3 Portuguese, obviously the always off-frequency and always very weak only ZY left active on 19m, R. Inconfidência, Belo Horizonte (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)

15190.01 Sep27 0500

For the last week or so I have been trying to identify an unlisted shortwave transmission in an Asian language. Transmission 0500-0558. Attached audio is of the initial broadcast at 0501 on 27 September 2022. Would appreciate any suggestions. (Bryan Clark, Mangawhai - New Zealand via WOR)



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 15475.98 Sep24 \*1459- Probably VOA Tibetan. See mwlist.org -> Downloads -> A22. (Mauno Ritola via WOR)  
 RC USB, via Argentine SDR, Sat Sept 24 from \*1459 cut on in music, VG S7/S9 signal,  
 1501 standard s/ons with staff names, 1503 theme song, 1505.5 poetic recitation, ``pri-  
 mavera`` song; 1513.5 ID with `su companyia` and into live talk by the YLs starting the  
 22nd program of the season with guests, chicos from the secundaria. Certainly a repeat of  
 what I heard Wednesday, so I don't pay much further attention; but at 1525, just in case I  
 try for even a carrier trace direct: no. 1534 greetings from phone callers, but chop off dur-  
 ing chat at 1542\*. In case, I let it run until 1600, but nothing more (Glenn Hauser, OK,  
 WOR)  
 15600 Oct1 2219 music and talk eventually recognized as Spanish: CRI to S America direct from Beijing  
 site, 500 kW at 318 degrees, i.e. heading NW across Siberia, Europe, Atlantic, a long way,  
 but both short and long paths are extensive. SE over the Pacific would avoid auroral zone  
 absorption. Antipodes of Beijing is near Bahía Blanca, Argentina. Rapid RTTY on the plus  
 side, evitable by LSB tuning (Glenn Hauser, OK, WOR)  
 25799.9 Sep20 1143 World Music R, Mårslet. Mx & songs. Best w/ the 20 m T2FD aerial. 2 (CGS)

## CLANDESTINE

3985 Sep26 1035 Echo of Hope - VOH, Sept 26 (Monday) frequency changes noted at 1035; 3985 // 4880  
 //5995 // 6245 // 6350.0 // 9095. (Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)  
 3990 Sep20 0932 3990 // 4885 // 6000 // 6250 // 6355 // 9100, Echo of Hope - VOH, at 0932, with the usually  
 heard half hour of pop songs in English (Imagine Dragons - "Thunder," etc.). (Ron Howard,  
 Asilomar State Beach, Calif.)  
 4450 30/9 2135 Voice Of The People (cland.) (p), Goyang. Tks. QRM de jammer + CODAR. 1 (CG)  
 6245 Sep26 1824 R.Echo Of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks, classical mx pcs. 3 (CG)  
 6250 Sep19 1840 R.Echo Of Hope (cland.), Hwaseong. Kor to KRE, tks. Adj. uty. QRM. 3 (CGS)  
 6355.1 Sep23 2047 R.Echo Of Hope. Kor to KRE, western light mx. Fair on // 6250. 2 (CG)  
 6520 Sep23 2049 Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks, songs. Jammed. 2 (CG)  
 6600 Sep23 2051 Voice Of The People (cland.), Goyang. Kor to KRE, tks, songs. Jammed. 2 (CG)

## 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, Skovlunde, Denmark	CG/CGS, Carlos Gonçalves, Lissabon, Portugal Ron Howard, Asilomar State Beach, CA, USA, WOR/DXLD Bryan Clark, Mangawhai - New Zealand via WOR Mauno Ritola via WOR
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## Station news

**USA. Texas Radio Shortwave** adds 9670 kHz to third Saturday Broadcasts on channel 292.

Beginning in October, TRSW adds 9670 kHz to its 0900 UTC broadcast on the third Saturday of the month. This is parallel to the longstanding 6070 kHz frequency.

TRSW would appreciate reception reports comparing signal quality on both frequencies. Reports should be emailed to [texasradiosw@gmail.com](mailto:texasradiosw@gmail.com). TRSW's offering a special verification for these reports.

TRSW ENDS ITS WEEKLY WEDNESDAY 15770 KHZ BROADCASTS ON SEPTEMBER 28 AT 1300 UTC  
 AND BEGINS ANEW AT 1200 UTC ON SUNDAYS

The last program will be an hour of music from the 2022 Viva Big Bend Music Festival.

On Sunday, October 2, TRSW begins a regular weekly program for European listeners on the same frequency at 1200 UTC.

October shows will feature performers at the 2022 Austin City Limits Music Festival.

(Terry N5RTC, Austin, Texas USA )

## Other radio news

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### New Shortwavesites Cover Page Photo.

Today it was decided to update our Shortwavesites io.groups Cover Page. Photo in support of our Ukrainian friends & members. Our thoughts are with you every day. Stay strong. < <https://groups.io/g/shortwavesites> >  
(Ian, SWSites Sept 28) (WORLDWIDE DX CLUB Top News #1518 Sept 30th, 2022)

### Longwave Now and Then updated

< <https://aer.org.es/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/11-LONGWAVE.pdf> >  
(of BrDXC\_UK via wor Sept 29)  
(WORLDWIDE DX CLUB Top News #1518 Sept 30th, 2022)

### Means of communication and communication on the icebreaker.

Detail in Russian + many photos - <http://www.rgo-sib.ru/reportage/462.htm>  
<https://radimich-ru.livejournal.com/54240.html> (<http://www.radioscanner.ru/forum/topic48965-210.html>)  
(RUS-DX #1204)

### Hans Knot International Report

Another new edition of the Hans Knot International Report is available for download. The autumn 2022 edition focuses on the very beginning of Radio Veronica with Ellen van Eck and Max Groen in 1960. In a contribution in the Report, Marcel Kort reflects on the turbulent history of offshore radio station Radio Delmare. And Jan Sunderman went to Scheveningen in search of Rederij Trip. Hans Hettelder reports in the Report that he has once again created a new miniature radio ship: the Laissez Faire. There is also a unique story about the only classical offshore radio station, Radio Stereo Patat, the station that was on air for only a few hours in April 1973. And finally, Hans reflects on the Veronica Reunion in the Gooische Brink. This and much more in 31 pages of information and downloadable at: <https://hansknot.com/reports/hans%20knot%20int%20radio%20report%20-%202022-05.pdf>  
Reports from 2004 may be viewed here: <https://hansknot.com/intrep.htm>  
(Mike Terry via WOR)

### [A-DX] Nur Info: Publikation "Rundfunk 2030 - Überlebt die Antenne?"

Fernsehen, Radio und Funkmikrofone benötigen Frequenzen. Auch in Zukunft? Szenarien, Gedanken und Schriften aus Europa. <https://www.rtr.at/Rundfunk2030>  
(Mit Gruß, Herbert Meixner via A-DX)

### For the first time in Russia, communication with "fast" satellites has become available for free sale.

In Russia, for the first time, the production of ready-made antennas has been launched, which will help provide satellite Internet to 70% of the territories of Russia, which until now have not been covered by modern means of communication.

In Russia, for the first time, the production of ready-made antennas has been launched, which will help provide satellite Internet to 70% of the territories of Russia, which until now have not been covered by modern means of communication. TrilineSystems has started mass production of fully rotatable "saucers" with a diameter of up to 7.5 m, available for civilian use, capable of maintaining stable contact with low-orbit satellite constellations, the most promising area of space telecom today ...

Details - <https://tele-satinfo.ru/index.php?id=15945> (<https://tele-satinfo.ru/>)  
(RUS-DX #1205)

### Termination of broadcasting of TV channels.

From 01.10. in connection with the decision taken by the copyright holder to leave the Russian market, the broadcasting of Fox, Fox HD, Fox Life, Fox Life HD, Nat Geo, Nat Geo HD, Nat Geo Wild, Nat Geo Wild HD, Baby TV channels on TsTV and ITV AKADO is terminated. In the near future, replacement subscribers will be offered a number of similar rating TV channels with foreign films, series, children's programs and programs about wildlife  
(<https://vk.com/tvradiomsk>)

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Turning on the channels "KINEKO", "SAPPHIRE", "TERRA"

Dear subscribers!

From October 01, 2022 broadcasting of KINEKO, SAPPHIRE, TERRA TV channels begins.

They will replace the FOX, Fox Life and National Geographic TV channels, respectively, which are switched off by the decision of the copyright holder, without changing the button numbers and packaging.

Also, by decision of the copyright holder from October 01, 2022. Baby TV and NatGeo Wild channels will stop broadcasting.

KINEKO is a movie serial channel of top Asian series for a wide audience. Series of recent years in various genres: drama, detective, comedy.

SAPPHIRE is a serial channel for a female audience. The channel is based on modern Turkish content, which has won the love of viewers around the world.

"TERRA" - a docutainment channel invites you to explore the world, expand the boundaries of knowledge, explore the most interesting phenomena and events on Earth. A variety of topics will attract the interest of the widest audience, primarily men. Source: msk.rt.ru (<https://vk.com/tvradiomsk>) (RUS-DX #1205)

### [nordx] LRA 36 Radio Nacional Arcangel San Gabriel Base Esperanza

Kanske världens sydligaste radiostation, men därom finns det ganska litet uppgifter på svenska. Åtminstone ett klipp råkade jag hitta... ..för att komma rätt i stämningen bifogar jag några bilder på en radiostation på Antaktis.

#### Radio Nacional Arcángel 15476 kHz

Världens sydligaste radiostation, LRA36 Radio Nacional Arcángel San Gabriel Base Esperanza på Argentinska territoriet hörs just nu i skrivande stund men sedan minst en halvtimme tillbaka riktigt bra. Men med en gräslig fadning som nästan gör mig sjösjuk... Trevlig musik och id titt och tätt."

"torsdag 24 september 2009.." Anders Hultqvist in his website DX Perseus

(Kari Kallio via nordx)

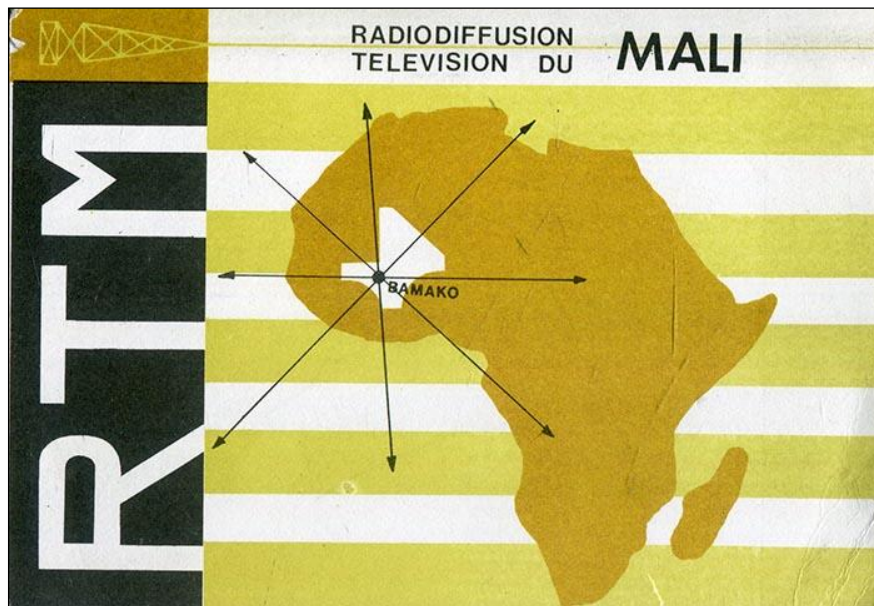




## DX nostalgia by RFK

Hello all! Time flies and it's already time for another column of DX nostalgia. Nostalgia is a great way of forgetting about the sorry state of the world, at least for a time. Hopefully one source of misery will have been removed very soon: Vlad. His latest bright idea was the organizing of referendums in four Ukrainian provinces about whether or not they should be annexed by Russia. And most of the voters (above 90% in all regions) voted yes. Anyone who believes the referendums were not rigged? It would surely take some courage to vote NO being at gunpoint.... Can't all this madness please be over soon? Without Vlad there will be no war....

Yes, about DX nostalgia.... First we have a QSL from my own collection: Radiodiffusion Television du Mali. It used to be a regular in the 60 metre band for many years with a good signal, in later years on 5995 kHz. The latest WRTH have two out-of-band frequencies listed for Mali: 15995 and 19635 kHz with 50/100 kW. Anyone who have heard them on any of these frequencies?



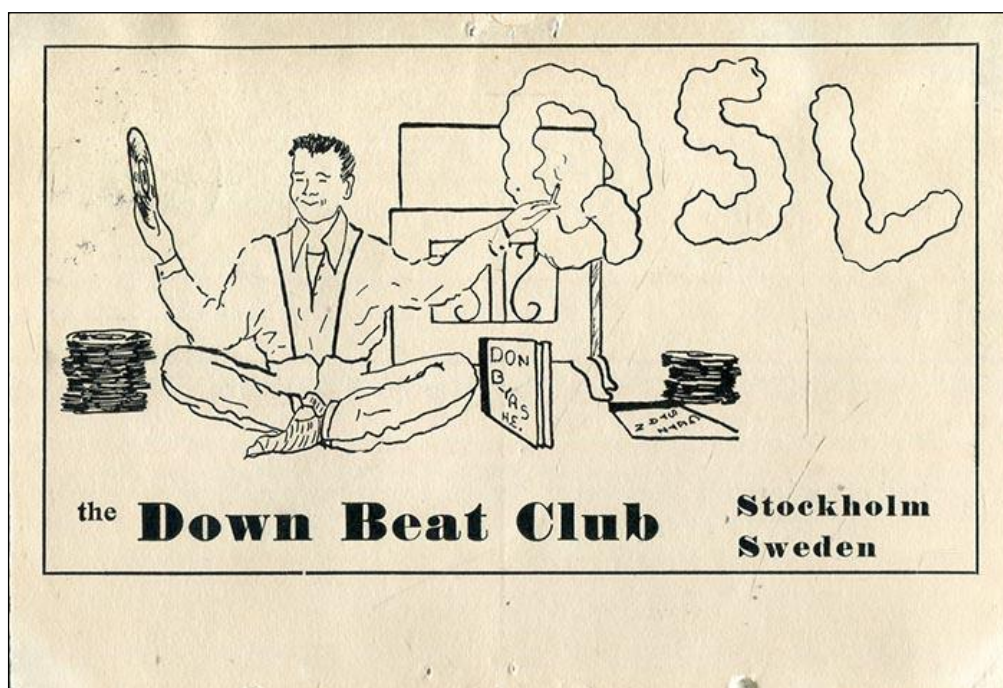
Another West African QSL from my own collection: La Voix de la Revolution, Cotonou, Benin. Before the revolution the country was known as Dahomey. This station was common on 4870 kHz in the 60 metre band and both this station and Mali often carried enjoyable hi-life music.



OTC in Leopoldville, Congo, "The International Goodwill Station", often broadcast special programmes for various DX clubs. There were also music enthusiasts producing programmes. I don't know whether the



Down Beat Club was a DX club or a jazz club but they carried a programme over OTC2 on 9745 kHz on April 7, 1957. This QSL card was received by Lars Rydén LR.



Here is another QSL card from a club which carried a special programme over OTC2 on 9745 kHz. The Short Wave Club QSL organized the programme which was broadcast on June 13, 1951. The card shows the Stockholm City Hall and was signed by the club secretary Georg Nordh. He was the DX editor for the "Teknik för Alla" magazine and he also wrote a book about DX-ing.



Let's conclude our African odyssey with yet another QSL card from the collection of Lars Rydén LR plus some station info. The card from Radio Santa Isabel in what was then the Spanish Guinea shows a local musician and has QSL text on the backside. Your contributions are always most welcome. Please mail me at info @ rock.x.se if you want to contribute to DX nostalgia. Take care, stay safe and GOOD DX!



NOMBRE DE LA EMISORA — (Q. R. A) Emisora de Radiodifusión de Santa Isabel.

SEÑAS.— (Q. T. H) Apartado de Correos n.º 195.— Santa Isabel.— Fernando Poo.

DIRECTOR.— D. Angel G.<sup>a</sup>-Margallo Barberá.

FRECUENCIA — 6240 Kc. - 48,11 metros. *y 6.435 Ks.*

POTENCIA — (tres emisoras) — 700, 1800 y 5.000 vatios.

COMIENZA SUS EMISIONES.— Con la Marcha «Los Voluntarios».

TERMINA SUS EMISIONES.— (Q. R. T) Con el «Himno Nacional Español».

LLAMADA.— (C. Q) «Aquí Emisora de Radiodifusión de Santa Isabel de Fernando Poo».

EMISIONES (Horas G. M. T)

						Dias festivos	
Lunes, Miércoles	6.30 a 7.30		Martes, Jueves	6.30 a 7.30		— —	
y Viernes	12. a 14.		y Sábado	12. a 14.		12. a 14.30	
	17. a 21.			17. a 22.30		18.30 a 20.30	

EMISION DE NOTICIAS EN ESPAÑOL.— Todos los días laborables de 13,15 a 13,30

EMISIONES EN OTROS IDIOMAS.— (Música y Boletín de noticias)

en lengua bubi:	todos los días laborables de	17.	a 18.	GMT.
en lengua pamue:	id.	id.	id.	de 18. a 18,30 id.
en lengua inglesa:	id.	id.	id.	de 18,30 a 19. id.

CORREO.— Esta Emisora de Santa Isabel, agradece todos los controles (Q. S. L.) que se le envían de sus emisiones, y los contesta.

Proximamente emisiones en lenguas portuguesa y annobonesa.

For those of you seeking more information about Indonesian radio stations and like to look at the verifications from that time, check out this interesting webpage: Additional info can be found here:  
[http://www.ontheshortwaves.com/DXing\\_Indonesia/DXing\\_Indonesia.html](http://www.ontheshortwaves.com/DXing_Indonesia/DXing_Indonesia.html)



Memories from the past  
**INDONESIA ON SHORTWAVE**

Text: HANNU TIKKANEN, Espoo, Finland

*This article was originally published in RADIOMAILMA 4/2022*



**The series of “Memories from the Past” -articles has now progressed to the personally most interesting listening area, the Indonesian shortwave stations. The main goal of the article is to create an overall picture of the history of Indonesian listening in Finland, especially its prime years including examples of the stations heard and verified along the way.**

The first contact of western countries with Indonesia was by the Portuguese in 1512 with the aim of taking over the region's natural resources. They were soon joined by the British and especially the Dutch, who founded the Dutch East India Trading Company in 1602. When the trading company ceased operations due to bankruptcy in 1800, the Netherlands nationalized the trading posts and named the archipelago its colony. However, the control of the Dutch East Indies was weak, and the strength of the colonial ruler was consumed by continuous regional rebellions and unrest. The end came with World War II and the Japanese occupation in 1942. Already two days after Japan's surrender in August 1945 Sukarno declared Indonesia independent, and at the same time he was appointed the country's first president. The Netherlands tried to restore power in the region, but finally in 1949, after the battles of Indonesian revolution, the mother country had to give in: to recognize Indonesia's independence. Western New Guinea continued to remain under the control of the Netherlands until it was united to Indonesia in May 1963, after a short phase of UN administration. The country's violent history continued in later times as well, but that is another story.

### **A brief history of time**

Radio came to the Dutch East Indies already in the early 1920s in the form of informal community stations. The first licensed radio station, Bataviasche Radio Vereening (BRV), was founded in 1925 in Batavia, i.e. today's Jakarta, by Dutch radio enthusiasts. The broadcasts of the early days took place from a hotel room in Batavia and contained western music. In 1934 BRV became the official channel of the colonial administration called Nederlandsch-Indische Radio-Omroep Maatschappij (NIROM). NIROM eventually had studio locations and relay stations in 13 cities throughout the archipelago, mainly on shortwave.

While Dutch stations only played recorded western music, the stations actively founded by local communities in the 1930s focused on live music broadcasts, for instance to performances by gamelan orchestras, which was completely exceptional. The founders of these stations were e.g. the local rulers of the Surakarta and Yogyakarta regions, and in general the stations had a clear local cultural goal compared to the Dutch stations that focused on western music.

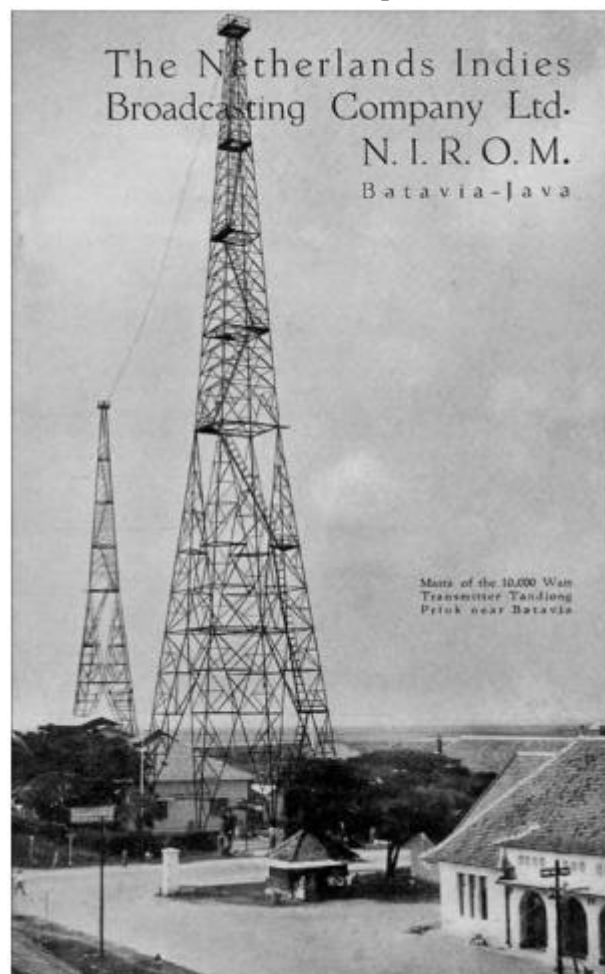
At the beginning of 1942 at least the following chains and stations were in operation, i.e. NIROM, four private Dutch radio stations and the chain formed by eight local stations, Perserikatan Perhimpunan Radio Ketimuran (Eastern Radio Association). Even the name Radio Ketimuran strongly referred to the above described emphasis on national culture, Easternness, i.e. Asianness as opposed to Westernness.



Broadcasting ended up under the occupation administration after Japan conquered Indonesia in World War II in 1942. The Japanese built a controlled radio monopoly, which included the main station in Batavia and 15 regional stations in the most important cities. The Indonesians were responsible for the operation of the stations under the strong guidance of the occupation administration. In the same context, private stations were abolished. When the Second World War ended with the surrender of Japan, already only two weeks later in September 1945 a national broadcasting organization was established based on the station network during the occupation. The founders were Indonesian organizations that had ran local radio stations in six different cities during the occupation, and this is how Radio Republik Indonesia was born. The Dutch founded a very short-lived competitor, Radio Omroep in Overgangstijd, which, after its one-year lifespan, was merged into RRI with the independence of Indonesia in 1949. Private stations only got the chance to return to the air in 1966.



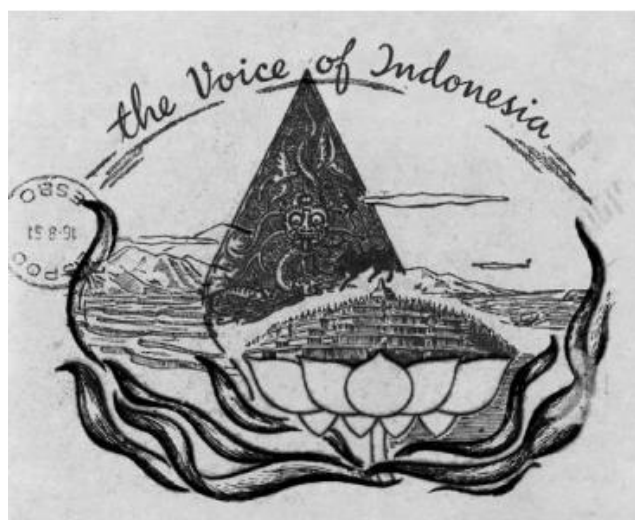
***The accuracy of the crystal is measured with standard frequency equipment.  
Philips Laboratories, Bandung, 1939.***



### **From the pioneer years to the 1960s**

From 1951 we find the oldest information about an Indonesian verification received in Finland, QSL from Voice of Indonesia. It belongs to Helsinki-based Kalevi Ant-Wuorinen's (KAW) collection, which has been scanned on to the web pages of Suomen DX-Liitto (Finnish DX-Listeners' Association). The verification is not necessarily the first or the only one in Finland from the early days of the hobby, but certainly it is very rare. From the 1940s there is neither any information about possible DX activity.

QSL statistics and written DX history in Finland start from the year 1954, and there one finds the next verification, RRI Jakarta. About 450 veries are known by the end of the 1990s, and the station naturally holds the first place in terms of the number of verifications. In the 1950s Indonesian verifications were almost single cases. RRI Yogyakarta 5046 entered the verification statistics the following year, and then in the sunspot maximum year 1957 came interesting Radio Omroep Nieuw Guinea, Biak 7190 from Dutch New Guinea, which at that time was counted as an own DX country. Other verifications in the late 50s were RRI Kotaradja (later Banda Aceh) 4985, RRI Medan 4764, RRI Palembang 4856, RRI Bukittinggi 3232 or 4911 (in the QSL



***Kalevi Ant-Wuorinen's Voice of Indonesia, 1951.***

statistics two frequencies are recorded for instance for this station covering the entire DX history, so information about the specific frequency of each decade cannot be deduced) and RRI Surabaya 3975. Stations which were heard but no replies documented include RRI Surakarta 4880, RRI Padang 4805 and Radio Sorong 3390 again from Dutch New Guinea. Quite a few of these stations were captured by Harald Wilenius (HW) in Helsinki.

In the 1960s more verifications were received from previously unheard or unverified stations. A reply was received from Radio West New Guinea in 1963, just before the region was united to Indonesia. Other new verifications were listed from RRI Jambi 4798/4927, RRI Padang 3960/4003, RRI Pekanbaru 5886/5955, RRI Pontianak 3345, RRI Semarang 3935, RRI Surakarta 4932 and RRI Makassar (Ujung Pandang) 4719/4753. An exceptional and very interesting case, in addition to the RRI stations, was the QSL from Air Force station Radio Angkatan Udara, Jakarta 11902 in 1968. In the statistics as many as 19 verifications have been listed on its new frequency 11320 heard since the end of 1970. This, like many other novelties of the '60s, goes to Pentti Stenman (PS), a true pioneer of Indonesian listening. The station has been presented in an excellent article in DX-Kuunteli 2/1969.

In 1966, after Sukarno was ousted as president, new president Suharto began the administration named Orde Baru (New Order). For four years, uncontrolled anarchy prevailed on the radio waves as part of the student movement, hundreds of stations operated most likely on medium waves. Suharto's administration blew the whistle in 1970 but did not order the end of private radio operations as such. Instead, broadcasting regulations were defined, which laid the foundation for the future. The 1970s then changed everything in Indonesian listening...

### **1970s – Orde Baru and the birth of local government stations**

In the beginning of 1970s listening to Indonesians had become established, and by the end of 1971 a total of 23 Indonesians had been identified. Hardly anyone could have guessed what 1973 would bring - new and completely unknown stations emerged onto the shortwaves as if out of nowhere, and these weren't even RRI stations. What was the reason for this extremely odd phenomenon, and could anyone even in their wildest imaginations have guessed what kind of a DX-listening treasure-trove was about to open?

"The most significant DX event of recent times - along with the successful DX expeditions of last winter - was without a doubt the emergence of the Indonesian stations last autumn. That's when large number of stations came to the shortwave band, even the existence of which was hardly known before. ...The first information about the non-RRI Indonesians generated various reactions that varied between astonishment and disbelief." writes Pentti Stenman in DX-Kuunteli magazine 2/1974.



*In the history book of RRI in 1960 a picture of an Indonesian underground guerrilla radio station was published. The transmitter operated in Yogyakarta in 1945-1949.*

With these words the era of non-RRI stations began. These stations were the result of Orde Baru - administration's broadcasting regulation decisions of 1970. Private and especially provincial government stations commenced broadcasting legally, of which especially a huge number of provincial government broadcasters started on tropical bands at a very fast pace. Some stations had already started during 1970, but at that time they had remained below the radar. The first to be identified in Finland in 1973 were Surabayan

stations Radio KPD Propinsi Jawa Timur 5560 and Radio Khusus Informasi Pertanian 4698. The following year number of new stations were identified: Radio Universiti Gajah Mada 5491, Radio Gelora Surabaya 3165, Radio KPDK Jombang 3473, Radio Angkatan Udara, Medan 3366 and Radio PDK Simalungun, Pematang Siantar 4650. And more were found at an accelerating speed every year. The station names and their cities were very exotic, so one needed to study the map carefully to find the locations. The stations had been promised a very short lifetime on short waves, there was already an order to move to medium waves. Fortunately, the transition was slow, after all it took well over two decades before the last ones left the tropical bands.

A huge number of local government stations were heard during these active years, but a lot also remained unidentified – the afore mentioned DX-Kuuntelija magazine's Indonesia article says that in 1973 already 96 stations were listed, but which all were missing from WRTH! Some stations remained unidentified, although there was generally a good idea of what one had been listening to according to the available frequency lists. Indonesians were also reported on numerous unfamiliar frequencies in the 90 metreband, but it was practically impossible to identify them without additional information. Martti J Pessi writes in DX-Kuuntelija 6/1973 that while visiting Jakarta he heard 24 probably very low power stations only in the frequency range of 2000-3600 kHz. In the light of later information, it can be assumed that some may even have been official local government stations from Java or southern Sumatra.

### **Radio Khusus Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Pamekasan...**

The names of the stations might seem difficult to understand, so it is worth opening it again. Indonesia has a provincial structure in which the highest level, i.e. provinces (daerah tingkat I), was divided into second-level local government (kabupaten daerah tingkat II) and from there into city/municipal level administration (kotamadya daerah tingkat II). Sources from different times give slightly different terminological explanations starting with the number of provinces, but this is probably the clearest description of the initial situation for DX-listeners. The old term that also means province, i.e. propinsi, did not make it to the name of very many stations. Province – county – municipality describes the administrative model in a simplified manner. "Khusus" added to the name of several stations means special and "pemerintah" government. The name Radio KPDKDTII Pamekasan could thus be translated as "Special Radio for Regional Government of Pamekasan Regency Level II".

When the word kabupaten was omitted from the term meaning second-level local government, the name of most stations took the form "Radio Pemerintah Daerah Tingkat II". Additionally, a few stations had "Siaran" in their name meaning broadcasting resulting "Radio Siaran Pemerintah Daerah Tingkat II". And when the name of the station meant a province level operator, daerah tingkat I, the rarer version for instance "Radio Khusus Pemerintah Daerah Tingkat I Jawa Timur" was obtained, i.e. "Special Radio Station of the East Java Provincial Government". Simple enough, right?



### **From the 1980s to this millennium**

By the end of 1981 25 non-RRI stations had already been identified, and the pace did not stop. There were plenty of great catches in the early years of '80s and the count increased continuously - until the whole thing completely froze in the middle of the decade. Maybe the Lapland expeditions, which became very popular at the time with their emphasis on medium wave, may have been a part of the reason, you never know, but the logs shrunk to cover only the familiar RRI stations. At the turn of the 1980s/90s a non-RRI listening peak was again momentarily noted. As a specialty number of probably illegal 120 mb Indonesians were heard at that time, but they remained unids. As an exception one was identified and it was Radio Ribabung 2418, by Kari Rannikko (KRA) in 1990. This, like all the other stations, was missing from WRTH. In the 1990s then, mainly a few familiar remaining PDT2 stations were logged with only a few interesting exceptions. Transition to



medium waves had already taken its toll and for the remaining years there were not so many stations to be hunted. However, some rare exceptions took place, for instance a very focused propagation to Sumba Island surroundings by the remaining three stations in December 1998 as the best personal memory. Should there have been more stations on the air, it would have been a challenge to choose the frequencies. After the turn of millennium only one PDT2 was noted a few times in logs, and the last one to leave the building was slightly rarer catch Radio SPK Ngada 3579 in 2008. End of story.



Not all the RRI stations had yet been logged - or verifications received - at the beginning of the 1980s, so the decade started with such rarities as RRI Cirebon 3290 and RRI Sumenep 3355. A very interesting one unfortunately remained tentative, RRI Purwokerto 2472, it would have been a great catch. The RRI stations also started to leave shortwave as the years progressed, in the 90s only old acquaintances were heard, and by the turn of the millennium the number of stations had shrunk significantly. At the end of the 2010s there were loggings only of a couple of RRI-stations, the last one being RRI Palangkaraya 3325 with its FS relays.

A few Indonesians were heard in the '90s on medium waves also, RRI Jakarta 999 and 1332 being the most common ones. Worth mentioning is Esa Hänninen's (EJH) Radio Gema Suropati, Pasuruan 690 in 1994, which was heard only once, and also QSL was received. The East Javanese still works but on FM, here's a tip for the FM guys to add to their hunting list!

### **From Rayan Pulau Kelapa to Wayang kulit**

When browsing old magazines one can see these titles in the log texts, and there are probably no DXers, who didn't come across these names after listening only to a couple of Indonesians.

The beautiful kroncong instrumental classic "Pulau Ambon", historically also known by its Dutch name "Leaf Ambon" and most familiar to DX listeners as "Love Ambon", was of course the song with which the stations ended their broadcast day. The station announcers had an unfortunate habit of speaking in a very low voice and it was difficult to understand anything from the close down announcements, if the reception was badly interfered, and in many cases it was. Love Ambon could then be heard through the interference nice and clear as soon as the speech had ended. While reminiscing about the old days it's easy to forget the reality of the listening in the tropical bands. Especially 90 mb was badly jammed by utility traffic, and Trio 9R-59DS didn't really offer any options to get away from the QRM.

"Rayuan Pulau Kelapa" ("Solace on Coconut Island") was another beautiful kroncong instrumental version played before the national RRI news broadcast. This certainly became the most familiar in connection with warta berita at 1500 GMT, which was also relayed by almost all non RRI-stations. The lyrically romantic song was very popular in the 1940s/50s, especially among those who immigrated to the Netherlands after Indonesia's independence. Love Ambon and Rayuan Pulau Kelapa are on Youtube and can be used to satisfy one's longing for the past. One can also try the extreme version, it's Rayuan Pulau Kelapa recorded in Finnish by Estonian singer Georg Ots under the name "Indonesia"!

The above-mentioned kroncong, which was very popular at least in the past, can be recognized by the sound of the ukulele-like kroncong guitar. In dx-terms kroncong resembles island or hawaiian music, and with the latter term it was sometimes misleadingly logged. In the other mainstream music of the past, gamelan, percussion instruments are emphasized; the name originally means a gamelan orchestra with a set of certain instruments, but at the same time it is also the name of a genre played by this orchestra. And wayang kulit, familiarly written as just wayang in the loggings, is of course a Javanese or Balinese shadow puppet theatre performance with the essential gamelan music.



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN ACEH TIMUR  
DINAS INFORMASI DAN KOMUNIKASI  
**RADIO SWARA CEMPALA KUNENG**

Jalan A. Yani Langsa - 24421 Telp. (0641) 21286

### Nusantara Satu – Sumatera

Nusantara, "Southeast Asian Archipelago", meaning to Indonesians specifically the archipelago of the Indonesian state, gave the name to RRI's regional divisions, which were also familiar from the announcements of the regional main stations. The boundaries and numbering of Nusantara regions varied over the decades, according to WRTH 1979 there were five, in the older editions four. This division also works well as subheadings of the article. A complete list of identified stations is not necessary, individual examples from different Nusantara, both RRI and other stations, fulfil the purpose well.

RRI Medan was the regional key station of Nusantara one, the island of Sumatra. Medan was already heard in the 50's on 4764 and with 130 replies it holds the second place in the QSL statistics. RRI Pankalpinang 3385, which was heard only once in 1980 by Simo Hankkio (SIH), was the rarest catch among the very usual RRI stations of Sumatra. Radio PDT2 Labuhan Batu, Rantauprapat 3816 is a good example of the local government stations with two known verifications. And Radio PDT2 Aceh Timur, Langsa 3460 is another fine one, three QSLs.

Radio Angkatan Udara, Medan 3367. The Air Force station in Medan remained a rarity of only one



Studio's Building  
Jln Let. Kol. Martinus Lubis No. 3,  
Medan - North Sumatra  
Indonesia

Radio  
Republik  
Indonesia  
Nusantara III  
Medan

verification in 1976, so the station was totally nonresponsive to the reports despite it was heard quite a few times. The nice reply letter, which I was lucky to receive, detailed the changes in Indonesian spelling, and of course I used this information in my future reports. Writing reports, not to mention "reading" the replies, was a separate art form, where dictionaries were worn out in heavy use.

Pematang Siantar. Unfortunately the stations of this North Sumatran city remain a white spot on my DX map. Of

the three I heard, two didn't bother to answer and the third remained officially unidentified. Radio PDT2 Kota Madya, Pematang Siantar 3712 and Radio PDT2 Simalungun, Pematang Siantar 4650 were heard during the same propagation with very pleasant signals, especially 4650, but the reception quality did not correlate with the willingness to respond. Pentti Stenman, however, managed to get the only verification from the 4650-station to his excellent Indonesia collection in 1974. The most interesting Pematang Siantar station remained a mystery despite the lengthy and nice reception with the sounded-like identifications "Radio Suara Sutra Pematang Siantar". Postal experiments with the various station name candidates did not lead to any result, probably they reached only the trash bin of the Pematang Siantar post office and not the broadcaster. It was possibly a short-term illegal adventurer, as no information was found even in later years.

### Nusantara Dua – Jawa, Bali, Lombok

RRI Yogyakarta was the regional main station of Nusantara 2, already known from the '50s on 5046. Over the decades a total of around 70 verifications were received. Understandably highest number of Indonesian stations were heard from Java, since it is the most populous island in the world. The number of the logged governmental stations is simply staggering: Blitar, Boyolali, Jombang, Sidoarjo, Kediri, Sampang, Serang,

Sumedang, Pasuruan, Brebes, Situbondo...these are only examples, the breath-taking list could go on for a long time. Some stations were heard once, some were heard by a few listeners; none were common.

Surabaya. Although in the early winter of 1974 I was still listening with an old 5-tube home receiver mainly foreign service stations on the upper SW bands, the dx-enthusiasm was so strong that I studied all the DX-Kuuntelija magazine articles and logs line by line, dreaming that I would sometimes hear those stations. So I was extremely happy, when only a little later with a brand new Trio 9R-59DS I was able to hear those stations written about in the magazine, firstly Radio KPD Kota Madya, i.e. Radio Gelora Surabaya 3165, and Radio



RADIO KHUSUS PEMERINTAH DAERAH KOTA MADYA SURABAYA

**RADIO GELORA SURABAYA**

Gelombang : 94,6 meter - Frequency 3164,77 Kc./Sec.



Khusus Informasi Pertanian, Surabaya 4698. Radio Gelora Surabaya responded with a friendly letter, the agricultural information station had a printed QSL card, with program leaflets as a supplement. Only four and five verifications were received respectively. The latter station did receive reports from Finland until its last year of operation -99, but the willingness to send verifications had ceased in the '70s. Another pleasant memory is that very first regional governmental station identified in Finland, Radio KPDT1 Jawa Timur. Along the way the station had moved from 5560 to the 90 mb frequency of 3000 kHz, and the Surabayan was heard there a few times as of 1982; at least two replies arrived.



Radio Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia, Jakarta 2475. Radio Angkatan Udara, Jakarta was operating also on 2475 in addition to its high band frequency, and the station was heard on 120 mb for the first time by Tarmo Kontro (TK) in -74. Though the name had changed a bit it was very the same station with the same street address and everything. And as well know, Angkatan Bersenjata means armed forces, while

Angkatan Udara means air force. The verification to my 120 mb report was very welcomed. It was one of those stations that at the beginning of my dx-hobby I had read about in the old magazines, and I had thought it had already closed down on SW. The station still operates on 1494 medium waves under the name Radio Swara Jakarta.

The RRI rarity of the island, Bogor 3961 must absolutely be mentioned here. This station was picked up by TK in the middle of July 1986. The verification belongs to the highly respected "The only QSL in Finland" category of the past years.

### Nusantara Tiga - Kalimantan

The main station RRI Banjarmasin 3250 is certainly the most familiar of the stations in Kalimantan (Borneo) with 50 verifications. RRI Pontianak 3345/3995 can be found on silver place with a count of some 30 veries. And RRI Palangkaraya 3325/4920 follows with two dozen QSLs. RRI Samarinda 3295, on the other hand, remained surprisingly rare thanks to its bad response habits, only three replies. The island's RRI rarity then, Balikpapan 3317, unfortunately, did not respond to anyone including Jari Korhonen (JJK) or Markku Sollo (MSO), who heard the station first on the very same day, nor to a couple of other DXers, who picked the station later.

From Kalimantan, as a consolation for JJK, Radio PDT2 Tanah Laut 3490 did reply to him and it's the only one in Finland. In addition, Radio PDT2 Bulungan, Tanjung Selor 2977, with three verifications could be mentioned. And an example of those, who didn't bother to respond: TK's Radio PDT2 Soppeng 4375.



RRI Pontianak.



**Nusantara Empat – Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, East Timor**

The main station RRI Makassar / Ujung Pandang 4719/4753, located on the island of Sulawesi (Celebes), was very popular, one could have expected more than 60 verifications. In 1999, the city's name changed back to Makassar, the name it was originally known in the '60s. The first verification in 1969 goes to Raimo Kaksonen (RK). The QSL-letters were written in English; a few other RRI's replied in English also, though they were mainly exceptions among the Indonesian-speaking respondents.

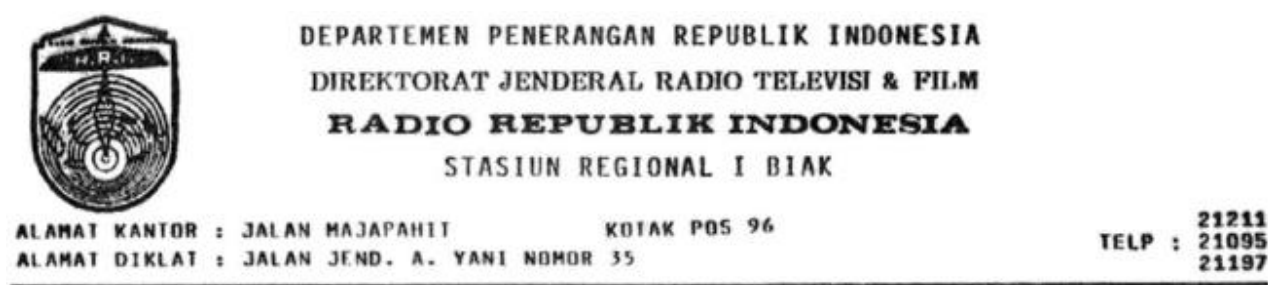
RRI Dili 3120. The earlier history of the station is covered in my previous article "Portugal's DX colonies", so we can jump directly to the time Indonesia conquered East Timor in 1975 and when Emissora de Rádiodifusão de Timor Portuguesa was replaced by RRI. Verifications were received as late as of 1981, but the QSLs were not guaranteed even on second or third try though. This station would have been a highly desired one with its old name and Portuguese ownership, but at that time the station was totally reluctant to dx-listeners' messages.

RRI Gorontalo 3265 also was a hopelessly poor verifier, because only three verifications are known. The other Nusantara four RRI stations such as Palu, Kendari, Manado, were very polite with several dozens of replies each.

As examples of the region's few PDT2-stations that were not only heard but which also replied, I could mention the last ones I ever reported in -98, namely Radio PDT2 Manggarai, Ruteng 2960 from East Nusa Tenggara Island and Radio SPDT2 Sumba Timur, Waingapu 3542 from Sumba Island. This afternoon in Lemmenjoki expedition the North America on MW had to step aside; there was no doubt for a second about the listening priorities.

**Nusantara Lima – Maluku, Irian Barat / Irian Jaya**

Dutch New Guinea received the provincial name in connection with its unification to Indonesia, and it was Irian Barat (West Irian) until 1973, then Irian Jaya (Victorious Irian), until the province was finally named Papua in 2002. Maluku is better known as the Moluccas islands. RRI Jayapura was the main station, and it was sometimes heard with excellent signal strength in the 49 mb frequency of 6070v. Lots of work was needed to collect the verification, and there are only ten in the statistics. All the other stations can also be listed here, as they are situated in the most interesting and farthest corner of Indonesia: Sorong, Fak-Fak, Biak, Manokwari, Ambon, Ternate, Merauke, Nabire and Serui. There are usually 10-20 verifications per station, clearly less for one or two of them. A positive exception is RRI Sorong with almost 60 QSLs. The rarities from the Dutch colonial period represent a dx-country of their own in the statistics, but as stations they were the same as RRIs heard in later times.



Radio Suara Kasih Agung, Jayapura, was the voice of the Christian Paulus Foundation in Irian Jaya. The shortwave station had already been established in 1973, and it used an army transmitter in Jayawijaya, on the central plateau of Irian Jaya, until it finally got the transmitter of its own. Fortunately for dx-listeners the station operated on shortwave, and in Australia it was heard already in the early 70s on 2400, then as Radio Kasih. In the autumn 1991 it appeared on 4881.2 with irregular transmissions remaining in the logs as unid or tentative, until in December the station was finally identified in Australia. I heard Suara Kasih Agung with a very nice signal in January 1993 at noon for more than two hours, and after a long waiting time a pleasantly informative letter was finally received. Jayapuran station was logged a few more times in 1993 in the evening hours, and then it was gone.

## Closing words

Shortwave statistics. 53 RRI stations including Voice of Indonesia were identified in Finland, and 42 non-RRI stations. In addition, three historical stations were heard from Dutch West Guinea, which are counted as same stations as later RRI stations. QSL statistics 1954 - 1997 state verifications from a total of 74 stations, 52 from RRI including Voice of Indonesia and 22 from non-RRI. Some verifications have been received also after the end of the statistics, but the total number does not change substantially.

66 shortwave verifications ended up in my collection, of which 48 were RRI stations and 18 others. All the RRI stations I heard also confirmed, but some 15 non-RRI remained unanswered. which was not a surprise considering those days. Stations were not follow upped as heavily as one might do today, when rarities are in question...

Though this is a "Memories of the Past" series article, Indonesian listening is doing well these days on medium waves and large number of exotic stations have been logged there. Only very few RRIs are regularly heard though, and all the private stations are game for a few listeners only. To pick up the low powered commercial stations one needs kilometre-long directional beverages pointing towards Indonesia and continuous surveillance on the band, all this in the northern Lapland expedition sites. But when the propagation occurs the results have been tremendous. My focus on the Indonesian stations these days is only to reminisce the good old times, when the stations were dug in the tropical bands beneath the severe utility QRM, reports were written and the answers were enthusiastically read, word by word, using the dictionary. Every new station heard, even the usual one, was a source of great joy. SDR-terabyte recordings with a multitude of MW stations to trawl and the related piles of email QSLs can never replace those feelings - and that's only a good thing. Nothing beats the old days with the hard-earned verifications, replies with exotic station logos and letter heads, wonderful stamps and enclosures which were received way back then!

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**RRI Palembang.**