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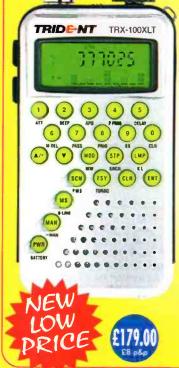
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How do you go about monitoring exercises and other similar events? Peter Bond, after a meeting at a radio club, realises that there was need for an article on the subject, not only for newcomers to the MilAir hobby, but for those of you who have been listening for a few years also.

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Satellite TV News Roger Bunney, 35 Grayling Mead,

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immensely important research facility that is now a house-hold name. Jodrell Bank rose to fame during the race to place an artificial satellite in earth orbit.

54 LET'S BE RADIO SAFE ... PLEASE?

An often overlooked aspect of any hobby, but especially pertinent to our mixture of mains electricity and other obvious hazards in and around the shack. Joe Carr K4IPV looks at how to keep safe.

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regular columns

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SWM Services

Subscriptions Subscriptions are available at £33 per annum to UK addresses, £40 in Europe and £44 (Alrsaver), £50 (Airmail) overseas. Subscription copies are despatched by accelerated Surface Post outside Europe. Airmail rates for overseas subscriptions can be quoted on request. Joint subscriptions to both Short Wave Magazine and Practical Wireless are available at £55 (UK) £68 (Europe) and £74 (rest of world), £85 (airmail).

Components For SWM Projects

In general all components used in constructing SWM projects are available from a variety of component suppliers. Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are specified, a supplier will be quoted in the article. The printed circuit boards for SWM projects are available from the SWM PCB Service, KANGA PRODUCTS, Sandford Works, Cobden Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1BL Tel: 0115 - 967 0918. Fax: 0870 -056 8608.

Photocopies & Back Issues

We have a selection of back issues, covering the past three years of SWM. If you are looking for an article or review that you missed first time around, we can help. If we don't have the whole issue we can always supply a photocopy of the article. Back issues for SWM are £2.99 each and photocopies are £2 cer article.

Binders are also available (each binder takes one volume) for £6.50 plus £1 P&P for one binder, £2 P&P for two or more, UK or overseas. Prices include VAT where appropriate.

A complete review listing for SWM/PW is also available from the Editorial Offices for £1 inc P&P.

Placing An Order

Orders for back numbers, binders and items from our Book Store should be sent to: PW Publishing Ltd., FREEPOST, Post Sales Department, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone Dorset BH18 8PW, with details of your credit card or a cheque or postal order payable to PW Publishing Ltd. Cheques with overseas orders must be drawn on a London Clearing Bank and in Sterling. Credit card orders (Access, Mastercard, Eurocard, AMEX or Visa) are also welcome by telephone to Broadstone (01202) 659930. An answering machine will accept your order out of office hours and during busy periods in the office. You can also FAX an order, giving full details to Broadstone (01202) 659950 The E-mail address i bookstore@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Technical Help

We regret that due to Editorial time scales, replies to technical queries cannot be given over the telephone. Any technical queries by E-mail are very unlikely to receive immediate attention either. So, if you require help with problems relating to topics covered by SWM, then please write to the Editorial Offices, we will do our best to help and reply by mail.

ed's

REA4 Again

I had a 'phone call recently from 'Bob', an ex professional monitor, who assures me that REA4 is indeed a Russian military WX station. 'Bob' used to work in and around the 'Gateway to The Cotswolds' and is therefore reasonably well equipped to make definitive statements on these matters. I had already concluded to myself that the station was definitely intended to

appear to have this function, but this just 'puts the cap on it'. Mystery over?

ALE

No, not the glorious product of malted hops, which reminds me, I must renew my CAMRA membership, but the Automatic Link Establishment kind. There has been an explosion just recently of listeners able to monitor this modes activity. This is all due to the

Alm

efforts and resulting **ALE** Terminal program written by Charles Brain G4GOU. This terrific piece of software actually allows use of a transceiver to establish best path links world-wide, using h.f. band communications, a system widely in use by military and government agencies around the planet. So, there is much to monitor!

By disabling the transmit capabilities, it is possible for the

listener to utilise the program to watch traffic and ALE sounding activity. The topic is much too extensive to cover in the space available here, anyhow I'll leave it for Mike to cover in a subsequent 'Decode' column. For those who can't wait, you can download Charles' Terminal software from the 'net. The program comes as four zip files which total 4.5Mb. You'll need a sound card and a Pentium (100MHz min.) and at least *Win95* to run it. Point your browser at: **www.chbrain.dircon.co.uk** and follow the link to ALE Controller.

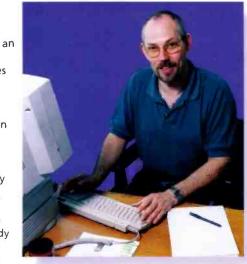
For up to the minute loggings from the utility community, see the WUN list server postings. ALE reporting seems to be the order of the day, with a very high percentage of daily traffic on the list being suit across the board for amateur licence requirements in the UK?

QRT

That's it, I'm done for this month, the magazine film work is shortly off to the printers and I have just had the latest Kenwood amatuer radio mobile rig delivered for me to review. No peace for the wicked, eh? Now that's going to slow down my Land Rover rebuilding project!

vy 73

Kevin Nice



Charles's (G4GUO) Homepage

H.F.Net

inter on H.F radio pl

related. If you aren't familiar with the World Utility Network, then you've not been paying attention! Find out more at: www.wunclub.com

Inmarsat and...

I notice that there is an increasing amount of interest in monitoring traffic that used to be on h.f., but has now migrated to satellite. If you were to believe some people, there are no h.f. stations to listen to any more, how mistaken can you get?

I will be covering satellite monitoring within the next couple of months. I'll take a look at the equipment needed and the techniques involved, keep your eyes peeled.

US Amateurs

News just in, the ARRL have just announced that the US amateur radio licensing is about to be restructured. The new structure will be operational commencing April 15, 2000, with three license classes -Technician, General and Amateur Extra there will also be a single Morse code requirement

> of 5w.p.m. In the recent announcement the FCC stated that, "We believe that an individual's ability to demonstrate increased Morse code proficiency is not necessarily indicative of that individual's ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art."

> Interesting, and I for one totally agree with the Morse statement. I wonder how long before we follow

Dear Sir

I started my hobby of scanning and s.w. listening about a year ago and I am finding it very interesting.

I wrote to you in March regarding a problem I had with the airband frequencies and you answered my letter - thank you. And to my surprise, I won the top QSL in April's edition. I spent the voucher on guess what -Airwaves 99 and Callsign 99.

I wonder if you can help me once more, as in my first letter to you back in March I said I own a Realistic PRO-26 (200 channels), which I still have I keep dropping hints to my wife on what I would like on my Christmas wish list, that's an Icom IC-R8500, but funds as they are, she said no chance. It looks like I will have to stick with my PRO-26.

The problem is that I have found out that I do not have enough channels for what I want to use it for (airband listening). I have wrote away to two companies that advertise in your magazine regarding upgrading my PRO-26 from 200 channels to 1000 channels or even more, they both sent me replies saying they cannot help me with my problem.

Can you or your readers help me by putting me in touch with a company who can do this for me, I would be very grateful. Since I started my hobby a year ago, I buy SWM and PW every month and find them, especially SWM, very helpful. I have learnt a lot about my hobby just by reading these magazines.

Thank you and your staff for publishing a brilliant magazine. Best Wishes to you all.

A. Jennings Yorkshire

I don't recall any memory expansion mods for the PRO-26. Most of the mods of this type double the capacity, so you'd still be 600 channels short! - Ed.

Dear Sir

Many thanks for your magazines over the years, although the price has increased with the passage of time, I can still afford it. Practical Wireless and Short Wave Magazine are my two luxuries in reading. I enjoy John Wilson's reviews on different receivers and also the colourful range of equipment which is displayed each month. I must compliment you too on the binding of the magazines, as I've done a lot of that myself years ago, I remember one magazine I went to (no names), on opening a copy, all the pages fell out.

I am 75 years young. I have, through your magazine, purchased a few pieces of equipment from Haydon Communications and was quite satisfied. I am at present considering buying a new receiver. I was impressed by the reader who bought an R75 and sings its praises. I am torn between one myself or the Fairhaven RD500VX. I only live a 20 minute bus ride from Spondon and it would be only £1.50 return and no carriage to pay for the receiver.

I discovered the joy of radio just after the war when a lot of exgovernment equipment was around. My first set was an aircraft receiver. I lived in Sheffield then and went to Buxton to a huge warehouse. It cost £5. I struggled on the bus, much to the amusement of the conductor as it was quite heavy! R. Hargate

Nottingham

Dear Si

Is there something you want to get off your chest? Do you have a problem fellow readers can solve? If so then drop a line to the Editor at QSL, Short Wave Magazine, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset

BHI8 8PW. THE BEST LETTER WILL RECEIVE A £20 VOUCHER TO SPEND ON ANY SWM SERVICE.

piece was in no way a detailed coverage of the VPA, nor was it plagiarised. As a matter for the record, SWM had accepted Peter's article for publication well before PW featured the piece. What we have done is not 'rip off' the readers, but bring an interesting project to two sets of enthusiasts that overlap slightly. - Ed.



I would be very grateful if you could answer the following question for me. I own a small boat, which is fitted with a marine v.h.f. radio (not a mobile). I recently purchased a scanner so that I could listen to the marine bands from my house, (I live near the sea).



I intend to fit an antenna outside on the roof to obtain better reception. My question is regarding the antenna. To obtain the best possible reception on the marine v.h.f. band, should I use a marine v.h.f. antenna as fitted to my boat, or would something like a 'Moonraker Super Scan Stick 2' give better reception? (both are about the same price).

As a complete beginner to scanning, I will take heed of any advice you can give regarding the best antenna to use. In the short time I have been using the scanner, it has proved very interesting. I think I may have caught the scanner/radio 'bug'. Thank you. M. McMillan

Ayrshire

Easy question, potentially very difficult answer. My standard response to this kind of question is what frequencies do you wish to monitor? If the answer is a narrow band 1-2MHz say, then a dipole cut to the centre frequency mounted vertically. If the answer forthcoming is up to 1GHz and beyond, then you'll need a genuine wide band antenna. These come in two flavours, discone for omni-directional consistent gain or log periodic, which is a directional antenna and needs mounting in such a way as to allow its rotation. For general scanning, log periodic's needs to be mounted vertically polarised, i.e. elements running vertically. I would suggest you start with a discone and add an LPA later. There are examples for sale of both types of antenna within these very pages. - Ed.

it and had been particularly impressed by its performance on v.l.f., subsequently writing to the Editor of PW congratulating him and its author G1TEX on the design and publication.

As the photographs of the antenna are identical to those in PW and the article is modified but identical in content, can we assume that SWM is not guilty of plagiarism from its sister magazine, but that Peter Buchan is an alias for G1TEX, 'Tex' Swann. I must say that in the 50 or more years I have read PW and SWM, I have never seen this happen before, hopefully this is not to continue and support the rip-off syndrome now endemic in this country.

Thankfully, although I have had to wear bifocal glasses for around 55 years, I can still read the smaller print contained in your articles (Readers' Letters, January) and have no cause for complaint.

Wishing you and the staff of SWM best wishes for 2000.

Norman Smith Staffs

Norman, I am puzzled by your shock regarding this article. Also, your assumptions are erroneous. Let me explain. SWM and PW are both owned by the same publisher. Both magazines are radio oriented, I'm sure you will agree. There is much exchange between the Editorial team of both magazines, in fact, we share the same floor in our building. It is not uncommon for both magazines to publish similar information. Based on the same source information, just take a look at the news sections in both magazines. Regarding Peter's VPA article published in SWM January 2000, this is a full feature article dealing with the concept and construction of the antenna. Tex Swann's coverage of the antenna however, amounts to a mention in his 'Antennas In Action' column. This

short wave portables. I myself use a Sangean ATS-818 and a Sony SW55 receiver, but apart from the

Dear Sir

LM&S column, no mention is made of receivers such as these. Instead the excellent magazine focuses most of its attention on 'top gun' radios from AOR, JRC and Icom, etc.

As a fairly long term reader

of Short Wave Magazine, I

cannot help but notice the

lack of articles dedicated to

What I would really like to see in SWM from time to time are re-visits and roadtests on established radios, such as mine, complete with DX logs perhaps. Maybe you could set up a portable users' column? Don't get me wrong, there is no substitute for a quality communications receiver, but sometimes I feel like a Lada owner browsing in a Mercedes showroom. Mark - via E-mail.

Thanks for your loyalty Mark. We have and will continue to feature articles and reviews of portable receivers. I also use a Sangean receiver an ATS-803, it is an excellent receiver and for the price, terrific value and performance. Since you feel so strongly about this issue, perhaps you'd like to contribute an article regarding your own experiences. Please feel free to contact me to discuss if you wish. - Ed.

I was initially surprised and then rather shocked to see

the December 1999 issue of PW. I was particularly

the article on the Voltage Probe Antenna, which appears

in the January 2000 issue of SWM, as it duplicates one in

interested because I had constructed the antenna, tested

Regular News Feature (Brorocast) (Project) (Special) (Competition) (OSL) (Review) (Bodhs) (Subs) (Promo

World Wide Radio Guide PAUL BEAM (6 SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE E-MAIL: wwrg@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

ello and welcome to the first of a new monthly column providing details of International Broadcasters with programmes transmitted in English. After a fairly long term exchange with the Editor I have stepped into the breech to bring this service to a significant proportion of readers who have been demanding such a reference.

In the ensuing month I will feature some more detailed information regarding stations and programme content. If any of you have any specific request or requirements please feel free to write to me, either by E-mail or by post via the Editorial Offices. Please note that as my work takes me away from home on a very regular basis, E-mail is the preferred option as there is no significant delay with this method. Whereas conventional post will need relaying to my home address and will then need me to return before I can even collect it!

I hope that the format that I've elected to use suits those that have requested this column, if you have any comments regarding format then I'll listen to all suggestions. Enough of the introductions, here's what you were waiting for.

Enjoy and happy listening.

Important Note

Due to space limitations, we will bring you the whole day's station listings for medium wave broadcasts and the day up to 1800 for short wave frequencies. Next month I will feature the busy station schedules from 1800 until midnight.

	Time (UTC)	Station	Country	Day	Frequency (MHz)		Time (UTC)	Station	Country	Day	Frequency (MHz)
(HIPED)	0000-0100	R.Japan	Japan		6.050		0400-0500	BBC World Service	UK		3.955
10 1 2	0000-0100	R.Japan	Japan		6.155	16 2	0400-0500	BBC World Service	UK		6.195
87654	0000-0100	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		3.560	8, 4	0400-0500	BBC World Service	UK	-	9.410
	0000-0100	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		11.735	6 3	0400-0500	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine		6.020
	0000-0100	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		15.230		0400-0500	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine	-	9.600
	0000-0100	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		17.735		0400-0500	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine		9.810
	0000-0200	Merlin Network 1	UK	Fri-Sat	3.985		0400-0500	Voice of America	USA		7.170
	0000-0200	Merlin Network 1	UK	Fri-Sat	6.180		0400-0500	V.of Turkey	Turkey		6.010
	0000-0200	Merlin Network 1	UK	Fri-Sat	7.165		0400-0500	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	9.985
	0000-0200	WEWN	USA		9.355		0400-0900	WMLK	USA	Sun-Fri	
	0000-0300	RFPI	Costa Rica		6.975		0400-1200	WWCR-4	USA	14	2.390
	0000-0300	RFPI	Costa Rica		15.050		0415-0440	RAI - Int.	Italy		5.975
	0000-0300	REPI	Costa Rica		21.460		0415-0440	RAI - Int.	Italy		7.150
	0000-0700	HCJB	Ecuador		21.455		0500-0515	Israel Radio Int.	Israel	11	9.435
	0000-1400	WWCR-2	USA		5.935		0500-0515	Israel Radio Int.	Israel		11.605
	0000-1600	KTBN	USA		7.510		0500-0515	Voice of America	USA		7.170
	0000-2400	WJCR WJCR	USA		7.490		0500-0515	Voice of America	USA	-	9,700
	0100-2400			Mars Ca	13.595		0500.0515	Voice of America	USA	-	11.825
	0100-0130	R.Yugoslavia IBC-Tamil	Yugoslavia UK	Mon-Sa			0500.0515	Voice of America	USA	-	15.205
	0100-0200	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		9.355 3.560		0500-0530	Swiss Radio Int.	Switzerland	-	9.655
	0100-0200	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		3.560		0500-0600	R.Japan	Japan	-	7.230
	0100-0200	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		15.230		0500-0600 0500-0600	WSHB	USA	Mon	7.535
	0100-0200	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		17.735		0500-0600	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	9.985
	0100-0200	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine	-	6.020		0500-0600	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	11.550
	0100-0200	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine		9,560		0500-0700	BBC World Service BBC World Service	UK UK	-	3.955
	0100-0200	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine		9.610		0500-0700	BBC World Service	UK	-	6.195 9.410
	0100-0200	R.Ukraine Int.	Ukraine		9.810		0500-0700	BBC World Service	UK		12.095
	0115-0120	Kyrgyz Radio	Kyrgyzstan		4.010		0500-1000	WWCR-1	USA	1	3.210
	0115-0145	V.of Africa	Libya		15.235		0515-0530	Voice of America	USA	-	7.170
	0115-0145	V.of Africa	Libya		15.415		0515-0530	Voice of America	USA	-	9.700
	0115-0145	V.of Africa	Libya		15.435		0515-0530	Voice of America	USA		11.825
	0130-0200	V.of Greece	Greece	-	7.450		0515-0530	Voice of America	USA		15.205
	0130-0200	V.of Greece	Greece		9.420		0530.0600	R.Austria Int.	Austria		6.155
	0130-0200	V.of Greece	Greece	× .	11.645		0530-0600	R.Austria Int.	Austria		13.730
	0130-0200	V.of Greece	Greece		15.630	1.0	0530-0600	B .Thailand	Thailand		9.655
	0200-0230	R.Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia		7.130		0530-0600	R .Thailand	Thailand		11.905
	0200-0300	IRRS-Shortwave	Italy	Sat-Sun	7.120		0530-0600	B .Thailand	Thailand		15.115
	0200-0300	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)	-	11.845		0530-0600	Voice of America	USA		7.170
	0200-0300	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		13.650		0530-0600	Voice of America	USA		9.700
TEN	0300-0330	Merlin Network 1	UK	Sat	9.735	A	0530-0600	Voice of America	USA		11.825
9 43	0300-0330	R.Belarus Int.	Belarus	Fri-Mon	6.070		0530-0600	Voice of America	USA		15.205
87654	0300-0330	R.Belarus Int.	Belarus	Fri-Mon	7.210		0540-0550	V.of Greece	Greece		7.450
	0300-0400	BBC World Service	UK		6.195		0540-0550	V.of Greece	Greece		9,420
	0300-0400	BBC World Service	UK		9.410		0600-0620	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		4.005
	0300-0400	WSHB	USA /_	Mon	7.535	6 2	0600-0620	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		5.880
	0300-0800	RFPI	Costa Rica	-	6.975	0,1,4	0600-0620	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		7.250
	0300-0800	RFPI	Costa Rica	-	15.050	165	0600-0629	R.Canada Int.	Canada		6.0450
	0340-0350	V.of Greece	Greece		7.450		0600-0629	R.Canada Int.	Canada	-	6.150
	0340-0350	V.of Greece	Greece	-	9.420		0600-0630	Swiss Radio Int.	Switzerland	-	9.655
	0340-0350	V.of Greece	Greece	-	11.645		0600-0700	IRRS-Shortwave	Italy	-	3.985
	0340-0350	V.of Greece	Greece		15.630		0600-0700				5.975

SHORT WAVE continues on page 22...

New Board Director

The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office in Taunton has appointed a new Director of Marketing, following the recent retirement of Ian Harkness, who spent three years in the position. Bob Moss joined the organisation back on 1st December 1999. He was formerly Commercial Director of Bank Line, who operate multipurpose vessels on a westbound round the world route serving the South Pacific Islands.

Speaking on his appointment, Bob said, "I became aware of the Admiralty Chart very early in my shipping career and quickly realised the enormous respect in which the brand is held by mariners world-wide. I am delighted to have the opportunity to protect and build upon the strength of that brand and help it realise its fullest commercial potential".

Successful Show

The Radio, Computer & Electronics Show, organised by the **Blackwood & District Amateur Radio Society** was held at its new venue of the Newport Centre in Newport, South Wales, back on Sunday 17th October 1999. The much larger air conditioned hall was host to over 38 traders, plus repeater and special interest groups.

Nearly 100 fellow enthusiasts and those that were just inquisitive visited the show and the only complaints centred around the catering, the centre was not ready for the numbers that attended, but this will be corrected for next year's show, which will be held on **Sunday 15th October 2000**.

There were three winners in the lucky program draw. The raffle of an AR108 was won by **Mike Davies GOJMD** of Yate - the prize was presented to Mike by **Jean GWOAPT** who sold the winning ticket.

More information from **Stuart GWONPL** on (01495) 240260 (combined telephone and FAX number) or (07970) 777756 or E-mail: fireham@aol.com



Mike Davies GOJMD being presented with his prize by Jean GWOAPT who sold him the winning ticket at the Blackwood Radio, Computer & Electronics Show.

Spicycle Version 2

Those Engineers have recently announced the release of *Spicycle* Version 2, a major new release of the Schematic capture, Simulation and p.c.b. program for Analogue, Mixed Mode and RF Engineers. At simulation time, modifications made to SPICE netlists cannot only be back annotated to the schematic (thence to p.c.b.), but any new components are automatically inserted ready for manual placement. With its three separate routes for accepting data, *Spicycle* is believed to be the most flexible of all currently available ECAD, it retains its respected user drawing interface, Gerber file import and SPICE file import.

Charles Clarke of **Those Engineers** says, Importing patches of archived circuitry into a drawing is usually a nightmare for engineers because track and component designations are likely to clash. *Spicycle* features a drag and drop facility to allow sections of a large drawing to be incorporated into a different drawing. It is equipped with powerful indexing which can be set

to automatically flag up and amend any clashes. This concept virtually makes redundant the traditional multi-sheet approach to drawings".

Spicycle from the outset struck a first with its capability of simulating straight from the p.c.b. - the ultimate design rule check. The new version features





traditional multi-zone design rule checking; multi zone copper fill and, uniquely, a stripline calculator to help the tracking or microstrip lines.

Those Engineers operate a policy of maintenance and upgrading to all their software, which is available from **Those Engineers** and their agents. For a limited period, purchasers of *Spicycle* will receive a free of charge update to their *SpiceAge* software and those already with *SpiceAge* maintenance will receive a free extension to their contract.

For further details contact Those Engineers at 31 Birkbeck Road, London NW7 4BP, Tel: +44(0)20-8906 0155, FAX: +44(0)20-8906 0969, E-mail: sales@those-engineers.co.uk or look up their web site at: www.spiceage.com

Oxford Meets

The **Oxford & District Amateur Radio Society** is affiliated to the RSGB and was formed in 1923. The Society is very active with a friendly and growing membership. They even have their own web site, check it out at

http://members.aol.com/g5lo/myhome/club.html The web site is run and managed for the Oxford & DARS by Paul J. Goodhall BRS176562 and 13 year old junior member Peter A. Goodhall G 20998. The Society also have a twice monthly newsletter, once again done by Peter and Paul.

Membership is open to anyone interested in Amateur Radio. Meetings take place at 1945 on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at **The Grove Club House, Grove Street, Summertown, Oxford**. More information from **Mr D. Walker G3BLS**, Hon. Sec., on (01865) 247311.

Continued on page 10...

Send your news to Zoë Shortland at the Editorial Offices

rallies

Attention Please!

Would you like to have your Rally publicised? If so, all you have to do is put together as much information as possible about the Rally, i.e. date, location, times, who to contact, etc. and send it to the Editorial Offices.

2000

February 6: The 15th South Essex Amateur Radio Society are holding their Radio & Computer Rally at the PAddocks, (situated at the end of the A130), Long Road, Canvey Island, Essex. Doors open from 1030 and features include Amateur Radio, Computer & Electronic components exhibitors, Bring & Buy, RSGB Morse testing on demand (two passport photos required). There will also be home-made refreshments, free car parking with space outside main doors for disabled visitors. Admission is just £1. More information from Brian G7100 on (01268) 756331 before 2100 please.

February 6: Harwell Amateur Radio Soclety will be holding a Radio & Computing Rally at the Harwell Science & Engineering Centre located just off the A34 between Oxford & Newbury. Doors open 1030-1530. Signposted from A34. Talk-in on 145.550MHz. Further details from Ann G8NVI on (01235) 816379 or on http://www.hamradio.harwell.com

tp://www.hamradio.harwell.com

February 13: The Northern Cross Rally is to be held at Thornes Park Athletics Stadium, Wakefield, in one large hall, just out of town on the Horbury Road, easy access from M1 J39 & J40 - well signposted and with talk-in on 2m and 70cm. Doors open 1100 (1030 for disabled visitors and Bring & Buy). Details from Roy GOTBY on (01924) 893321 (combined telephone and FAX number), E-mail: rally@sandalmagna.demon.co.uk or check their Web site at http://www.sandalmagna.

February 13: Cambridge & District ARC are holding their annual club Rally and Car Boot Sale in the Ambulance station at Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge. Opens at 1000 for disabled visitors, 1030 to the general public. There will be a Bring & Buy, WC, Bar, Talk-in on S22, car park, adults £1.50, children free. For further information contact John Bonner G0GKP, 40 Lyles Rd, Cottenham, Cambridge CB4 40R or Tel: (01954) 200072.

March 11/12: The London Amateur Radio & Computer Show. There will be the usual mix of exhibitors at this twoday event, including: computer software providers, special interest groups, a large Bring & Buy, local clubs, large and small Amateur Radio equipment dealers, electronic component vendors and lots more. In addition there will be free parking, family attractions (sport, cinema, swimming, golf, etc.), bar and restaurants, lectures, on-demand Morse tests, disabled facilities and a talk-in. Further Information is available from RadioSport on (01923) 893929.

Continued on page 11 ...

Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

LOWE ELECTRONICS

LOWE BOOKSHOP



Air Traffic Control Today	£8.99
Air Traffic Control Today and	
Tomorrow	£8.99
Airband Radio Handbook 6th Ed.	£7.99
Air Traffic Control	£10.95
Airwaves '99	£9.95
Calling Shanwick	£10.95
Callsign '99	£8.95
Fax, Satellite and RTTY Weather	
Reports by Philip Mitchell	£11.50
Ferrell's Confidential Frequency	
Guide	£19.95
Flight Routings 1999	£7.95
Monitoring the War in Kosovo	£5.00
More Out of Thin Air	£6.95
North Atlantic Flight	
Communications	£16.50
Passport to World Band Radio '00.	
Pooley's Flight Guide '97 £5.00 i	inc P&P
Description American Liferrality of	617 50



Scanning the Maritime Bands	
2nd Ed	£9.75
Short Wave Propagation	
Handbook	615 95
Shortwave Listening Guidebook -	
Harry Helms	614.05
	.10.75
Shortwave Maritime	
Communications	£14.50
Shortwave Radio Listening for	
Beginners - Anita McCormick	£10.95
UK Scanning Directory 7th Ed	
UK Scanning Frequency Chart	
Underground Frequency List	£14.95
Understanding ACARS	£9.95
Weather Radio - Tony Curtis	
Weather Reports from Radio Source	ces by
Philip Mitchell	
World Airline Fleet and Selcal	
Directory	£16.00
World Radio and TV Handbook	
2000	
Worldwide Aeronautical Commun	
Frequency Guide	£19.95
DILL PRIME CONT	100

Pooley's Flight Guide '98



Last year's Pooleys now available for all aviation enthusiasts.

Airport runway maps and loads of frequencies and other really useful data inside. Quantities are limited this year so get yours now before we run out!

Just £5.00 plus £3.00 p&p.



NRD545

A superlative short-wave receiver, designed to fulfil the needs of professional monitoring stations, the NRD545 is equally at home with the serious hobby listener.

The DSP implementation starts at IF frequencies so don't confuse this with lesser DSP receivers that simply process the recovered audio. You can therefore control the IF bandwidth from 10kHz down to just 40Hz allowing total control for AM, SSB, CW or data signals, really helping to reduce interference. Heterodynes and noise can also be removed and the notch filter will automatically track changes in the frequency of the interfering tone. As you would expect from a top-flight receiver, computer control is fully integrated and there are 1000 memory channels, with memory and and programmable scan features.

NRD545 inc FREE CHE199 or NVA319 £1595.00

Icom PCR100 & PCR1000



Icom PCR100 & PCR1000 For those of you that like to combine scanning and computing, these two Icom receivers are for you!

The PCR100 offers 100kHz to 1300MHz with AM, FM and WFM reception, it covers all popular broadcast and communications channels, including TV sound. There is a choice of operating screens

including a multi-function control panel, with bandscope, memory list and scan controller screens just some of the options. There are multiple scanning functions too as you would expect and the software can store multiple files of 1000 memory channels giving unlimited choice

The original PCR1000 offers a similar specification but adds SSB reception and IF shift so is able to monitor the many utility stations to be found in the short-wave bands. An option DSP processor can also be added for improved performance.

Prices £199.00 for PCR-100 & £349.00 for PCR-1000.

GENERAL ENQUIRIES All catalogue requests to Matlock address or fax please or by e-mail to:

Check our website out /for latest product

NB Carriage extra on most items.

info@lowe.co.uk.

Orders also to Matlock

orders@lowe.co.uk

address or fax or e-mail to

information www.lowe.co.uk

Matlock

Matlock

Derbyshire

DE4 5LE

Chesterfield Road

Fax 01629 580020

Tel 01629 580800

NRD345

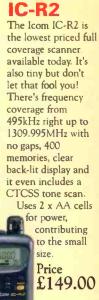
SPECIAL MILLENNIUM OFFER



The NRD345 continues to be a popular option for listeners with a keen eye (and ear!) for quality. Easy to use and with great specification, the NRD345 is a great choice if you have a limited budget but want the best. Terms available.

- Frequency range 100kHz to 30MHz
- Dynamic range 100dB, 500kHz bandwidth
- Image rejection 70dB
- RS232 interface
- Modes AM, CW, SSB, Synchronous AM
 Noise blanker
- Clock & timer functions

NRD345 Offer price £399.00



ICOM

Bristol 79 Gloucester Road Patchway Bristol BS12 5QJ Fax 0117 931 5270 Tel 0117 931 5263

GARMIN GPS Receivers



own custom-made items like our world-famous lowcost magnetic mount GPS antenna! Pop in to one of our showrooms now to see the latest

models and get a full demonstration of their accuracy



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If you walk, sail, ride or drive, there's a Garmin GPS

accessories to suit your

outdoor

activities,

including

how you

combine

can



your computer with a GPS receiver and Personal Navigator Professional software to give you full route

planning and tracking with local hotels, restaurants, pubs, places of interest and even filling stations. £349.00

£	149	.00

Icom R75E



analogue and digital technology to bring you a receiver with excellent

performance at an excellent price. With expanded frequency coverage from 30kHz right up to 60MHz it will truly expand your listening horizons

On the technical side, it features a high stability receiver circuit and better than 100dB dynamic range. Synchronous AM detection, twin passband tuning and optional IF filters help to reduce distortion and interference and at the audio stages, an optional Digital Signal Processor unit adds noise reduction and notch filtering. Operation is easy with several tuning step sizes and direct frequency entry complimenting the tuning dial and FM is provided as standard. For those who need them, there are 101 memory channels that can also be named and optional computer control will extend many of the functions. The May 99 Short Wave Mag said it all - "little I could not resolve, even in poor conditions" ... "remarkably easy to programme"... "I can't praise it too highly" ... Need we say more? R75E from £699.00



- Very wide frequency coverage 10kHz - 2600MHz
- All mode reception: AM, FM, USB, LSB & CW Automatic electronic
- preselection of the front end
- Excellent strong signal handling NCO (Numeric Controlled Oscillator) with tuning steps
- down to 1Hz TCXO fitted as standard Multiple I.F bandwidths 3kHz, 6kHz, 15kHz, 40kHz, 110kHz
- & 220kHz Auto mode bandplan selection

IT IS WORTH EVERY PENNY OF IT'S £1445.00

PRICE TAG and buy during February and we will include an MVT7100 multimode handheld absolutely free! This offer is limited as long as stocks last so get in quick if you want the best of fixed and portable operation! Offer also available on AR5000+3 model at £1699

GREAT SECOND HAND BARGAINS!

Why not look at our great range of pre-owned scanners and receivers? We often have current product available at well below RRP so you make a great saving and with our full workshop inspection and warranty prior to sale, you'll have no worries either! Ask for free second hand list.

Lowe GPS **Accessories**



Our world-famous Active GPS Antenna continues to lead the market! We've sold thousands of these all over the world - a testament to it's high-performance and great value! It is complete with magnetic base and 4m lead with BNC connector. We also offer an adaptor to MCX for more flexibility.

GPSANT, Magnetic mount GPS antenna .£39.95 GPSLEG, GPS leg strap ... GPSCAB, Power data and computer lead for Garmin GPS receivers .. £29.95 GPSCAR, Cigar lighter lead for Garmin 12V receivers£15.00 MCXADAPT, MCX to BNC adaptor lead £15.00

Yupiteru **MVT7100**

Still our best selling scanner and no doubt about it! Okay so it may lack computer control but that's hardly a problem when 99% of the time you'll probably be in a situation where it's hardly practical to lug around even the lightest of palm tops. Let your fingers do the walking over the back-lit keyboard to access the 503kHz to 1650MHz range with 1000 memories, am/fm/wfm and

ssb reception and it is so easy to use! (Carr.

£10.00) £199.00



- a carrier and want for for borraine	
	£31.00
DX10, Active antenna	£125.00
DX1PRO, High quality active antenna	
EMF, Portable SW antenna	
MINIWINDOM, Indoor windom antenn	
MLB, Magnetic Longwire Balun	
MLBAMK1, MLB Antenna kit; 12.5m	
MLBAMK2, MLB Antenna kit; 20m	
MTA, Magnetic Transfer Antenna;	
Vertical antenna for short-wave use	£125.00
SPI, Antenna spljtter / combiner	
SP2S, Antenna splitter / combiner / with	
attenuator and medium wave filter	£95.00
SP3S, Antenna splitter / combiner	£69.95
T2FD, Tilted Terminated Folded Dipole;	
Low noise RX antenna; 3 - 35MHz	£135.00





Lowe	
LEP300, High quality ear piece	£9.95
FC1001, 10 to 2.8 frequency counter	.£59.95
LA801, Scanner antenna 25-2000MHz	£12.95
LA881, Scanner antenna 25-2000MH:	
Enhanced gain	£19.95
LABC, Civil Airband ground plane	
	£29.95
LABM, Military airband antenna	£39.95
LACI, Window mount for BNC antennas.	£14.95
LSA1300, Wide range discone antenna;	
25 - 1300MHz	£59.95
TW535, Telescopic whip antenna	£8.95
WBANT, Wideband mini-mag mount	
antenna for scanners	£19.95



£89.95 batteries 1.35Ah NEXCH, Special charger for NEXCEL 19.95 batteries. £14.95 £29.95 Watson QS200, Mobile mounting bracket for handheld £19.95



just for you! As a Garmin main distributor, you'll find a complete range of GPS receivers and

£499.00

£699.00



GPS3+ Mono Street Pilot Colour Street Pilot ... continued from page 7

CARA's Web Site

The web site for the Cheltenham Amateur Radio Association is at http://www.cara. cheltweb.co.uk

Bangor & DARS

Members of the Bangor & District Amateur Radio Society meet on the 1st Wednesday of every month in the **Clandeboye Lodge Hotel** at 2000. On Wednesday 2 February 2000 they are hosting a talk on BFBS radio. Visitors and new members are most welcome. More information from Mike GI4XSF on 028-4277 2383 or visit the club's web site at welcome.to/bdars

Radio & TVDX

A report received from

Holland (BDXC) advises that

all TV transmitters operating

in POLAND on chs. R1 thru to

R6 have been closed down. I

chs. R1 thru to R5 inclusive as

ch.R6 is in Band 3 whereas the

lower channels occupy parts

European TVDXing! And the

all German amateur stations

Six News bulletin reports that

TV-12 the RSL-TV station

operating from Rowridge, Isle

horizontal has increased its

power from 1 to 2kW e.r.p.

on the mainland, the extra

Signal quality has improved

signal levels helping to reduce

co-channel interference from

the Mendip transmitter. The

of the Bands 1 (TV) and 2

Not good news for

class 1 and 2 may now

(6m) amateur band.

of Wight, on ch. E54

operate within the 50MHz

(f.m.) broadcasting bands.

would suspect this refers to

News

Callsign Reservation

The **Radiocommunications Agency** has informed us that a further contract has been awarded to **Subscription Services Ltd.** (SSL) for the administration of Citizens' Band and Amateur Radio Licences on their behalf. This contract covers the period April 2000 to March 2003 with an option for a further two year renewal. Under the new contract, a number of improvements are planned to the licensing system.

One important change will be the withdrawal of the reservation facility for those who wish to reserve a callsign. Currently, anyone who applies for an Amateur Radio Licence may reserve a particular callsign, providing it is one that has not previously been reserved and is due to be issued within the forthcoming six months. The applicant then has to wait until that callsign is automatically generated by the system before a licence can be issued. That can mean a long wait for someone who is eager to get their licence.

Therefore, the system will be changing so that callsigns can be generated out of sequence. Once the change is made, applicants will be able to choose any callsign in the current series providing it has not already been issued or reserved.

It will also no longer be necessary to choose callsigns that are due to be issued within the following six months and applications will be accepted up to 'ZZZ'. Applicants will need to telephone SSL on **0117-925 8333** to check that the callsign is still available. The callsign will then only be allocated once the completed application is received. Callsigns will be issued on a 'first come first served' basis.

This change is due to be made by 1 April 2000,

TV-12 group have been awarded an RSL-TV licence for the Chichester, West Sussex area and hope to be on-air Autumn 2000.

A new RSL-TV group may be on-air also Autumn 2000 operating in Romsey, Totton and East/South New Forest area (SW. Hampshire) including the Lymington area. The two transmitter sites are known - one at Toothill, North of Southampton, and a second within Lymington town.

There are plans to open a new commercial TV network in Australia, though only operating in digital, this is pencilled as being on-air during 2007. Interesting to note that in the Melbourne region several analogue u.h.f. relays are being opened within the next 18 months to provide compensatory TV reception should the normal main v.h.f. analogue channels suffer

interference from the new digital v.h.f.-TV transmissions. The v.h.f. channels likely to suffer interference are Melbourne's chs. 6, 8 and 11. Our Australian

Correspondent **Robert Copeman** would like to contact any reader that has an interest in collecting vintage TV programme recordings. He has a collection of vintage Australian programmes and can



'swaps' for UK material. Contact him directly at 10 Cratloe Road, Mount Waverley, Victoria 3149, Australia.

but it is likely that it will be introduced at an earlier date. Until then, SSL will be taking reservations (completed applications only) for any callsign in the current series:

Full Class A:
Full Class A/B:
Full Class B:
Novice Class A:
Novice Class B:

M0 + three letters M5 + three letters M1 + three letters 20 + three letters 21 + three letters

All reserved callsigns will be issued as soon as the new system is in place. This only affects new applications; existing licence holders will not be permitted to change their callsign. Any enquiries about this should be made to this section on **0171-211 0160**.

New Transceiver

Icom (UK) Ltd. are pleased to announce the launch of the new IC-F4SR(446) u.h.f. transceiver. Designed to meet the demands of the new licence free PMR-446 service, this new transceiver is aimed specifically at the commercial user or those who require a more robust product, such as outdoor activity enthusiasts.

The IC-F4SR(446) offers



Ericsson are developing more services through mobile 'phone access such as internet and other on-line services being part of their WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) programme as applied to cellular 'phone technology.

The latest gizmo for mobile 'phone anoraks - music whilst you dial - a combined radio and mobile 'phone by Ericsson. maximum flexibility and instant communication between members of a group in and around buildings and over short distances. This makes it the ideal tool for a huge number of uses, such as leisure, on building sites, catering, events management, neighbourhood watch, factories, farms as well as orienteering, walking or rambling.

Featuring a whole host of easy to use features, the radio is extremely well designed, with a simple and uncluttered display. Housed in a rugged, diecast aluminium chassis for high reliability in the toughest of conditions, the IC-F4SR(446) has been tested to the international standard, MIL-810 C, D and E for shock and vibration.

Delivering all eight of the new u.h.f. channels, an l.c.d. screen on the IC-F4SR(446) clearly indicates the operating status at a glance, so you know which channel is being used, how much battery life in left and other essential information. Channel searching is easy for the user because the radio automatically does it for you.

The IC-F4SR(446) has an auto-channel selection function to find a free channel. There is also a group call function that allows exclusive groups to use the equipment without interference from each other. A ringer function gains the user's attention, which adds a spot of familiarity for first time users.

Each radio is supplied with a wall charger, belt clip, comprehensive handbook, quick reference guide and rechargeable battery. And to give added confidence, the IC-F4SR(446) has a three year warranty. A comprehensive list of accessories is also available.

The IC-F4SR(446) has a guide price of £169. Find out more from Icom (UK) Ltd. direct at Sea Street, Herne Bay, Kent CT68LD, Tel: (01227) 741741, FAX: (01227) 741742 or E-mail: info@icomuk.co.uk

ML&S Millennium Web Site

After being one of the very first Amateur Radio dealers in the UK to have a web site, ML&S have just announced a brand new site for the millennium.

Again a first, the new **mlands.co.uk** site features full shopping basket facilities to its visitors who care to browse and literally 'shop online'. The ordering mechanism uses a 'secure server' which encrypts customer details and holds them on a special server for retrieval by Martin and his team. Once an order is placed, a confirmation is sent to the customer and the goods are despatched from ML&S.

The MLandS site is split into eleven categories. Of particular interest is the 'Products' section. Martin has split this into major manufacturers allowing customers to view almost the entire brochure containing pictures, description and specification for each amateur and s.w.l. product from Yaesu, Icom and Kenwood, with many more to follow. The section also allows you to view every single accessory for a particular product. This can be particularly useful when trying to decide which item to add to an existing or future purchase.

Another area is the 'LynchLine' free service for swaps and sale of amateur and s.w.l. equipment.

Mobile Power

Run virtually anything in your car. On long journeys, keep your kids amused with a portable TV and a Playstation, use an electric razor on the way to work or run a complete 'mobile office' on the move. Cherokee simply plugs directly into the cigarette lighter and converts low voltage battery power to standard 230V a.c. mains power. A standard UK socket on the front of the unit allows direct connection of appliances.

The Cherokee 150 is capable of supplying up to 150W of power continuously. For appliances that require a surge of power (for example televisions), the Cherokee 150 can provide 300W instantaneously.

For safety, the Cherokee is protected against overload, overheating and short circuits. In the event of the input battery voltage dropping below 10.8V, the unit will cut out. This ensures that you can re-start your car's engine.

Cherokee is remarkably efficient. Thanks to advanced switch mode circuitry

within the unit, over 90% of the power taken from the battery is converted into clean, 'spike free' a.c. power. Available from Merlin Equipment, Cherokee is part of a larger range



of products designed for in

car, caravan and use on boats. For further information, contact Merlin Equipment at Unit 1 Hithercroft Court, Lupton Road, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 9BT, Tel: (01491) 824333, FAX: (01491) 824466, E-mail: sales@the-merlin-

group.com or check out their web site at www.the-merlin-group.com

Martin introduced a BBS back in 1994 offering customers a similar system whereby you complete a simple form on the page, 'post' the contents and your details together with your item wanted (or for sale) appears in a table almost instantly. It was on the original MLandS site and proved a tremendous success so once again this page will take a 'hammering' as before. The major advantage Martin informs us of buying through his 'LynchLine' is that he is able to offer buyers the safety and security of letting ML&S handle the sale for a small fee. Purely optional, this service offers the obvious advantage of paying by credit card or low rate finance and more importantly the validity, warranty and right to return the goods if unsatisfactory.

Articles, reviews and dozens of new manufacturers will be added in the coming months. Take a look at **http://www.mlands.co.uk**

Send your news to Zoë Shortland at the Editorial Offices

rallies

distance to a rally, it could be worth phoning the contact number to check all is well, before setting off.

number to check an la vision before setting off. The Editorial Staff of SWM cannot be held responsible for information on Rallies, as this is supplied by the organisers and is published in good faith as a service to readers. If you have any queries

If you have any queries about a particular event, please contact the organisers direct.

March 12: The Wythall Radio Club are holding their 15th Annual Radio & Computer Rally at Wythall Park, Silver Street, Wythall, near Birmingham. Doors open 1000 till 1600 and admission is only £1.50. Plenty of traders in three halls and a large marquee with bar and refreshment facilities on site plus a big Bring & Buy stand. Talk-in on S22. There will also be a unique free park and ride for easy and comfortable parking. Contact Chris GOEYO on 0121-246 7267 evenings, weekends for details, FAX: 0121-246 7268 or E-mail chris@Q0Eyo.freeserve.co.uk

March 18: The 7th West Wales Amateur Radio & Computer Bally will be held at Penparcau School, Aberystwyth. Doors open 1000 till 1530 and admission is just £1. Good parking facilities with easy access for disabled and traders for all stalls. Demonstrations of h.f., vh.f., packet on the air. Amateur Radio and Computer Traders, Bring & Buy, clubs and special interest groups. Catering facilities also. Talk-in on S22. Ray GW7AGG on (01686) 628778 or home QTH.

March 19: The Norbreck Amateur Radio, Electronics and Computing Exhibition, organised by the Northern Amateur Radio Societies Association (NARSA), is to be held at the Norbreck Castle Exhibition Centre, Blackpool. Don't miss the largest single day exhibition in the country. Peter Denton G6CGF on 0151-630 5790.

March 19: Bournemouth Radio Society's 13th annual sale is to be held at Kinson Community Centre, Pelhams Park, Milhams Rd, Kinson, Bournemouth. Doors open 1030 and close at 1630. Talk-in from G1BRS on 2m/S22. Amateur Radio and computer traders, clubs and specialised groups, excellent refreshments, admission £1. Details from Olive or Frank Goodger, 66 Selkirk Close, Merley, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 1TP or Tel: (01202) 887721.

April 16: The 16th Yeovil QRP Convention is to be held at Digby Hall, Sherborne, Dorset. Doors open at 1000, talk-in on S22. There will be traders, construction challenge contest judging, three talks, QRP forum, in-hall catering, free parking, invalid facilities. Further details on (01935) 813054.

April 16: Swansea ARS will be holding their annual show in the Swansea Leisure Centre on the A4067 Swansea-Mumbles coast road. Doors open 1030-1700 and attractions include: trade stands, Bring & Buy, local interest groups and full catering & licensed bar. Admission is only £1, children just 50p. Further details from Roger Williams GW4HSH, Show Secretary, on (01792) 404422.

April 16: The Cambridgeshire Repeater Group are holding their annual rally at Bottisham Village College, Bottisham, which is six miles east of Cambridge, access is via A14 and A1303. Features include a large hall, car boot sale, Bring & Buy and their renowned auction of radio and electronic equipment. Doors open 1030 and admission is £1.50. Refreshments available. Talk-in on \$22. Paul Dyke GOLUC on (01462) 683574.

Data Communicator

New from Kenwood is the TM-D700E Data Communicator. Kenwood say they call it an APRS transceiver, built for tomorrow's communication needs with advanced features available today. With its extra large amber and black display, this

new transceiver is fully equipped to make the most of the exciting opportunities offered by SSTV, GPS and APRS (Automatic Packet/Position Reporting System) that is rapidly gaining popularity world-wide.

This mobile transceiver, with built in TNC, offers a wide range of data communications options, including simple packet operation using the AX.25 protocol. You can also send and receive SSTV images using Kenwood's VC-H1.

The TM-D700E is a full dual-band mobile and comes with many features: 9600bps PCbased packet communications for chat, improved key operation announcement with optional VS-3 voice synthesiser, SSTV

functions with fast f.m. and dual receive for voice and image transmissions With 200 memory channels and up to ten programmable memory scan banks, Kenwood say that the menu is easy to use, similar to the TH-D7E. List price of the new TM-D700E is £519.95.

If you would like further information, contact Kenwood direct at Kenwood House, Dwight Road, Watford, Herts WD1 8EB, Tel: (01923) 816444.





Red Devil's Last Tribute

A former Red Devil and amateur radio operator Hubert Griffiths from Holywell, North Wales, died following a visit to Arnhem Cemetery, for the annual ceremony to honour fallen comrades.

The 76 year old ex member of the 3rd Battalion Parachute Regiment set out from Holywell towing a caravan, on his own, intending to spend three weeks away, visiting some of his amateur radio friends in Germany and Belgium after the ceremony at Arnhem. Harry, to his many friends in amateur radio, had the callsign GW0WPT.

In the tower of Eusebius Church, Arnhem, an amateur radio station was set up to commorate 'The Battle of Arnhem' that raged on for ten days in September 1944. Harry helped with operating the station PA6BTF, 'Bridge To Far'.

Although there was a lift to the top, it only went to the last four feet. The old soldier, suffering with an arthritic knee and heart trouble, had to climb the last part on his own. He

Company As Well As Charity

The British Wireless for the Blind Fund is now registered as a company limited by guarantee. Still a registered charity, this means a new charity registration number as well as the new company number.

"As far as we are

made many contacts on the radio, particularly across the UK where many operators wanted to log the special callsign.

Following the event, Harry became ill and wanted to return home. He was taken back to Rotterdam to catch the ferry by John Dorpel PB0A0A, who lives at Arnhem. Harry had based his caravan at John's home.

Arriving back at Hull in the next morning, Harry was taken from the ferry in a wheelchair by Paramedics who wanted him to go to Hospital in Hull. Harry refused saying that he would rest a while before setting off for Holywell.



Harry talking to his friends in the **UK from the PA6BTF Special Event** Radio Station.

concerned, this will not alter, in any way, the service we provide," said Chief Executive Margaret Grainger. "It does, however, bring us into line with modern day charitable practice and will enable us to move forward into the

millennium with our new strategy for growth". The British Wireless for the

Blind Fund announced a new strategic direction last year to there when Harry arrived. Harry was rushed into Hospital, where he later died. The funeral was held at St Michael's Church. Brynford. The ex Red Devil was buried with honours. Members of the **Regimental Parachute** Denbighshire Brand

Towing the caravan, Harry

started the journey. He contacted

a friend on his 2m mobile radio,

Albert Harradine M1BTZ from

Northwich, Cheshire, who

stayed with Harry until he

arrived home. Albert also

arranged for someone to be

attended. The Last Post was played as the Regimental Colours were lowered over the grave. In true British style, the Old Soldier made it home.



enable the charity to work with partially sighted people in need as well as those who are registered blind. In order to assess the level of service that will be required, a number of pilot projects are already underway.

The original charity was founded in 1928 and since that time, British Wireless for the Blind Fund has provided over three quarters of a million

The Parachute

Regimental Association Denbighshire Branch honour their comrade.

Albert Harradine M1BTZ who kept in touch with Harry on 2m.

radios to registered blind people resident in the UK who are in need.

More information about the British Wireless for the Blind Fund at Gabriel House, 34 New Road, Chatham, Kent ME4 4QR Tel: (01634) 832501. FAX: (01634) 817485 or log onto www.blind.org.uk



BRIAN ODDY G3FEX, THREE CORNERS, MERRYFIELD WAY, STORRINGTON, WEST SUSSEX RH20 4NS

LM&S

or at least four billion years our nearest star, which we call Sun, has been turning hydrogen into helium and releasing a wide range of electromagnetic radiations and charged particles into space. Some are vital to life on Earth but others have harmful effects. The ultra violet and Xray radiations which are present ionise the oxygen, nitrogen and nitric acid in the rarified atmosphere above the earth to form the ionosphere, which plays such a vital role in the propagation of short wave radio transmissions.

The radiation from the sun is far from constant and changes to the ionisation of the ionosphere can affect s.w. reception. During the peak period of the 11 year sunspot cycle (as now) frequent eruptions (solar flares) take place on the surface of the Sun. The bursts of intense radiation from the flares may increase the level of ionisation in the lowest D-layer of the ionosphere to the point where it absorbs all radio waves before they can reach the higher reflecting Flayers and result in a Dellinger fade-out - a complete or partial loss of all signals, which may last a few minutes or an hour or more!

Long Wave Reports

Note: I.w. & m.w. frequencies in kHz; s.w. in MHz; Time in UTC (=GMT). Unless otherwise stated, all logs were compiled during November.

The latest reports suggest that Polish Radio's new 1000kW I.w. transmitter, which has been under construction near Bydgoszcz, is now in service on 225kHz but so far official confirmation has not arrived here. Several listeners in the UK have been receiving Polskie R-1 during daylight! Over in Co.Down Eddie McKeown (Newry) rated the transmission SINPO 34232 at 1247UTC. Further reports, with SINPO ratings and times, would be welcome here.

Medium Wave Reports

There were no reports of m.w. transatlantic reception at night during November. The band was checked by Robert Connolly (Kilkeel, Co.Down) on a number of occasions at night, some around 0400UTC, but nothing was received from m.w. stations in E.Canada or the USA

In contrast, the sky waves from guite a few of the many stations in the Middle East, N.Africa, Europe and Scandinavia were picked up after dark by some listeners in the UK - see chart. Those from the BSKSA high power outlets at Dammam (1600kW) on 1440kHz and Duba (2000kW) on 1521 were logged on November 2 by Simon Hockenhull (E.Bristol) as SINPO 25343 at 2210UTC and 34433 at 2215 respectively.

Searching for the ground waves from distant local radio stations during daylight is a popular aspect of our hobby. No doubt the sea paths helped those from stations along the coast between Cornwall and Kent to reach George Millmore in Wootton, IoW, but a number of quite distant stations inland were logged by him too! Quite extensive logs were compiled by Brian Keyte (Gt.Bookham), Ernie Strong (Ramsey, Cambs) and Fred Wilmshurst (Northampton) - see chart. Despite the high level of electrical noise in E.London, Phil Townsend compiled an interesting list.

Short Wave Reports

The occupants of the 25MHz (11m) band have now been joined by R.For Peace Int, Costa Rica. Their upper sideband (u.s.b) transmission on 25.930 (Eng 1200-?) was rated 45444 at 1230 by Alan Roberts in Quebec, Canada, and 23232 at 1450 by Fred Pallant in Storrington.

There were no reports to indicate how well the broadcasts from Deutsche Welle on 25.740 (Ger to S & SE.Asia? 0800?-1400?) are being received in the intended area but they were logged as 55544 at 0802 by Richard Reynolds in Guildford; 25443 at 0907 in Storrington; 33333 at 0940 by Bernard Curtis in Stalbridge; 35533 at 1000 by Martin Goodey in St.Mary's, Is of Scilly; 35543 at 1100 by David Edwardson in Wallsend; 35533 at 1145 in Northampton; 35523 at 1240 in E.Bristol; 45554 at 1310 by John Parry in Larnaca, Cyprus; 32232 at 1340 by Robert Hughes in Liverpool.

The daily broadcasts from R.France Int. on 25.820 (Fr to E/C.Africa 0900-1300) have also been received in some areas of the UK. Typical ratings were 33333 at 0935 in Stalbridge; 55534 at 1045 in Guildford; 35543 at 1104 in Wallsend; 35533 at 1104 in Northampton; 32232 at 1130 in Liverpool; 35243 at 1152 in Newry; 23332 at 1155 in Kilkeel; 35433 at 1210 in St.Mary's, IoS; 25422 at 1220 in Storrington; 35533 at 1225 in E.Bristol.

Broadcasts from many areas have been reaching the UK in the 21MHz (13m) band. During the morning RAI Rome 21.520 (It to Africa 0600-1300) was rated 44444 at 0811 by Rhoderick Illman in Oxted: R.Austria Int. Moosbrunn 21,765 (Eng to Australia 0930-1000) 54444 at 0935 by Stan Evans in Herstmonceux; R.Australia via Shepparton 21.820 (Eng to Asia 0900-1400) 35433 at 0900 in St.Mary's, IoS and SIO 222 at 1000 by Philip Rambaut in Macclesfield; R.Norway Int 21.490 (Norw to W.Africa, S.America 1000-1029) 43333 at 1020 by Thomas Williams in Truro; Swiss R.Int via Sottens 21.770 (Eng, Ger, Fr, It to Asia 1100-1330) 44333 at 1100 by Sheila Hughes in Morden; REE via Noblejas 21.570 (Sp to S.America? 1100?-1600?) 42342 at 1104 in Newry; DW via ? 21.780 (Eng to Africa 1100-1157) 44444 at 1106 by Martin Venner in St.Austell; UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Ar to Eur 1055-1330) 45555 at 1115 in Northampton; R.Finland via Pori? 21.595 (Fin to ?) 45554 at 1117 in Wallsend; Vatican R. Italy 21.850 (It, Fr, Eng to Eur?, Asia?) 45544 at 1125 in E.Bristol; R.Denmark via R.Norway 21.490 (Da to W.Africa, S.America 1130-1158) 44343 at 1156 in Oxted.

After mid-day, R.Prague, Czech Rep 21.745 (Cz, Eng to

S.Asia? 1200-1300) was 44444 at 1200 in Kilkeel; R.Norway Int 21.755 (Norw to SW.Asia, W.Australia 1200-1230) 35553 at 1200 in Wallsend: R.Sweden. Stockholm 21.810 (Eng to N.America? 1230-1300) 55555 at 1235 in Liverpool; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 21.455 (Eng [u.s.b. + p.c.]) 33433 at 1240 by David Hall in Morpeth and 25443 at 1824 in Guildford; BBC via Cyprus 21.470 (Eng to E.Africa 1300?-1700) SIO 333 at 1300 by Tom Smyth in Co.Fermanagh; VOA via Sri Lanka 21.840 (Eng to Africa? 1400-1500?) 43334 at 1400 in Stalbridge; WYFR via Okeechobee, USA 21.525 (Eng, Ar, Port?, Fr to Eur, Africa 1600?-2145?) 22222 at 1642 by Tom Winzor in Plymouth

In the 18MHz (15m) band R.Norway Int 18.950 (Norw to N.America 1300-1330) was rated 35553 at 1315 in Larnaca, Cyprus; R.Denmark via R.Norway 18.950 (Da to N.America 1430-1500) was 43334 at 1445 in Stalbridge;



Continued on page 15.

Long	Wave Chart			
Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener
153	Bechar	Algeria	1000	F*
153	Donebach DLF	Germany	500	AB,D,E,F*,H,I,J
153	Bod	Romania	1200	H*
162	Allouis	France	2000	B.D.E.F*,G.I.J
171	Nador Medi-1	Morocco	2000	F*
171	B'shakovo etc	Russia	1200	AB,D,E*,H*,J
177	Oranienburg	Germany	500	D,E,F*,I,J
183	Saarlouis	Germany	2000	B*,C*,D,E,F*,G,H,I,J
189	Gufuskalar	W.iceland	150	H*
189	Tbilisi	Georgia	500	н.
198	Droitwich BBC	UK	500	B*, D, E, G, H, I, J
207	Munich DLF	Germany	500	A8° DEF' HIJ'
207	Azilal	Moracco	800	A*,H*
216	Roumoules RMC	S.France	1400	A,B*,D,E*,F*,G,H,I,J
225	Pol R-1 via ?	Poland	?	B*,D,E*,G,H*,I,J*
234	Beidweiler	Luxembourg	2000	D.E.F*,G*,H.I.J
243	Kalundborg	Denmark	300	A,B*,D,E*,F*,H,I,J
252	Atlantic 252	Eire	500	D,E,F*,G,H,I,J
261	Burg(R.Ropa)	Germany	85	D,E*,F*,G*,H*,I,J*
270	Topolna	Czech Rep	1500	A.B* D.E.F* H.I.J*
279	Sasnovy	Belarus	500	B* D F* F* H* L.P

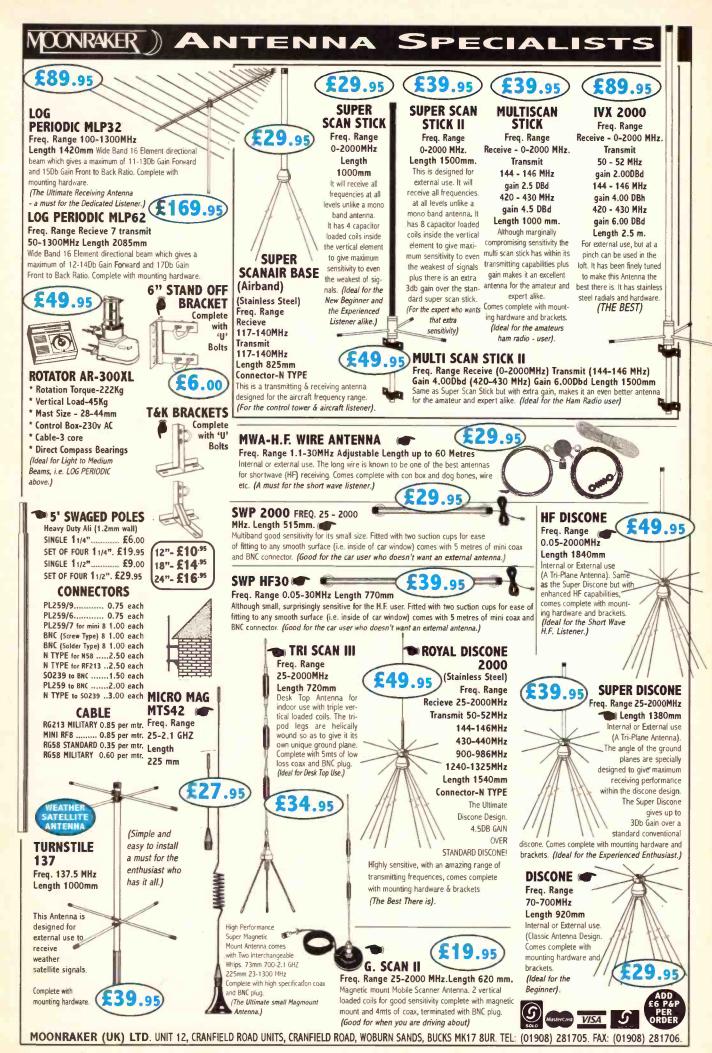
Note: Entries marked * were logged during darkness. All other entries were logged during daylight or at dawn/dusk

Listeners Simon Hockenhull F Bristol

- Sheila Hughes, Morden, Rhoderick Illman, Oxted. Eddie McKeown, Newry. (B)
- (D)
- (E) George Millmore, Wootton, JoW.
- Fred Pallant, Storrington. Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh, Emile Strong, Ramsey, Cambs. (G) (H)

(I) (J)

- Phil Townsend Ellandon
- Fred Wilmshurst, Northamptor



... continued from page 13.

R.Norway Int 18.950 (Norw to N/C.America 1700-1730) was 45433 at 1720 in Northampton,

R.New Zealand's broadcasts to Pacific areas in the 17MHz (16m) band have been reaching the UK guite well during the day. Their 100kW transmission on 17.675 (Eng 1750-1005) was rated 22222 at 0830 by Clare Pinder in Appleby, 35553 at 0904 in Wallsend and 35434 at 1840 in Guildford, R.Australia has also been reaching our shores during the morning. Their broadcast to Asia via Shepparton on 17.750 (Eng 0000-0500, 0600-0830, 0830-1100) was rated 44444 at 1005 in Herstmonceux.

Also heard during the morning were the BBC via Skelton & Woofferton, UK 17.640 (Eng to E.Eur, M.East, E.Africa 0700-1500), rated 54444 at 0745 in Morden and 35533 at 1235 in E.Bristol; DW via Rwanda? 17.800 (Eng to Africa 0900-0950) 45544 at 0925 in St.Mary's, IoS; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 17.835 (Ur 0900?-1100, Eng 1100-1105 to Eur) 43324 at 0935 in Stalbridge; Israel R, Jerusalem 17.535 (Fr, Eng to Eur, N.America 1100-1135) 54544 at 1125 in Northampton.

During the afternoon R.Bulgaria, Sofia 17.500 (Eng to Eur 1200-1300) was 33333 at 1200 in Plymouth; Africa No.1, Gabon 17.630 (Fr to W.Africa 0700-1600) 33333 at 1330 in Kilkeel; Voice of Turkey 17.815 (Eng to ? 1330-1425) 44444 at 1330 in Newry; R.Canada Int via Sackville 17.710 (Eng to USA, Mexico, Caribbean 1200-1500 [Sun 1300-1700]) 44444 at 1339 in St.Austell; R.Canada Int via Sackville 17.820 (Eng, Fr to Eur, Africa 1430-1600) 21111 at 1430 in Truro; DW via Rwanda? 17.800 (Eng to Africa 1600-1650) SIO 434 at 1600 in Co.Fermanagh; WHRI via Maine, USA 17.650 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1600-2300) 34333 at 1615 by Vera Brindley in Woodhall Spa; Channel Africa via Meyerton 17.870 (Eng to W.Africa 1700-1730) 44444 at 1700 by Gerald Guest in Dudley.

Later, the BBC via Ascension Is 17.830 (Eng to Africa ?-2100) was 33433 at 1830 in Liverpool; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 17.660 (Eng to Eur 1900-2200) SIO 322 at 1930 in Macclesfield; VOA via Greenville, USA 17.725 (Eng to Africa 2000?-2200?) 22222 at 2039 by Robert Beason in Nottingham; RCI via Sackville 17.820 (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2200) 24433 at 2144 in Oxted.

Good reception over long distances has been noted in the 15MHz (19m) band. R.Australia's early morning broadcast to Asia via Shepparton on 15.415 (Eng 0100-0400, 0600-0900) was rated 44433 at 0825 in Herstmonceux. Also noted during the morning were R.Kuwait 15.110 (Eng, Ar to SE.Asia 0500-0930?), rated 52534 at 0703 in Guildford; R.Norway Int 15.175 (Norw to E.Asia, New Zealand 0900-0930) 55555 at 0907 in Oxted; Voice of Russia 15.460 (Eng to Australia, New Zealand 0600?-1000) 44333 at 0930 in Morden; V of Armenia, Yerevan 15.270 (Various to Eur [Eng 1000-1030] Sun) 43333 at 1015 in Truro; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 15.115 (Eng to Eur? 1100-?) 44444 at 1135 in Morpeth.

During the afternoon R.Bulgaria 15.700 (Eng to W.Eur 1200-1300) was 45554 at 1213 in Wallsend; R.Romania Int 15.390 (Eng to Eur 1300-1356) SIO 433 at 1300 in Co.Fermanagh; WEWN via Vandiver, USA 15.745 (Eng to Eur 1100?-2200?) 33333 at 1302 in Plymouth and 33333 at 1915 in Nottingham; BBC via Antigua 15.220 (Eng to C.America 1100-1600?) 34443 at 1320 in Kilkeel; V of Greece, Athens 15.630 (Gr, Eng to Eur, N.America 1400-1450?) 45344 at 1410 in Newry; Swiss R.Int via Sottens 15.185 (Eng, Ger, Fr to Asia 1400-1600) 44444 at 1433 in St.Austell: Israel R, Jerusalem 15.650 (Eng to Eur? 1500-1530) 44444 at 1500 in Appleby; Africa No.1, Gabon 15.475 (Fr to W.Africa 1600-1900) 34444 at 1645 in Storrington.

Later, KTBN Salt Lake City, USA 15.590 (Eng to N.America 1600-0000) was 44444 at 1829 in Woodhall Spa; DW via Rwanda? 15.135 (Eng to Africa 1900-1950) 35433 at 1930 in E.Bristol; WWCR Nashville, USA 15.685 (Eng to N.America, Eur 1205?-2200) 45544 at 1930 in Northampton; VOA via Greenville, USA 15.580 (Eng to Africa 1800-2200) 23232 at 2010 in Liverpool; V of Indonesia, Jakarta 15.150 (Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2100) 44434 at 2035 in St.Mary's, loS; BBC via Ascension Is 15.400 (Eng to Africa 0800-1130, 1500-2300) 43334 at 2120 in Stalbridge; RCI via Sackville 15.325 (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2300) 44444 at 2142 in

Oxted; WYFR via Okeechobee 15.565 (Eng to Eur?, Africa? 2000?-2245?) 45333 at 2234 by Tony Hall in Freshwater Bay, loW.

Good reception from some areas has also been evident in the 13MHz (22m) band. The occupants include Swiss R.Int via Sottens 13.685 (Eng, It, Ger, Fr to Australasia 0830-1030), rated 55555 at 0855 in Herstmonceux; VOA via Guam? 13.650 (Eng to ?) 33333 at 0929 in Truro; R.Australia via Shepparton 13.605 (Eng to Pacific 0800-1200) SIO 222 at 0957 in Macclesfield; R.Sweden 13.800 (Eng to Pacific, Asia 1430-1500) 43443 at 1445 in Plymouth; Croatian R, Zargreb 13.830 (Cr to N.America 1230?-?) 44444 at 1635 in Kilkeel; VOA via Selebi-Phikwe, Botswana 13.710 (Eng to Africa 1600-2130?) 45544 at 1825 in Northampton; R.Vlaanderen Int, Belgium 13.600 (Eng to Eur, N.Africa, M.East 1830-1900) 44333 at 1830 in Morden; WHRI via Noblesville, USA 13.760 (Eng to E.USA, Eur 1800-2000) 34333 at 1840 in Woodhall Spa; Nederlands via Flevo 13.700 (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 34343 at 1915 in Liverpool; WWCR Nashville, USA 13.845 (Eng to Africa 1400-0100) 44434 at 2126 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; R.Havana Cuba 13.750 (Eng to Eur 2030-?) 22222 at 2130 in Nottingham; RCI via Sackville, Canada 13.650 (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2200) 44434 at 2145 in Oxted.

In the 11MHz (25m) band the Voice of Greece, Athens 11.645 (Gr, Eng to Eur, Australia 0600-0800) was rated SIO 444 at 0614 by Francis Hearne in N.Bristol; R.Prague, Czech Rep 11.640 (Eng to N.Eur 1130-1157) 34433 at 1130 in Dudley; Swiss R. Int via Singapore 12.010 (Eng, Ger, Fr

e.m.r.p (kW)

0.34

0.80

0.03

0.70

0.27

2.00

0.45

1.00

.50

0.15

0.80

1.00

1.00

0.05

0.25

.00

00

1.20

23.50

1.50 3.00

0.10

1.00

0.28

0.32

0.50

A.B*.(.10

C.D. E.F.H

Liste

E,F

AE.

ABE

CEFGH

AE

C.D⁺.E E.E.H.

D,E,F,H,

B.D".E.H.

B,E,F,H,

B",C,E,FH

8

E.F

A

A

EE

AEHJ

E.F.H.J

E.H.I

EF

H.I* AH E.F

ILR BBC

Local Radio Chart

Spectrum, London

R.Sotway Capital G.Litt'bree R.Bedfordshire(3CR)

Hereford/Worcester R.Cumbria

H.Jumona The Magic 756.Powys BBC Essex R.Kent Cl.Gold 774. Glos Cl.Gold 792.Bedford

R.Foyle R.Devon & Dorset CI.Gold 828, Luton

Magic 828, Leeds 2CR CG, Bournemouth R.Cumbria/Furness

Asian Netwk Leics

R.Devon & Dorset

Sunshine 855 Ludlow

R.Norfolk, W.Lynn Brunel CG, W.Wilts Fresh AM, Hawes Cl.Gold GEM, Derby

Capital G. Bexhill Cl.Gold 954. Torquay Cl.Gold 954. H'ford Asian Sd. E.Lancs

Liberty R, Hackney Liberty R, Southall

Liberty F, Sourneil R.Aberdeen R.Devon, E.Devon Magic AM,Doncaster CI,G, Wolverhampton C.Gold GEM Nott'ham Magic 9-99 Pstn B.Solant

R.Solent CI.G. Shrewsbury

R.Cambridgeshire Downtown R, Belfast

R.Jersey RTI, Country 1035

Cl.G Amber, Norwich LBC 1152 AM Pic'ly 1152, Manch'r CLG, Birmingham

R.Bedfordshire(3CR) Brunel CI.G.Swindon Magic AMLHumberside

Southern Counties R Tay AM. Dundee CI.G Amber, Ipswich Magic 1170, Stockton Capital G, Portsm'th

R.Sheffield N.Sound 2, Aberdeen R.Derby

Guerns

R.Lancashire R.Norfolk, Postw

Station

R.Com R.Comwall R.Comwall Cl.Gold 666. Exeter

BBC Essex

Freq (kHz)

558

585 603

630 630

657 657

666

666

729

756

828

828

837

855

855

873

954

954

963 972

990 990

990 990

999 999

999 1017

1026 1026 1026

1035

1161

16

16

1170 1170



1170	Signal 2.Stoke-on-T	1	0.20	A
1170	1170A/VLHigh Wycombe	el	0.25	CEJ
1242	Capital G.Maidstone	1	0.32	E.F.I*
1251	C.G Amber, Bury StEd	1	0.76	E.H.I*
1260	Brunel CG, Bristol	1	1.60	F
1260	SabrasSnd,Leicester	Î	0.29	E.H.J
1260	R.York	8	0.50	A
1278	CI.Gold 1278 W.York	1	0.43	F
1296	Radio XL Birmingham	i	5.00	ABEFHJ
1305	Magic AM, Barnsley	î	0.15	A
1305	Premier via 7	í.	0.50	E.E.H.J
1305	Touch AM, Newport	i i	0.20	Level Lot
1323	Capital G.Southwick	1	0.50	C* E.F
1323	SomersetSnd.Bristol	B	0.53	AG°.H
1332	Premier, Battersea	0		
1332	Cl.Gold 1332.Pt'bo	1	1.00	E.F
1332			0.60	A.E.H.J
	Wiltshire Sound	B	0.30	EF
1359 1359	Breeze, Chelmsford	1	0.28	E FU
	Cl.Gold 1359, C'try	-	0.27	E,H
1359	R.Solent	B	0.85	EH
1366	R.Lincolnshire	B	2.00	E.H.J
1368	Southern Counties R	<u>B</u>	0.50	C* EF
1368	Wiltshire Sound	B	0.10	E.F.
1377	Asian Sd. Rochdale	1	0.10	A.E*
1413	R.Gloucester via ?	B	?	HJ
1413	Premier via ?	1	0.50	E.E.H
1431	Breeze.Southend	1	0.35	B,D*,E,I*
1431	Cl.Gold, Reading	1	0.14	E.F.J
1449	R.Peterboro/Cambs	В	0.15	AEHJ
1458	R.Cumbria	8	0.50	A
1458	R.Devon & Dorset	B	2.00	AF
1458	1458 Lite AM Manch'	1	5.00	G*
1458	Sunrise, London	1	50.00	EFHJ
1458	Asian Netwik Langley	B	5.00	Н
1476	County/Snd.Guildford	1	0.50	C.D*.E.F.J
1485	Cl.Gold, Newbury	Î.	1.00	B.E.J
1485	R.Humberside (Hull)	B	1.00	A.B.H
1485	R.Merseyside	B	1.20	A.C°.F
1485	Southern Counties R	B	1.00	C*.D*.E.F
1503	R.Stoke-on-Trent	B	1.00	AB*.E.G.H* J
1521	Breeze, Reigate	0	0.64	B.E.F.G.H*.I*J
1530	R.Essex. Southend	B		
1530		0	0.15	C.E
1530	CI,Gold via ?	1	?	G
	Cl.Gold W.Yorks	-	0.74	A
1530	Cl.Gold Worcester	0	0.52	J
1548	B.Bristol	B	5.00	EF
1548	Capital G, London	1	97.50	AE,EG,H
1557	R.Lancashire	8	0.25	A
1557	Cl.Gold 1557, N.hant	1	0.76	E,H,J
1557	Capital G. So'ton	1	0.50	EF
1584		1	0.20	E
1584	R.Nottingham	8	1.00	E
1584	R.Shropshire	B	0.50	A,E
1584	Tay, Perth	1	0.21	E
1602	R.Kent	B	0.25	EF

marked * were logged during darkness. All other entries Note: Entries were logged during daylight or at dawn/dusk

Robert Connolly, Kilkeel

- (A) (B) Simon Hockenhull, F Bristol
- Sheila Hughes, Morden. Rhoderick Illman, Oxted. (C) (D) (E) (F)

Brian Kevte, Bookham

- George Millmore, Wootton, IoW. Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh Emie Strong, Ramsey, Cambs

Phil Townsend, E.London

(G) (H) (J) Fred Wilmshurst, Northampton



1400-1600) 44333 at 1400 in Morden; R.Canada Int via Skelton, UK 11.740 (Eng to Eur 1430-1500) 33333 at 1430 in Truro; R.Jordan via Al Karanah 11.690 (Eng to W.Eur, E.USA 1100-1730) 54444 at 1435 in Herstmonceux; R.Australia via Shepparton 11.660 (Various to Asia 1430-1700) 44444 at 1502 in Morpeth; BBC via Skelton & Woofferton, UK 12.095 (Eng to Eur, N/W.Africa 0700-1900) 45444 at 1518 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 11.570 (Eng to M.East 1600-1630?) SIO 333 at 1600 in Co.Fermanagh; R.Kuwait via Kabd 11.990 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1800-2100) 44444 at 1804 in Woodhall Spa; R.Australia via Shepparton 11.880 (Eng to Pacific areas, N.America 1700-2200) 24333 at 2013 in Storrington; AIR via Bangalore 11.620 (Eng, Hin to Eur 1745-2230) 43343 at 2035 in Liverpool; R.Damascus, Syria 12.085 (Ger, Fr, Eng to Eur 1805-2105) 35322 at 2100 in Newry; R.Nac da Amazonia, Brazil 11.780 (Port 0900-0200) 35543 at 2131 in Wallsend; WWCR Nashville, USA 12.160 (Eng to N.America, Eur 1400?-2200) 45444 at 2145 in Northampton; Israel R, Jerusalem 11.585 (Heb to Eur, N.America 1900?-2300?) 24332 at 2230 in Oxted; BBC via Ascension Is 12.095 (Eng to S.America ?-0200) 35433 at 0150 in E.Bristol; RCI via Sackville 11.865 (Eng to USA, Mexico, Caribbean 0200-0300) 43333 at 0220 in St.Austell.

There is much to interest the listener in the **9MHz (31m)** band. Noted before noon were HCJB Quito, Ecuador **9.780** (Eng to W.America 0500?-0900?), rated 44444 at 0715 in Morpeth; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles **9.790** (Eng to Asia, Pacific 0930-1125) 42334 at 0930 in Stalbridge; R.Vilnius, Lithuania **9.710** (Eng to Eur 0930-1000) 33222 at 0946 in Truro; KTWR Guam **9.865** (Eng to F.East 1000-1100) 34232 at 1015 in Newry; Swiss R.Int via Julich, Germany **9.535** (Eng, Ger, It, Fr to SW.Eur 1100-1330) 43334 at 1100 in Dudley; R.Japan via Woofferton, UK **9.660** (Ger to Eur 1100-1130) 44444 at 1116 in Oxted; R.Korea Int via Sackville, Canada **9.650** (Eng to America 1130-1200) 44244 at 1130 in Appleby.

During the afternoon R.Nederlands via Wertachtal **9.855** (Eng to Eur 1130-1325) was 55555 at 1220 in Herstmonceux; R.Vlaanderen Int, Belgium **9.925** (Eng to Eur 1230-1300) 44444 at 1247 in Plymouth; Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi **9.730** (Eng to SE.Asia? 1330-1400) 333333 at 1330 in Kilkeel; China R.Int **9.700** (Eng to Asia? 1400-1500?) 44454 at 1438 in Larnaca,

ledi	ium Wave Cl	art			819 819	Toulouse S.Selpastian(EI)	France Spain	50 5	F*,L* G*,J*	1206 1215	Bordeaux Virgin via ?	France	100	F*,
					828 837	Rotterdam Nandy	Holland France	20 200	F*,K* F*,G	1224	Vidin	Bulgaria	500	
ed	Station	Country	Power	Listener	837	COPE via ?	Spain	200	F°,G°,J°	1224	Lelystad COPE via ?	Holland Spain	50	
Hz)	A'- 0-1+-	A1 5	(kW)		846	Rome	Italy	1200	B*,F*,G*,J*,K*,L*	1233	RFE via ?	Czech Rep.	?	
31 31	Ain Beida Torshavn	Algeria Faeroe Is.	600/.	300 J*	855	Berlin	Germany	100	F*	1233	Virgin via ?	UK,	?	F
31	Berg	Germany	20	F*.G*	855	RNET via	Spain	?	F*,G*,J*,K*,L*	1242	Virgin via ?	UK	?	
31	RNE5 via ?	Spain	20	F°.G°	864	Santah	Egypt	500	F*,G*,J*	1251	Marcali	Hungary	500	
31	Beromunster	Switzerland	500	G* J,K*,L	864 864	Paris St.Petersburg(TWR)	France Russia	300	B,F°,G,J,K°	1251 1260	Huisberg	Netherlands	10	
40	Wavre	Belgium	150/3	60 F*,G,J,K*,L	864	Socuellamos(RNE1)	Spain	2	G*,J*	1269	SER via 7 Neumunster(OLF)	Spain Germany	600	B*,F*,G*,J
40	Sidi Bennour	Morocco	600	F°,G°,J°	873	Frankfurt(AFN)	Germany	150	F*,G*,K*	1278	Dublin/Cork(RTE2)	Eine	10	E,F*,G*,I,J*
49	Les Trembles	Algeria	600	F°,G°,J°	873	Zaragoza(SER)	Spain	20	F°,G°	1287	RFE via ?	Czech Rep.	?	F*.G*
49 58	Thumau (DLF)	Germany	200	,K°,L°, F°,G,J,K°,L° له,F	873	Enniskillen(R.UI)	UK	1	F*,(1287	Lerida(SER)	Spain	10	P
58	Espoo RNE5 via ?	Finland Spain	50	F*.G*	882	COPE via ?	Spain	?	F*	1296	Valencia(COPE)	Spain	10	
57	Tullamore(RTE1)	Eire	500	D*,E,F*,G,I,J,K*,L,M	882	Washford(BBCWales		100	C,E,F*,G,J,K*,L	1296	Orfordness(BBC)	UK	500	
67	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	G*	891 891	Algiers Hulsberg	Algeria	600/300		1305	RNE5 via ?	Spain	1000	DE
6	Muhlacker(SDR)	Germany	500	F*,G*,J*	891	Antalya	Netherlands Turkey	20 600	B* F* J	<u>1314</u> 1323	Kvitsoy Wibrunn (V.Russia)	Norway	1200	B,F*
6	Riga	Latvia	500	G°_J*	900	Bro(CRo2)	Czech Rep	25	G*	1323	Rome	Germany Italy	300	50 F F*
6	Barcelona(RNE5)	Spain	50	G*,K*	900	Milan	Italy	600	B* F*,G*,J*,L*	1341	Lakihegy	Hungary	300	
5	Pans(FIP)	France	8	G,J	900	COPE via?	Spain	?	J	1341	Lisnagarvey(BBC)	N.Ireland	100	B,E,I,J
15	Madrid(RNE1)	Spain	200	F",G",J",K",L"	909	B'mans Pk(BBC5)	UK	140	G,I,J,L	1341	Magwa	Kuwait	200	etette.
15 14	Gafsa	Tunisia	350	P. P. P. P. P.	918	Domzale	Slovenia	600/100) F°,G°,J°,L°	1341	Tarrasa(SER)	Spain	2	
4	Frankfurt(HR)	Germany Morocco	1000/4		918	Madrid(R.Int)	Spain	20	B°,G°,J°	1350	Cesvaine/Kuldiga	Latvia	50	
4	Oujda-1 Muge	Portugal	100	G°,J°	927	Wolvertern	Belgium	300	F*,G,J,K*,L	1368	Foxdale(Manx R)	Is of Man	20	B*,E,F
3	Lyon	France	300	B,G,J°,K°	936	Bremen	Germany	100	F*,G*,J*	1377	Lille	France	300	B,(
3	Bucharest	Romania	50	6°	936	Venezia PNICE do 2	Italy	20	F*,G*	1386	Bolshakovo	Russia	2500	B*C*F*G*J
3	Sevilla(RNE5)	Spain	50	C*,F*,G*	936 945	RNE5 via ?	Spain	200	J°,K°	1395	Filake	Albania	1000	0 Fe C 1
3	Newcastle(BBC)	UK	2	E,F*,I*	945	Toulouse Brno (CRo2)	Czech Rep.	300 200	۴°,J° ۴°,G°,J°	1395 1404	Lopic Brest	Netherlands	120/4	
2	Athlone(RTE2)	Eire	100	C,D*,E,F*,G,I,J,K*,L*	954	Madrid(CI)	Spain	200	B*,G*,J*,K*	1404	Alger	France Algeria	50/2	F
2	Sebaa Aioun	Morocco	300	C°,G°	963	Sofia	Bulgaria	150	G°	1422	Heusweiler(DLF)	Germany	1200/6	
2	RNE1 via ?	Spain	10	C. 7.	963	Pori	Finland	600	B,F*,G*	1440	Marnach(RTL)	Luxembourg	1200/0	C°,F°,G°,J
1	Wavre	Beigium	80	C*,D*,F*,G,K*,L*	963	Tir Chonaill	Eire	10	G*,1*	1440	Damman	Saudi Arabia	1600	0, 1, 0, 0
	RNE1 via 7	Spain	10	Ce ce ce	972	Hamburg(NDR)	Germany	300	F",G",J",L"	1449	Squinzano (RAJ)	Italy	50	
}	Barcelona(OCR) Vigra	Spain Norway	50 100	C*,F*,G*	972	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	G*,J*	1449	Redmoss(BBC)	UK	2	
)	Tunis-Djedeida	Tunisia	600	D°.G°	981	Alger	Algeria	600/300		1458	Filake	Albania	500	
)	Praha(Liblice)	Czech	1500	C*,F*,K*	990	Berlin	Germany	300	F*,G*,J*,L*	1467	Monte Carlo(TWR)	Monaco	1000/4	
9	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	C*,F*,G*,L*	990	R.Bilbao(SER)	Spain	10	F*,G*,J*,K*	1476	Wien-Bisamberg	Austria	600	
8	Orfordness(BBC)	UK	500	C.E.F. G.I.J.K.L	990 990	Redmoss(BBC)	UK	1	El°	1476	Lviv	Ukraine	120	Ca Da
7	Napoli	Italy	120	G*.K*	999	Tywyn(BBC) Schwerin (RIAS)	UK	20	E.I F*	1485	SER via ? Clermont-Ferrand	Spain	- 20	C*,D*
7	Madrid(RNE5)	Spain	20	D°,F°,G°,J°,L°	999	Madrid(COPE)	Germany Spain	50	B*,J*,K*,L*	1494 1494	St.Petersburg	France Russia	20	F' B*.C*.D*.F*.G*
7	Wrexham(BBCWales)		2	C,E,F°,I,J	1008	SER via ?	Canaries/Spain	?	F*,J*	1512	Wolvertem	Belgium	300	A*,C*,G*,H,J,
6	MesskirchRohrd[SWF]		150	C*,F*,K*,L	1008	Flevo(Hilv-5)	Holland	400	F*,G,J*,K*,L*	1512	Jeddah	Saudi Arabia	1000	A ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0,0,
6	Sitkunai(R.Vilnius)	Lithuania	500	F*	1017	Rheinsender(SWF)	Germany	600	F°,G°,I°,J°,K°,L°	1521	Kosice(Cizatice)	Slovakia	600	
6 6	Lisboa Ramalaca/SERI	Portugal	135	G* C*	1026	Graz-Dobi	Austria	100	F*	1521	Duba	Saudi Arabia	2000	
5	Barcelona(SER) Marseille	Spain France	600	C*	1026	SER via ?	Spain	?	G*	1521	R.Manresa(SER)	Spain	2	
5	Lopic(R10 Gold)	Holland	120	B.C,D*,F*,G,J,K*,L*	1035	Milan	Italy	50	J°	1530	Vatican R	Italy	150/4	50C,D*,E,F*,G*,J
1	Sevilla(RNE1)	Spain	500	C°,F°,G°,J°,K°,L°	1035	Lisbon(Prog3)	Portugal	120	F*	1539	Mainflingen(ERF)	Germany	350(7)	00) D*,F*,G*,J*,
3	Droitwich(BBC)	UK	150	Gul	1044	Dresden(MDR) Sebaa-Aioun	Germany	20	F°.G°	1557	Nice	France	300	
3		UK	1	1	1044	SER via ?	Morocco Spain	300	ی. 6°,J*	1575 1575	Genova SER via ?	Italy	50	D+ F# C#
?	Flensburg(NDR)	Germany	5	F*,K*	1053	Talk R.UK via ?	UK	2	F*,G,I,J,L	15/5	SER via ?	Spain Spain	5	D*,F*,G*
?	TWR via Monte Carlo		300	J*	1062	Kalundborg	Denmark	250	F°,G°,J,K°,L°	1593	Holzkirchen(VOA)	Germany	150	F*
	Rennes 1	France	300	B,F*,G,J,K*,L	1062	R.Uno via ?	Italy	?	F".G"	1602	SER via ?	Spain	?	
	Laayoune	Morocco	600	G*,J*	1071	Cairo	Egypt	100	J.	1602	Vitoria(EI)	Spain	10	F*.G*.J*
		UK	0.5	E,G,I,J	1071	Riga	Latvia	50	G*	1611	Vatican R	Italy	15	°,G°,J° €°,F°,G°
	Cork(RTE1) RNE1 via ?	Eire	10	E,F*,I	1071	Bilbao(EI)	Spain	5	B* G*, J*, K*, L*					
	Paris	Spain	1	F*_G*_J*_L*	1071	Talk Radio UK via ?	UK	?	F*,I,J	Note:	Entries marked * were lo	gged during dark	ness. All	other entries w
	Barcelona(RNE1)	France Spain	500	F*,G*,J*,K*,L*	1080	SER via?	Spain	?	G°,J*	logge	during daylight or at day	vn/dusk.		
	Flevo(Hilv2)	Holland	400	B,D*,F*,G,J,K*,L*	1089	Talk Radio UK via ?	UK	7	F°,G,I,J,L					
		Germany	800/2		1098 1107	Nitra(Jarok) AFN via ?		1500	8°,F°,G°,J,K°,L° F°					
	Bilbao(El)	Spain	5	G°,J°	1107	Talk R.UK via ?	Germany UK	10	F°,G,J	Lister	0.001			
	Redruth(BBC)	UK	2	F° G.	1116	Bari	Italy	150	J°.K°	(A)	Robert Beason, Nottin	abam		
	Sottens	Switzerland	500	F*,G*,K*,L*	1125	La Louviere	Belgium	20	F*.G*.I*.J*	(B)	Simon Hockenhull, E.E			
	Enniskillen(BBC)	N.Ireland	1	F°	1125	Deanovec	Croatia	100	K*	(C)	Sheila Hughes, Morde			
-	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	D*,F*,G*,J*,L*	1125	RNE5 via ?	Spain		G*,J*	(D)	Rhoderick Illman, Oxte			
		Germany	100	F*,G*,K*,L* G*	1134	Zadar(Croatian R)	Croatia	600/120	°د, °G 08°, F°, G°, J°, K°, L°	(E)	Brian Keyte, Gt.Bookh			
	Dammam	Saudi Arabia		F*,G*	1134	COPE via ?	Spain	2	F*,G*	(F)	Eddie McKeown, New	rry.		
		France	300		1143	AFN via?	Germany	1	F*,K*	(G)	George Millmore, Wo	oton loW		
		German <u>y</u> Spain	5 20	F°,G° G*	1143	COPE via ?	Spain	2	G*,J*	(H)	Clare Pinder, while in			
		UK	1	0	1161	Ain-Salah	Algeria	5	G*	(1)	Tom Smyth, Co.Ferma			
		Germany	300	F*,G*,J*,K*	1179	Solvesborg	Sweden	600 E	3_F*,G*,H*,J*,K*,L* F*,G*,J*,K*,L*	(J)	Emie Strong, Ramsey,			
		Spain	2	_F°,G°,J°	1188	Kuurne	Belgium	5	F",G",J",K",L"	(K)	Phil Townsend, E.Lond			
		Russia	150	G*	1188	Reichenbach(MDR)	Germany	5	F*,J*	(L)	Fred Wilmshurst, Nort			
		Spain	20	D*,G*,J*	1188 1197	Szolnok Munich(VOA)	Hungary Germany	135 300	<u>6</u> *	(M)	Tom Winzor, Plymouth			
	Westerglen(BBCScot)		100	D°,E.G.JL*										

Robert Beason, Nottingham Robert Connolly, Kilkeel. Bernard Curtis, Stalbridge David Edwardson, Wallsend David Hall, Morpeth. Robert Hughes, Liverpool. Rhoderick Illman, Oxted. Fred Pallant, Storrington. John Parry, Lamaca, Cyprus. Clare Pinder, while in Appleby.

Richard Reynolds, Guildford Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh Phil Townsend, E.London, Martin Venner, St. Austell.

Thomas Williams, Truro, Fred Wilmshurst, Northampton

	ical Bands Cha				4.8 4.8 4.8
Freq (MHz)	Station	Country	UTC	DXer	4.8
3.200	TWR Manzini	Swazlland	0305	E	4.9
3.240	TWR Shona	Swaziland	0315	Ē	. 4.9
3.250	SABC Radio 5	S.Africa	1934	Й	4.9
3.255	BBC via Meverton	S.Africa	1818	ELK	4.9
3.270	Namibian BC, Windhoek	Namibia	1917	E.H	4.9
3.280	R Beira	Mozambique	0325	E	4.9
3.290	Namibian BC, Windhoek	Namibia	1934	B.H	4 94
3.306	ZBC Prog 2	Zimbabwe	1733	Н	4.9
3.315	AIR Bhopal	India	1459	8,1	4.9
3.320	SABC (RSG) Meyerton	S.Africa	1950	BEHP	4.9
3.335	CBS Taipei	Taiwan	2032	HLP	4.96
3.345	AIR Jaipur	India	0045	B.H	4.9
3.365	GBC R-2	Ghana	2107	B.H	4.96
3.365	AIR Delhi	India	1817	LK	4.96
3.915	BBC via Kranji	Singapore	2245	B	4,97
3.950	Qinghai PBS, Xining	China	1425	0	4.98
3.955	BBC via Skelton	England	1815	AFGLM.N.P	4.9
3.965	R.Taipei via Skelton	England	1800	JLM	4.96
3.965	RFI Paris	France	1915	C.L.	5.00
3.975	R.Budapest	Hungary	2100	GLP	5.01
3 980	R.Korea via Skelton	England	2015	G.J.M.P	5.02
3.985	Nexus, Milan	Italy	1830	M.P	5.02
3.995	DW via Julich	Germany	2003	G.M.P	5.02
3.995	DW via Meyerton	S.Africa	2308	8,0	5.02
4.755	R.Educ CP Grande	Brazil	0200	B	5.03
4.760	AIR Port Blair	India	1616	B.K	5.03
4.770	Centinela del Sur	Ecuador	0120	B	5.03
4.770	FRCN Kaduna	Nigeria	1845	K	5.04
4.783	RTM Bamako	Mali	2028	H.K	5.05
4.785	Zhejiang PBS,H'gzhou	China	2214	K	5.05
4.790	Azad Kashmir R.	Pakistan	0109	B.K	5.05
4.800	AIR Hyderabad	India	0103	B,K	5.06
4.800	LNBS Maseru	Lesotho	1847		
4.805	R.Nac.Amazonas	Brazil	0120	B	5.10
4.820	R.Botswana, Gaberone	Botswana	1852	K	
4.820	La Voz Evangelica	Honduras	0638	ĸ	-
4.820	AIR Calcutta	India	1606	K	D>
4.825	R.Cancao Nova	Brazil	0643	K	(A)
4.828	ZBC R-4	Zimbabwe	1700		
4.830	R.Tachira	Venezuela		H,I,K	(B)
4.835	R.Tezulutlan, Coban	Guatemala	0204	ABEK	(C)
4.835	RTM Barnako	Mali	2039	B,K D,G,H,K,M,P	(D)
4.840	AIR Bombay	India			(E)
4.845	R.Meteorologia		0115	B,H,K	(F)
4.845	RTM Kuala Lumpur	Brazil Malaysia	0714	K	(G)
4.845	ORTM Nouakchott			H	(H)
4.850	R Yaounde	Mauritania Cameroon	2026	D,H,K	(1)
4.850			2009	K,P	(J)
4.850	AIR Kohima AIR Delhi	India India	1608	B.C.K	(K)
4.865			1725	F,H,K	(L)
	R.Missoes, Amazonia	Brazil	0646	K	(M)
4.879	B.Bangladesh	Bangladesh	0100	B	(N)
4.880	AIR Lucknow	India	0027	K	(0)
4.000	R.Clube do Para	Brazi	0342	EK	(P)

4.885	R. Difusora Acreana	Brazil	0105	В
4.885	KBC East Sce Nairobi	Kenva	1723	B.H.K
4.890	R.Port Moresby	New Guinea	2000	H
4.895	R.IPB AM C'po Grande	Brazil	0716	K
4.915	GBC-1, Accra	Ghana	2045	D.H.K.P
4,915	KBC Cent Sce Nairobi	Kenya	1623	H
4,920	R.Quito, Quito	Ecuador	0345	EK
4.920	AIR Chennai	India	1727	8.H.K
4.930	R.Internacional	Honduras	0333	E
4.930	Namibian BC.Windhoek	Namibia	1747	ĸ
4.935	KBC Gen Sce Nairobi	Kenya	1800	H
4 940	AIR Guwahati	India	1711	HLI
4.950	AIR Srinagar, Kashmir	India	0122	B.H.K
4.950	VDA via Sao Tome	Sao Tome	2030	GHJKMNP
4.955	R.Nac. de Colombia	Colombia	0110	В
4.960	R.Cima	Dominion Reg.	0340	F
4.960	R.Federacion, Sucua	Ecuador	0115	E B
4.960	VDA via Sao Tome	Sao Tome	0335	B
4,965	Christian Voice	Zambia	1734	HLK
4.975	R.Uganda, Kampala	Uganda	2041	A.B.G.H.K.P
4.980	PBS Xinjiang, Urumgi	China	1550	B,H
4.980	Ecos del Torbes	Venezuela	0123	A,B,E,K
4.985	R.Brazil Central	Brazil	2224	H.K
5.005	R.Nepal, Kathmandu	Nepal	0033	B.K
5.010	AIR Thiru'puram	India	0130	В
5,020	La V du Sahel, Niamey	Niger	1851	K
5.025	R.Parakou	Benin	2053	н
5.025	R.Rebelde, Habana	Cuba	0035	B,K
5.025	R.Uganda, Kampala	Uganda	1924	H_K.
5.030	AWR Latin America	Costa Rica	0135	8
5.035	R.Aparecida	Brazil	0654	K
5.035	R.Bangui	C.Africa	1905	K
5.047	R.Togo, Lorne	Togo	2054	H,K
5.050	Haixia 1,V of Strait	China	1757	K
5.050	R.Tanzania	Tanzania	1852	H,K,P
5.055	RFO Cayenne(Matoury)	French Guiana	0120	B,K
5.060	PBS Xinjiang, Urumqi	China	0017	B,K,P
5.100	R.Liberia, Totota	Liberia	2040	P



Cyprus; Swiss R.Int via Julich 9.620 (It, Ar to M.East, Africa 1630-1800) 43343 at 1730 in Liverpool.

In the evening AIR via Delhi 9.950 (Eng to Eur 1745-1945) was SIO 544 at 1810 in Macclesfield; VOA via ? 9.645 (Eng to ? 1800?-1900?) 44444 at 1823 in Woodhall Spa; VOIRI Tehran, Iran 9.022 (Ger, Fr, Eng to Eur 1730-2030) SIO 323 at 1930 in Co.Fermanagh; V of Turkey, Ankara 9.630 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1930-2020) 45434 at 1943 in Storrington; VOA via Morocco? 9.760 (Eng to Eur, M.East, N.Africa 1700-2100) 55544 at 2012 in Liverpool; R.Australia via Shepparton 9.500 (Eng to Asia 1430-2130) 22222 at 2030 in Nottingham; R.Thailand via Udon Thani 9.535 (Eng to Eur 2030-2045) 55444 at 2030 in in Freshwater Bay, IoW.

Later, R.Cairo, Egypt 9.990 (Eng to Eur 2115-2245) was 33223 at 2201 in St.Austell; RCl via Sackville 9.755 (Fr, Eng [CBC progs] to USA, Caribbean 2230-0400) SIO 333 at 2329 in N.Bristol; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 9.400 (Eng to N.America 0000?-0100?) 55545 at 0050 in E.Bristol.

The 7MHz (41m) band carries quite a few broadcasts for listeners in Europe. Some come from R.Japan via Woofferton, UK 7.230 (Jap, Eng 0500-0700), rated 43443 at 0655 in Herstmonceux; R.Minsk, Belarus 7.210 Rus) 24332 at 1112 in Oxted; Voice of Greece, Athens 7.450 (Eng, Gr 1800-1830) 45243 at 1805 in Newry; R.Polonia (Polish R), Warsaw 7.285 (Eng 1800-1900) 54444 at 1807 in Plymouth; Voice of Greece, Athens 7.475 (Eng, Gr 1900-1930) 44444 at 1905 in Newry; R.Norway Int 7.485 (Norw 1900-1930) 22222 at 1912 in Nottingham; V of the Mediterranean, Malta via Russia 7.440 (Eng 2000-2100) SIO 555 at 2000 in Co.Fermanagh; R.Polonia (Polish R), Warsaw 7.285 (Eng 2030-2130) 44444 at 2100 in Morden; Vatican R, Italy 7.250 (Various, Eng 2050-2110) 54343 at 2106 by Martin Cowin in Kirkby Stephen; V of Russia, Moscow 7.300 (Eng) 55544 at 2107 in Northampton; RCl via Skelton, UK 7.235 (Fr, Eng 2000-2300) 33232 at 2110 in Storrington; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 7.535 (Eng 2200-2300) 55555 at 2200 in Dudley; All India Radio (AIR) via Bangalore 7.410 (Hi, Eng 1745-2230) 43333

at 2216 in St.Austell; WYFR via Okeechobee, USA 7.355 (Eng 2100?-2200, Sp 2200-2245) 33333 at 2240 in Stalbridge.

Some to other areas have also been received here. They include the Voice of Nigeria 7.255 (? to W.Africa), rated 34343 at 2100 in Storrington; VOA via Botswana 7.415 (Eng to Africa 1900-2230) 32232 at 2110 in Liverpool; WJCR Upton, USA 7.490 (Eng to E.USA 24hrs) 23332 at 0150 in Kilkeel; KTBN via Salt Lake City, USA 7.510 (Eng to N.America 00007-1600?) 43344 at 0605 in Morpeth.

Many more broadcasts to Europe may be heard in the 6MHz (49m) band. Some originate from Deutsche Welle (DW) via Julich? 6.140 (Eng Service), rated 44444 at 1104 in Oxted; R.Nederlands via Julich, Germany 6.045 (Eng 1130-1325) 35433 at 1130 in E.Bristol; R.Slovakia Int 5,915 (Eng 1730-1757) 55555 at 1730 in Dudley; R.Prague, Czech Rep. 5.930 (Eng 1800-1827) 44444 at 1800 in Woodhall Spa; R.Korea Int via Kimjae 6.480 (Various) 43343 at 1900 in Liverpool; R.Yugoslavia, Belgrade 6.100 (Eng 1930-2000) 44333 at 1930 in Co.Fermanagh; R.Slovakia Int 6.055 (Eng 1930-2000) 33333 at 1940 in Nottingham; R.Finland via Pori 6.135 (Eng 2000-2030) 54444 at 2005 in Herstmonceux; R.Polonia [Polish R], Warsaw 6.095 (Eng 2030-21257) 33333 at 2050 in Stalbridge; V of Russia 5.965 (Eng) 55544 at 2047 in Northampton; BBC via Rampisham & Skelton, UK 6.195 (Eng 0500-0700, 1800-0000) 53333 at 2053 in Kirkby Stephen; R.Prague, Czech Rep. 5.930 (Eng. 2100-2127) SIO 333 at 2109 in N.Bristol; R.Canada Int via Skelton, UK 5.995 (Fr, Eng 2000-2200) 43333 at 2140 in St.Austell; R.Taipei Int via WYFR 5.810 (Eng 2200-2300) 43333 at 2200 in Appleby; R.Budapest, Hungary 6.025 (Eng 2200-2230) 44333 at 2200 in Morden.

Whilst beaming to other areas R.Ext Espana via Noblejas? 6.055 (Eng to America 0000-0200 Sat/Sun) rated 54344 at 0000 in Newry; KAIJ Denton, USA 5.810 (Eng to W.USA 0000-1400) was 33322 at 0150 in Kilkeel; WHRI South Bend, USA 5.745 (Eng to N.America 2100?-1000) was peaking 55555 at 0515 in Morpeth.

Gerry L. Dexter, c/o SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, ARROWSMITH COURT, STATION APPROACH, BROADSTONE, DORSET BH18 8PW E-MAIL: gdexter@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Bandscan America

2.46

3.24

3.35

3.36

3.37

4.70

4.75

4.76

4.76

4.77

4.77

4.78

4.78

4.79

4.84

4.86

487

4.88

4 93

4.97

5.012

5.03

5.95

5 970

6.04

6.150

6.16

5.96

9.50

9.51

9.54

9.53

9.64

9.695

11.705

11.715

11.805

11.815

11.830

11.855

11.92

15.325

17.815

TJC, Newport, North Carolina, became the newest short wave station in the United States when it signed on last fall (at the rate new stations come on the air, though, that claim is easily lost). WTJC is using 9.370 with 50kW and relays the programs of its sister domestic stations, airing an all religious format, plus news from the USA Network. The address for reception reports is WTJC, 520 **Roberts Road, Newport, NC** 28570.

Adventist World Radio (AWR) surprised s.w.l.s when it announced the sale of its Costa Rica station last fall. The Costa Rica broadcasts were always heard extremely well. The Guatemala station - Union Radio on 5.981 - has never been heard well in North America and we don't expect that even the new 5kW unit, which is supposed to take over the job (along with satellite feeds to domestic stations throughout Latin America) will make much difference. Of course, North America is not the intended target.

Suspiciously, AWR did not say who bought the station, but a day or two after AWR's final broadcasts from Costa Rica, its 5.030, 6.150, 9.725, 13.750 and 15.460 began carrying Dr. Gene Scott's University Network another not-so-pleasant surprise.

Radio Nacional, Venezuela, isn't reported very often, but the station is currently active on its normal frequency of 9.540. At one time, it was airing some English language programming, but currently all of the

broadcasts are in Spanish. The station is on the air from 0100-0200, 0300-0400, 1100-1200, 1400-1500, 1800-1900 and 2100-2200. Reception reports can be sent to Sr. Miguel Angel Cariel, Apartado Postal 3979, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela

New Station

There's a fairly new station in Bolivia serving the Quechua Indians in the southern and central highlands of the country. Radio Mosoj Chaski broadcasts only in the Quechua language. It uses a 10kW transmitter on 3.310 from 2200 to 0100 and 0900 to 1200. Reception reports can be sent to Radio Mosoj Chaski, Casilla 4493, Cochabamba, Bolivia. You can Email them at chaskigbo.net

Another new Bolivian is Radio Victoria, in Villa Abecia, on 7.053. Not much is known about this one yet, but one might suspect very low power and a late afternoon or early evening closing, which would make North American reception difficult.

The Bolivian Radio Andes is now called Radio Mallku, located in the town of Uyuni, in Potosi province. It's using 4.7965, running from 1030 to 2400.

A new one from the Dominican Republic is HIAH - Radio Vila - on 4.960 from Santo Domingo. Although listed at just 1kW, the station is being heard at quite strong levels, on average during North American evenings (0000 and on). The address for this one is Apartado 804, Santo Domingo.

Recent receptions from Brazil include: MHz

2	Station
0	Radio Alvorada, Rio Branco
5	Radio Clube, Varginha
5	Radio Educadora 6 de Agosto, Xapuri
5	Radio Cultura, Araraguara
5	Radio Clube, Dourados
1	Radio Voz de Castrovirreyna, Castrovirreyna
5	Radio Educacao Rural, Campo Grande
5	Radio Integracao, Cruzeiro do Sol
5	Radio Rural, Santarem
5	Radio Liberal, Belem
5	Radio Congohas, Congohas
5	Radio Brazil, Campinas
5	Radio Caiari, Porto Velho
5	Radiodifusora Aquidauana
5	Radio Cultural Ondas Tropicais, Manaus
5	Radio Missoes da Amazonia, Obidos
5	Radiodifusora Roriama, Boa Vista
5	Radio Clube do Para, Belem
5	Radio Capixaba, Vitoria
5	Radio Mundial, Sao Paulo
2	Radio Integracao, Cruzeiro do Sol
5	Radio Aparecida, Aparceida
5 D	Radio Gazeta, Sao Paulo Radio Itatiaia, Belo Horizonte
0	Radio Itatiaia, Belo Horizonte Radio Clube Paranaense, Curitaba
0	Radio Record, Sao Paulo
0	Radio Rio Mar, Manaus
5	Radio Transmundial, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Record. Sao Paulo
5	Radio Nova de Paz, Curitiba
5	Radio Bandeirantes, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Transmundial, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Bandeirantes, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Rio Mar, Manaus
5	Radio Transmundial, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Novas de Paz, Curitiba
5	Radio Globo, Rio de Janeiro
5	Radio Brazil Central, Goiania
0	Radio CBN, Anhanguera
5	Radio Aparecida, Aparecida
5	Radio Bandeirantes, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Gazeta, Sao Paulo
5	Radio Cultura, Sao Paulo

Canadian CHNX, which relays CHNS medium wave in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is only operating with about 50W on its 6.130 spot. You can send E-mail reports to Scott Snailham at chnx@post.com The 15.820 channel, on which many have heard a number of domestic Argentina outlets relayed on sideband, has recently also carried the Uruguayan station Radio Sarandi. Radio Sarandi was active on short wave many years ago. In Mexico, XERTA - 4.800 has

been off the air since last fall. It may have returned by now or it may be gone for good. There were indications that the station was having financial problems.

Others still active and still being heard are Radio Mil on 6.010. Radio Educacion on 6.185, Radio UNAM (the national university station) on 9.600, which is suffering from technical problems. And Radio Mexico International, 9.705. This is a long way from the number of active stations many years ago, but better than it was at one time.

Ever-Changing Scene

Peru, with its ever-changing short wave scene, always provides plenty of challenging DX targets.

Here's a summary of what's been coming through recently (right).

Unusual Broadcast

Some years ago, DXers discovered an unusual broadcast in the Fiji Islands. The University of the South Pacific was relaying lectures on short wave to listeners in the outer islands. Then the service was either discontinued or DXers quit trying to take additional loggings because several years went by without a mention in the DX columns.

But we learn now that the service is still active, although the transmissions are at powers even lower than they were when DXers first heard the station (perhaps as little as 50WI). The broadcasts are on the air Monday through Friday from 2200 to 0700 on 9.070 and 12.140, both using upper sideband.

The address, should you get very, very, lucky is: University of the South Pacific, Extension Services, P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji Islands.

That will cover things from the Americas until three months hence. Until then, good listening!

Note: Frequencies mentioned in this column should be considered variable.





Radio Nacional Venezuela is being heard on 9.540 again. Perhaps today's **QSLs are more attractive** than the one issued in 1983.

MHz Station 3,235

MILL	Station
3.235	Radio Luz y Sonido, Huanuco
3.330	Ondas del Huallaga, Huanuco
3.340	Radio Altura, Cerro de Pasco
4.460	Radio Nor Andina, Celendin
4.535	Radio Horizonte, Chiclayo
4.748	Radio Huanta 2000, Huanta
4.775	Radio Tarma, Tarma
4.782	Radio Satelite, Santa aCruz
4.790	Radio Atlantida, Iquitos
4.825	La Voz de la Selva, liquitos
4.826	Radio Sicuani, Sicuani
4.840	Radio Andahuaylas, Andahuaylas
4.856	Radio La Hora, Cusco
4.886	Radio Virgen del Carmen, Huancavelica
4.890	Radio Chota, Chota
4.905	Radio La Oroya, La Oroya
4.915	Radio Cora, Lima
4.940	Radio San Antonio, Villa Atalaya
4.950	Radio Madre de Dios, Puerto Maldonado
4.955	Radio Cultural Amuata
4.970	Radio Imagen, Tarapoto
4.975	Radio del Pacifico, Lima
4.996	Radio Andina, Huancayo
5.025	Radio Quillabamba, Quillabamba
5.039	Radio Libertad, Junin
5.067	Radio Ondas del Suroriente, Quillabamba
5.084	Radio Mundo, Cusco
5.522	Radio Sudamerica, Cutervo
5.637	Radio Peru, San Ignacio
5.700	Radio Frecuencia San Ignacio, San Ignacio
5.678	Radio Illucan, Cutervo
5.858	Radio Nueva Cajamarca
5.949	Radio Areguipa, Areguipa
5.995	Radio Melodia, Arequipa
6.046	Radio Santa Rosa, Lima
6.115	Radio Union, Lima
6.196	Radio Cusco, Cusco
6.480	Radio Altura, Huarmaca
6.520	Radio Paucaratambo, Paucaratambo
6.536	Radiodifusora Huancabamba, Huancabamba
6.674	Radio Super Nueva Sensacion, Huancabamba
6.798	Radio Ondas del Rio Mayo, Nueva Cajamarca
6.895	Radio San Miguel, Pampa Alegre
COFF	De F. Denter II.

- 6.955 Radio Paraton, Huarmaca 7.003
- La Voz de las Huarinjas, Huancabamba 9.505 Radio Tacna, Tacna



A QSL from Canadian time station CHU pays tribute to Stanford Fleming and his idea of setting up standard time zones.





PRICE WAR - NOW ON

COMMENTS SUCH AS:- WE'LL BEAT ANY ADVERTISED PRICE BY £10, £100, £1000 IN OUR OPINION ARE RIDICULOUS. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? WE BELIEVE EVERY CUSTOMER SHOULD GET THE BEST DEAL FROM THE START. WE OFFER THE KEENEST PRICES AROUND. HOWEVER, SHOULD YOU SEE A LIKE FOR LIKE PRODUCT ADVERTISED CHEAPER, WE'LL BEAT IT! WE SIMPLY SELL FOR LESS



Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

O-TEK HF-30

An amazing new design concept in compact HF antennas. Thanks to its six-stage multi-resonant coil system stacked vertically utilising a magnetic balun at the base you can obtain better results than ever experienced from a compact-vertical HF antenna. (S0-239 fitting:- 4' high - clamps to any mast up to 2" dia). 0-30MHz.

> ONLY £84.95 (DEL £10.00) SUPERB HF SHORTWAVE ANTENNA

"Mario Gongolsky" - Freelance journalist for German magazines - brief comments after testing HF-30 . . . your HF-30 kept all the promises you have made. Smooth reception on a suprisingly low noise level. The HF-30 suppled a very clear signal to the receiver. Continuous good performance throughout the whole frequency range.

NEW SP-1 SPYWIRE Ideal for any receiver. Receives all short wave bands. All

Ideal for any received. Built in balun. SO239 connection. **£29.95** + £3 P&P 27 FEFT HOOK

O-TEK APOLLO 2000MkII

BALUN

Abrilliant new compact indoor antenna that covers 0-1650MHz and is just 20" tall (collapsed). Supplied with coax and BNC plug fitted. ONLY £49.95 P&P £5

Comments from John Griffiths I have to say that I'm not a fan of indoor antennas like this

as earlier desk mounted antennas tended to look like a mad scientist invention. However, I was suprised by the quality of constuction of this piece of equipment and it appears to be up to the job it is designed to do. Without getting technical, the Apollo 2000 claims to be able to cover 0-1650MHz. I used it between 108-400MHz approx and was surprised by what it was able to do. It produced clean copy and there was good reproduction with very little breakthrough

Q-TEK D.C. 2000



(F) Comments from John Griffiths

Putting the DC-2000 up gave me a tremendous boost to all signals with the ancient AR-2000 coming alive! Signals were well received and I found that I wandered out of airband - my usual haunt - into all manner of areas that previously have been less than good here due to my location!





AIR-33 (As



SAVE OVER £50 WSK-2000

• Professional 137MHz 2 element crossed dipole kit for receiving weather satellite pictures. Due to unwanted commercial order we have 100 pieces to sell off at a silly price.

Includes:
Reflectors
Baluns Phasing harness
Dual polarisation (circular) Incl's N-plug & mast clamps
Assembles in seconds &

incl's free s/ware
Instant free reception of live colour pictures from orbit rbit £89.95 ONLY £34.95 Del £8.50



NEW O-TEK YCLOPSE Your eye-in-the-sky. The ultimate short wave receiving antenna. Doesn't your

short wave receiver deserve something better than just a simple long wire? Well, here it is - the Cyclopse. A unique ready to go antenna system that works from 0-30MHz. The antenna is centre fed with coax (supplied) and incorporates six tuned coils for optimum reception. The system also incorporates an anti-interference balun and comes ready assembled for immediate use. At only 15.5mtrs (51ft) long it will certainly fit most gardens. INTRO PRICE £59.95 P&P £8.50

(Coax has PL-259 fitted) TEK LW-2 The ultimate in high quality long wire antenna kits. Complete ready to go wire antenna that should last forever don't forget you get what you pay for! (0-(G) 30MHz) length - adjustable up to 150ft. £39.95 P&P £5. (All parts - high quality and replaceable) GLOBAL AT-2000

Deluxe SW ATU 0-30MHz. SO239 fittings. ONLY £85.00 P&P \$4 (Probably the best ATU around)

Vectronics AT100

Active SW antenna Covers 0.3-30MHz with adjustable sensitivity. Simply connect to a

receiver and away you go. Nay you go. SUPERB VALUE £69.95 P&P £4 (includes pre-selector)

NEW O-TEK BALUN

Short wave magnetic long wire adaptor for any short wave receiver. Simply screw onto receiver & connect the wire via supplied screw terminal. (It's brilliant)



Multi-Stranded (Grey PVC)	95 P&P £5
Extra H/duty (Clear coated)£30.4	00 P&P £5
Flexweave (H/duty)£30.	00 P&P £5
Flexweave H/duty (20 mtrs)£15.5	95 P&P £5
Flexweave (PVC coated 20 mtrs)£18.1	95 P&P £5
Flexweave (PVC coated 50 mtrs)	00 P&P £5



SHORT WAVE (continued)

1660-9700 Voice of America USA 5.995 1100-1115 Vatican Radio In Vatican Radio In 0600-9700 Voice of America USA - 11225 1100-1115 Vatican Radio In Swits Radio Int. Ital No. Swits Radio Int. Swits Radio Int. Ital No. Swits Radio Int. Swi		ay Fre	equency (MHz)
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0700-0710 Vatican Radio 1 Vatican City State Mon-Fri 11.740 Yatom R.Bulgaria Bulgaria Bulgari			15.195
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0700-0800 BBC World Service UK 15.565 1200-1300 R. Prograd R. Prograd R. Deck No. Key Res 0700-0800 WYFR Family R. USA - 7.555 1200-1300 R. Ukraine Int. Ukraine Ukraine 0700-0800 WYFR Family R. USA - 7.550 1200-1400 WVCR-4 USA 0700-0800 WYFR Family R. USA - 7.520 1200-1400 WVCR-4 USA 0700-0800 WYFR Family R. USA - 9.985 1200-2400 RFP Costa 0700-0800 WYFR Family R. USA - 9.985 1200-2400 RFP Costa 0700-0900 HCJB Ecuador - 9.780 1230-1300 Adventist World Radio Czect 0700-100 KVOH - Voice of Hope USA - 5.975 1230-1300 R. Vlaanderen Int. Belgi 0703-0708 Croatian Radio Croatia Mon-Fri 7.365 1300-1359 R. Polonia Polan 0730-0740 <td< td=""><td>(DP.Rep.) -</td><td></td><td>9.975</td></td<>	(DP.Rep.) -		9.975
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0700-1100KVOH - Voice of HopeUSA5.9751230-1300R.Vlaanderen Int.Belgi0700-2100Suhrise RadioUK-5.8501300-1330Swiss Radio Int.Switz0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri6.1651300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri7.3651300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri9.8301300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri9.8301300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0730-0705Kyrgyz RadioKyrgyzstan-4.0101300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0730-0740V.of GreeceGreece-9.4201300-1400R.Korea Int.Korea0730-0740V.of GreeceGreece-11.6451300-1400R.Romania Int.Roma0730-0800R.Finland-9.8401300-1400R.Romania Int.Roma0744-0755Trans World RadioMonacoSat-Sun12.0701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0744-0755Trans World RadioMonaco-9.8701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0754-0920Trans World RadioMonaco-12.0701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0754-0920Trans World RadioMonaco-12.0701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0800-0827 <td>Republic -</td> <td></td> <td>6.055</td>	Republic -		6.055
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0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri6.1651300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri7.3651300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri7.3651300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0703-0708Croatian RadioCroatiaMon-Fri9.8301300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0720-0725Kyrgyz RadioKyrgyztan-4.0101300-1359R.PoloniaPolan0730-0740V.of GreeceGreece-9.4201300-1400R.Korea Int.Korea0730-0740V.of GreeceGreece-9.4201300-1400R.Korea Int.Korea0730-0740V.of GreeceGreece-9.8401300-1400R.Romania Int.Roma0730-0800R.FinlandFinland-9.8401300-1400R.Romania Int.Roma0744-0755Trans World RadioMonacoSat-Sun9.8701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0744-0755Trans World RadioMonaco-9.8701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0754-0920Trans World RadioMonaco-12.0701303-1308Croatian RadioCroatian0760-0827R.PragueCzech Republic-15.2551330-1400R.Austria Int.Austria0800-0830R.Viaanderen Int.Belgium-5.985330-1400U.A.E.RadioUnite <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>9.925</td></td<>			9.925
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0720-0725 Kyrgyz Radio Kyrgyzstan - 4.010 1300-1359 R.Polonia Polan 0730-0740 V.of Greece Greece - 9.420 1300-1400 R.Korea Int. Korea 0730-0740 V.of Greece Greece - 9.420 1300-1400 R.Korea Int. Korea 0730-0740 V.of Greece Greece - 11.645 1300-1400 R.Bormania Int. Roma 0730-0800 R.Finland - 9.840 1300-1400 R.Bormania Int. Roma 0744-0755 Trans World Radio Monaco Sat-Sun 9.870 1303-1308 Croatian Radio Croat 0744-0755 Trans World Radio Monaco - 9.870 1303-1308 Croatian Radio Croat 0754-0920 Trans World Radio Monaco - 9.870 1303-1308 Croatian Radio Croat 0754-0920 Trans World Radio Monaco - 12.070 1303-1308 Croatian Radio Croat 0800-0827			9.525
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0744-0755 Trans World Radio Monaco Sat-Sun 12.070 1303-1308 Croatian Radio Croat	nia -		15.390
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0800-0827 R.Prague Czech Republic - 11.600 1330-1400 R.Austria Int. Austria 0800-0827 R.Prague Czech Republic - 15.255 1330-1400 R.Austria Int. Austria 0800-0827 R.Prague Czech Republic - 15.255 1330-1400 R.Austria Int. Austria 0800-0830 R.Vlaanderen Int. Belgium - 5.985 330-1400 U.A.E.Radio Unite 0800-0900 BBC World Service UK - 9.410 1330-1400 U.A.E.Radio Unite			9.830
0800-0827 R.Prague Czech Republic - 15.255 1330-1400 R.Austria Int. Austri 0800-0830 R.Vlaanderen Int. Belgium - 5.985 330-1400 U.A.E.Radio Unite 0800-0900 BBC World Service UK - 9.410 1330-1400 U.A.E.Radio Unite			6.155
0800-0900 BBC World Service UK - 9.410 1330-1400 U.A.E.Radio Unite			13.730
	d Arab Emirates -		9.605
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0800-0900 BBC World Service UK - 15.565 1330-1400 V.of Vietnam Vietna 0800-0900 BBC World Service UK - 17.640 1330-1400 V.of Vietnam Vietna			7.145 9.730
0800-0900 R.Korea Int. Korea(Rep.) - 13.670 1330-1430 V.of Turkey Turkey			17.815
0800-0900 WSHB USA Sat-Sun 7.535 1335-1350 V.of Greece Greec			9.420
0800-1200 RFPI Costa Rica - 6.975 1335-1350 V.of Greece Greec			9.690
0800-1200 RFPI Costa Rica - 15.050 1335-1350 V.of Greece Greec			12.105
0803-0808 Croatian Radio Croatia Sat-Sun 6.165 1335-1350 V.of Greece Greec			15.530
0803-0808 Croatian Radio Croatia Sat-Sun 7.365 1400-1430 R.Santec Germ 0803-0808 Croatian Radio Croatia Sat-Sun 9.830 1400-1500 Voice of America USA	any Su	IU	9.710
		*	15.205
0815-1300 IHRS-Shortwave Italy Sat-Sun 7.120 1400-1600 Merlin Network 1 UK 0830-0900 R.Georgia Georgia - 11.910 1400-1600 Merlin Network 1 UK	Sa		9.605 13.640
0900-0930 V.of Mediterranean Malta Sun 11.770 1400-1600 Merlin Network 1 UK	Sa		15.510
0900-1000 WSHB USA Tue-Thu 7.535 1400-1600 Overcomer Ministry USA		on-Fri	6.010
12.095 1400-2100 WWCR-4 USA	-		9.475
e _{7 6} 5 ⁴ 0900-1500 BBC World Service UK - 15.485 1400-2200 WWCR-3 USA			12.160
0900-1500 BBC World Service UK - 15.565 1400-2400 WWCR-2 USA			13.845
0900-1500 BBC World Service UK - 17.640 1430-1459 R.Canada Int. Canada			11.980
0900-1630 HCJB Ecuador - 21.455 1430-1500 R.Sweden Swed 0920-0950 Trans World Radio Monaco Sun 9.870 1500-1530 Israel Radio Int Israel	- n		13.800
0920-0950 Trans World Radio Monaco Sun 9.870 1500-1530 Israel Radio Int. Israel 0920-0950 Trans World Radio Monaco Sun 12.070 5 1500-1530 Israel Radio Int. Israel			15.650 17.535
0930-1000 Adventist World Radio USA - 7.230 7.55 ⁴ 1500-1600 BBC World Service UK			
0930-1000 R.Vilnius Lithuania - 9.710 1500-1600 BBC World Service UK			9.410 12.095
1000-1030 V.of Armenia Armenia Sun 4.810 1500-1600 BBC World Service UK			15.485
1000-1030 V.of Armenia Armenia Sun 15.270 1500-1600 BBC World Service UK			15.565
1000-1100 WEWN USA - 7.465 1500-1600 R.Pyongyang Korea	(DP.Rep.) -		4.405
1000-1100 WWCR-1 USA - 7.435 1500-1600 R.Pyongyang Korea	(DP.Rep.)		6.575
	(DP.Rep.) -		9.335
	(DP.Rep.) -		11.710
	(DP.Rep.) -		13.760
			9.575
1030-1045 U.A.E.Radio United Arab Emirates - 21.735 1500-1600 Voice of America USA 1100-1105 R.Pakistan Pakistan - 17.835 1500-2000 WRNO Worldwide USA	-		15.205
1100-1105 R.Pakistan Pakistan - 21.455 1600-1615 R.Pakistan Pakist	an -		13.800 11.570
1100-1115 Vatican Radio 1 Vatican City State Mon-Fri 5.880 1600-1615 R.Pakistan Pakist			15.100
1100-1115 Vatican Radio 1 Vatican City State Mon-Fri 9.645 1600-1615 R.Pakistan Pakist			17.510

Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

SHORT WAVE (continued)

	Time (UTC)	Station	Country	Day	Frequency (MHz)		Time (UTC)	Station	Country	Day	Frequency (MHz)
6	1600-1630	Voice of America	USA	v	9,575	-	1700-1800	BBC World Service	ик		6,195
R Z	1600-1630	Voice of America	USA		15.205	10 2	1700-1800	BBC World Service	UK	-	9,410
	1600-1645	U.A.E.Radio	United Arab Emirat	es -	9.605	9×3	1700-1800	BBC World Service	UK	-	12.095
765	1600-1645	U.A.E.Radio	United Arab Emirat	es-	13.755	765	1700-1800	Merlin Network 1	UK	-	3,965
	1600-1645	U.A.E.Radio	United Arab Emirat	es-	15.255		1700-1800	Merlin Network 1	UK		6,185
	1600-1700	BBC World Service	UK	-	9.410	1000	1700-1800	Merlin Network 1	UK	-	9.655
	1600-1700	BBC World Service	UK		12.095		1700-1800	Merlin Network 1	UK	-	13.640
	1600-1700	BBC World Service	UK	× –	15.565		1700-1800	R.Japan	Japan	-	12.000
	1600-1700	Merlin Network 1	UK	Sat	3.965		1700-1800	R.Romania Int.	Romania		9.625
	1600-1700	Merlin Network 1	UK	Sat	9.655		1700-1800	R.Romania Int,	Romania	-	11,740
	1600-1700	Merlin Network 1	UK	Sat	13.640	1.1	1700-1800	R.Romania Int.	Romania	-	11.940
	1600-1700	R.Algiers Int.	Algeria	-	11.715		1700-1800	R.Romania Int.	Romania	-	15.365
	1600-1700	R.Algiers Int.	Algeria	-	15.160		1700-1800	Voice of America	USA	-	6.040
	1600-1700	R.Korea Int.	Korea(Rep.)		5.975		1700-1800	Voice of America	USA	-	9.760
	1600-1700	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)	-	3.560	100	1700-1800	Voice of America	USA	-	15.205
	1600-1700	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)	Δ.	6.520		1700-1800	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	15.695
	1600-1700	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)		9.600		1700-1800	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	17,510
	1600-1700	R.Pyongyang	Korea (DP.Rep.)	-	9.975		1700-2100	Overcomer Ministry	USA	Mon-F	ri 3.965
	1600-1700	WYFR Family R.	USA	×.	15.695	1000	1700-2200	WMLK	USA	Sun-Fr	
	1600-1700	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	17.510		171Fri-1800	V.of Africa	Libya	-	15.235
	1600-1700	WYFR Family R.	USA	-	21.525		171Fri-1800	V.of Africa	Libya		15.415
	1600-1900	Deutsche Welle	Germany	-	6.140		171Fri-1800	V.of Africa	Libya	-	15.435
	1 <mark>60</mark> 0-2000	WHRI-2	USA		13.760	and the second second	1730-1800	R.Austria Int.	Austria	-	6.155
	1600-2400	KTBN	USA	-	15. <mark>59</mark> 0	100	1730-1800	R.Austria Int.	Austria		13.730
	1 63 0-1700	Voice of America	USA	•	9.575	1.000	1730-1830	R.Slovakia Int.	Slovakia	-	5.915
	1 <mark>63</mark> 0-1700	Voice of America	USA	•	15.205	1000	1730-1830	R.Slovakia Int.	Slovakia		6.055
	1630-1700	V.of Vietnam	Vietnam		7.145	1.000	1730-1830	R Slovakia Int.	Slovakia	-	7.345
	1630-1700	V.of Vietnam	Vietnam	-	9.730		1745-1800	R.Tirana	Albania		7.210
	1700-1727	R.Prague	Czech Republic	-	5.930	1.1	1745-1800	R. Tirana	Albania	-	9.755
	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		4.005		1745-1900	B .Bangladesh	Bangladesh	-	7.185
	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		5.880		1745-1900	B Bangladesh	Bangladesh	-	9.5 50
	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State	~	7.250	16 2	1745-1945	All India Radio	India	-	7.410
	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State	-	9.645	87654	1745-1945	All India Radio	India	-	9.950
	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		15.595		1745-1945	All India Radio	India		11.620

N	1 E			\sim				VE			
	Time (UTC)	Station	Country	Day	Frequency (kHz)		Time (UTC)	Station	Country	Day I	Frequency (kHz)
(Internet	0000-0300	BBC World Service	UK	-	648	1000	1630-1700	Voice of America	USA		1548
10 Y 2	0100-0300	Voice of America	USA		1548	and the second second	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		1530
07454	0100-0300	Voice of America	USA		1548	100 C	1700-1730	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		527
-	0300-0330	R.Belarus Int.	Belarus	Fri-Mon		ALC: NOT THE OWNER OF	1700-1800	BBC World Service	UK		648
	0300-0330	R.Finland	Finland	-	558	and the second second	1800-1830	V.of Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan		1296
	0300-0400	BBC World Service	UK		648	ALETA.	1800-1900	BBC World Service	UK		648
	0400-0500	BBC World Service	UK		648	0 1 3	1800-1900	V.of Russia	Russia		1494
	0400-0600	V.of Russia	Russia		693	1.5	1830-1900	R.Sweden	Sweden		1434
	0500-0515	Voice of America	USA		792	-	1830-1900	R.Sweden	Sweden		1179
	0500-0700	BBC World Service	UK		648	and the second second	1830-1900	R.Vlaanderen Int.	Belgium		1512
	0515-0530	Voice of America	USA	-	1197	100 C	19 00-1930	R.Vilnius	Lithuania	1	666
	0515-0530	Voice of America	USA		792		1900-1930	BBC World Service	UK	-	648
(TTN)	0600-0620	Voice of America Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		1530				USA		
6 V 3	0600-0820	Voice of America	USA				1900-2000	Voice of America		-	1197
871.4				-	1197	100 C	1900-2000	V.of Russia	Russia		1143
-	0600-0700	Voice of America	USA		1260		1900-2000	V.of Russia	Russia		1494
	0600-0700	Voice of America	USA		792		2000-2030	R.Finland	Finland	-	558
	0600-0700	WYFR Family R.	USA		7355		2000-2030	R.Finland	Finland		963
	0600-1000	V.of Russia	Russia	-	1323	and the second se	2000-2100	BBC World Service	UK		1296
	0600-1000	V.of Russia	Russia		693	and the second se	2000-2100	BBC World Service	UK		648
	0700-0710	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State	Mon-Fri		1000	2000-2100	V.of Russia	Russia		1386
	0700-0710	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State	Mon-Fri			2000-2100	V.of Russia	Russia		1494
	0700-0800	BBC World Service	UK		648	and the second second	2030-2045	Voice of America	USA		1197
	0700-1200	Voice of America	USA		1197	CT I	2030-2100	R.Belarus Int.	Belarus	Tue-Thu	ı 1170
	0730-0800	R.Finland	Finland	-	558	9-3	2030-2100	R.Vlaanderen Int.	Belgium		1512
	0800-0830	R.Vlaanderen Int.	Belgium		1512	7 6 5	2050-2110	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State		1530
	0800-0900	BBC World Service	UK		648		2050-2110	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City.State		527
	0900-1500	BBC World Service	UK		648		2100-2200	BBC World Service	UK		648
	1100-1115	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State	Mon-Fri	1530		2100-2200	Voice of America	USA		1260
	1100-1115	Vatican Radio 1	Vatican City State	Mon-Fri	527		2100-2200	Voice of America	USA		1548
	1200-1400	Voice of America	USA	Mon-Fri	1197	and the second second	2100-2200	V.of Russia	Russia		1323
	1230-1300	R.Vlaanderen Int.	Belgium	-	1512	1000	2100-2200	V.of Russia	Russia		1386
	1400-1500	Voice of America	USA		1197	1000	2100-2200	V.of Russia	Russia		1494
-	1400-1500	Voice of America	USA		1548		2130-2200	R.Belarus Int.	Belarus	Tue-Thu	
CETTON.	1500-1600	BBC World Service	UK		648	and the second second	2130-2330	R.Netherlands	Netherlands	-	1512
3 1-3	1500-1600	Voice of America	USA		1197		2200-2230	R.Santec	Germany	Tue	1323
87854	1500-1600	Voice of America	USA		1260		2200-2230	R.Santec	Germany	Tue	1325
-	1500-1600	Voice of America	USA		1548	and the second se	2200-2230	Voice of America	USA	lue	1548
	1500-1600	V.of Russia	Russia		1215	and the second second	2200-2230	BBC World Service	UK .	·	648
	1500-1600	V.of Russia		*		100 C			USA .		
	1500-1600	V.of Russia	Russia Russia	-	1323 1386		2230-0030 2230-0030	Voice of America	USA		1260
	1500-1600							Voice of America			1548
		V.of Russia	Russia	•	693	1 march	2230-2300	R.Sweden	Sweden	1	1179
	1600-1630	Voice of America	USA		1260	ATH PA	2230-2300	R.Tirana	Albania	-	1215
	1600-1630	Voice of America	USA		1548	9 3	2300-2315	Trans World Radio	Monaco		1467
	1600-1700	BBC World Service	UK	-	648	765	2300-2400	BBC World Service	UK		648
	1630-1700	Voice of America	USA	-	1197		2315-2345	Trans World Radio	Monaco	Sun-Mo	in 1467
	1630-1700	Voice of America	USA	-	1260	and the second second					

Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

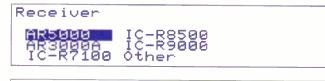
Innovative products - cr

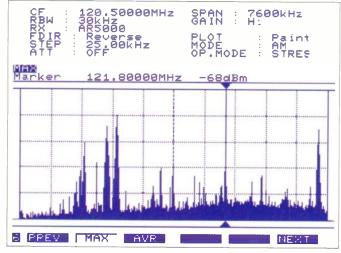
OR AOR receivers and major items are capable of full computer con

Setting new standards, **SDU5500** Spectrum Display Unit

The SDU5500 is an 'all new' Spectrum Display Unit and a worthy successor to the SDU5000 (which offered practical and cost effective monitoring). Coupled to the AR5000 receiver, it provides a spectrum display of 10 MHz bandwidth anywhere between 10 kHz and 2600 MHz. Already pressed into commercial usage by the government, the

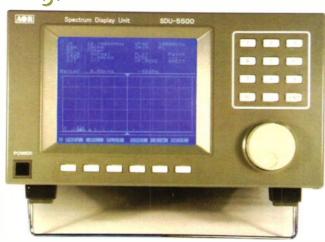
professionalism of the unit has truly been grasped. The SDU5500 has a high resolution monochrome (white/blue) LCD with improved status read-out on the top-half of the display with a spin wheel tuner controlling the marker position, similar to a dedicated high-priced spectrum analyser.





The SDU5500 supports a number of AOR and ICOM receivers, see above. In addition, the SDU5500 may be used with other receivers which offer a 10.7 MHz I.F. output with suitably wide bandwidth, please refer to the colour leaflet for details. Various enhancements have been implemented over the earlier SDU to provide even greater functionality and professionalism. Free internet download software for the PC Windows operating system is available from our UK web site http://www.aoruk.com/firm5500jame/2869,

CommerciaLand government organisations are selecting the AR5000 and SDU5500 every month. The combination is so successful that in many cases it is being singled out for implementation or consideration as their 'standard kit'! cj





**** AR5000+3 awarded four starts by both the authoritative Passport To World Band Radio and World Radio & TV Handbook

AR5000

True base receivers are few and far between, some have simply evolved from the hand held equivalents with little tangible improvement in performance or facilities over their smaller counterparts - the AR5000 is not like this!

High performance, top quality build and true wide coverage all mode receive. The "+3" version offers even more with synchronous AM, AFC and Noise Blanker. Popular with government agencies throughout the world. £1445

AR5000c

When making critical measurements, the frequency coherence is very important whether a single or multiple unit is employed. This involves the use of a single reference for all oscillators employed throughout the receiver. The AR5000C now provides this commercially required capability. The "C" version may be provided to order in either the standard AR5000 format or with two of the +3 additions of AFC and NB. If you are a commercial operator with this application in mind, please request the separate specification leaflet for the AR5000C. £1825

AR5000+3 - Sync AM, AFC, NB The "+3" version offers even more with synchronous AM (upper side band, lower side band and double side band with excellent lock range), AFC (Automatic Frequency Control for accurately tracking moving transmissions or unusual band plans) and Noise Blanker. £1699

Passport to World Band Radio'99.

"Front-end selectivity, image rejection, IF rejection, weak-signal sensitivity, AGC threshold and frequency stability all superior". "Unlike virtually every other receiver we have tested over the past 21 years, the frequency readout is unfailingly accurate to the nearest Hertz. This should make the AR5000+3 of exceptional interest to broadcast engineers".

World Radio TV Handbook'99.

Speaking of the AR5000+3 in conclusion... "Compared with the ICOM ICR-8500 it offers considerably more features, better strong-signal handling, wider coverage and decidedly superior filters".

AR5000+3

- Wide frequency coverage 10 kHz 2600 MHz
- All mode reception: USB, LSB, CW, AM, Synchronous AM, NFM, WFM with automode tuning (any mode and bandwidth on any frequency is possible)
- Automatic Frequency Control
- Noise blanker
- High stability TCXO reference, 1 Hz NCO tuning
- 1,000 memories, 10 memory banks, 20 search banks, 5 VFOs (all twice!), alpha tag, EEPROM chip storage
- Multiple IF bandwidth 3 kHz, 6 kHz, 15 kHz, 30 kHz, 110 kHz, 220 kHz with an option position for 500 Hz CW. (30 kHz is ideal for WEFAX).
- High sensitivity and excellent strong signal handling assisted by a preselected front end from 500 kHz - 1 GHz
- Extensive RS232 control list
- SDU ready with IF output for spectrum display unit

edible technical support trol, many have software available as a free internet download

Every AOR radio receiver has one special feature in common-technical support!





With every new model, equipment is getting more and more complex, while the latest AOR models have well thought out comprehensive 'English' language operating manuals, it is comforting for many operators to know that technical support is on hand to answer queries and provide support when required. There are many 'so-called high-tech' products in the radio market but few offer the same high technical standards of support, those who do are deserving of great success.

Here at AOR UK, great emphasis is placed on technical support, both with pre-delivery inspection of product (to dealers, the government and public) and with after-sales support. A meaningful 12 month warranty is provided with support stretching back to the factory in Japan, we have four fully equipped benches in our workshop with full-time staff capable of repair to component level. Most regular spare parts are carried in UK stock (held on a computer data-base) along with service manuals, replacement operating manuals and other associated items ready for supply. We truly carry out factory level repair here in the UK with a speedy turn-around, our technical competence

and service facility is ranked with the very best in the business. Where AOR equipment is concerned, we are confident that no-one can match our capability outside

of AOR Japan and we have worked hard to make this the case.

Of course, we also manufacture the renowned AR7030 short wave receiver at the same location. Our UK internet web site <http://www.aoruk.com> is not a simple sales gimmick but carries technical bulletins, free download of most operating manuals (current and older in PDF Acrobat format), demo & full software packages and more.

If contemplating the purchase of AOR equipment, ensure that it is of UK distribution identified with a silver metallic label on the outside of the carton box, you can then be assured of our full technical support to the highest standards. Remember, AOR technical support is an essential feature

of modern equipment.

The AR8200 has been the first hand portable wide band all mode production unit to arrive on the market place with the new airband channel step of 8.33kHz correctly implemented. Add to this memory bank re-sizing, extensive step adjust capabilities to trace unusual band plans, an editable (via PC) meaningful auto mode bandplan, free internet download PC Windows software, optional SLOT CARDS and you have just the tip of the iceberg. The facilities offered by the AR8200 are stunning. take the 'step-actust' (eature for example. If you have a frequency of cay 151.010MHz and wish to step in 15kHz increments, most receivers would simply assume 151.000 MHz then step 151.015, 151.030 etc. However, the AR8200 may be programmed to step in the desired manner of 151.010, 151,025, 151.040, 151.055MHz etc. Other real life examples would be the 27.60125MHz CB requency incremented in 10 kHz steps, no problem... also the 900MHz band which implements 25 kHz steps but a 12.5kHz offset. Add to this the foresight of 8.33kHz airband steps and you have a very flexible unit!



Many other products available: AR7030, AR7030 PLUS, AR3000A, AR3000A PLUS, AR8000, ARD-2, software ... Detailed leaflets available upon request.

Shown here with

optional

slot cards

Full computer control is provided by a the AR8200 receiver (via the optional CC8200 interface or equivalent), not just clone of data. You can set frequencies, edit memory channels, add text comments, customise search banks, edit the auto-bandplan data etc etc. The '8200 toolkit' software is available as a free download from the AOR web site and is provided with the optional CC8200 computer control interface.

When comparing the AR8200 with other models ask the following important questions:

✓ Is FULL computer control available and can you set frequencies from the PC?

✓ Is 'official' software provided by the manufacturer as a free download from the internet?

✓ Are NiCad rechargeable batteries and charger provided and can you charge them inside the radio?

Can the radio be connected to an external 12V supply (such as the car cigar lighter socket) using the standard supplied lead?

✓ Are both search AND SCAN speeds fast?

Has it correct implementation of programmable scan delay from when the squeich closes?

✓ Does it have EEPROM memory storage with alpha text comments and memory bank re-sizing?

ADR Bandscope

AOR (UK) LTD 4E East Mill, Bridgefoot,

Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2UA England

Tel: 01773 880788 Fax: 01773 880780

info@aoruk.com www.aoruk.com e&oe

✓ Does the receiver support the new 8.33kHz airband steps (correctly implemented)?

Are optional slot cards available to further enhance capabilities, can it 'reaction tune' with the Opto Scout? AR8200: The answer to all the above is YES



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Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

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REVIEW

BOOHS

Keith Elgin GI7SOB opens up the world of airborne warning and control system communications. Just wait until that next exercise, and you can be on target too.



RAF Coningsbybased 5 Squadron Tornados in preparation for another sortie (Crown Copyright)

f, like me, you are situated well away from military airfields, then one of the best chances of hearing interesting u.h.f. tactical communications is likely to come from the E-3 Sentry aircraft commonly known as the 'AWACS' (Airborne Warning And Control System).

Apart from Concorde, the E-3 (Boeing 707-320B airframe) is probably one of the most recognisable aircraft due to the large rotating radar dish mounted above the rear fuselage. The dish is connected to a Westinghouse AN/APY-2 surveillance radar capable of scanning over 300,000 square kilometres of the earth's surface with the facility to track large numbers of aircraft and maritime vessels.

The home of the UK E-3D Sentry fleet is at RAF Waddington in Lincolnshire, flown by 8 and 23 Squadrons. As well as Airborne Early Warning (AEW), Waddington also supports the role of electronic reconnaissance. This is carried out by Nimrod R1s of 51 Squadron.

At least one E-3 is airborne most weekdays throughout the year, often involved in crew training or taking part in various exercises. It's not just the RAF E-3Ds which can be heard operating in UK airspace, however, NATO E-3As from Geilenkirchen in Germany and French Air Force E-3Fs from Avord, France, occasionally train in the skies above the UK. This is especially true during major exercises. USAF E-3s from Tinker AFB, USA, can also be heard transiting through UK airspace to or from bases in Germany and Saudi Arabia, but US tactical missions over the UK are somewhat rare these days.

Orbit Areas

Until the end of May 1997, the UK had 13 assigned orbit areas designated UK21-34 (UK22 disappeared years earlier). When the current system was adopted on June 1 1997, UK34, located off the southern tip of Lands End, was dropped and the remaining areas were renumbered UK1-12.

Viewed on a map, see Fig. 1, you will see that the most southerly area is UK1 incrementing by latitude to the most northerly area UK12. Each of these orbit areas can be further divided into smaller areas known as lobes.

Monitoring the 'London' or

'Scottish Mil' ATC frequencies, it is sometimes possible to hear an E-3 pass the relevant orbit details to the controller they are currently working: "Nato39 flight level 310 inbound UK7 lobe 2, 30 nautical mile radius, counter clockwise". The orbit area used is dependent on the mission tasking for the E-3.

Routinely heard are Tornados from RAF Leeming, Leuchars or Coningsby operating in LOTA-Charlie (Low Training Area, Northumberland). To successfully handle these aircraft, the preferred orbit areas are

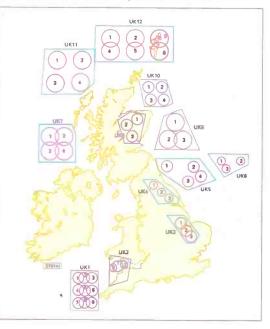


Fig. 1: UK Orbit Areas

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either UK5 lobes 1 or 3, UK4 lobe 3 or on the odd occasion UK3 lobe 1.

When airborne, an E-3 does not necessarily remain in one orbit area for the complete sortie. It is not uncommon to spend a few hours in one area then transit to a different area and set up a new pattern. During major exercises such as the JMC (Joint Maritime Course), the amount of on-station time can be increased thanks to the benefit of an in-flight refuelling system.

An E-3 can arrive in its assigned area, set up an orbit pattern ready to control the first wave of attacks early in the morning, join up with the assigned refuelling tanker at midday and be back on station ready for the next wave of attacks in the afternoon.

Many of the European countries have a similar system of assigned areas for E-3 orbits. In Denmark there's DK1-6, Germany G1-6, Holland NL1-2, Italy I1-10, Norway N1-18 and, for operations relating to Bosnia, orbit areas 'Bikini' and 'Topless'.



Callsigns

A section of the JMC article in the December '99 issue of SWM covered the breakdown of callsigns used by various E-3s, but as this article is based specifically on



these aircraft, I think it is necessary to reiterate. During any mission you are likely to hear at least two different callsigns from the same E-3 and this is dependent on the agency they are actually talking to.

If you listen to ATC communications, flight deck callsigns from the Geilenkirchen based NATO E-3As is usually NATO 01-29 whilst the RAF E-3Ds use NATO 30-47. Those of you scanning the u.h.f. tactical frequencies such as the UK TADs (Tactical Air Designators) are likely to hear the mission crew callsign of MAGIC ##.

For RAF E-3Ds this is numerically 50 higher than the flight deck callsign so if you hear an aircraft calling as NATO 39 the mission crew should be working as MAGIC 89. NATO E-3As operate a similar system, but not as clear-cut as the RAF.

In recent months 40, 50 and 60 splits have been noted in use between their front and backend callsigns. During exercises such as the QWI (Qualified Weapons Instructors) course, the mission crew have been known to use word callsigns such as NESTEGG. As the E-3s are often training with naval vessels, further callsigns are used.

On some circuits, a daily NATO trigraph such as N2C can be heard. On the Air Warfare (AW) net, the callsigns are usually single characters spoken

phonetically and are chosen from the far end of the alphabet - Yankee or Zulu are particularly common. The French E-3Fs use a completely different system with the flight deck operating under the callsign of FRENCH AIR FORCE 90## or ROXANNE ## and the mission crew using CYRANO.

As mentioned previously, Tinker E-3s are rarely heard operating tactically in UK airspace. The battlestaff have been noted in air-to-air communications when more than one E-3 is transiting through the UK. Routing towards the Reykjavik FIR (Flight Information Region) they have also been heard working POLESTAR located on the Faeroe Islands. This is usually on AICC (Air Intercept Command and Control) 364.200MHz (generally referred to as NATO Common here in the UK).

The callsign used on the flight deck is SHUCK ## and the battlestaff use a callsign which can be tied to various units, see Table 1. A single letter spoken phonetically generally follows these battlestaff callsigns.

The Crew

On the flight deck is a crew of four consisting of the first and second pilot, the navigator and the flight engineer. Thirteen or more system operators work in the back of the aircraft and are generally referred to as the mission crew by the RAF or battlestaff by the USAF. The mission crew can be divided into various teams, many of whom have their own set of

Table 1: Battlestaff Callsigns.

Callsign	Unit
Bandsaw	964th AACS, 552nd ACW, Tinker AFB
Chalice	963rd AACS, 552nd ACW, Tinker AFB
Darkstar	965th AACS, 552nd ACW, Tinker AFB
Dragnet	966th AACTS, 552nd ACW, Tinker AFB
Thumper*	970th AACS, 513th ACG, Tinker AFB
* Thumper uses the front e	end callsign 'SCOUT ##'

Abbreviations

Airborne Air Control Squadron Airborne Air Control & Training Squadron Air Control Group **Airborne Control Wing**

RAF Leemingbased 25 Squadron Tornado (Crown Copyright)

Left, RAF Leucharsbased 111 Squadron Tornado operating in the low-level structure (Paul Jackson. Tactical Publications)

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AACS

ACG

ACW

AACTS

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Table 2: Area Situation Example.

Meaning

Area situation

Unidentified contacts

operating

frequencies and

follows: Airborne

Communications

Surveillance Team,

Weapons Team and

the Tactical Director

The make-up is as

specific tasks.

Technicians,

Operator,

who is in overall control of

First contacts is a single aircraft north of the bullseye (pre-briefed reference point) by 45 miles at 5000 feet

Second contact bearing 050° from the bullseye, 17 nautical miles at 8000 feet Third contact bearing 040°, 55 miles at 1000 feet, two groups with at least three aircraft in each group

Second group 050 17 8000 Third group 040 55 1000 heavy pair

First group north bull 45 single 5000

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Weapons Controller

Picture

Bogey groups

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Right, RAF Waddingtonbased E-3D Sentry (Crown Copyright)

Below. Geilenkirchenbased NATO E-**3A** (Keith Elgin GITSOB)

the mission crew.

The two crew members who make up the Airborne Technicians team are unlikely to be heard on any of the voice circuits in use. The DT (Display Technician) is responsible for the on-board computer system and the RT (Radar Technician) is responsible for the mission radar.

Looking after the on-board communications devices and allocating access to radios for voice or data links is the CO (Communications Operator). Helping the CO with the various communications systems and providing basic airborne

Table 3: Relevant Tactical Air Designators.

230.650, 233.000, 233.125, 233.675, 234.650, 240.300, 241.275, 242.275, 244.325, 244.925, 247.100, 248.700, 249.575, 250.125, 250.175, 251.175, 251.650, 251.700, 251.750, 252.000, 252.400, 254.425, 256.450, 258.950, 259.675, 260.150, 260.275, 260.975, 263.175, 263.450, 264.400, 265.850, 265.900, 267.475, 267.800, 268.500, 268.600, 268.950, 269.800, 270.025, 275.575, 275.700, 275.750, 276.025, 276.175, 276.200, 276.975, 277.200, 277.400, 277.750, 279.225, 279.250, 279.400, 279.525, 279.725, 281.100, 281.175, 282.200, 282.450, 282.975, 283.650, 284.975, 285.000, 290.675, 292.450, 292.550, 293.000, 293.700, 294.700, 296.775, 296.825, 298.650, 299.500, 299.925, 300.100, 300.125, 300.300, 300.550, 300.700, 301.075, 307.600, 309.525, 310.125, 311.300, 311.500, 311.750, 311.925, 312.050, 312.825, 314.025, 314.325, 314.575, 315.275, 315.300, 316.150, 316.725, 317.550, 317.850, 318.050, 336.175, 336.200, 337.850, 338.200, 340.900, 341.425, 341.975, 343.400, 344.850, 354.500, 355.725, 356.175, 357.700, 359.625, 359.700, 359.800, 362.475, 363.025, 363.675, 364.200, 364.275, 364.450, 364.900, 367.250, 367.325, 367.475, 369.025, 369.125, 370.250, 370.900, 371.600, 373.100, 373.350, 374.750, 376.075, 378.100, 378.675, 380.925, 380.975, 383.150, 387.125, 388.300, 388.775, 389.875, 397.750, 397.850, 399.100



maintenance is the CT (Communications Technician). From a monitoring perspective, the Weapons team generates more interest among airbanders than any other team on the E-3, although to the uninitiated many of the broadcasts can be somewhat confusing at first. The 'Area Situation' is one such example and in Table 2 is a typical broadcast along with the actual meaning.

To highlight the importance of understanding these messages, during the Kosovo crisis the area situation and subsequent threat broadcasts were



passed using the same format which is routinely heard day after day. Sitting in the comfort of the shack, it was hard to imagine that the vectoring of friendly aircraft towards hostile targets was for real and not just another training flight.

In charge of the Weapons Team is the FA (Fighter Allocator), who is responsible for the management of the flying programme, the allocation of areas to each sortie and to ensure that the WCs (Weapons Controllers) positions maintain their required standards. TAD 087 284.975MHz is a good frequency to monitor for this type of traffic.

The WCs control a variety of air missions including Offensive and Defensive Counter Air operations, Close Air Support and Battlefield Air Interdiction. Regularly heard with WCs traffic are TAD 500 378.100, TAD 501 263.450 and TAD 502 300.300MHz. One of the control positions is referred to as the FM (Fighter Marshaller), usually reserved for transiting aircraft where hand-over requirements are co-ordinated.

The Surveillance team is made up of the SC (Surveillance Controller) who has the main responsibility of ensuring the highest quality radar picture possible. Under the SC is the LM (Links Manager) who looks after the set-up of the wide variety of digital data links.

Surveillance and Links usually share the same frequencies, TAD 020 270.025 or TAD 022 340.900 are regularly used in the north of the UK and TAD 054 389.875MHz in the south. These circuits are generally referred to as Link Co-ordination (LC) nets.

Continued on page 30...

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...continued from page 28 The PDC (Passive Detection Controller) works with the onboard ESM (Electronic Support Measures) equipment and is responsible for the detection and identification of enemy radar and/or ECM signals. The PDC usually has one voice circuit dedicated to this particular task which is known as the EW (Electronic Warfare) circuit.

The messages passed are in a format called 'Racket Reports' and TAD 104 311.750 or TAD 080 354.500MHz are popular frequencies for this purpose. Making up the rest of the team are three SOs (Surveillance Operators) who compile the air and surface picture for onward transmission to various ground-based systems.

Last but not least is the TD (Tactical Director), the senior member of the mission crew who has the responsibility of co-ordinating the overall air battle and supervising the activities of the weapons and surveillance teams. CRCs (Control and Reporting Centres) such as Buchan or Neatishead also have Tactical Directors who are known as MCs (Master Controllers). This is why when you hear MAGIC TD

Continued on page 32...

Table 4: Military Jargon. Word Meaning Word Meaning Manoeuvring Acquire Visual gained on target or radar acquisition (AZ/Range/Altitude) Informative call that said group is manoeuvring in As Fragged Fighter, FAC, mission package, or agency will be azimuth/range and/or altitude performing exactly as stated by the air tasking order Merge(d) Informative that friendlies and targets have arrived in Bent Equipment indicated is inoperative the same visual arena. Call indicating radar returns Bingo Pre-briefed fuel state which is needed for recovery have come together using pre-briefed parameters Mickey Have Quick time-of-day (TOD) signal BRA Bearing, Range, and Altitude of target Naked No RWR indications. Opposite of term 'Spike' Break (Direction) Directive to perform an immediate maximum Used by controller or aircrew when area situation has changed. Supersedes all previous calls and re-New Picture performance turn in the indicated direction. Assumes a defensive situation establishes picture for all players **Buddy Spike** Friendly aircraft air-to air indication on RWR. To be No Factor Not a threat followed by position/heading/altitude Aircrew does not have visual contact with the target/bandit; opposite of term 'Tally' **Buddy Lock** Locked to a known friendly aircraft. Normally a response to a "Spiked" or "Buddy Spiked" call and No Joy accompanied with position/heading/altitude No Play Designation of track not involved in exercise OPCON **Operational Controller** CAP/CAPPING (Location) (1) Directive call to establish orbit at a specified point. OPTASK (2) An orbit at a specified location. (3) Establish a Operational Task combat air patrol at (location) Paint To track or detect an object with radar Cease Engagement Break the engagement on the target specified Parrot IFF transponder A passive form of electronic countermeasure used to deceive airborne or ground-based radar Chaff Picture Area situation briefing which includes real-time information pertinent to a specific mission Chick Friendly fighter aircraft Player Unit taking part in exercise Chicken Fuel state requiring recovery to tanker or base Pogo() Change frequency Clara Radar display is clear of contacts other than those Posit Request for position; response normally in terms of a known to be friendly geographic landmark, or off a common reference point after completion of intercept/engagement Commit(ed) Fighter intent to engage/intercept; Weapons continues to provide information Controller (WC) Push (Channel) Go to designated frequency Inquiry as to the identification of a specified track(s), Means for pilot to generate a quick encryption code Declare Ramrod target(s), or correlated group Rolex (+/- time) Timeline adjustment in minutes from preplanned Groups/contacts/formation with wingman displaced approximately 45° behind leader's wing line Echelon() mission execution time Sandwich(ed) A situation where an aircraft/element finds Manoeuvring with the intent of achieving a kill. If no Engaged themselves between opposing aircraft/elements additional information is provided (bearing, range, Sanitise Using sensors to search an area for threats etc.), engaged implies visual/radar acquisition of Shining Indicates that radar is active target Sick Described equipment is degraded Faded Radar contact is lost Sitrep Situation Report FAOR Fighter Area Of Responsibility Skip It Veto of fighter commit call; usually followed with Feet Dry Aircraft flying over land further directions Aircraft flying over sea Feet Wet Sorted Criteria have been met which ensure individual flight FEZ Fighter Engagement Zone members have separate contacts; criteria can be met Friendly A positively identified friendly contact visually, electronically (radar) or both Gadget Radar or emitter equipment Spike (Direction) RWR indication of an Al threat in track or launch. Go Active Go to briefed Have Quick net Include bearing/clock position/azimuth and threat type if known Grand Slam All Hostile aircraft of a designated track (or against which a mission was tasked) are shot down Splash Target destroyed (air-to-air); weapons impact (air-to-Time check ground) Hack Spoofing Informative that voice deception is being employed Have Quick A u.h.f. frequency hopping radio Stranger Unidentified traffic that is not a participant in the Hayrake Homing signal in r.f. band for air-to-air refuelling join Heads Up Alert of an activity of interest mission Strangle () Shut off or disable. "Strangle your parrot" is a Heavy A group or package known to contain three or more entities common call to shut off an aircraft's IFF Hostile A contact positively identified as enemy in accordance Tally Sighting of a target/bandit; opposite of 'No Joy' with (IAW) operational command rules of engagement (ROE) Terminate In training, cease local engagement without affecting the overall exercise Directive to identify the target; also aircrew ID ID Threat (Direction) Untargeted hostile/bandit/bogey is within pre-briefed accomplished, followed by type of aircraft and/or aspect to a friendly range Illuminate Radar lock on aircraft **Tiger Fast** Sufficient fuel to complete a supersonic intercept and In the air Signal which is being transmitted recover to base In the blind Sending message without hearing response Tiger Slow Sufficient fuel to complete a subsonic intercept and Inflight Report Infrep recover to base Intercept A phase of an air-to-air mission between the commit Tracking Continues monitoring, often as part of a weapons and engagement engagement process, of range, velocity or position of Interrogate Interrogate the designated contact of the IFF mode a target indicated Trail Tactical formation of two or more aircraft following Kick () Change frequency one another Knock it off Termination of airborne interception Trailer The last aircraft in a formation Equipment indicated is on standby Lazy Fire only: At targets not identified as friendly in accordance with current ROE Weapons Free Lead Trail A formation of two contacts within a group separated in range or following one another Weapons Tight Fire only: At targets positively identified as hostile in Leakers Airborne threat has passed through a defensive layer. accordance with current ROE Call should include amplifying information Weapons Safe Fire only: In self-defence or in response to a formal Look Sector Radar coverage region order





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...continued from page 30 he or she is usually working with BUCHAN or NEATISHEAD MC.

The mission crew callsigns tend to be spoken as letters rather than the more common use of phonetics. Therefore you

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Royal Navy ships such as HMS Illustrious regularly interface with E-3s (Crown Copyright). are much more likely to hear MAGIC TD as opposed to MAGIC Tango Delta.

Data Links

Listening to the mission crew in action, it won't be long before you hear reference to the 'Alligator' or 'Alligator Playground'. 'Alligator' is the codename for the Link-11 data system or TADIL-A as the American

military often call it. The 'playground' is the actual frequency used to broadcast the data.

Link-11 allows for the exchange of air, surface and subsurface radar tracks along with Electronic Warfare (EW) data and limited operational data between Command and Control units (C²). It is a synchronous data system capable of sending data at two different rates, 1364 bits per second (bps) on h.f./u.h.f. known as the slow rate or 2250bps on u.h.f., the fast rate.

On h.f., a beyond line of sight capability is possible, but on u.h.f. this is limited to line of sight, 25 nautical miles surface to surface or 150 nautical



miles surface to air. Under normal circumstances, Link-11 operates with a Net Control Station (NCS) interrogating each unit in turn for their data. It is also possible to operate in broadcast mode with a single or a series of single transmissions made by one participant in the net.

Although not ECM-resistant, the data link is secure so there's not much hope of hobbyists decoding the signal. An active u.h.f. data link does have its uses, though, as it provides a good indication that an E-3 is within listening range and other frequencies are therefore likely to be in use.

Those of you who live close to the coast, however, need to be sure that the data signal is not emanating from a naval ship as they often operate on the same frequencies. The two most active u.h.f. frequencies on which you will hear the Link-11 data stream are Kilo 20/TAD 117 338.200MHz in the north of the UK and Kilo 21/TAD 113 383.150MHz in the south.

Although many readers will be familiar with TADs, AWACS crews tend to use another designator list known as the 'Kilo' series when referring to either Link-11 or Link Co-ordination. Kilo frequencies can be either h.f. or u.h.f. and over the air the Link set-up may be heard as in the following example: "Kilo 06 and Kilo 20 for Alligator Playground, Kilo 29 for Link Co-ord". In this instance the data link is going to be simulcast on h.f. and u.h.f. using the frequencies 4.020/338.200MHz with the voice co-ordination on 389.875MHz.

Also discussed on the LC frequency is 'Timber', which is the Link-16 data system or TADIL-J as the American military often call it. Unfortunately, from a monitor's point of view, Link-16 makes redundant many of the clear voice communications heard over the air as it can handle data relating to Surveillance, Electronic Warfare, Mission Management, Weapons Co-ordination, Air Control, Fighter-to-Fighter and Secure Voice as well as a few others.

When compared with Link-11 it has quite a few improvements including jam resistance, increased data rate, increased information exchange, smaller data terminals (for fitting in fighter or attack aircraft), a jam-resistant secure voice capability and increased number of participants with accurate location and identification.

The Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) is the communications component of Link-16 and operates in the 960-1215MHz band, capable of providing links at 28.8, 57.6 or 115.2kbps. It is based on Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) architecture, providing multiple simultaneous communications nets. This is achieved by each JTIDS unit (JU) being given a preassigned time slot in which to transmit/receive data to/from other units.

Each time slot is 7.8125ms long with the frequency changing every 13ms over a possible combination of 51 frequencies (frequency hopping). Each net is assigned a number relating to different frequency hopping patterns of which 127 nets can operate in any given time slot.

Within the article a number of frequency/designator tie-ups are shown. Although the secrecy classification of the TADs have been downgraded-over the years they are still a sensitive issue. I have therefore decided to list only the relevant frequencies minus their designators, see **Table 3**. To accommodate newcomers who may be unfamiliar with military jargon I have also included some of the terminology regularly encountered, see **Table 4**. **SWM**

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SPECIAL MILAIR SPECIAL MILAIR

MilAir Methodology In Search Of Information

How do you go about monitoring exercises and other similar events? Peter Bond, after a meeting at a radio club, realised that there was need for an article on the subject, not only for newcomers to the MilAir hobby, but for those of you who have been listening for a few years also.

> hen you have been listening to the Airbands for many years, (in my case well over 30), it is sometimes possible to overlook the

obvious. The term that comes to mind is not being able to see the wood for the trees! When writing my column I have to make a concerted effort to include information for both those relatively new to the hobby as well as the seasoned listeners. This article is aimed at those who are in the early stages of the MilAir learning curve, but hopefully will also perhaps give some ideas to the MilAir veterans.

MilAir

When I was at St. Mawgan last year for the Northern Lights exercise, I spent some time chatting to a couple of enthusiasts who it turned out lived about 32km from me. The topic of conversation soon got round to what we had heard on the airwaves during the exercise. We had a quite extensive discussion and they obviously realised that I was fairly heavily into the subject of MilAir listening. The outcome of our discussions was that a couple of days later they rang me and asked if I would give a talk on the subject to their Amateur Radio Club.

Consequently, in mid November, I spent a very pleasant evening with the radio club, made all the better as their meeting place was the function room of a pub, (and I wasn't driving). I gave my talk and showed a couple of racks of transparencies and then we had a general discussion on all aspects of Military Airband listening. It was during this general chat that the idea for this article was formed and also prompted my comment regarding overlooking the obvious.

Several of those present commented that they did not have a lot of luck monitoring exercises and other similar events and asked how I went about doing just that. I think that the ensuing discussion was a bit of an eye opener for both myself and some of the others present. It became obvious that we had some very varying ideas on how to monitor such events. Consequently, I realised that there was a need for an article on this subject, not only for newcomers to the MilAir hobby, but also for some of those who have been listening for a few years.

What follows is my methodology for monitoring such an event. It is split into four main elements:



Information, Location, Equipment and Planning. Although the origin of the quote seems a little hazy, many years ago a friend once coined a phrase for advance planning, it was called the 6P's. Prior Planning Prevents P**s Poor Performance. Whilst the phrase may be a little coarse, the sentiment is just as valid today.

Past Information

Even back in the heady years of the late seventies and early eighties it was possible to find out about events in advance. The great exercises such as *Priory* and *Elder Forest* provided some excellent viewing, and despite the fact that in theory nobody was meant to know about them, I can remember arriving early in the day at airfields such as Wattisham and Coningsby to find dozens of enthusiasts around the airfield perimeter. Whilst I am in nostalgia mode I thought I would check out my notes for 1981 to give the modern MilAir listener a brief insight into the big exercises of 20 odd years ago.

In the modern era with the current ongoing policy of reductions to squadrons, aircraft and operational flying, it is hard to believe that in 1981 there were three *Priory* exercises in April, July and October. The April exercise involved at least nine airfields in East Anglia and Lincolnshire with over 180 aircraft involved including a vast array of visiting NATO aircraft. The Belgians, Danish, Dutch, French and Germans all had a significant presence plus of course the USAF with UK and German based units taking part. Some of the visiting aircraft were based in the UK, whilst others would operate from their home country and lunch stop here. *Priory* was primarily a UK Air Defence exercise and so NATO

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	AR5000	High performance full featured wide band all mode base receiver 10kHz - 2600 Mhz. IF selection as standard 220kHz, 110kHz, 30kHz, 15kHz, 6kHz, 3kHz (500Hz optional). Supplied with mains power supply. £1228.00		
	AR5000+3	High performance base receiver with three enhanced options factory fitted: noise blanker, synchronous AM, automatic frequency control. £1445.00		
9	AR3000A	Unique all mode extremely wide band base-mobile receiver 100kHz - 2036mhz with no gaps. RS232 port fitted. £679.00		
/	AR3000A			
	+(plus)	Customised AR3000A with switchable narrow SM & SAT filters, Tape relay, SDU ready and discriminator output, £764.00		
	AR8200	New advanced wide band all mode hand-held receiver with enhanced microprocessor facilities, slot card options available, multi-function display. £339.00		
	AR8000	The New Concept. Wide band all mode hand-held receiver with many microprocessor facilities, dot matrix display and computer compatibility. £296.00		
Ó	ICOM R2	0.1300mhz Handie. Fits in the palm of your hand. AM/FM, FM Narrow - 450 memory channels £139.00		
0:0	IC R8500	100kHz - 2GHz Continuous. All mode no gaps.1000 Memories. 4IF band widths		
	IC-R75E	Excellent all round for the professional listener £1440.00 0-60MHz. High Stability receiver circuit 100 DB Dynamic range. Twin bandpass Tuning. Optional digital processor. Best selling receiver £629.00		
1	IC-PCR1000 & PCR 100			
E C	ICOM PCR1000 - 0-1300mhz. All modes. Computer driven. On screen			
		g. Band scope. Instant band scope access via mouse. List of		
211		l for brochure.		
1		000 £299.00, PCR 100 £199.00 (SAME SPEC WITHOUT SSB)		

PCR100 THIS IS JUST A SMALL SELECTION OF OUR STOCK!!!

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Short Wave Magazine, February 2000



ICOM

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YUPITERU MVT 9000 EU

Yupiteru's flagship model, with a range exceeding 2000mhz, a real time bandscope.



531 kHz - 2039 Mhz 1000 memory channels All modes: W-FM, FM, N-AM, AM, LSB, USB, CW Multiple scanning steps 50Hz - 125kHz Alpha numeric display Band scope with marker function for direct access to displayed frequencies Duplex receive capability

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Fast tune facility gives 10 times function for quick tuning Built-in ferrite rod antenna

for AM broadcast reception **OP90 Soft Case**

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An exciting new handheld packed with features - but at a price you can afford! The receiver has "breathtaking performance" ensuring this set is destined to be a number one seller

- O FREQUENCY 66 - 88MHz
 - 108 170 MHz
 - 300 470MHz
- 806 1000MHz O MODES: AM/NFM
- STEPS: 0
- 5, 6.25, 10, 12.5, 25kHz O MEMORIES: 200
- O BAND MEMORIES: 10
- (user re-programmable) PRIORITY CHANNELS: 10 0 O SCAN/SEARCH SPEED:
- 30 per sec
- O POWER: Requires 4 x AA batteries
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USED EQUIPMENT PRICE

MAKE	MODEL	PRICE	MAKE	MODEL	PRICE	MAKE	MODEL	PRICE
AEA	PIC 232 MBX TERMINAL	£169.00	KENWOOD	V7E DUAL BANDER	£350.00	YAESU	FC-757 AUTO ATU	£175.00
ALINCO	DR-140 2M FM		KENWOOD	TM-V7E 2 AND 70 DUAL BAND TRANS	£395.00	YAESU	FT-2700RH DUAL BAND TRANSCEIVER	£175.00
ALINCO	DR-MO6 SX 6M FM		KENWOOD	TS-811E TRANSCEIVER 70cm BASE / AC	£395.00	YAESU	FT 290R 2m Multi Mode	£195.00
ALINCO	DR-M06 6M		KENWOOD	TS-140S HF/0-30MHz TRANSCEIVER	£400.00	YAESU	FT-790R 70CM TRANSCEIVER	£200.00
ALINCO	DX-70T 6M HF		KENWOOD	TM-255E 2M MULTI MODE	£500.00	YAESU	FT-3000M 2 METER 70W	£200.00
AOR	AR-3000 BASE SCANNER.		KENWOOD	TS-440 SAT TRANSCEIVER	£525.00	YAESU	FT-8000R DUAL BANDER	£225.00
DRAKE	SW8 RECIEVER WORLD BAND	£275.00	KENWOOD	TS-850 TRANSCEIVER 0-30MHz	£695.00	YAESU	FT-51R DUAL BAND HANDIE	£249.00
ICOM	PS-15 PSU 20 amp	£120.00	KENWOOD	TS-690SAT TRANSCEIVER HF +50MHz	£725.00	YAESU	FT-8100R DUAL BANDER	£250.00
ICOM	AT-150 AUTO ATU FOR THE IC-735	£175.00	KENWOOD	TS-690 AT HF/50MHz	£725.00	YAESU	FT-8100 USED	
ICOM	IC-X21ET DUAL BANDER 23/70CM HANDIE	£225.00	KENWOOD	TL-922 HF AMP	£850.00	YAESU	FT-6200 DUAL BANDER 23/70 CM	£295.00
ICOM	IC-T8E 2 m 70m & 6m HANDIE	£230.00	KENWOOD	TS-850SAT TRANSCEIVER 0-30MHz	£895.00	YAESU	G 1000SDX ROTATOR	£295.00
ICOM	PCR-1000 PLUS DSP.		KENWOOD	TS-790 BASE DUAL BAND	£900.00	YAESU	FT 290B MK11 INC AMPLIFIER 25WATTS	£325.00
ICOM	AT-500 ATU		KENWOOD	TS-870 SAT 0-30 DSP	£1,200.00	YAESU	FT 8500 Dual Band	£325.00
ICOM	IC735 General Coverage	£425.00	KENWOOD	TS-950SDX 2 YEARS AS NEW	£2,250.00	YAESU	FRG-100 MINT CONDITION WITH PSU	£350.00
	IC-725 TRANSCEIVER PLUS FM		MFJ	784B DSP FILTER		YAESU	FRG-100 FM KEY PAD	£350.00
ICOM	IC-735 TRANSCEIVER		MFJ	784 TUNABLE DSP FILTER		YAESU	FT-747 TRANSCEIVER	£350.00
ICOM	IC-275E 25W MULTI/MODE	£550.00	NETSET	PRO-2032 BASE SCANNER		YAESU	FT-757GXMK11 TRANSCEIVER	
ICOM	IC 706 Mk1	.£599.00	REALISTIC	DX-394 AS NEW HF	£90.00	YAESU	FT-840 0-30MHz TRANSCEIVER	£495.00
ICOM	IC-737 BASE TRANS, INC TUNER 0-30MHz		REALISTIC	PRO-2045 BASE SCANNER	£120.00	YAESU	FT 840	£500.00
ICOM	IC-275H 100W 2M MULTI MODE	£650.00	SGC	230 SMART TUNER	£200.00	YAESU	FT 890 HF Gen "as new"	£600.00
ICOM	IC-706MK 11 DSP TRANSCEIVER		SGC	2020 10W MULTI MODE HF	£325.00	YAESU	FT-736 2/70 AC TRANSCEIVER	£695.00
ICOM	IC -821 DUAL BAND BASE	£750.00	UNIVERSAL	M-8000 TERMINAL	£500.00	YAESU	FT-990AC	£895.00
ICOM	IC-2KL AMP + PSU 0-30MHz SOLID STATE	£895.00	WELZ	SD 400 SWR METER	£49.95	YAESU	FT-920 AF TRANSCEIVER	£999.00
ICOM	IC-746 HF/VHF	£999.00	YAESU	SP-8 SPEAKER for 1000MP etc	£80.00	YAESU	FT-1000 MP DC AS NEW	
ICOM	IC-970H P/S WIDE RECEIVE 900MHZ	£1,495.00	YAESU	FT-10 HANDIE 2M	£100.00	YAESU	FT-1000MP AC	
KANTRONICS	KPC-4 DUAL PORT TNC	£130.00	YAESU	FT-11 HANDIE 2M	£100.00	YAESU	FT-757GXMK1 TRANSCEIVER	
KANTRONICS	KAM PLUS TNC	£220.00	YAESU	FT-10 2M HANDIE	£125.00	YUPITERU	MTV-9000 AM/FM/USB/LSB/CW SCANNER	£245.00
KENWOOD	AT-230 ANTENNA TUNER 0-30Mhz	£140.00	YAESU	FT-11 2M HANDIE	£140.00			
KENWOOD	TH-G71 LATEST DUAL BAND HANDIE	£200.00	YAESU	FC-20 ATU FOR FT-847	6175.00			



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aircraft would usually act as the aggressors and would attack a variety of airfields and other targets such as radar sites on the eastern side of the UK.

An airfield under attack could be an awesome sight. Two of the finest days I remember was Wattisham during this April 1981 exercise. The based RAF Phantoms and visiting Belgian Starfighters were arriving and departing all day providing many photo opportunities, but the most interesting part was the numerous attacks on the airfield. In glorious, highly photogenic weather the warning sirens were in regular use. In theory, the air defence radar units would alert the airfield, (and the waiting photographers), to an imminent attack and the sirens would be sounded, sometimes it was a false alarm but on most occasions it wasn't.

Over the two days attacks were made by well over 70 aircraft including 3 and 4 Squadron Harriers, USAF A-10s and F-4Ds, RAF Jaguars, German F-4Fs and F-104Gs and French Mirage 4As, (who often missed the airfield by a couple of km). I stated that in theory the siren was sounded, but not always!

Without doubt, the finest attack I ever saw was by the three USAF F-4D Phantoms from Spangdahlem. You could sense that these were most likely Vietnam Veterans who had more than a little real life experience of low level attacks! They came in so low that they had obviously evaded the radar, there were no sirens, no warnings, no nothing. Hidden by some trees behind us, with afterburners blazing they ran in, in line astern - at zero feet. There was no time to grab the camera but to just watch in awe as they took out the Control Tower and the Bloodhound missile sites, then they pulled up and were gone. All that was left was an airfield in pieces and a large group of silent, ashen faced aircraft enthusiasts who were almost in need of a change of underwear. After the three aircraft had disappeared from view over the horizon the attack siren sounded rather belatedly!

Now whilst this nostalgic look back paints a rosy picture of events 20 years ago it doesn't mean that the 21st Century cannot produce some excellent listening. The most significant difference of course being that in 1981 there were no u.h.f. radios. (It's hard to believe that the days of chasing aircraft without a scanner is only 15 years ago). Imagine the fun you could have had on this 1981 exercise with a couple of AORs or Icoms by your side!

Future Information

Is it worth going to a specific event and what will you see and hear when you get there? Unlike the old days when information could sometimes be scarce, you can now find out advance information from many enthusiasts and national magazines. A Subscription to Scramble, Military Aviation Review and hopefully the new North American Aviation Review will give you plenty of advance information on exercises, deployments, air shows and other MilAir events. Incidentally, it was sad to see the demise of the *British Aviation Review* after all these years, I have been a subscriber since January 1972 when it was called the *Blackbushe Aviation Review* - I wish them well with their new US Military magazine venture.

The Internet also has several sites with information including the Scramble site at **www.scramble.nl**/ Then again, why bother to go to enthusiasts sites when the RAF list all the information for you! (How times have changed). Point your browser at:

www.raf.mod.uk/news/index.html then select Deployments and Exercises. By collating the information from magazines, plus the RAF and enthusiasts Web sites, you should be able to formulate a good advance overview of an exercise including the exercise area, the airfields involved and most likely the aircraft and units expected to take part. Armed with all this information it is now time to organise your master plan.

Location

With most major exercises taking place over anything from a couple of days to two weeks, this in theory gives the opportunity for the individual to not only listen from the home base station, but also to go mobile to airfields involved in the exercise. Subject to the length of an exercise, whenever possible I try to spend at least one day, (usually more), listening from home. With home listening being more flexible, this should give you the chance to search the airwaves for some of the active exercise frequencies before going on your travels. Also, the advance information you have collected should help you establish the best days to visit airfields to see the maximum activity.

Equipment

In my opinion, to monitor an exercise successfully, you need a minimum of **three** radios, if it warrants it, I often use **four**, and dare I say it, can become five including my hand-held. Now before you write to me and complain, I realise that this may be beyond the budget of quite a few people, but to monitor this sort of event it really is the only way. I am not suggesting that you all go out and buy a bank of four Icom IC-R8500s, (although it would be nice), but it is possible to own several radios without paying lottery prices.

My primary radio is an Icom R8500 which as anyone who has read my previous articles will be aware that I consider it to be the finest radio for MilAir listening I have ever used. In addition, I use an AOR AR2515 which is a US conversion of an AOR AR2002 with 2048 memories. An IC-R100 the small base station with 100 memories and my dear old AOR AR2001 which is ideal for spot frequencies. I also have my Yupiteru MVT-7100 hand-held on standby.

With the exception of my '8500, the other radios can all be picked up second-hand at reasonable prices, so if put together over a period of time, a multi-radio set-up can be achieved without an enormous outlay. I use two rooftop stainless steel double discones with low-loss coaxial cable which feeds two RF-Systems antenna splitters, each feeding two radios.

I also use two voice activated tape recorders which help when things get very busy, (both bought from Tandy). When you've got three or

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four radios all chirping at once you do have to develop a particular skill for extracting information from what can sometimes be a cacophony of sound, but you soon get the hang of it.

My wife tends to make herself scarce during an exercise as the multi-radio noise tends to annoy her slightly, (a modest understatement!). As an alternative to the expenditure of a multi-radio setup, you can always get together with a few like minded friends all using their own radio's.

Planning

Ownership of one of the widely available frequency guides such as *Airwaves* 99 is essential to some advance frequency planning. Flexibility, can be a key factor so having at least two radios primed for more than one task is a good idea. An hour or two spent entering memory frequencies in advance is almost certain to bring dividends when the action starts.

Being the most sensitive radio I have, my R8500 is primarily used to search for new or active frequencies between 225 and 400MHz, (25kHz spacing), but is ready to be switched at an instant to scanning memory banks. Do a test search the day before the exercise and check to see if there are any internally generated signals, these frequencies need to be locked out as they will be needlessly stopping the search. The search should run through from 225 - 400 stopping only on voice modulations, local ATIS weather broadcast frequencies will also have to be locked out. I have a memory bank set up for all of London Military, plus a second bank with selected London Military frequencies specific to the area of the exercise. Your choice of London/Scottish frequencies would obviously vary, dependant on your location in the UK and the area covered by the exercise.

The next three of banks are linked and contain the primary UK ASACS Air Defence Radar frequencies including the main AWACS frequencies, again these can be reduced in numbers to target a specific area. Further banks are then programmed for Air Refuelling, AWACS and Royal Navy Air to Ship frequencies, plus a bank of frequencies known to have been used on previous exercises. These banks can be put into use subject to the type of exercise you are listening to. If the squadrons or units involved are known then a bank containing their Operations and Air to Air frequencies can be useful. Caution has to be taken including these Operations frequencies as at times they can be very active and it can distract you from the main task of chasing exercise frequencies.

The memory banks on the AOR AR2515 are setup the same as the R8500 but as it has 2000 memories available I also have banks of some of the more rarely heard discrete frequencies. The IC-R100 with only 100 memories is solely used for area radar and would be set up for the relevant London or Scottish Military frequencies. The MVT-7100 has banks set up similar to the R8500, but as the IC-R100 is quite slow to scan, the MVT-7100 is normally set as a backup, scanning London or Scottish Military. On one of the radios I also keep one bank empty, and as the day progresses I fill it with all the various active frequencies in use during the exercise.

So the active starting set-up would be as follows: IC-R8500 searching the u.h.f. airband but ready to switch to London or ADR, the AR2515 scanning a mixture of ADR, AWACS, Air Refuelling, and exercise frequencies, the IC-R100 on London Military, backed up by the MVT-7100 and the AOR



AR2001 ready to accept any new or other spot frequencies. One final thing to consider is the delay settings on each radio, (assuming they are adjustable). Dependant on how busy it is I tend to vary between a timed restart to the scan after modulation has finished to leaving the searching radio on the infinity setting. If you do this it ensures you don't miss a new frequency when it is busy but also you must remember to restart the search!

Another piece of advance planning, (which is useful at any time when searching), is to make a numerical listing of your regularly heard local frequencies. My list includes the local London Military frequencies plus Approach, Radar, Operations, Air to Air and if necessary the ATIS of airfields within a 200km radius. My location is quite high up so you can probably reduce the radius for differing circumstances. You should also include any other frequencies regularly heard at your location such as TADS, Air Refuelling, Low level, etc. My list runs to about 95 frequencies and whilst I remember quite a few, my memory is not that good! So the point of this list is to give you a quick reference if the search stops on a frequency. By referring to the list you can identify a known frequency quickly and so move on swiftly to search for the good stuff, thereby ensuring that you are searching for the maximum time.

Mobile

On the road I take the AR2515 and the MVT-7100, the system is much the same but obviously scaled down. I usually only scan when I am mobile, with the AR2515 used for all the banks of discrete frequencies and with the MVT-7100 targeted on frequencies specific to the exercise. This will include London Military and the Approach and Tower frequency of the airfield I am visiting. I have to admit that when mobile, my main priority is photographs so the collection of MilAir information usually takes second place, but it is still relatively easy to collect a significant amount of information.

And Finally

So there you have it, with prior planning and the flexibility of several radios which can be quickly switched to different tasks you should be able to chase the action. Even with a multi-radio set up it can still be frustrating, with a big exercise the airwaves can be red-hot and you will still miss things, but you will have greatly increased the odds in your favour. The final most important item is a notepad and pen, not only to make a note of all those new frequencies you have heard but also to keep a record of them so you can send them to your favourite magazine, *SWM*. To accompany this

photographs taken

during exercises

1981. They are an

Coningsby (above),

a Norwegian F-5

(page 33) plus a

(opposite).

Belgian Mirage 5

RAF Lightning

overshooting

between 1979 and

article are three

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Icom PCR100 PC receiver only £179 Icom R75E 30KHz to 60MHz only £625



RD500VX £899 plus FREE AD270 Active antenna worth £79 26 VFO's, digital recorder, 54,000 searchable memories, video output, stereo FM output, built in Hamcom interface, all mode all singing all dancing receiver.



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UK Air Surveillance And Control Syst

Radar tracking reports - meaningless? Hardly, Keith Elgin GI7SOB explains.

he UK Air Defence (UKAD) system has been well documented in previous issues of *SWM*, in particular the 'MilAir' column. A part of the UKAD relevant to monitors, however, is the radar tracking nets and these are not so widely covered. Radar tracking nets are often heard on the h.f. bands or on the odd occasion

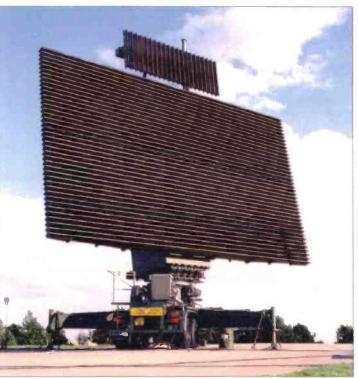
orten neard on the n.t. bands or on the odd occasion on u.h.f. I was quite surprised to read a message posted to one of the Internet newsgroups recently, describing the tracking reports as meaningless. With the information contained in the tracking reports, it would have been possible to successfully plot the movement of aircraft during that particular exercise.

The United Kingdom Air Surveillance And Control System (UK ASACS) is a very sophisticated computerbased system, gathering together information from individual static and mobile units and building what is known as the Recognised Air Picture (RAP). Keeping watch on the UK Air Defence Region (UKADR) are the RAF's ground-based radars, feeding up-to-date information on current air activity into the RAP. As well as ground-based radar, ASACS is also capable of receiving information via data links from other ground, air or sea based units, the E-3 AWACS being a prime example.

Two Operational Centres

ASACS has two operational Control and Reporting Centres (CRCs), RAF Buchan in Scotland and RAF Neatishead in Norfolk. RAF Boulmer in Northumberland is a standby CRC and also home to 1 ACC (Air Control Centre), the RAF's mobile command





and control unit, callsign CROWBAR. With the addition of two new mobile radars, communications and data link equipment, 1 ACC will soon become a fully capable Tactical Air Command and Control System (TACCS).

Each CRC has its own area of responsibility, Buchan watching the airspace to the north of Newcastle and Neatishead watching the airspace to the south. Located across the UK in support of the CRCs are several Control and Reporting Posts (CRPs). The locations of the CRPs coincide with the siting of the Air Defence radars. These can be found at RAF Saxa Vord in the Shetlands, RAF Benbecula in the Hebrides, RAF Staxton Wold in Yorkshire and CRP Portreath near RAF St. Mawgan in Cornwall.

The order to investigate an aircraft incursion within UK airspace or, as is more often the case these days, aircraft flying in restricted areas, comes from the Duty Controller within UKCAOC (United Kingdom Combined Air Operations Centre). Those of you who regularly listen to E-3 communications are likely to have heard reference to the CAOC or 'Kay Ock' as it sounds as a spoken word over the air. The UKCAOC is situated within Headquarters Strike Command at RAF High Wycombe with responsibility for the overall coordination of Air Defence, Ground Attack and Maritime Air elements of the RAF. RAF Mobile Radar (Crown Copyright).

A Radar Technician at work, left (Crown Copyright).

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Intercept **Controllers at RAF** Neatishead (Crown Copyright).

Best Time To Search

One of the best times to search for tracking nets is when large NATO exercises are taking place. During these periods frequencies used for relaying the track

Fig. 1: Key.				
1)	CRC	Buchan		
2)	CRC	Boulmer (Standby)		
3)	CRP	Staxton Wold		
4)	CRC	Neatishead		
5)	CRP	Portreath		
6)	CRP	Benbecula		
7)	CRP	Saxa Vord		

information are guite easy to find as the operators are literally broadcasting continuously. When large exercises are not taking place, the training still goes on especially between the Fighter Controllers in the CRCs and Type 42 Destroyers of the Royal Navy (RN). This training takes place at least once a week.

If you listen to one of the STCICS (Strike Command Integrated Communications System) guard frequencies such as 4.742 or 6.738MHz early in the morning you may hear one of these RN ships calling

Table 1(a): STCICS HF Designators Frequency (MHz) Designator Frequency (MHz) Frequency (MHz) Designator Designator Frequency (MHz) Designato Frequency (MHz A 11.205 CY 3,119 G 3.915 LA 3.036 2.762 SA AB 5.693 CZ 29.800 GA 15.061 LB 3.092 SE 14.812 AC 8.156 D 4.706 2.274 LC 6.701 ST 2.591 AD 9.010 DA 5.436 GT 26.385 LD 15.046 TG 6.724 AE 3.939 DB 15.091 н 15.031 LE 15.072 TO 3.391 AF 9.022 DH 15.013 HE 3.942 MB 2.266 3.345 TO AG 4.745 DM 8.998 HJ 8.983 MC 5.270 5.684 TS AH 3.930 DQ 17,995 HK 9.034 MD 18,850 TW 4709 AK 3.038 DS 4,739 HM 6.748 ME 14,460 UA 4.724 AP 11.181 DT 18.024 HO 13.206 MS 3.218 UB 10,919 AQ 2.396 DW 9 031 HW 11.247 NJ 5 705 LIR 17 979 AS 6.766 Ε 3.924 HX 23.257 PA 3.302 UT 4 540 AW 4.042 EF 5.720 ΗZ PE 13.248 6 760 VF 11.217 AZ 23.281 EH 11.259 13.236 PF 10.634 W 5.747 B 6.739 EL 23.270 IN PH 17.982 8 971 WG 3.125 BA 17.970 FK 11 184 IP 27 000 PK 5 095 WM 3.026 BE 18.018 EM 15.025 8.980 PO 6.715 3.224 Х BF 3.083 EN 15.076 JT 6.694 PR 3 864 XA 5.403 BJ 17.988 EP 15.040 KA 3.380 PZ 14.724 YC 11.241 BK 3.945 EX 11.235 KD 3.867 0B 3.512 YM 13.211 BL 11 268 ΕZ 11.253 KH 12 057 **OR** 8.972 YP 23,250 BS 18.000 13.257 4,718 KJ OV 3 095 YZ 20.030 BT 2.350 FA 3,101 KP 2 6 4 1 RA 8.190 ZF 3.763 BX 8.989 FG 11.208 KR 4 484 RD 6.691 ZZ 5.714 A 6.736 FS 4.742 KT 5.420 RE 5.178 CG 4.733 FT 13,218 KW 2.261 RH 5.699 CM 18.009 FV 15 064 KX 2 577 RM 3.110 CO 23.245 FW

3.131

L.

5 4 4 7

ARCHITECT and request a working frequency for Buchan or Neatishead. The ships use daily NATO trigraphs so unfortunately trying to figure out the identity of the actual vessel is not so easy.

RZ

9.459

The working frequency is taken from the STCICS HF Designator list, see Table 1, and is passed as one or two alphabetic characters. The frequencies used for this purpose are known as JAAWSC (Joint Anti-Air Warfare Shore Co-ordination) circuits. Following initial contact on the designated frequency, an authentication challenge is made by the CRC. The ship attempting to join the net responds and then makes its own challenge. If the responses to the challenges were successful, the ship enters the net and a discussion on the day's training follows.

Monitoring Nets

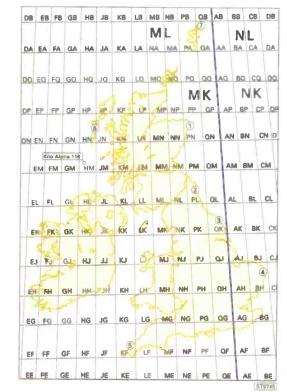
With the various parameters set, the passing of track information can begin. Monitoring these nets over a period of time, the terms 'Crosstell', 'Voicetell' and 'Forcetell' are likely to be encountered. Crosstell is any form of communication, which includes data links, to identify a track. Voicetell is the verbal means of confirming a track and Forcetell, well, even in these days of military openness some things are still not possible to discuss! The tracking report when heard over-the-air may sound like the following example:

"This is Buchan, new track, Kilo Alpha 116, Pending, Mike Kilo Hotel Mike 1524, tracking 170, speed slow, strength 3, no height, new track, Kilo Alpha 116, Buchan out".

The first part of the message is the callsign of the unit passing the message, in this case CRC Buchan. Immediately following the callsign is the type of report; 'New Track' is the first report on a particular track, 'Update' provides additional information on a track already being monitored and 'Drop Track' terminates the monitoring of a particular track.

An alphanumeric reference is assigned to the track and any future discussions use this identifier. A

Fig. 1: GEOREF idents for the UK.



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PECIAL MILAIr SPECIAL MILAIr SPECIAL MILAIr SPECIAL

Table 1(b): STCICS **HF Designators** Listed By Frequency Frequency (MHz) Designato 2.261 KW 2.266 2.274 2.350 577 3.036 3.038 345 3.380 3.391 3.512 3.763 3.939 484 4.540 706 709 718 436 93 760 .766 156 190 972 8.972 8.980 8.983 057 HZ 3.248 F M PZ B H H P L L G F V L E N B A G I N I J L G S V L E N B A G I N I J L G S V L E N B A G I N I J L G S M S C B E T M Y C O Y P X E I Z G I P C Z 5.013 .048 5.076 15.09 7.988 18.016 18.024 23.281 26.385 27.000 29.800

code-word is used to describe the type or class of the track, 'Pending' which is regularly heard, indicates that the track in question has yet to be positively identified, Table 2 lists other track identities.

What Option?

The position is next. A few options can be used for this purpose. One of the most common is known as GEOREF, a system which has been in use for many years. Take a look at the 'Aircraft On HF Radio' article by Andy Thomas in the April 1988 issue of SWM and you will see little has changed.

GEOREF converts the latitude and longitude of a track into a four letter, four numeric code. The first two letters equate to a 15° by 15° box, in this case MK, which covers most of the UK, see Fig. 1. Each 15° box is further divided into 225 1° boxes, to which the second two letters HM refers. The four numerics are split in two and are the minutes of a 1° box read from the bottom left hand corner, west to east then south to north.

'Vector Logic' referencing is another method used to indicate the position, particularly during major exercises. Vector Logic reference points are a series of pre-determined points, made up of single words to indicate the position (girls' names were used during one exercise). Subsequent reporting gives bearing and distance readings relative to these points.

The down side for monitors is in not knowing the initial position, so all references to bearings and distances are meaningless. Tracking is simply the indicated heading of the track, usually expressed in degrees. The speed can be given in kph, mph or knots. It can also be estimated as either 'Slow', 'Medium' or 'Fast'.

Strength is the number of units in a single track, in the example there were three aircraft. Altitude is the height of a track given in hundreds of feet with low flying tracks reported as 'No height'.

The squawk code, although not always reported, concerns the interrogation of an aircraft's transponder by radar. Military IFF (Identification Friend of Foe) transponders operate using various modes. In a tracking report it is usually the Mode 3



which is passed. Mode 3 is actually the standard mode for civilian aircraft but military aircraft are also required to operate this as well. When included, it might be heard as "squawking mode 3 5101".

.

During large exercises each side is often allocated a colour and in some instances "squawking mode 1 yellow" or simply "squawking exercises" are heard A secure coding system called 'Nuco' can also be used to encode the squawk code. Nuco is very effective when encoding small amounts of data, especially numerical

The key list for decoding the messages is only valid for 24 hours and is therefore reasonably secure. The squawk code 5101 in Nuco

Next Exercise

etc.

tracking!

Table	2:	Track	Identities.

Meaning

AEW aircraft

Refuelling tanker

Jammer aircraft

Jamming aircraft

Refuelling tanker

Sea King helicopter (with Sonar)

Friendly aircraft positively identified

Enemy aircraft positively identified

Hostile surveillance patrol aircraft.

SWM

Aircraft requiring positive identification

Simulated enemy aircraft

Air contact, non hostile

Maritime Patrol Aircraft

	Irack ID
d.	Anyface
	Big Dipper
ť.	Bottlenose
	Faker
:	Friendly
	Hooter
	Hostile
	Joker
	Pelican
ıł.	Pending
	Raven
	Texaco
	Snooper

format might be GS VB. Nuco is not just for the

coding of squawk codes, however, listen on many

NATO military circuits and you will hear this system

used to encode frequencies, designators, positions,

The next large-scale exercise due to take place in the

between February 25th and March 13th. During this

0700-1645 with the exception of the Sunday. Happy

UK is the first Joint Maritime Course of the year,

period, a JAAWSC circuit is active daily between

'JMC001', tentatively scheduled to take place

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RAF Neatishead

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RIAT 2000

As I write this with just over a week to go to Christmas there is still no confirmed location for RIAT 2000. Informed sources tell me that the show, which is due to take place over the weekend of the 22/23rd July, may still be at Fairford, although this is unlikely.

Extensive work is to be carried out at the airfield which will include the resurfacing of runways, taxiways and the hardstands. Varying budgets have been quoted to me, the range of expenditure being between \$80 and \$120 million. If this sort of money is to be spent, it hopefully secures a long future for Fairford, although having said that, look at the money they spent on Upper Heyford and then it was closed within a couple of years, (admittedly in different circumstances).

One report passed to me suggested that the work would be suspended each July for the show to take place, but this is obviously totally unpractical. I



believe that the outstanding issues that are still to be settled between the MOD/USAF and the local councils will be resolved and the airfield will close Because of

the extensive nature of the work, I suspect that not only will RIAT 2000 be held

elsewhere, but also the show in 2001. The obvious choice for a new venue would logically have been Boscombe Down as this has a proven track record, but without going into detail, it seems that a certain amount of politics is involved and this will not be the show location.

The front runner as I understand it is RAF Cottesmore, although from my knowledge of the airfield this could prove a few logistical problems for both the organisers and the enthusiast. As a photographer, my first concern would be the Northeast/Southwest Runway, (05/23). Assuming that there is a Park and View, (and it is sunny), for arrival shots it is perfect in the morning on the east side of the runway, but by mid afternoon, the sun is straight down the runway and then the light moves to the other side.

In my experience, aircraft landing into the prevailing wind, arrive from the Northeast on runway 23. If you have a Park and View located here you will lose good photographic light by mid afternoon. If there is no Park and View then photographs from the road at either end is not ideal.

On Runway 23 there used to be high hedges restricting your view which meant you had little time to frame a photo. On Runway 05 in my opinion, you are too far out from the touchdown point for good photographs as the aircraft are too high.

My other concern is that even with the construction of a new hardstand for 3 and 4 Squadrons, there will be nothing like the space that would be needed to park 420+ aircraft as there is at

Fairford, presumably leading to a smaller show. Access to Cottesmore from the A1 is good, but getting onto the airfield, especially for a RIAT size crowd, will not be at all easy.

I went to several family days at Cottesmore and as there is a limited number of access points to the airfield, even with a restricted number of invitations, there was always a long queue to get in. Also, I cannot see that there will be the necessary space on the airfield to park the normal number of cars that turn up for the show on a sunny day.

The more I think about it the more I can see Cottesmore being a possible logistics nightmare. The Site Manager and the Logistics Manager have my sympathies.

The themes of RIAT 2000 are to be the first Skylift meet since 1987, which will not only include current transport aircraft, but also those from a previous era. There will be a competition for the Skylift crews to be called Operation Global Reach. (If it is to be Cottesmore, was a Skylift meet with large aircraft a good idea if there is reduced aircraft parking on the airfield). Other themes are the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Britain plus 75 years of the University Air Squadrons!

My thanks to Eagle, Dave C., Dave S. and Martin P. for various RIAT information.

Lakenheath Radar

The end of September saw a change round plus the introduction of some new frequencies at Lakenheath, primarily to Approach and Radar. The main Air Traffic frequencies are now as follows: Tower 358.675/122.1 (NATO Common); Approach/Rapcon 337.6/142.825; Departures 242.075/137.2; Radar 259.05, 315.575, 367.325, 369.075, 375.0, 378.375; Military Zone Crossing 264.675/128.9 and Ground 397.975.

The six Radar frequencies are all new, 315.575 is available to be used for aircraft into and out of Honington, when it is active. All of these frequencies have been confirmed. As far as I am aware, the following Radar frequencies have been withdrawn: 264.1, 279.25, 290.825, 309.075 and 338.675 - has anyone noted any of them in use recently?

I have also had two reports of another new Radar frequency which has been noted as both 327.4 and 327.9, both correspondents have listed it as Stud 14 - I will confirm which in the future. Thanks to Phil, Paul and Kevin.

This month's photo shows the B-2A making a pass over Fairford, before landing at RIAT 99 in glorious sunshine.

RAF Changes

Updating my comments regarding RAF unit changes included in this column during mid 1999. 16(R) Squadron at Lossiemouth have delayed their move to Coltishall and it is now an open plan with the move to be completed by the end of 2001. This will then leave Coltishall as the sole RAF Jaguar base.

Starting the run down of operations at RAF Bruggen, will be 14 Squadron who will leave for Lossiemouth in January 2001. Next will be 9 Squadron who move to Marham from Bruggen in July 2001. The last Tornado unit to leave will be 31 Squadron who will follow 9 Squadron to Marham in August 2001. Looking to the future, 56(R) Squadron are expected to move to Leuchars early in 2004.

Mildenhall

It appears that the n.b.f.m. Ground **Operations frequencies** at Mildenhall, currently in the range 406-420MHz, are being 'digitalised'. Several of the channels have already disappeared off the air and apparently all the remaining frequencies are planned to have been converted by the end of February 2000. One presumes that both Lakenheath and Fairford may well follow suit in the future?

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Construction of externals	WR-1000e/WR-1500e - 3100e - e:	xternal RS232/PCMCIA (optional)	
Frequency range	0.5-1300 MHz	0.15-1500 MHz	0.15-1500 MHz
Modes	AM,SSB/CW,FM-N,FM-W	AM,LSB,USB,CW,FM-N,FM-W	AM,LSB,USB,CW,FM-N,FM-W
Tuning step size	100 Hz (5 Hz BFO)	100 Hz (1 Hz for SSB and CW)	100 Hz (1 Hz for SSB and CW)
IF bandwidths	6 kHz (AM/SSB),	2.5 kHz(SSB/CW), 9 kHz (AM)	2.5 kHz(SSB/CW), 9 kHz (AM)
	17 kHz (FM-N), 230 kHz (W)	17 kHz (FM-N), 230 kHz (W)	17 kHz (FM-N), 230 kHz (W)
Receiver type	PLL-based triple-conv. superhet		
Scanning speed	10 ch/sec (AM), 50 ch/sec (FM)		
Audio output on card	200mW	200mW	200mW
Max on one motherboard	8 cards	8 cards	3-8 cards (pse ask)
Dynamic range	65 dB	65 dB	85dB
IF shift (passband tuning)	no	±2 kHz	±2 kHz
DSP in hardware	no - use optional DS software	YES (ISA card ONLY)	
IRQ required	no	no	yes (for ISA card)
Spectrum Scope	yes	yes	yes
Visitune	yes	yes	yes
Published software API	yes	yes	yes (also DSP)
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Dr. Alastair G. Gunn traces the past of an immensely important research facility that is now a household name.

n a cold, foggy day in December 1945, a young research scientist from the University of Manchester sat huddled over a coke stove in a gardener's shed in a muddy field in

Cheshire. He was there to experiment with an ex-Army radar system installed at a small botanical research station run by the University. Its location was a little-known rural backwater called Jodrell Bank.

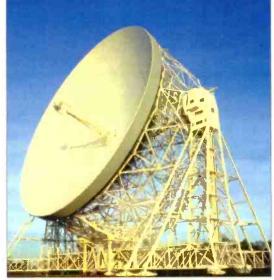
Fifty-five years later, that remote site is home to one of the world's leading astronomical research

institutes and the surrounding countryside is dominated by the world's second-largest, and most famous, fully-steerable radio telescope. That scientist, Sir Bernard Lovell, remains one of Britain's most accomplished astronomers and the history of Jodrell Bank, with which he is synonymous, is a fascinating story of post-war determination.

The first day at Jodrell Bank in December 1945. The trailer houses the ex-Army radar receiver.

University Work

In the 1930s Bernard Lovell had worked at the University of Manchester with the renowned scientists WL. Bragg and PMS. Blackett. Blackett



The History of

The University of Manchester's 76m Lovell telescope, still the world's second largest fully-steerable radio telescope.

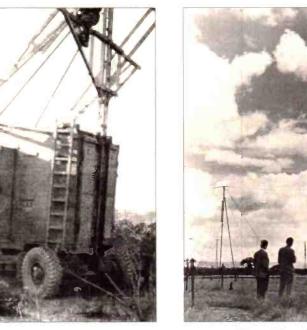
had developed the 'cloud chamber' technique used to study the collisions of subatomic particles. He and Lovell had been using a cloud chamber to study the origins of 'cosmic ray showers'.

Cosmic rays are particles believed to be created in the depths of space when massive stars explode. They consist mainly of extremely fast-moving electrons and protons. When they encounter the Earth's dense atmosphere they interact with other subatomic particles and produce 'showers' of

exotic and short-lived particles.

Blackett was convinced that the energy spectrum of the mysterious particles would reveal some hidden fact of cosmic significance. Just before the war broke out, Lovell was preparing a trip to France to measure cosmic ray energies.

Before he could set out on his journey, Lovell received a telephone call from Blackett and was told to report to a military installation at Bawdsey Manor near Felixstowe. Blackett, it turned out, was a member of a committee that advised the government on how recent scientific or technological developments could be used in the defence of the country. Suddenly, Lovell found



The 66m diameter wire-mesh paraboloid radio antenna at Jodrell Bank.

Short Wave Magazine, February 2000



Jodrell Bank rose to fame during the race to place an artificial satellite in earth orbit.

himself receiving instruction in the fledgling techniques of radar detection and was told to report to a Scottish research station to help in the development of Air Interception Radar.

Air Defence Radar

EG. Bowen first demonstrated the air defence radar in 1935. By the start of the war in 1939 the Air Ministry had erected a series of 60m radar towers along the south and east coasts of England.

Working at a wavelength of 10 to 13m, these transmitters put out about 50 pulses per second with a power of several hundred kilowatt. The 40km spacing of the towers gave a complete radar screen out to about 160km from the coast. Any aircraft entering the radar beam would appear as a blip on the operator's cathode-ray tube and reveal its approximate range and altitude.

In the early years of the war, the Germans were frustrated by the effectiveness of the British radar defences, and began a series of devastating night attacks on British cities. The Air Ministry had foreseen this, however, and engineers had been working for many years on radar systems that could be fitted to night-fighter aircraft. The system would allow pilots to detect aircraft from several miles away and then guide them smoothly to an interception.

Frantic Development

Lovell found himself caught up in this frantic development. The use of radar in night-fighters was not just a question of making existing radar systems smaller. To form a narrow beam of radio waves, essential for a radar, a transmitter needs to operate at a short wavelength, of the order of a few centimetres.

The production of centimetre radiation was a difficult task until the invention of the cavity magnetron by JT. Randall and HA. Boot. Using this technology, Lovell helped in the development of Air Interception Radar, including early versions of the 'lock-and-follow' radar fitted to various RAF fighter squadrons.

Later in the war, Lovell turned his attention to the development of targeting radar systems. Throughout 1941 the Allies had become increasingly concerned about the effectiveness of British night bombing raids on enemy targets. It was estimated that only 10% of sorties reached their target areas. Clearly, pilots needed a radar system enabling them to see ground targets by night.

Lovell and his co-workers developed a system for Stirling and Halifax bombers, known as H_2S , consisting of a scanning radar housed in a large cupola on the undercarriage. The famous Pathfinder Force, whose task it was to locate bombing targets and light them with flares for Short Wave Magazine, February 2000 following aircraft, were equipped with the H_2S system. By the end of the war the H_2S system, operating at 12.5mm (1.25cm), could resolve features like railways, runways and bridges.

Wartime Work

Lovell's wartime work with radio techniques would eventually lead him into a career as an astronomer. On the very first day of the war he had witnessed sporadic, unexplained echoes on the coastal radar's cathode-ray tube at Staxton Wold, Yorkshire. He had wondered if these might be caused by the passage of cosmic rays through the atmosphere.

Once the war was over, Lovell was released from his duties and returned to Manchester. He

was deciding how best to continue his cosmic ray research when Blackett urged him to find out if cosmic rays really were responsible for the radar echoes.

For this he needed a highpower, long-wavelength transmitter and a receiver of high sensitivity, just the kind of system used by the military. Using his contacts in the Army, Lovell acquired a surplus 'gunlaying' radar, a mobile system working at 4.2m used to assist anti-aircraft fire. It consisted of three trailers, one for the transmitter, one for the directional Yagi antenna system and the third for the generator. The Army kindly drove the trailers to Manchester and left them in the quadrangle of the **University's Physics** Department.

Lovell soon found that the equipment would not be usable in the centre of Manchester. The radar's cathode-ray tube was awash with interference from the electric trams running past the Physics Department. Permission was given for Lovell to move his equipment, for a two-week period, to the University's small botanical research station south of the city. In early December 1945 the three trailers arrived at the remote spot and were set up next to the botanists' huts.

Shooting Stars

It was not long before Lovell found that the sporadic echoes from the sky were not, in fact, from cosmic ray showers. They were from meteors, or shooting stars. A meteor is the fleeting trail of light we see when a tiny particle of space rock falls through the Earth's atmosphere. The particle heats the atmospheric gases until they are ionised, *Continued on page 48...*



Sir Bernard Lovell photographed in the 1960s.

Continued on page 48... 45

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The History of Jodrell Bank Continued from page 45...

Jodrell Bank's Mklt

telescope, built in 1964.

that is, the electrons are stripped off the atoms. Any conducting

material, such as an ionised gas, reflects radio waves, and this explained the echoes seen on the radar screen. Lovell discovered that others had also seen meteor radar echoes.

During WWII the radar used to detect the approach of the devastating V-2 rockets had occasionally shown echoes when no rocket was approaching. The Army had also concluded that these were caused by meteors in the upper atmosphere.

Two Week Period

Lovell had soon outstayed his two week period at the botanical station at Jodrell Bank. But he remained, acquired some co-workers and moved more equipment into the surrounding fields. Over



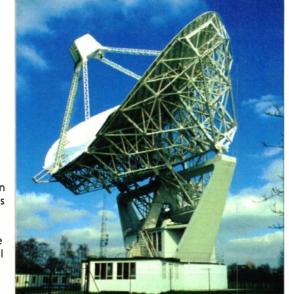
The MkII and Lovell telescopes at Jodrell Bank.

easily the largest radio antenna in the world at that time. With this they tried, once again, to detect cosmic ray showers.

By this time the equipment was proving more useful in other areas of research, and soon Lovell gave up the idea of studying cosmic ray showers with radar techniques and turned his attention to radio astronomy.

Young Science

Radio astronomy was a young science in the late 1940s. In 1931, Karl Jansky of the Bell Telephone Laboratories was studying radio interference caused by atmospheric phenomena. He had noticed a background radio signal coming from



the sky but had not pursued the discovery.

During the war years an American amateur astronomer, Grote Reber, built himself a steerable 9m dish. With this Reber managed to make a rough map of the radio emission from the sky. After the war many astronomers were becoming interested in these radio waves from space.

The 60m radio antenna at Jodrell Bank was soon put to work studying the astronomical signals and allowed astronomers to make many important discoveries, including the first detection of radio waves from another

galaxy, the Andromeda Galaxy, 2.2 million lightyears away. But, because the reflecting surface was attached to the ground, the telescope could only survey that part of the sky directly overhead.

However, its success led Lovell and his colleagues to conceive of a telescope of similar size which could be directed to any object in the sky. Jodrell Bank was about to become a dedicated astronomical observatory and its encroachment into the botanist's fields was now permanent.

Radio Telescope

Eventually, Lovell engaged a consulting engineer based in Sheffield, Charles Husband, to draw up plans for a fully-steerable radio telescope. It was originally designed to work at long wavelengths that would require a wire mesh surface.

But in 1951 astronomers discovered that hydrogen, the most abundant element in the universe, emits radiation at 21cm. The telescope was redesigned with a solid steel surface so that it would be able to make observations at this very important wavelength.

After extensive negotiations the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research agreed to help fund the project and construction of the telescope was begun in September 1952. During the five years it took to build the telescope the project suffered many delays and rising costs which almost led to Lovell's imprisonment. Even when the telescope first became operational, in October 1957, the University of Manchester was heading a public appeal to save it from enormous debt.

The MkI telescope, as it was called, was driven by an ingenious electro-mechanical analogue computer which precisely controlled the motors so that radio sources could be followed across the sky. The dish of the telescope, 76m across, was supported on giant bearings at the top of two towers.

Mounted in these towers were the salvaged 375mm gun turret racks from the battleships *HMS Royal Sovereign* and *HMS Revenge*. These were incorporated into the design of the elevation axis of the instrument. The two towers moved on a circular rail track and carried the entire weight of the telescope, although a single stabilising framework was connected to the underside of the bowl.

Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

the next few years they studied the meteor echoes in some detail and were able to show that many meteors originate in the 'dust-tails' of comets as they circle the Sun. In 1947 the

In 1947 the scientists obtained a small grant to build a 66m parabolic reflecting antenna made of wire mesh, the world at

48

First Artificial Satellite

With the telescope still not entirely operational, an event occurred which instantly propelled the project into the public eye. On 4th October 1957 the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite, *Sputnik I*, into earth orbit.

The advanced state of the Soviet space program shocked the world. The rocket that carried Sputnik into orbit was a modified ballistic missile and military leaders were concerned that no radar had detected it. Hurriedly, Lovell and his colleagues equipped the giant telescope



Jodrell Bank's 32m radio telescope located near Cambridge, part of the MERLIN system.

with a radar system and on 12th October saw the echo of the rocket, still orbiting the Earth, as it sped 160km overhead at eight kilometres per second.

The telescope soon became an important tool for the Soviet and American space programs. A year after Sputnik the telescope helped track the Atlas rocket launches by NASA and a year after that confirmed the impact of the Russian Lunik 1 spacecraft with the moon.

In October 1959 Jodrell Bank also received the telemetry from *Lunik 3* giving the first photograph of the far side of the moon. In March 1960 the telescope, being the only instrument capable of transmitting at sufficient power, was used to send commands to the US *Pioneer 5* space probe on its journey out into the Solar System.

Outstanding Cost

As a result of this work, the outstanding cost of the telescope was met by donations from Lord Nuffield and the Nuffield Foundation. The observatory was renamed the Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories but has recently changed its name to Jodrell Bank Observatory to reflect its broader astronomical interests.

The telescope has remained a great success. It is still the world's second largest fully-steerable radio telescope and has been crucial in the discovery of quasars, the confirmation of the existence of pulsars and the detection of maser emission from star-forming regions. In 1993, the telescope again showed its worth by helping NASA attempt contact with its missing Mars Observer spacecraft.

Modified Telescope

In the early 1970s a new reflecting surface was placed above the old reflector and two circular wheel girders were constructed beneath the bowl to support the extra weight. The more accurate surface meant that the telescope could operate at much higher frequencies.

The modified telescope now weighs 3200 tonnes and reaches a maximum height above

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ground of 88.49m. Jodrell Bank now has ambitious plans for an even more accurate surface to further increase its maximum operating frequency and its sensitivity. On its thirtieth birthday in 1987 the instrument was re-named the Lovell telescope, in honour of its founder.

The famous Lovell telescope is not the only instrument to be operated at Jodrell Bank. In 1964 a second telescope, the MkII, was built on the site of the 66m instrument.

The MkII has an elliptically shaped dish of about 25m diameter and was based on the design of the Goonhilly antenna built to receive signals from the *Telstar* satellite. The MkII

telescope at Jodrell Bank was the first telescope of any kind to be controlled by a digital computer a Ferranti Argus 100.

Interferometric Techniques

Jodrell Bank has been a pioneer in interferometric techniques, that is, combining signals from separate antennae to simulate a larger telescope.

Experiments were carried out in the early 1960s and showed that the sizes of radio sources could be determined by recording the interference pattern formed between the two antennae.

By the mid-70s plans were in place for an entire network of antennas which, when combined, could produce a radio 'map' of astronomical sources. At the end of 1980 a system of six telescopes operating simultaneously on the same area of sky came into

h d

service. In 1990 a new 32m telescope at Cambridge was added to the array. The system is known as MERLIN, the Multi-Element Radio Linked Interferometer Network, and achieves the same level of detail as the famous Hubble Space Telescope. The University of Manchester's 76m Lovell telescope.

You can visit the Jodrell Bank site which is located off the A535 (take J18 M6). Opening times are: 1100 - 1630, Tuesday to Sunday until 18 March. Then opening times are daily, 1030 - 1730. Admission charges currently are: Adult £4.60, Child £2.30 and concession £3.30. Children under 5 years enter free, but are not allowed access to the planetarium. A family ticket at £13.50 allows two adults and three children free access.

You can contact the visitor centre by Tel: (01477) 571339.

The Jodrell Bank Web site is www.jb.man.ac.uk

As Jodrell Bank enters the new millennium it still remains at the forefront of modern astronomical research. It is a major centre for the development of sophisticated radio receivers and now includes a bustling visitor's centre and planetarium. It is difficult to imagine the cold and muddy fields into which Lovell first towed the ex-Army radar equipment, over 55 years ago.





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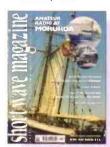




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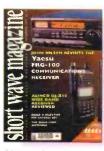
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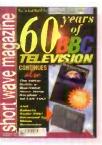


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Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

Let's Be Radio Safe...Please?

An often overlooked aspect of any hobby, but especially pertinent to our mixture of mains electricity and other obvious hazards in and around the shack. Joe Carr K4IPV looks at how to keep safe.

very now and then something happens to remind me that radio can be a dangerous hobby. Sometimes I read about some chap who is electrocuted erecting an antenna or working on a piece of equipment.

In one case, I was present in a broadcasting station when an electrician working on the threephase 440V a.c. panel feeding the transmitter was electrocuted by working the panel 'hot', a spanner slipped and he became, shall we be crude, a 200A 'biological fuse'.

In another case, a friend of mine suffered serious injury (arm, leg and pelvis broken) because he failed to heed warnings about the difficulty of installing deep fringe area allchannel television antennas in a windy seashore location...and was blown off a roof.

Finally, a friend of mine was a professional electronics technician who worked on very large medium and short wave broadcast transmitters (50kW) for the Voice of America in the 1950s and 1960s. The transmitters he worked on were not

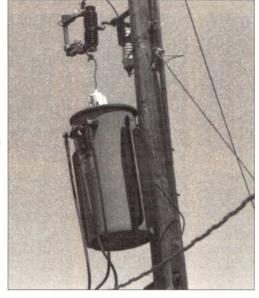


Fig. 1: Dangerous power mains transformer.

in cabinets, but in metal 'rooms'. One day, he opened the access door and walked into the high voltage cage. Someone had disabled the interlocks that prevent accidents, so they could work on the live circuits. To his horror, he saw his companion about to throw the wall switch level that would energise the transmitter, unaware that my buddy was inside the cage. Fortunately, he was armed with a large adjustable end wrench, which he threw with great force against the wall just above the switch panel. Startled, the rogue turned and noted with dismay that he damn near electrocuted his fellow worker. After that, only temporary interlock jumpers were permitted, and a padlock was placed on the power panel switch handle...and the only key would be inside the cage with the worker in danger.

Antenna Erection Safety

Safety is not a 'given' where antennas are concerned. Antennas are inherently dangerous to erect if certain precautions are not followed. It is not possible to foresee all of the situations that you might face in erecting an antenna. I would like to give you all possible warnings, but that is not even possible. You're on your own, and must take your own responsibility when installing an antenna. I can, however, give you some general safety guidelines. Knowledge of what you face, some hard nosed sound judgement, modulated by common sense, are the best tools on any antenna job.

One rule that is an absolute is that no antenna should **ever** be erected where either the antenna, the feed line or any part thereof crosses over a power line or can fall into the power line ('pole pig') transformer - **Fig. 1** - **EVER**! This is a 'no kidder' - don't do it! Power lines look insulated, but

> there are often small breaks or weakened spots (especially a couple days or more after original installation) that can bring the antenna into contact lethal contact - with the live power line. Every year or so we hear about an s.w.l., scanner/monitor buff or amateur radio operator being killed by tossing an antenna wire over a power line. Avoid making yourself into a high power resistor!

And the same rule applies to situations where the antenna can fall onto a power line if it falls down or breaks. You have to examine the situation with a critical eye to see if there is any possible way for that antenna, or its support structure, to fall onto a power line if it breaks in any way whatsoever. On my lot in Virginia I have a 7m mast erected on the back of the

house. When I installed it I made a scale drawing of the back yard showing the path of the power line. The 7m fall radius of the antenna was plotted for several possible antenna locations. It should not intersect either the power lines or the cable TV line when it falls. It should also not be in a position to fall over a pedestrian path, a place where children play, or across a public walkway or street (lawsuits are messy). Or as one chap found out the hard way, it should not be in a position to fall through a window!

Another caution is that you should be physically fit to do the work. While the on-the-ground portions of the work is not usually too strenuous, any climbing at all, even on ladders, can be taxing for some people. Antenna materials are deceptively lightweight on the ground, but when you get up on even a small ladder, they are remarkably difficult to handle. Attempting to manhandle a 7m vertical once wiped my back out, and I consider myself fortunate that the pain hit me after I'd dismounted the ladder. Besides, if you could see me, you would wonder why a man my size was on any ladder in the first place. Before using a ladder, learn how to use a ladder. A lot of homeowners, whether putting up antennas or painting the upstairs windows, fall off ladders that were being used incorrectly.

If the wind blows even lightly, the danger is magnified considerably. The friend I mentioned above - who is a large, strong bear of a man attempted to install a 26-element television wide-band antenna on the roof of his second story house. It is located on the Chesapeake Bay (at the point where the bay, Hampton Roads and the Atlantic Ocean converge).

The antenna was easily handled with one hand on the ground and with no wind blowing, but up on the roof it was a different story. He was on the peak of the roof, when a gust of wind came up suddenly and caught the antenna. It acted like a hang glider, and pulled him off the roof, plunging down two stories to the patio below; he fractured his pelvis and busted both a leg and an arm. Expensive TV antenna, I reckon. Be Careful.

One good rule is to always work under the buddy system. Ask as many friends as are needed to safely do the job, and always have at least one assistant even when you think you can do it alone. Erecting a large antenna - and some small ones without help is just plain stupid. At least have someone around who can call 999 if you mess up.

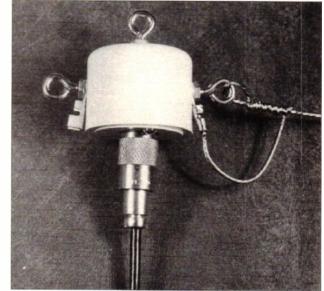
Always use quality materials and use good work practices. I generally prefer commercial kits, even for simple wire antenna (Fig. 2): Antennas, being potentially dangerous, should always have the best of both goods and workmanship in order to keep quality high. Complex antennas have a lot of metal fittings and fasteners (Fig. 3). Make sure that all are tightened properly. This is easy to overlook because some of those fasteners are usually left 'finger tight' until the antenna tuning adjustments are made. It is not just the electrical or radio reception workings that are important, but also the ability to stay up in the air safely.

When planning the antenna job, keep in mind that pedestrian traffic in your garden could possibly affect the antenna system. Wires are difficult to see, and if an antenna wire is low enough to intersect someone's body, then it is possible to cause very serious injury to passers by. In World War II, saboteurs and the Resistance according to the movies - knocked Nazi motorcyclists off their bikes (and to their doom) using a bit of wire stretched across the road. Even when the person is a trespasser, the courts may hold you liable for injuries caused by an inappropriately designed and installed antenna. Take care for safety not only of yourself, but also of others.

One necessary reminder is that your local government might have some interesting ideas legal requirements actually - concerning your antenna installation. The electrical, mechanical and planning regulations must be observed. There is a great deal of similarity between local codes because most of them are adaptations from certain national standards. But there are enough differences that one needs to consult local authorities. Indeed, you may need planning permission to install the antenna in the first place.

One problem that s.w.l.s and scanner monitors in the USA face is that their antennas are not protected by the FCC as are amateur operators antennas. Local governments in the USA have limited rights to regulate amateur antennas, only 'reasonable' mechanical and electrical standards can be imposed, so it may be illegal to install any antenna. About 30 years ago a friend of mine in a

radio club found out that his county had an ordinance that said an outdoor antenna must be double its own height plus fifty feet from the nearest property line. He received a summons after a complaint from a neighbour. In a county full of quarter acre home lots, however, that was a ridiculous law. Very few outdoor TV antennas met that strict requirement! So Hal went to the



court house and asked for 50000 complaint forms. Using a local county directory, he proceeded to fill out the same complaint as he'd received against every homeowner in the area. The county board repealed the law during the next meeting.

Save all paperwork regarding your planning permission, including inspection decals or papers, and the original drawings (with the local building inspector's stamps). If a casualty occurs, then your insurance company may elect to not pay a claim if you have violated an electrical, mechanical, or building or regulation. That clause may be overlooked by an enthusiastic antenna builder, but it could prove to be a costly oversight if something untoward happens.

Tower Safety

Yet another friend of mine, a chap I worked with in the 1960s, is a professional tower and antenna rigger. His main work is broadcast and commercial towers, but he also does some 30m amateur radio towers as well. He is normally quite a conservative fellow when working (except for the time in his youth when he dropped his trousers at the 300m level of a local TV tower!), and had some tips to pass along.

First, don't even think about working a tower without using an approved safety belt...and inspect it before each use to make sure it is in good repair. My friend uses two safety belts. One is the standard type, and the other is one designed to simply hitch him to the tower, and is used as a backup in case the regular one fails.

Second, wear an approved motorcycle crash helmet. It's amazing how many things fall off antennas and can hit workers below in the head.

Third, tether tools with strong twine or small rope. If you drop a tool, the guy below you will need the crash helmet.

Fourth, don't work when tired, or when it is either too hot or too cold for reasonable comfort. It is better to come back another day than to make the kind of mistakes that fatigue produces.

Fifth, wear appropriate comfortable clothing (including shoes or boots).

Finally, if you work on a slip-up tower, then use a safety bar (**Fig. 4**) to prevent the inner section(s) from slipping down while you are on the tower. The safety bar is a hardened steel bar, and is held Fig. 2: Commercial wire antenna fittings.

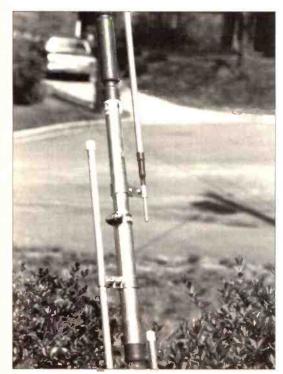


Fig. 3: Commercial antenna segment...note multitude of fasteners.

in place with light but strong chain. It prevents 'guillotine' action that severs hand and feet.

After hearing about one situation, I would also suggest keeping one person on the ground as a safety observer. A fellow I read about had a minor heart attack while up on a tower. Use a hand-held radio to keep in contact. If remote, equip the ground observer with a cellular telephone to call for help in case you are injured or become ill.

I was tempted to call this section 'having a safe erection', but something told me it wasn't appropriate. (Seems apt to me...Ed.)

Hearing Safety

Another safety issue regards your ears, or more specifically your hearing. It is a bit less dramatic than electrocution or falling off roofs, but it is nonetheless quite important. I never have a quiet day. Why? Because my right ear has a constant, never-ending ringing that sounds about like a 4kHz sine wave. The ringing started about two years ago. It wasn't constant at first, but over several weeks it got real darn annoying. So I went to the doctor, who in turn referred me to an ENT - ear nose

and throat, (or an Otolaryngologist when he wants to impress himself or charge more money) doctor.

The ENT doc sent me to an audiologist who ran a simple audiogram and found rather bad high frequency hearing loss in that ear. She next ran an evoked potentials test called an 'ABR'. In this test they measure the patients EEG (brain waves), while repetitively providing the same tone to each ear in turn for several minutes. When the EEG waves are signal averaged, the component due to the sound emerges and the rest is filtered out. It was abnormal.

The ENT doc next sent me to have a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the brain to rule out an acoustic neuroma tumour. Now that's an experience! It doesn't hurt, but MRIs are aggravating as all get out. The test came back normal. The ENT doc told me "I've got good news and bad news. The good news is that you don't have a tumor". So I Fig. 4: Safety bar on asked him about the bad news: telescopic tower. "...you don't have a tumour. If there was a tumour, then there's something I could do for you. Without the tumour, you'll just have to live with it".

We discussed my audio history. In many people my age the cause of ear ringing is 1960s vintage rock music, which we heard live. But that was not the case because I have disdained post-1960 (or so) rock music for many, many years and have never voluntarily listened to it for more than a few milliseconds (I'm a bluegrass and fifties rock fan). And I never listened to it loud. After further questioning, the doctor believes that my problem is due to my short wave listening and amateur radio hobby.

Yep! radio! The problem stems from the late 1950s and early 1960s when I was operating every day for several hours instead of doing homework (which explains my high school record!). With the gain up high, listening for a weak signal through earphones, I would frequently tune across some guy who was about a 'gozillion' decibels stronger than the signal I was copying. Either that, or the clown across town running a 2kW 'Loudenboomer' r.f. power amplifier into a high gain 'Bandbuster' antenna settled right on my frequency without listening first (rude!). I can remember some of those events causing an (almost pleasurable) buzz in my right ear. Those experiences caused damage to the cochlea structure of my inner ear.

I normally don't like to share personal things with my readers, but this story is a 'lessons learned' tale that hopefully prevents you from having similar problems. Earphones put a high audio power density into your ear. Even though communications receiver audio output stages tend to be low power (less than one watt in many cases), the 'power density' is high because of the confined volume provided by earphones. The high power density makes 40m c.w. like being too close to the bandstand at a rock concert. Avoid using

the earphones in a manner that assaults your ears!

I asked the ENT doc how this problem could be prevented. His advice was three-fold:

1) Wear 'shooter's earplugs' under the earphones. These ear plugs are used by target shooters to prevent ear damage. They have a little piston plunger inside. The plunger stays open at normal sound levels, so you can hear what's going on around

> you, but snap shut when a high amplitude sound (like a pistol shot or 'loudenboomer' signal) is received.

(ST9739) received. 2) Wear the earphones a little forward of the ears, so that the ear is not fully covered.

3) Ride the volume control so you can instantly knock down the signal level if it gets louder suddenly.

That second piece of advice struck me hard. It was one of those 'slap-palm-ofhand-on-forehead' experiences. My amateur radio mentor, the late Mac Parker (W4II), told me exactly the same thing when

I was 14 years old. In addition, a number of professional merchant marine radiotelegraphy operators, and a former boss (who was a Chief Radioman in the World War II US Navy) gave me the same advice. But, dumb kid, I didn't follow it.

When I left the ENT doc's office, I asked him: "If you can't get rid of the ringing, will you at least tune it to the bluegrass station?". **SWM**

Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

KEITH HAMER & GARRY SMITH, 17 COLLINGHAM GARDENS, DERBY DE22 4FS

DX Television

N ovember was pure magic! F2-activity was on the increase and for some DXers this was their first taste of reception beyond Europe. Reports of possible Meteor-Shower reception in the f.m. band from the USA and the Middle East made it a month to remember.

F2 Reception

Peter Chalkley (Luton) has submitted an impressive F2 report. On the 6th from the south-east there was a revolving star and what appeared to be Arabic script at around 0858UTC. The Channel E2 vision carrier was measured at 48.240MHz.

On the 7th at 0940 there was a man speaking against an Islamic-patterned wall, with a square-looking logo in the top-left of the screen. This was also seen by **Stephen Michie** (Bristol) and it could have been Iran. The signals faded at 0953, but another station emerged at 1003, accompanied by a co-channel signal. At 1535, a slow-fading carrier was heard from the south. No pictures were resolved, but there was a fair amount of 6m activity at the time.

On the 19th, Peter Chalkley discovered two Channel E2 carriers, one almost certainly being Thailand. Shortly after 0945 there was a female announcer bowing (a Thai custom) with titling resembling 'block' characters. The best day was the 21st with three carriers heard on Channel E2 at 0945 and reasonably clear pictures seen at 1000 unidentified, of course. An FuBK test card, presumably Iran, appeared at 1010.

Checking 45.25MHz (New Zealand Channel 1) and

Reception Log For November

Reception reports have been supplied this month by Stephen Michie, Peter Barber, Tim Bucknall, Simon Hockenhull, Ian Milton and Peter Chalkley. Times are shown in UTC.

F2 Reception:

Day Log

- 0858 E2 with revolving star/Arabic script on 48.24MHz from the south-east.
 0938 E2 Arabic station with square-looking logo in the top-left of the screen.1535 E2 unidentified carrier from the south during 6m activity.
- 8 0845 E2 Unidentified YL announcer.
- 9 0857 E2 TV-3 (Thailand) on 48.2396MHz
- 13 0940 E2 Unidentified weak signals from the south-east on 48.24MHz.
- 16 165250.115MHz VE1YX (Nova Scotia) heard
- 19 0942 E2 TV-3 (Thailand) with bowing YL with Western-style dress, adverts and alphabet characters in block-style. 1010 E2 FuBK test card (possibly Iran).
- 21 0945 E2 Three carriers resolved. Good pictures resolved around 1000. 1010 E2 Unidentified test card. 1010 AU0 Australia with a weak carrier on 46.235MHz. Weak audio on 51.750MHz.
- 23 0825 E2 Weak pictures on 48.24MHz from the south-east. 1040 E2 A second opening. Two carriers heard on 48.24 and 48.26MHz. 1044 R1 Strong pictures at around 1100. Weak sound with fade-out by 1115.
- 25 1245 E2 Weak carrier on 48.248MHz, possibly Equatorial Guinea.

Sporadic-E:

Day	Log
13	IA and IB (Italy) with 'tg1' News.
	A TVA (Italian private station).
	E2 and E3 SVT-1 (Sweden).
	E3 YLE-1 (Finland).
	E2, E3 and E4 NRK-1 (Norway).
	R3 ORT (Russia).
	R2 ETV (Estonia) R2.
18	E2 and E3 TVE-1 (Spain); E3 SLO-1 (Slovenia).
20	0020 E2 and E2 TVE 1 (Spain)

20 0930 E2 and E3 TVE-1 (Spain).

46.25MHz (Australian Channel 0), a weak vision carrier could be heard on the latter frequency. Out of curiosity, Peter checked the AU0 sound channel and heard weak audio on 51.750MHz. At 1044 on the 23rd, very strong pictures were established on R1, possibly from Central Russia. The signals had disappeared by 1115.

On the 9th at 0857 **Tim Bucknall** (Congleton) measured a Channel E2 vision carrier on 48.2396MHz which coincides with the offset of the Nakhon TV-3 transmitter in Thailand. This transmitter has already been identified in Finland and the Netherlands.

Transatlantic reception took place on the 16th at 1652 when Tim heard Bob VE1YX of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, on 50.115MHz. We wonder who will be the first to log the USA Channel A2 vision carrier?

From the south on the 25th at 1245, Tim resolved a weak carrier on 48.248MHz which coincides with that of TV Equatorial Guinea.

Tom Crane (Hawkwell) noticed on the Internet that the Genting Sempah transmitter in Malaysia was tentatively logged by a Dutch enthusiast, along with Iran (IRIB), on the 7th. On the same day, there was also a 6m opening into South Africa between 1130 and 1300. In Australia, the Biedenkopf (Germany) outlet of BR-1 was identified on the 11th by Anthony Mann in Perth, Western Australia.

In Northern India, Lt. Col. Rana Roy reports many days of Trans-Equatorial propagation (TEP) on Channel E2 from the south-east. Fluttery, but smeary, pictures (sometimes

> with sound) usually emerge between 1400 and 1700, local time. The signals are thought to originate in Thailand.

Good Old-Fashioned Sporadic-E

Sporadic-E activity was evident on the 13th with Italian and Spanish signals during the morning. Stephen Michie (Bristol) and **Peter Barber** (Coventry) both identified TVA, the Italian private station, co-channelling with RAIUNO on Channel A. **Ian Milton** (Ryton) and **Simon Hockenhull** (Bristol) logged several Scandinavian and Baltic stations during the evening between 2000 and 2150.

The most impressive catch was Estonia with exceptionally clear pictures and sound using the new 5.5MHz sound spacing. According to **Pertti Salonen** (Finland), there was an Aurora that evening and the Northern Lights were visible in Vaajakoski, Finland. It has been suggested that the reception might have been due to Auroral-E propagation, rather than Sporadic-E.

Meteor Shower Activity

Reception due to the *Leonids* meteor activity was not as spectacular as anticipated. Nevertheless, Stephen Michie identified Slovenia (SLO-1) on E3 at 2238 on the 17th while Tom Crane (Hawkell) saw bursts of RAIUNO on IA and IB at 0228 on the 18th.

Continued on page 60.

Fig. 1: Identification caption radiated by ABC in Australia.

Australien proadcasting Consoration

Fig. 2: Caption transmitted by SEQ 'Sunshine Television' In Australia.

Fig. 3: Logo used for the French TF-1 weather forecast.

Notiziario Textvision

Fig. 4: Teletext logo radiated by Televisione Svizzera (TSI) in Switzerland.



Yupiteru MVT-9000EU Mk2 100kHz - 1.99GHz

Latest Mk2 Version

Here's your chance to purchase the latest scanning receiver from Yupiteru at an unbelievable price. Covering the complete radio spectrum from long wave to UHF, you have a complete station in your pocket. Features include NFM, WFM, NAM, WAM, LSB, USB, CW, * 7 Frequency steps 1,000 Memories in 20 banks * 500 Pass memories * 10 Priority channels, * Band Scope display * Duplex receive function lets you hear both sides of the conversation * Fast tune function, * Built-in AM antenna Dual frequency display * Fast key-

pad entry. * Rechargeable batteries, AC charger and helical antenna.

Yupiteru MVT-7100EU 100kHz - 1.65GHz

Probably the best value for money, it has stood the test of time and is very sensitive, Offers USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM, WFM, * 1,000 memories * 500 Pass channels * 12 Tuning steps * Fast scan speed * Rechargeable batteries, AC charger and telescopic antenna.

Yupiteru MVT-7000EX 100kHz - 1.3GHz

The ideal scanner for those who are mainly interested in VHF and UHF listening. Features include, FM, WFM, AM reception * 200 memories in 10 banks * 20 steps per sec scanning * 6 Tuning steps * Good sensitivity * Supplied with rechargeable ni-cads and AC charger. Telescopic antenna included.

AOR-8200 500kHz - 2040MHz

This wide range scanner is fitted with a data port for computer control. Features include USB, LSB, CW, FM, WFM * Programmable steps * 1000 memories in 20 banks * Alphanumeric display * Built-in AM antenna * 8.33kHz steps for air band * Rechargeable ni-cads, AC charger and helical antenna.

ICOM IC-R10E 500kHz - 1300MHz

USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM, WFM * 1,000 Memories * Bandscope * Noise Blanker * Wide range of tuning steps * alphanumeric Display * Real Time Band Scope * Voice scan feature * Data output port * Programmable scanning * Ni-cad pack, AC charger and helical antenna.

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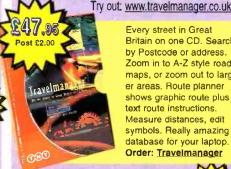
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This decoder is connected between PC serial socket and receiver audio socket. It is self powered. Supplied with soft-

ware, it will decode data signals on your PC including Packet, AMTOR, SSTV, Fax, RTTY, CW, NAV-TEX, SYNOP. Now you can read those strange noises!

...continued from page 57

FM Reports

Tropospheric reception was mainly confined to transmitters in the United Kingdom. However, on the 12th, Tim Bucknall (Congleton) heard a Polish station on 93 8MHz. Other signals included SRP-3 (Sweden) on 97.0MHz from Hörby plus German stations located in the north of the country.

The Leonids meteor shower produced lots of activity on the f.m. band during the early hours of the 18th. The peak was predicted at 0200UTC but, unfortunately, the display itself was obscured by extensive cloud layer over most of the country.

lan Milton (Ryton) monitored both the TV and f.m. bands, the latter being more productive probably due to the lower threshold required to produce a signal. Between 0145 and 0215, there were signals of varying strength with stations fading in and out

every five seconds or so.

George Garden (Edinburgh) also took advantage of the Leonids, From 0200 there were strong repeated bursts of France Musique on 91.1MHz from Niort. Also on this frequency, BBC Radio 3 from Llangollen was identified during the night.

Extra Long **Distance Reception**

Mike Gaskin (Cornwall) reports a near-constant babble of f.m. stations from around 1100. At some time during the night, the RDS had displayed 'KOL YISR' on 101.4MHz. Mike had fallen asleep so he missed the actual event. KOL ISRAEL has a 100kW transmitter at Beersheva on that frequency but Mike is

our regular 'Down Memory Lane' spot. Who remembers this psychedelic (and, some would say, headacheinducing after watching the complete sequence!) logo used by Harlech TV in the **late Fifties?**

suspicious as he does not think that the Western European RDS is used in the Middle East. Could meteor-shower reception occur over such a distance?

Normally, reception is confined to typical Sporadic-E distances, i.e. from within Europe. However, a startling event took place at 1115 on the 29th when Mark Hatton (Hayes) heard a five-second snippet of a traffic report on 87.7MHz which sounded Canadian or American. There were references to 'at 5.26', 'Channel Four' and 'Looking at live picture' which suggested that the reception could be the TV sound of Channel A6 (87.75MHz). Mark E-mailed various US broadcasters and WECT in North Carolina responded, confirming that the transmission was theirs!

KIBC Identified

Pádraig Deely (Ennis, Éire) has identified the photograph of the KIBC (Kababayan International Broadcasting Corporation) caption received by Lt. Col. Rana Roy in a recent column. 'Kababayan' is a Filipino word meaning 'fellow countryman' and seems to be a special service intended for Filipino workers overseas. It is broadcast via satellite, cable and terrestrial TV stations throughout Asia and the Middle East but there is some uncertainty as to whether the station is actually based in the Philippines.

Keep On Writing!

Please send your DXTV, slow-scan TV and f.m. reception reports, news, off-screen photographs and information to arrive by the first of the month to:- Garry Smith, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE22 4FS. We can also use off-air pictures stored as 'jpeg' files on PC disks.

■ DAVE ROBERTS 🖉 SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE

E-MAIL: scanning@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Scanning

Outro and Intro

he time has come to bid farewell to Faris Raouf as our regular scanning columnist, Faris has done a sterling job over the 13 months he wrote the column and I know we are all going to miss his input. He has become extremely busy in his other 'life' as a computer journalist and no longer can spare the time to feature within the SWM pages. I wish to thank Faris for his past submissions and his hard efforts on your behalf.

Faris E-mailed the following message to sign off.

Dear all.

I just want to say thanks to everybody who wrote or E-mailed me during my time as the 'Scanning' columnist on Short Wave Magazine. I've had a great time writing the column, and I hope you all enjoyed it. I also want to thank Martin Lynch & Sons and Waters & Stanton, who have both supplied me with a range of products for review as well as expert technical advice over the last year or so.

I hope to be back in the pages of Short Wave Magazine with the occasional review, but otherwise you can keep in touch with my activities by visiting my web site at www.faris.demon.co.uk The site is currently under heavy construction, but hopefully by the time you read this the work will be finished.

Faris Baouf

Now to welcome your new Scanning scribe - Dave Roberts, without further ado here is Dave ...

Ed.

Just when you were wondering what to listen to along comes the

Sunspot Maxima

ell, you can be forgiven for thinking that this sunspot cycle has been a bit of a non event so far. Listening to the RSGB news on 145.525MHz on a Sunday morning will give you a fair idea of what the sun could be up to for the following week. A few weeks ago the broadcast stated that the current cycle appeared to have stalled. This could have been the case but current indications are that things are picking up. You may be forgiven for wondering what this has to do with scanning. The thing is that there is a tremendous amount of radio traffic at the lower frequencies, say between 30 and 50MHz which we can tend to ignore while listening to more local, less exotic stuff. For instance, during the last sunspot maxima I was listening to a US police force on the east coast of America involved in chasing bad guys stealing from a storage facility. The chase was being conducted on foot and the officers would have been using hand-held radios which were then linked to the low band base station so that the mobile patrols could join in the fun. This was on 37MHz. Simultaneously there were a least twenty other channels active with various law enforcement systems operating within ten megahertz and also other commercial traffic was booming into the set from the east of the US and Canada.

Now don't think that you are going to hear this stuff with the supplied rubber duck antenna on the top of your hand-held because you ain't. You will certainly need an external antenna. That, however, is as exotic as it gets. The antenna that I was using was a straightforward quarter wave for the two metre amateur band mounted on a chimney stack at my home in Bucks located in a valley.





Fig. 5: The regional News

Swiss Italian-language

programme from the

service, TSI.



The radio was the trusty AR1000 hand-held, which although was a good set in its time, the AR1000 however, is not noted for superb sensitivity but for wide band coverage. I appreciate that many US and Canadian law enforcement systems have now migrated to 800MHz trunked working and there is widespread use of Mobile Data Terminals in vehicles, but you will hear signals from the north east of Canada and the US if you listen. Set the receiver to scan in 5KHz steps and scan between 30 and 45MHz. If there is an opening, traffic from North America and probably some from Eastern Europe will come in. A good tip to save wasting time scanning if there isn't an opening is to tune round the amateur band at 29MHz n.b.f.m. and see whether you can hear the amateur repeaters from the States. If you can, then set the step, go to 30 - 45MHz and have some police/fire action from the other side of the Atlantic. An don't forget to let me know when and what

you hear!

Police Scanning

OK, you can stop hyperventilating. I'm not advocating that you do. I'm just pointing out that the police are soon to become, shall we say, less audible throughout the UK and Europe.

Whereas, at the moment many police transmissions are still in the clear in v.h.f. and u.h.f. and although some are encrypted using various systems and some use trunking, this could well change. If the Government has it's way it will anyhow. For Her Majesty's Government are desirous of flogging off to the highest bidder, the frequencies currently in use by the police and other emergency services. This sale will bring in plenty of revenue from the commercial sector and will force the police and others to move. The question has been to what alternative?

The answer seems to be Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA for short). The government set up the Public Safety Radio Communications Project to look at a new integrated system for public safety radio. A consortium called Quadrant, formed from four major communications/high tech companies (BT, TRW, Nokia and Motorola) has now built equipment to the European TETRA standard. The bottom line in all this, is that if the police, fire and ambulance services can afford it, and it looks like they will have to, then in the next 12 to 18 months the familiar emergency services will disappear the current spectrum allocation throughout the UK to be replaced with a buzz on about 380MHz on frequencies relinquished by the military for this purpose.

The system is, as you can imagine, a fair bit better than the simple 'natter' systems in use at the moment. It relies on land-line links from base stations to the telephone network, but this allows users of the terminals (they aren't radios any more they're terminals...got it!) to make 'phone calls on the internal 'phone systems or to the main network. Also, talk groups can be in different counties or even countries and all be within hand-held or vehicular set contact with each other. This is, of course, very handy when simultaneous raids have to be carried out at a precise time at different locations. The terminals (remember...not radios) are under the overall control of the despatcher who sits at a work station running Windows software and who can put any set in the system into transmit or switch it on or

off or even exclude it from the system should it have been lost or stolen. Yes. this is a fancy system. There are concerns by fire and ambulance services that should there be a major incident then the police may hog all the available capacity and leave them in the communications nether world. These concerns will have to be ironed out by the authorities. Their



main common concern is, however, cost! One county police force in the south midlands estimates that TETRA will take up nine per cent of their annual budget. So TETRA's path may not be so smooth. As a senior police officer from a large provincial force said to me last week. "Tetra is a radio, a very good radio, but it is still a radio". So you never know, you may not be able to hear the 'digi buzz' on 380MHz in your area for a while yet.

There are at the

moment strong rumours of digital scanners being developed and a friend of mine in the professional communications field has heard that there is a system that will scan TETRA and resolve the audio. I remain to be convinced. The possibility of such 'digi-scanners' has so concerned the Canadian authorities that I have heard that they propose to make them require a licence and then presumably not issue any licences other than to the authorities. The prospect



of officialdom rolling up and raiding your home to try and find your radio receiver takes us back to Europe fifty five years ago and seems a tad unhealthy to me.

Finally

It seems that the space has run out before I have even got into my stride this month but don't forget if you have any info or questions (anonymity guaranteed if required) then please E-mail or write - I will answer through the column if you wish , and if I can, or otherwise I will reply by E-mail or snail mail, direct to you.

That's it 'till next month - keep the radio warm.

K2OF, K8NY, N7GK, W1CBI, HK3TAS, W0TXW, W9WPW,

while A61AJ was noted

working KA8CBL/M. On

November 12, 21.025 c.w. they

landed 9M6OO/P for Spratly Is.

3.5MHz is the place to be and

here they encountered a fair

they logged RW4PL working

crop. One guesses Paul has

antenna systems - it always

characteristic hand of **Colin Dean** in Barnsley. Top band

IKOAIZ, LY3BS, LZ2K, OH2U,

OK1DX, OT9A, PI4ZLD, and

SP3GEM. Thence up to 7MHz

and AT0LVH, A45XM, A61AN,

BV2FT, BV2RS, EK3GM, EX8M,

been working hard on the

Next we find the

yielded EA5UPR, GM7V,

HL5FUA, HZ1RT, IG9A, JA4HCG, JA6WOR, OD5NH,

P3A, RV0AM, RW9UMT,

R1ANZ, SU2MT, TA2EH,

T77CD, UK9AA, UN9PT,

VK1MJ, VO1VM, XJ1JF,

XX9TRR, 4L2M, 4S7RD, and

5A1A, Up again to 21MHz for

A43IB, HI9/DL2ARD, OH0JTU,

BIANZ TA2BK, VP2MCM.

5C8M. The big crop was

A43IB, CM7DS, CP6EB,

C6AN/EK4JJ, FS/K7UZM,

VE2CSI, VP2MGL, VP2VF,

VP5B, VP5/W5WW, V26B,

XE1JEO, ZX0F, 5C8GM,

9Z4CT.

Finale

5N0NAS, 6V6U, KN5H/6Y5,

8R1RPN, 9K2GS, 9N1HA and

That's my lot for this century.

century will continue to be the

The deadlines for the 21st

first of each month, and the

V47KP, YC4WIO, Z23JE, and

28MHz though, with A41LZ,

FY/F5PAC, HC1OT, KC4CD/HR2,

PJ2C, TG9NX, TO2OY, UN7JX,

V26SW, V47KP, V47NG, WP2Z,

KG4CM, KP2A, KP4/SM5AOE,

pays off.

JA5QC to add a flavour to the

crop of Ws working in to Europe, but as early as 2000

In the wee sma' hours of course

PAUL ESSERY GW3KFE, PO BOX 4, NEWTOWN, POWYS SY16 1ZZ

Amateur Bands

n interesting question comes from our anonymous correspondent who asks "Given the modern councilhouse back garden of, say, about eight metres square, with maybe five square metres at the front, what would you do for antennas?". Two scenarios: a) for the person who 'knows the bands' and b) a complete newcomer. For the latter my advice would be to begin with a random 'wire round the picture-rail' and listen round until you think you've transferred to category a)

For the front, I'd be inclined to make and erect a white flag-mast, complete with halyards. Fly a flag on suitable dates. Fit a 'lightning conductor' down the side, connect it to a good earth via switched loading coils, with a coaxial feed back to the shack. In the back garden my home-brew tilt-over mast carries a triband ground plane - remains of a beam destroyed in a gale. Finally, if you can catapult a weight over the roof, an end-fed wire fed via an a.t.u.; mine covers Top Band, and the above-ground radials run right round the garden - a lovely trap for thieves, who then fall straight into the wheelbarrow!

Finally, tune up, preferably using an antenna analyser, and log the settings . For 1.8, 3.5 and 28MHz you'll need two spots; for the others, the mid-band setting will do.

Letters

A bit thin on the ground this month rather as one expects just before Christmas. Let's make a start with the all-c.w. log from Ted Trowell. Top Band gave him LX1DA, GD4UOL, HB0/SP2FOV, and UX0UN; a bit earlier 7MHz stumped-up with HL1DH, ZB2FK, JY9QJ, HB0/HA0HW/P, VK8AV, HZ1HZ, ZA/S51PF and 10MHz accounted for PY7ZY and HC8M. 14MHz showed V26YR, V51AS, YV5DTJ, PP7CI, PY4AR, PY0FZM, and 5A1A and 18MHz VP2V/G3TXF. At 21MHz we see PY2TE, PY2AWG, V47BY, and 3W7TK while 24MHz dredged up VK7CW, JY9NX, OH0PA, A45XR, E4/G3WQU, 6W/K31PK, KP2J, W7CT in Utah, V47GU, and AD6C. Finally on Ten, Ted booked in VR2JK, XX9TRR, PY1NSZ, 5B4/UA3TU, ZA/SP1PF, V47GU, YV1NX, ZS1HZ, CO2OR, 9G5MF, 3D8BB, XQ0YAF(Chile), KP2J, YV5/OH0XX, FR8GL, P43JB, ZD8Z, 7X4AN, KL7NL, HK6KKK, HC5AI, ZP5KO, VP2V/G3TXF, TU2XZ, and 3U8BB(China)

Ted also includes some QSL addresses, namely ZD8Z via VE3HO; V47GU via DL7VOG; XX9TRR via N6XJ, JY9QJ via DL5MBY; PY0FZM via DL2HZM; 9G5MF via KC7ZV; and HC8M via DL6FBL

Emrys Griffiths in Carmarthen asks about IRCs. You need first to check that the country to which you mean to send your IRC accepts them. In countries where inflation is rampant, it is often better to use a dollar bill - 'green stamp'. The point is simply that in such countries the dollar is a much more useful currency than the 'proper' one. On the subject of direct QSLing, do be aware that in countries where inflation is serious, putting a callsign on the envelope is 'asking for it'. The postal people soon realise that the amateurs incoming mail contains pretty cards and dollar bills, so all are ripped open, and the 'green stamps' stolen. Now we move on to Oxford where **Paul** and **Peter**

Goodhall share a shack. Not for too long though; young Peter has asked for a receiver of his own for Christmas...we only hope Santa doesn't get stuck in a chimney with it in his sack. Meantime, on 14MHz we note VK2BCY and VK3OM working G4JNH; while on 28MHz we see N2NY, KD0HY, W4JM, N2GJY, K3II, A1S working RA1QX, RV6VJK connecting to KT4WW1WEF and N3RS after S51A, W1GD, W2PS, W4OX, N1EU, N4GU, W1US, AA1QD, ZX0F after WA2JUN, W2KQE and N2RM; a few days later 3V8BB's pile-up included LUs, UA9OCF, and Europeans., then OH1MA knocking off KZ1H, VO1XC, ZP5PAH, VQ9NL, 8R1Z in QSO with KG5FX, the Z32XX into N4TUN, KD4FAZ, W4SD,

Coming Events

Firstly, Bhutan; **Jim Smith VK9NS** is still working on it. Yonten A51TY(ex-AC5TY) is keen to get back on, and Jim hopes A51 may reappear in 2000.

CT1EEB hopes to be on from Dili in East Timor when his work with the UN Mission permits; however, CR8 is not currently a DXCC country.

Looking for P47 VE3MR will be there until April as P49MR. QSL direct to VE3MR. The proposed Italian TT8 operation is postponed to March when the rainy season is over.

Marion Island is represented by ZS8D until April 2000. On sideband look on 7.070, 14.260, 18.145, 21.345, 24.945, 28.475MHz. Morse buffs try 7.024, 10.111, 14.045, 18.080, 21.045, 24.905 and 28.045MHz. QSLs via ZS6EZ. Do note though, that the environmentalists have caused the old rhombics to be removed, leaving a high broadband inverted-V.

Towards the end of March look out for Norfolk Island activity - no more details at the time of writing. However, for Thailand HB9AMZ and his XYL have moved there and Kurt is now HS0ZBS.

Don't forget the Millenium station from Finland, OH2000 which will be on for the whole of 2000.

5H3OC is IN3KIZ; for how long is not known; but we do know that C21JH and C21/VK2QF will be active in March and April cards to home calls.

Ex-A92GD is now EL2RF from Monrovia, and the cards should go to K1SE, POB 685 Manassas Park, VA 20113.

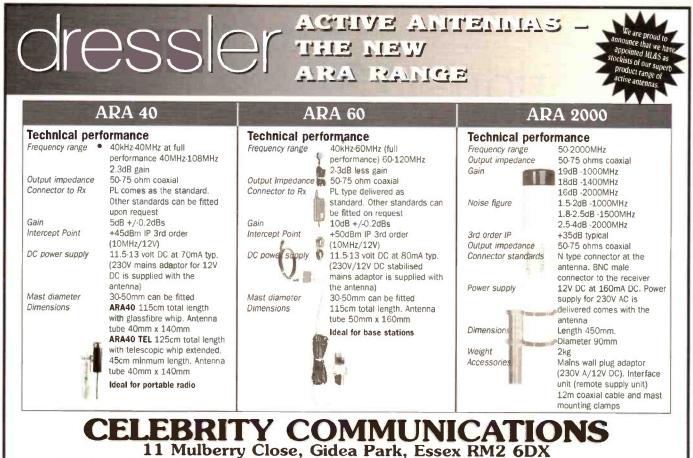
VQ9 Chagos activity is to be hoped for soon; I understand that W3PO is there for several months, though at the moment I have no more data. Kosovo is not on the DXCC list, but I hear that RW3AH expects to sign YU8/RX0A.

Now a QRT - XX9AS has closed down in Macao but hopes to be on from somewhere else soon. And Slim, blast him - signing YI2CL asking for cards via WA3HUP; as FP5AP asking for cards via W3HNK, PY0FA even though the real PY0FA is no longer on the island, and P51BH peaking on the wrong beam heading. Save your s.a.e.s QSLs, dollars and IRCs on these Phoneys!

On a happier note OH2BR intends an extended expedition to Pitcairn as VP6BR. Keep an ear open for this one, as Jukka's departure date from Auckland is tied to the P & O container ship which visits Pitcairn.

address as always **Box 4 Newtown, Powys SY16 122**. If you have a query which needs a personal reply, please enclose an s.a.e. or IRC - I can usually but not always answer them fairly quickly.

Letters, as usual to me by the first of the month, addressed to PO Box 4, Newtown SY16 1ZZ. News as well as lists!



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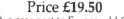
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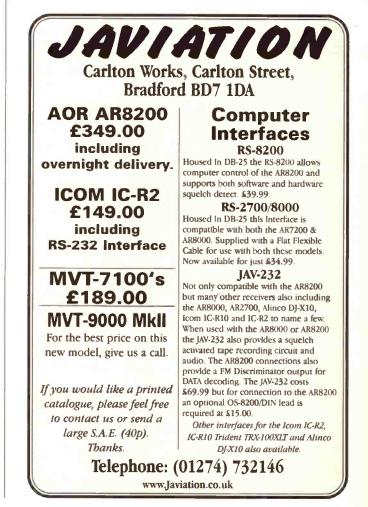
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Attention-123!

The last 'Attention 123' briefly covered, amongst other things, the general Numbers station situation since the ending of the 'Cold War'. Now it's time to give a resume of stations active during the closing months of 1999. Only those regularly and **commonly** heard in this country are included.

Unfortunately, as there are so many, only very brief details can be covered here, but at least it should give an idea of what can be found. Stations are listed in the standard ENIGMA order. Nearly all are active at least once a week, some many times daily. Prefixes: M =Morse, E = English, G = German, S = Slavic languages, V = all other languages. Variant suffixes are generally not give here. Nearly all send repeat messages in extra transmissions - on same day, different day of week or, for example, 1st and 3rd week of month.

Some station schedules may send the same message repeatedly (until replaced), some may never repeat a message (other than in scheduled repeat transmissions). The **traffic** level of a station is a measure of the number of apparently **different** messages sent, **relative to the number of schedules**, rather than the number of transmissions, frequencies or changes.

Where 'full level' the station is of a type which always sends apparently different messages (except in scheduled repeats). Much traffic may of course be 'dummy' and carry no messages and undisguised null message formats are used by many stations.

Family la (Russian FSB) - usually excellent signals - relative

activity levels between family la & b member may vary, these stations are very flexible - schedules may last years or days, and traffic levels vary from low to very high. Messages can be very long - over 400 groups, but generally up to 200.

- M14 several/many weekly schedules, some dual message (M14A) add up to around 140 groups, very high traffic levels.
- E6 a few weekly schedules.
- G6 one weekly schedule.

S6 - in Russian, several weekly schedules.

V6 - in Spanish, one weekly schedule.

E17y - heard in early hours, transmits from Cuba.

E172 - historically from this family, but now comes from Ukraine or Belarus, erratic, but usually daily when present.

Family Ib (Russian GRU) - usually excellent signals.

M12 - very many schedules, some very stable, others short-lived, busiest of family I, GC usually around 143, very high traffic levels. E7 - a few weekly/monthly schedules.

G7 - a few weekly/monthly schedules.

S7 - in Russian, several weekly & monthly schedules.

V7 - in Spanish, two weekly schedules.

XPh - high pitch Polytone (for unattended automatic reception), two weekly schedules, medium traffic levels.

Family II (US CIA).

E5 - many weekly schedules (mainly short-lived), usually two parallel frequencies, high traffic levels.

Family III (Polish Intelligence?).

M3 - numerous weekly/daily schedules, often very long-term, relatively few messages and many of these are repeats from a year or two earlier, very low traffic level (messages often appear in flurries), several transmissions daily.

E11 - one weekly schedule, messages rare.

G11 - one or two schedules (monthly/weekly), messages rare. S11A - modified Russian, one or two schedules (monthly/weekly).

Family VII (E European) - less active than formerly, full level traffic. M17 - two or three weekly schedules. E1 - one or two weekly schedules.

Family IXa (Czech & Slovak origins) - full level traffic.
 M7 - used for unattended automatic reception, several weekly schedules (often short-lived), often repeats M10's messages.
 M10 - many weekly schedules with repeats, always two parallels.

M10E - as below, plus two other (daily and 3-day/week) schedules. S10E - in Czech, 28 day cycle of schedules for six consecutive days each time, uses encrypted IDs.

Family IXc (Czech & Slovak origins).

M39 - erratic but may be very active for a few days at a time (uses two parallel frequencies), full level traffic.

 $\label{eq:static} \textbf{S17C} \ . \ in Czech, \ one \ daily \ schedule, \ two \ parallels. \ Control \ station \ - \ sends \ a \ single \ non-random \ five-figure \ group.$

Family X (British MI6) - encrypted IDs, full level traffic, fixed 200 group message blocks.

E3 'Lincolnshire Poacher' - nine regular daily sliding schedules, three parallels.

E3A 'Cherry Ripe' - seven schedules Mon-Fri, two parallels.

Family XI (now transmits from Poland) - much reduced and reorganised, encrypted IDs, full level traffic, German replaced with American English.

M4 - one monthly schedule with repeats, fixed 100 group message block.

E23 - three monthly schedules, each with repeats, three fixed 100+100+50 group message blocks now without breaks.

Family XII - Jean-Michel Jarre music.

V8 - in Arabic, monthly schedule with repeat, full level traffic (E9 seems to have disappeared).

Family XIII (transmits from near Budapest) - use non-random

encryption (doesn't send conventional text messages), full level traffic, ignores international frequency allocation. **M29A** - several schedules (daily and weekly).

G4 - three note tuning signal, generally one monthly schedule with four transmissions per week, female announcer shouts as if on parade ground!

Family XIV (Russian) - transmits from Kaliningrad enclave. M1 - regular hand-keyed 'A' Network has six weekly schedules (no repeats) which usually have three special 'End of month' formats (M1A/B) on last Thu & Sat of the month (full level traffic). The 'B' Network runs several weekly schedules with repeats (variable traffic levels). The 'C' Network is erratic and unpredictable. Sometimes two parallels.

M45 - one weekly schedule with repeat, two parallels, low to medium traffic levels, hand-keyed.

S21 - in Russian, one weekly scheduled with repeat (others may still exist), apart from ID, same messages and habits as M45.

Family XV (E European) - full level traffic.

M13 - numerous monthly schedules with repeats, several transmissions daily, M13A changes ID monthly.
E18 - one monthly schedule with repeats, messages can be very long - 300 or more groups.

G22 - one monthly schedule with repeats.

Family XVIII (Cuban DGI) - full level traffic.

M8 - numerous daily schedules, often surprisingly strong in Europe, M8A the commonest sends three 150

group message blocks, uses 'cut-number' Morse. V2 - in Spanish, numerous daily schedules but

M8 is busier.

Family XIX (French DGSE) - full level traffic. M16 - hourly h+40 on four parallel frequencies, control station - sends addressee lists repeatedly for 20mins.

M51 - very active, daily for hours on end, sends continuous 100 group messages, each with serial number, two parallels.

0 - not allocated to families (others may exist).

M23 (W European network) - very active, several schedules, several times daily, often two parallels, many disguises, traffic levels vary from full to nil depending on schedule.

M26 & M34 (East

European) - erratic, but when active may operate continuously over several days, medium traffic levels.

M40 (N Korean) numerous daily schedules, but a few are consistently heard in Europe, suggesting European origin?

M52 & M56 (West European network) erratic, but when active may operate continuously over several days, control type station.

M76 - two known daily schedules, very active several messages per transmission, some carried over for weeks, others may be dropped

after a day or two, occasionally hand-keyed. E10 (Israeli Mossad, etc.)

- numerous daily schedules, often at same time, often three parallels, traffic levels very low to very high, depending on schedule, ignores ITU frequency rules. **E15** (Egyptian) - several

daily schedules, low traffic levels.

You can contact ENIGMA (details above) for further information, and you can send in any interesting logs for which we are always grateful. By the time you read this, many numbers stations will have already sent their recipients encrypted New Year greetings. As usual, they're ahead of us! Best wishes for 2000 from ENIGMA. GRAHAM TANNER, 64 ATTLEE ROAD, HAYES, MIDDLESEX UB4 9JE E-MAIL: ssb.utils@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

SSB Utilities

Easyjet

For the past few years, one small airline based at Luton Airport has been showing the big boys how to attract passengers, and how to get them quickly and cheaply from A to B. Easyjet has a fleet of 18 modern Boeing 737-300 aircraft, based at Luton Airport, but with aircraft operating from many other UK airports. They have very distinctive markings - lots of orange - and their 'phone number in huge letters along the side of the aircraft. They fly on 27 routes all over Europe, and over the next three to four years they will be getting 15 brand new Boeing 737-700 aircraft, so there are plenty of aircraft to listen for.

During October and November I started to see reports of their aircraft being heard on h.f. - the first time that LDOC frequencies have been reported for this airline. So far, the reported frequencies for Easy jet Ops are 11.363, 13.285 and 21.931MHz, although there is the possibility of at least one more lower frequency. On these frequencies, the LDOC ground station uses the callsign Easy Ops, while the aircraft use either their flight number (e.g. Easy 451) or the last two letters of their aircraft registration (e.g. Easy Yankee-Delta).

A well-known UK airline LDOC frequency is 11.363MHz, and it is also shared by Britannia Airways and Monarch Airlines. Both these airlines are based at Luton Airport, which may indicate that there is some sort of sharing going on between the airlines. Both Britannia Airways and Monarch Airlines are listed in *Airwayes 99* as using 6.556MHz, so this may be the unidentified lower frequency. I have listened for many hours to 11.363MHz in the hope of hearing some of these signals myself, but so far I have not had too much success. The nearest that I have come is to hear a series of SECAL tones one night.

Another frequency which may be worth watching is 10.066MHz. While writing this month's text during early December, I heard an Easyjet flight on 11.363MHz trying to contact Easyjet Ops at Luton. When they were unable to make contact, the flight said that they would QSY to 10.066MHz. I heard them calling on that frequency, but they never seemed to make contact with Luton.

New Hercules

After many months of waiting following delays with the aircraft, the RAF officially took delivery of their first new C-130J Hercules during late November 1999. Most of the aircraft have already been delivered to the UK, but have been waiting to be completed to RAF specifications at Cambridge Airport.

Earlier in 1999, one of the aircraft was delivered to the Defence Research Agency (DRA) at Boscombe Down in Wiltshire, where it has been undertaking a series of trials to ensure that the aircraft is fit for RAF service. This has involved a number of flights over the summer months, but I have yet to see any reports of the aircraft on h.f. To be honest, most readers (and I include myself in that category) would probably not realise they were listening to a DRA aircraft they are not heard too often on the usual Architect frequencies.

However, now that the first aircraft has been delivered to RAF Lyneham in Wiltshire (home of the RAF Hercules fleet), the remaining aircraft should follow quite quickly over the next few months. The RAF are expecting to have all 25 new aircraft delivered by early 2001, replacing 25 of their original aircraft. I still do not know what series of ASCOT callsigns will be used by the new aircraft.

At the moment, the 4000+ series callsigns are used by the Hercules C.1 variant, and the 5000+ series by the C.3 (stretched) variant. I would fully expect the new aircraft to use a different range entirely, and I would like to hear from anyone if they manage to log a callsign in the 7000+ or 8000+ ranges, especially if they are able to provide details of the aircraft SELCAL code.

Press reports indicate that as each of the new aircraft are delivered to the RAF, one of their older aircraft is withdrawn from use and returned to Lockheed Martin, so perhaps the SELCAL code from the retired aircraft will be transferred to the new C-130J Hercules. But only careful logging of RAF flights on Architect frequencies is going to provide the answer to this conundrum. For what its worth, some of the first RAF Hercules to be withdrawn from use have been re-worked and sold to the Sri Lankan Air Force. I wonder how long they will last?

Readers' Logs

Most months I receive letters from readers which include long lists of frequencies and loggings of traffic heard on them. In the past I have tended to avoid using them, as there is either very little to report about a single logging on a single frequency, or sometimes there is just too much to report. It also happens that I receive long lists of

frequencies where the listener has been unable to identify the stations involved, but does not report what he heard - what callsigns were heard, what were they talking about and even the date and time is missed out.

This month I thought that I would include a selection of loggings from **Ian Johnson** from the West Midlands. It contains a list of frequencies and stations heard covering the range from below 3MHz to above 17MHz. There is a mix of aeronautical and maritime traffic varying from Europe to the USA.

I have omitted some of the more well known frequencies such as Shanwick and Gander ATC. I also note that Ian's list of frequencies seem to be 200Hz lower than

published frequencies. This may indicate a calibration problem with lan's receiver, or maybe he finds it easier to listen to the signals when they are slightly off-tuned. In either case, lan does not mention what kind of receiver or antenna he uses, so I hope that mentioning this will prompt him to write again with details and more logs.

I have also taken the liberty of correcting some of the descriptions provided by lan - I hope that he doesn't mind too much! One which

Web Watch

deserves special mention is the frequency of 6.688MHz, which lan listed as Portland Ops. The Naval Air Station at Portland in Dorset closed during the early part of 1999, and all the Royal Navy Lynx helicopters were transferred to RNAS

Yeovilton in Somerset. I see no reason for the Portland Ops radio equipment to remain at Portland, and I am sure that it will have moved to Yeovilton, so I have changed the entry accordingly.

I am happy to include similar lists from other readers, if they wish to send them to me. If you are unable to identify the stations on a particular frequency, please include as much other information as possible - callsigns, language and some details of what the conversation was about.





Monarch HQ

lan Johnson's Frequency List.

MHz (u.s.b.)	Comment

2.761	Ostend Harbour shipping info
2.762	Kinloss RCC alternate frequency
3.131	Kinloss RCC alternate frequency
4.484	Kinloss RCC alternate frequency
4.645	Tallinn Airport VOLMET, Estonia
4.706	Kinloss RCC alternate frequency
6.688	Yeovilton Ops, RNAS Yeovilton,
	Somerset
6.691	RAF Operations
7.801	Stockholm Radio discrete
	frequency
8.743	(Marine Channel 809) Reykjavik
	Radio, Iceland
10.165	Stockholm Radio discrete
	frequency

EasyJet - http://www.easyjet.com Monarch Airlines - http://www.monarch-airlines.com Britannia Airways - http://www.britanniaairways.com RAF Lyneham - http://www.raf-Lyneham.org.uk or http://www.raf.mod.uk/front_line/hercules.html or http://www.lyneham.raf.mod.uk



Short Wave Magazine, February 2000



JACQUES D'AVIGNON VE3VIA E-MAIL: jacques@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Propagation Forecasts

How to use the Propagation Charts

The charts contain three plots. The lower dashed line represents the lowest usable frequency (LUF), or ALF (Absorption Limiting Frequency). The chances of success below this frequency are very slim.

The middle line indicates the optimum working frequency (OWF) with a 90% probability of success for the particular path and time.

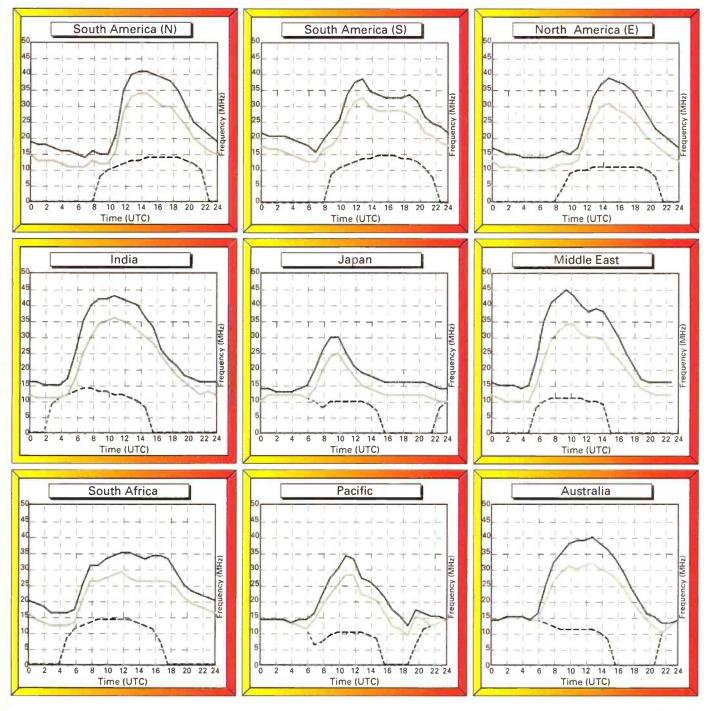
Lastly, the upper dashed line represents the maximum usable frequency (MUF), a 50%

probability of success for the path and time. To make use of the charts you must select the

chart most closely located to the region containing the station that you wish to hear. By selecting the time chosen for listening on the horizontal axis, the best frequencies for listening can be determined by the values of the intersections of the plots against frequency.

Good luck and happy listening.

February 2000 Circuits to London

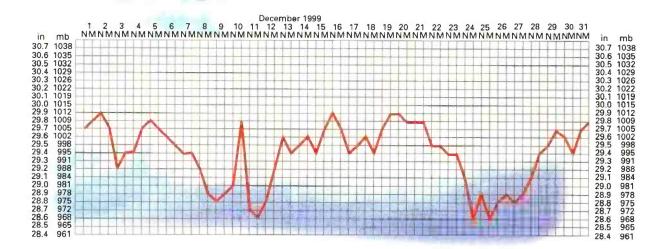


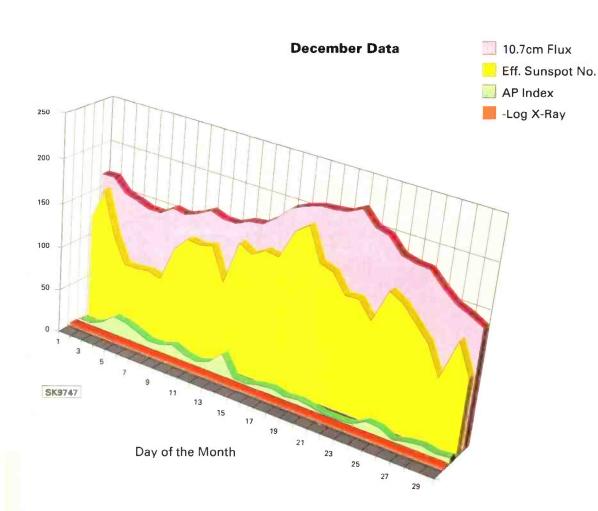
SK9746

KEVIN NICE G7TZC, SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE E-MAIL: kevin@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Propagation Extra

Ron Ham's barometric pressure chart, taken at Storrington, W. Sussex, December 1999.





guide to the chart

The 10.7cm solar radio flux is used as an Indicator of the general level of solar activity. The K and AP indices are measures of geomagnetic activity. The K index ranges from zero (very quiet) to nine (severely disturbed).

K values of five or greater correspond to geomagnetic storm conditions that can relate to poor propagation conditions.

The AP index ranges from 0 to 400. An AP of 30 is the threshold for geomagnetic storm conditions.



Short Wave Magazine, February 2000



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Satellite TV News

Signals From Orbit

Italians are very emotional folk and this was clearly demonstrated the afternoon of December 8th, *Intelsat 705* @ 18°W transmitted a funeral from a large church of I assume a local dignitary. The coffin - laying on the floor - was

UKI 507 There will be an area Devent

SISLINK 38-UKI 507 and an unusual ident flag via 36°E.



November 16th night and NDR live on a bleak German hillside in the hope of a *Leonids* spectacular!

surrounded by weeping mourners and others including police. It was eventually lifted by several men from the general melee and manhandled from the church. Two TV cameras were used and the transmission back to the studio carried an ident 'ARTEL VEGLIA (LE)' on colour bars before the uplink was switched off -11.135GHz-V.

> Meanwhile, on *Eutelsat W3* @ 7°E, another Italian sourced event was in progress, seemingly a Christmas concert for school kids involving a pile of Christmas puddings - 11.174GHz-H - both of these sightings were in clear analogue.

The Mars Polar Lander unfortunately lost communication with Earth and its NASA control team on December 5th. The Reuters digital lease, NSS-K 11.566GHz-V (SR 5632; FEC 3/4) carried extensive live coverage of the technical and press meetings ex Houston over the next couple of days but on Tuesday December 7th the Polar Lander was officially written off. The craft sported both an 8GHz X-Band dish and a low gain omni directional (that is above H to H) u.h.f. antenna transmitting a 0.5W at a 'high u.h.f. TV frequency' - but nothing was heard. Three large dishes, Goldstone, Cal; Canberra, Australia and Madrid were in use, but even these 70m diameter monsters detected nothing little chance for my 1.2m Ku-band dish!

Both **Cyril Willis** (Kings Lynn) and **Dean Rogers** (SE2) have been scanning the Clarke Belt these past few weeks with some success. Cyril found that *Eutelsat 2F3* @ 36°E has provided much traffic and in particular the BBC Moscow-London digital circuit -11.600GHz-H (5632+3/4) - which always fires up with any late Russian news, the past few weeks have been dominated with the Russian/Chechnyan conflict. The Russians seem to let any footage (uncensored) out of the country and it's common to see the local (Moscow) news bulletins fed over this same lease for possible cutting into European/American news programmes. I found an onward news package into the USA on *NSS-K* (21.5°W) in clear NTSC analogue - 11.615GHz-V. The Andrew Harding BBC report was packaged with colour bars and 'EBU Moscow' ident.

Dean Rogers meanwhile has been very busy on his upper floor flat balcony and with his father's help fabricated an extension arm to lift his 800mm dish higher and to clear local

> roofs, allowing the dish to pan round to 50°W. Dean, being a sports enthusiast, was rewarded with eight hours of Ryder Cup Golf on the *NSS-K* digital lease -11.491GHz-H (6111+3/4) - they idented on colour bars as 'ETP RYDER', ETP being European Tour Productions. There is now access to PAS-1-45°W; PAS 3R/6-43°W; Orion-1-37.5°W and the hot sports spot of *Intelsats 601/801* @ 34.5° and 31.5°W respectively.

Dutch football too via *Telecom 2D* @ 5°W with an Intrax uplink into Canal Plus early November, 11.514GHz-H (5632+3/4). He also advises that EDTV

Dubai is now active at the *Hot Bird* slot - 13°E - his Humax FTA receiver clocked in EDTV-1; EDTV-Sports; EDTV Business and EDTV Drama. EDTV-Sports shows a varied menu of sporting events including some programming in English.

Dean comments that he's intending to buy an IRTE Omnisat and a larger dish and to install same prior to the Christmas break. Winter and of course we'll be looking forward to skiing and various snow action. Already Austrian snowboarding has been carried live into Eurosport via *Eutelsat W2* @ 16°E, Saturday November 18 - check out 11.132GHz-H (6111+3/4) though oddly this feed carried audio fx only, no commentary.

The 21st and the NTL W2 lease - 11.015GHz-H featured

Channel 5, Salt Lake City with a news package via the *NSS-K* Atlantic Reuters digital lease - 21.5°W.





Alas the Mars Polarlander RIP, a NASA-TV caption.

Rugby European Cup action (5632+3/4) for British Eurosport with both commentary and a separate sound fx carrier.

Roy Carman (Dorking) is a very active satellite observer and mid November watched the facility 'KOTV' setting up equipment for the Lennox Lewis fight at Las Vegas - this in clear NTSC analogue via PAS-3R/6, 12.704GHz-H, an interview followed with a rep from the Lennox media team.

Mid November and Roy went into a digital bouquet spin logging numerous digital packages on several satellites - he was just testing out his new RSD ODM-300CA digital receiver. On *Orion-1*, 37.5°W he found UPC Sport; UPC Film 1; UPC Extreme Sport; UPC Club on 12.654GHz-H (13203+3/4); *Telecom 2D*, 5°W Tele Rural; Globecast Espana; Bloomberg on 11.601GHz-H (27500+3/4) and following Dean's sightings of the EDTV bouquet @ 13°E, Roy found a larger offering on *Arabsat 3A*, 26°E - Dubai; Dubai EDTV; Dubai Sport; Dubai Business; Euronews (English); Euronews (French); Orbit Prompt; Mostaklan Arab on 11.749GHz-V (27500+3/4). Abu Dhabi TV have also launched on this satellite - 11.767GHz-H - SR 27500; FEC 3/4.

November 24th and Roy watched a SISLink eight feed out of central Manchester, marking the opening of the rebuilt city centre after an IRA bombing some years back apparently the extensive CCTV surveillance system has been set up to 'design crime out'! I've also a tentative report of an *Orion-2* test transmission *en route* for the 12°W slot whilst parked at 15°W slot at 11.565GHz-H+V, I have no further information at this time. The satellite should come on stream early December at the 12°W slot.

A few days in mid November the 'Antenna Hungaria' test card appeared in clear analogue on 28.5°E *Kopernikus DFS-2* @ 11.547GHz-H - no reason and it subsequently disappeared!

The Globecast digital lease bouquet on *NSS-K*, 11.590GHz-V (20145+3/4) - carried a corporate presentation for Hewlett Packard staff on November 15th @ 1730UTC onwards. HP saw the need to re-invent HP back to the staff and public hence the transmission which was carried on ch.2 in clear NTSC and ch.3 in clear PAL. Computer corporates are fairly common satellite fare and the 21.5°W slot is a favourite - often as with a recent IBM event, transmitted in clear analogue.

I was delighted to hear from **David Lott** (Cambridge) who's been active for many years in TVDXing and has made the transition into satellite. He relates that his satellite



Interview with *Leonids* hopefuls - via *Kopernikus DFS-2* @ **28.5°E analogue**.

experience goes back to the Russian Sputnik in the late 50s (I recall the Lasky's 'Sputnik Special', a government surplus R208 receiver @ £6.19s.6d that tuned 20-60MHz and was claimed to pick up the first Sputnik signals at 19.995MHz did it?). David is now with the digits and uses an RSD ODM300 digital receiver, he comments that some SISLink horse racing feeds are carried on *Sirius* 5°E - earlier in '99 he had received several on the ODM300 but now they suspects that SIS are now using PowerVu (Scientific Atlanta) which renders normal MPEG-2 digital receivers but useless.

The larger courses, e.g. Ascot, Newmarket, etc. are thought to be using leased BT fibre optic cables which means fewer satellite circuits. David currently uses an SWM 1.1m offset dish + Grundig 0.7dB noise LNB and split into a) an Echostar SR8700 and b) the ODM300 and a spectrum analyser.

Children in Need is the annual BBC run event the last Friday in November and a good hunting ground for regional OB feeds. I stayed on 36°E and 'found' SISLink 29 UKI 418A uplinking out of Prestwick Airport, the specific content was an aircraft departure, meanwhile SISLink 12 UKI 253 was carrying 'BBC CIN DUNDEE' with a very long offering from a large hall, presentations, fancy dress, etc. (11.684-H; 11.675-H respectively @ 5632+3/4). Interesting that SISLink UKI 418 has appeared in recent times with alternative idents being UKI 418A or 418B.

Finally, check out the new analogue channel now in action on 2F3, 36°E, it's called 'TLI' (Television Locale Independente) and features a full 24-hour service on 11.178GHz-H with audio @ 6.60/7.20MHz. There are many interesting programmes, recently an hour long documentary showing in production and technical detail the TV service 'Tele Nouvelle Caledonia' and the local radio service. My school French is circa 1955-60 so the arrival of TLI might help out somewhat though I found that the Macdonalds at Rouen spoke excellent English! Merci beaucoup.

Orbital News

The Afristar satellite that has been testing high quality radio programming since Autumn 98 has now opened regular L-Band (1.5GHz) programming across Africa. Worldspace, the promoters of the new radio service, initially will target South Africa and then move onto the high population regions of Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and progressively the rest of the African continent.

Receivers will feature simple set-top antennas and are now coming on-stream from companies such as Sanyo, JVC, Panasonic and Hitachi. The Afristar has three main donwlink beams covering Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region. Eventually other 'radio' satellites will offer a similar quality service to the main regions of the globe.

Having commented on the use of fibre optic cabling above, interesting to read Malcolm Campbell's statement in a media mag. As a senior BT business manager he states that the largest impact in recent times as been the arrival of digital, which now comprises most of their satellite traffic, very few communication operators now seek analogue transmissions.



A live murder hunt November 3rd for a fugitive though to be hiding in the dockside building, police cars out front (from TV helicopter).

Into 2000 Malcolm reckons the significant impact will be from explotation of fibre optic cabling, whereas a satellite solution is always sought, increasingly fibre optic is used and is equally cost effective. BT may soon invest in their own dedicated fibre optic between London, Paris and New York.

Eutelsat made available the proceedings of the UN's 'World TV Forum' throughout December '99 via their Hot Bird 5 capacity at 13°E slot running 12.539GHz-H, SR 27500; FEC 3/4. The annual Forum discusses advances made in television and how it can be used to progress the lot of mankind (I wonder how 'The Simpsons' feature in their discussions ?).

The Astra 1K satellite launching later in 2000 into a 19.2°E slot will offer some 52 high power Ku-band and two Ka-band transponders. The Ku-band transponders will all operate between 10.70-11.70GHz offering coverage in a spot beam into UK/Ireland whilst the other beam will cover Continental Europe, down to the Canaries and reaching towards Moscow. The Kaband transponders will offer experimental capacity within the 18.30-22.20GHz band.

Meanwhile, a delay in the launch of Astra 2B following design modifications to the solar panels back at the factory has meant Astra 1D has been temporarily moved from 19.2°E to the Astra digital slot at 28.2°E to cover digital short-fall.

As Orion-2 went into operation at the new 12°W, the operator Loral Orion (Loral Space and Communications) announced that henceforth Orion-1 (37.5°W) and Orion-2 would be renamed as Telstar-11 and Telstar-12 respectively. Due to the siting of the Eutelsat Atlantic Gate satellite at the 12°W slot, and to avoid mutual conflict with the proposed slotting of Telstar-12 at the same orbital position. Loral have retained the

Telstar 12 satellite at 15°W until further notice. *Telstar* 12 is now in commercial operation from the same slot. Loral have a number of other active Telstar satellites, mainly serving the Americas and the Pacific Basin region.

Immarsat have just marketed a new packet data satellite service that will benefit users in areas outside of normal terrestrial/cellular coverage and will be charged for data carried rather than time 'on-line'. The company's press release states that they have 'added an infrastructure providing a packet switched environment which IP

(Internet Protocol) naturally runs across'. Immarsat are using earth stations in Cornwall, UK and Singapore to carry the first service phase.

NASA TV Home Page www.nasa.gov/ntv

> The NASA TV home page, both Polarlander pix via NSS-K digital.



The 'SkateAmerica 1999' event live via the Globecast digital lease on *NSS-K*.



American test pattern, but unknown location!

This is the suspect's description, a relay of the local TV channel in Northlake, Seattle via the Atlantic digital circuit.

SUSPECT SEAROF Light skinned Male 6 feet tall 20's or 30's Camouflage jacket Brown hat



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Earphone socket allow you to plug in either earpiece or headphones for undistrubed listening

Scan speed high speed scan up to 40 channels per second and up to 75 search steps per second

Two second scan delay delays scanning for about 2 seconds before moving to another channel so you can hear more replies

Auto store quickly finds and automatically stores active frequencies in



each bank, then searches for additional active frequencies while skipping previously stored channels

Memory back-up keeps the channel stored in memory for about 3 months during power loss

Two power options lets yu power the scanner from standard AC power (with supplied AC power cord) or vehicle battery (with an optional DC cigar lighter power cord)

Lock out function lets you set your scanner to skip over specified channels or frequencies when scanning or searching LCD display makes it easy to view and

change programming information Range the Com 225 can receive all of these frequencies: 25MHz-1300MHz with no gaps

Modes AM, FM & WFM switchable Channels 500 channels in any band combination (50 channels per bank x 10 banks, 50 monitor memories and 10 priority channels)

Rear panel

Antenna socket connect optional external antenna with BNC connector Tape remote connect your tape recorders remote terminal

Tape-out connect your tape recorder Estension speaker connect your optional extension speaker

DC 13.V connect your vihicles cigar lighter socket with optional DC cigar lighter power cable

Reset reset the scanner back to factory defaults

Dimensions 232 x 210 x 90mm (WDH) Weight approx 2.0kg without antenna



-6-



Abbreviations

Aeronautical
Information Circular
Aeronautical
Information
Publication
Civil Aviation Authority
M Compact Disc - Read
Only Memory
electro magnetic
compatibility
flight level
International Civil
Aviation Organisation
kilohertz
megahertz
Ministry of Defence
TACtical Air Navigation
ultra high frequency
very high frequency

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Airband

What's the greatest problem facing electronic engineers today? Chips are now available with hosts of functions packed into them. Compare this with the situation just over 30 years ago when a two-band transistor radio receiver was the height of technology! Now we can have full-duplex radio transceivers (cellular 'phones) in our pockets and phenomenal computer power on our laps.

According to Moore's observations, chips will continue to get smaller, cheaper and be capable of even more functions for some time to come. Each technological milestone represents lessons learnt, paving the way for even more complex developments. One day, this progress will reach a plateau when the size of elements on a chip becomes comparable with that of the charged electrical particles that they carry. Even then, science will strive for further developments by other means. Light could replace electrons as has already happened with fibre-optic communications.

We will have all these technological marvels, and more, in this new millennium. We will take them for granted and cease to marvel, merely wanting more. But one problem could remain unless the will is there to put the effort into its solution.

All this equipment in close proximity is going to cause mutual interference. The technologicallyadvanced chip in a computer, operating at u.h.f. clock speeds, will send out interference that will block reception on a nearby radio receiver. If the receiver was needed for safety of life communications, as would apply to the airbands, then the thoughtlessly or cheaply designed computer could cause interference that puts humans at risk.

I was pleased to see the sensible approach taken by the German authorities and reported by **Martin** (Clapham, Bedfordshire). The concern is that cable TV systems will interfere with aircraft radios and official moves are being made to prevent this from happening.

In the UK, when they started to talk of 'cabling the country,' the impression was given that the latest technology thin fibreoptic cables would be threaded through existing British Telecom ducts. What actually

Bristol Boxkite. Christine Mlynek.



happened was that broadband coaxial cable was laid by ripping up our streets, leaving ugly scars and damaged paving. All in the name of quick profit and with little consideration as to the possible effects of mutual interference.

At least I was able to report in December that the threat from power line transmission has been averted. Let's hope that the

new, technologically-aware, millennium brings with it a resolve to invest in the solution to the e.m.c. problem rather than to follow the old trend of putting profits first regardless of the consequences. Flight safety is just one of the many reasons that make this sensible.

Accident Investigation

What if the worst happens? Aviation is administered internationally by the ICAO, a United Nations body based in Canada. Countries that aren't UN members

are obviously not bound to adhere to the international recommendations.

Each member state has its own administration and in the UK that duty falls to the CAA which is able to make laws through the Air Navigation Order. It also runs part of air traffic control, jointly with the MoD, through an organisation called National Air Traffic Services (NATS).

If there's an accident, it could be that the CAA are responsible because of inadequacies in the law or its enforcement, or due to faults in the NATS infrastructure. To avoid allegations of bias, the CAA does not therefore investigate accidents.

In the UK this duty is assigned to the Air Accidents Investigation Branch of the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Next time you hear of a media report that the CAA (or Federal Aviation Administration, FAA, in the United States) is investigating an accident, you know to switch into sceptical mode! In the States, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) does the same job as the AAIB over here.

8.33kHz Update

According to **Jonathan Clough** of Javiation (who advertise in *SWM*) there is much 'disinformation' about the new, narrow channels on the v.h.f. communications airband. I haven't direct access to the Internet myself and so can't comment on the contents of the web page at **http://www.javiation.co.uk/833.html** but remember that I have listed the exact frequencies on the *SWM* web page. If you would rather have them on a floppy disk, write in to express your interest (but **don't** send a disk yet - if all 25000 readers asked at once, I couldn't cope!).

If you have a specific question on the new channels then please write in and ask me. I have a copy of the official user guide. Don't you reckon that it's best to go back to the official source if you want the most accurate answer? I will reply to all such questions, here in this column for all to see, by referring to the necessary documents.

In The Air

Living near Aberystwyth, **Quentin Cruse** is in the lucky position to see plenty of activity in the North Wales Military Training Area. A while ago, we were promised a 'peace dividend.' The Cold War was over and defence requirements were reduced. This meant that airspace previously reserved for military training could now be released to give extra capacity to the burgeoning civil sector.

One manifestation of this is the appearance of conditional routes (CDR). To the north of Quentin, running northwest/southeast, is one such route. It's UB39 and, being prefixed with U, is an Upper airway which means above FL245. The conditions attached mean that the military are likely to occupy this airspace in working hours Monday to Friday and therefore airlines may not plan to fly the route during those times. Outside of these hours, the route may be included in a flight plan just like any other airway.

Another route is UW502, to the north-north-east of Quentin and running north-north-west/southeast. The conditions are the same as for UB39. Close to it is military TACAN route TB1.

In this area, UB39 is controlled on 133.6. As well as



Chipmunk. Christine Mlynek.

this frequency, UW502 is also controlled on 129.375, 134.425 and 135.575MHz. Note that UW502 is only available for traffic to or from Edinburgh, Glasgow and Prestwick.

Information Sources

How can Quentin and other interested readers obtain the relevant charts and information? The Military Training Areas (there's also one over Lincolnshire) are shown on *ENR 6-5-1-1* which is actually part of the *AIP* (not included on the CD-ROM version). Although the chart itself is free from the CAA (orders go to Westward Digital) you have to pay postage.

An airways chart such as Aerad UK(H)6 shows TB1 (in faint grey print), UB39 and UW502 (the adjacent legend '1&3' refers to the conditions that I've already mentioned). On the back of this chart is a frequency list. The AIP of course lists more detailed frequencies.

If you're really keen on military aviation and have at least £360 to spend then the RAF (via 1 AIDU, Northolt) sell the military version of the *AIP*. In three volumes (of which Volume 3, Part 1 is not available to the public, a shame as it describes the low-flying system) it's not available on CD-ROM.

For the exact definition of the wording to be used by pilots and controllers, the latest edition of CAP 413 *Radiotelephony Manual* is now on sale from the CAA at a mere £6 plus post.

How does the ordinary reader obtain these goodies when equipped with nothing more than mail-order, there being no flight briefing unit or ops room in sight? Easy! All my recommended sources will supply you in this way. All you need is my *Airband Factsheet* which you obtain from the Broadstone Editorial Offices (**not** from me!). Just send a pre-paid self-addressed reply envelope to hold two A4 sheets.

Frequency & Operational News

Duxford is planning the following events this year and they are listed in *AIC* 134/1999 from the CAA. July 8 & 9: Flying Legends. September 9 & 10: Duxford 2000. October 15: Autumn Air Show. Frequencies in use will be Duxford Information 122.075 and Duxford Ops 122.675MHz. They do great work at Duxford in restoring older aircraft to flying condition and my final item this month is also about heritage.

Living History

I began this column firmly rooted in 21st century technology and wasn't afraid to remind ourselves of the real problems that must be solved in order for that technology to yield its full benefits. Now that we are in a new millennium, it would be all too easy to draw an imaginary dividing line at the end of 1999 and forget our past.

Let's try not to let that happen. Aviation itself has now been around for quite a long time. Last August, the Yorkshire Aeroplane Club braved bad weather to celebrate their 90th anniversary at Leeds & Bradford Airport. I expect it was called Yeadon when the Club was founded. Among the various visitors flying in for the occasion, **C. Robinson** (Leeds) noted G-AZHC, a Jodel D.112 (made in France in 1958), in yellow colour scheme.

All letters received up to December 8 have been answered. The next three deadlines (for topical information) are February 7, March 6 and April 10. Replies always appear in this column and it is regretted that **no** direct correspondence is possible.

PRACTICAL WIRELESS

WIN AN ALINCO DX-70TH!

If you've collected the corner flashes from the January and February 2000 *PWs*, you can go on to enter the competition with the March issue.

***REVIEWED!**

David Butler G4ASR reviews the new Icom

IC-PW1 Linear Amplifier in the March 2000 issue - what did he discover? You'll have to pick up a copy of next month's PW to find out!

***LONDON SHOW SPECIAL**

Pick up a copy of the March 2000 PW and you'll have your very own guide to the London Amateur Radio & Computer Show taking place at Picketts Lock next March. We hope to bring you news of who'll be there, what they'll have on offer as well as a Floor Plan and Lecture timetable.

***ANTENNAS IN ACTION**

Tex Swann G1TEX has more antenna-related news, reviews and projects for you next month.

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Decode

Real Beginners

Now we're well into winter and the new millennium, it's time to see if we can introduce a few new listeners to our ranks. Over the past few months I've received several letters from readers asking for some real basics on how to get started in decoding and even what this decoding stuff is all about. So this month I'm going to spend some column space covering what I think our part of the hobby is all about.

Let's start by trying to describe just what it is I attempt to cover in this column. The simplest description I can think of is to say that it's just about all non-speech radio signals. Although all frequencies are available, Lawrence Harris's 'Info In Orbit' column covers the satellite based v.h.f. and u.h.f. area, so most of my time is spent dealing with h.f. based information.

SUPER FREQUENCY LIST However, the exception to this is the v.h.f. ACARS system that's used by commercial aircraft. Despite the undoubted interest in all things to do with aircraft, it's the h.f. bands that attract the most attention for Decode enthusiasts.

Range Of Signals

The range of signals available to decode are enormous and range from basic modes such as Morse Code through to FAX, Slow Scan TV and complex multi-channel systems.

Now you may well be asking why would anyone want to decode all these strange signals. In many cases it's simple curiosity. People love to be able to take a sneak look into other communication worlds and see what sort of messages are being sent.

Another reason for wanting to get into decoding is to get information for another hobby altogether. A good example of this is the yachtsman who wants to use radio to get hold of weather charts or navigational warnings. Now this information is freely transmitted all over the h.f. bands and is available for anyone with the appropriate decoding equipment.

Another common interest among Decode listeners is foreign RadioTeletype press broadcasts. These are to be found all around the h.f. bands and generally originate from the Middle East, Russian states or third world countries. Many of the broadcasts use plain language English and provide an interesting perspective on the news events we see around us via our own national news services.

The third main reason for listeners turning to Decode is based around a technical fascination with non-speech communication systems. For some, it can be trying to see if they can resolve very weak signals. This not only requires good equipment, but an

amazing degree of skill to, first of all find the weak signal, and then be able to optimise the settings on your equipment to transform the weak warbling sound into recognisable text or picture output from your decoder.

Complete Communications

For some, the fascination extends to trying to identify complete communications networks just by recognising the transmission types and then using their knowledge of propagation to work out approximate locations for the transmitters. This might sound a bit far fetched, but there are networks of enthusiasts that use their combined knowledge to try and work out what's going on. If you're at all fascinated by this type of analysis, you will very soon find yourself well and truly hooked!

The real technical enthusiasts bury themselves in trying to understand the technicalities of how some of the more unusual signals function. In these cases you start by just listening around to find what sounds like an unusual signal. Once located, you then use a variety of analysis tools to really get inside the signal.

> In a typical case, spectrum analysis is often the first step and can reveal the basic data pattern. This is then followed by detailed analysis of the data signal to look for repeating patterns and see if the system in question has any similarities to other well known systems. As you can see, this can be a very technical area which can really test your powers of

PUBLICATIONS deduction. This is a very specialist area so you will usually find that there's very little documentation around to help you - it's mainly down to you!

Where To Start?

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OK so you're interested, but where do you start? The very first step is to get a communications receiver. Now the best advice I can give here is to get the best you can afford. The receiver will be your sole source of signals and will see you through all manner of different aspects of this hobby, so it's worth spending a bit if you can.

You will hear people claim that you can decode successfully with very simple sub-£100 radios. Whilst I know this is possible, it will always be more difficult than using a better quality radio. To help you get started here's a few essentials you need to consider if you want a receiver for utility decoding.

The first, and absolute essential point, is that it must be able to receive s.s.b. signals. This is the prime mode used for all data decoding so you just cannot start without it.

The next point to look at is the tuning steps. By this I mean the individual tuning increments that occur as you turn the main tuning dial. Although the tuning may well feel continuous, if you were to tune across a steady

Continued on page 81 ...

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Short Wave Magazine, February 2000

... continued from page 79

carrier whilst set to s.s.b. you would soon hear that the frequency changes in small but, very clear, steps.

For utility decoding you really need tuning steps of less than 100Hz and if you really want to get into the more complex modes and picking signals out of the noise, you need to be 25Hz or better. Once you've got a receiver of this specification, you just need to check that there's a 'line-out' socket that you can use to feed your decoder. Although you can use the external speaker jack at a push, the 'line-out' option is much better as it's not effected by the volume

control setting.

Classic **Receivers**

Classic receivers for **Decode listeners** include the Lowe HF-150, Icom R71, NRD-535, AOR AR7030 to name but a few. I would generally advise steering away from the very wide range receivers (h.f. through to GHz) as all but the most expensive require design compromises that often result in mediocre h.f. performance.

Choosing a decoding system is probably the most difficult part of the operation. Here it really helps if you

already have a PC and know how to use it. If you do then you can have a ball because there's loads of free and shareware programs around that you can experiment with until you find just what you want.

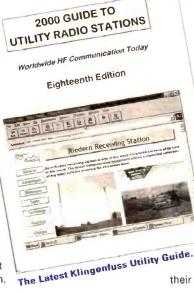
If you're a PC novice then things are potentially more difficult because you're not only learning how to use the PC, but also trying to understand this new hobby. There's no need to be put-off though, as thousands of new listeners have started from this point.

Popular Package

If you are new then one of the best ways to start is to get one of the popular decoding packages and interfaces from a dealer that will give you some good support. Regular readers will know that I've enjoyed a long relationship with Pervisell, primarily because their products and support are excellent. Their reputation has spread to the main software authors and they are now UK agents for most of the popular software that's used by 'Decode' readers.

The main programs you will use rather depends on the type of signals that grab your attention. If it's RTTY news broadcasts or maybe amateur teletype signals then you could use either RadioRaft or Hamcomm. Whilst RadioRaft has the advantage of some built-in signal identification and automatic decoding, Hamcomm can automatically decode and translate SYNOPTIC weather broadcasts. If your interest tends toward FAX image reception then JVFAX, JVComm32 or MeteoScan are prime choices.

In each of these cases you will need a basic PC which should really be a 486 based system (you can



Klingenfuss

pick one of these up for not much more than £50). If you can run to a faster Pentium system, so much the better, as there are loads of very sophisticated signal analysis tools available for the more modern systems.

Simple Device

The final piece of hardware you will need is an interface to connect between your PC and receiver. This

relatively simple device is required to convert the audio signals from your receiver into voltage levels that the computer can deal with. There are lots of people selling these either in kit form or ready-built and a look through SWM will show several options.

The best, in my view, are those from Pervisell (no they don't pay me to say this, they really are good). The Pervisell units use professional surface mount technology to house the complete interface within a standard 25-way D-type connector which is fed by a high quality audio lead that terminates in a 3.5mm jack ready for your 'line-out' jack.

The very latest offering from Pervisell is a full transmit and receive lead with adjustable hysteresis and variable transmit audio - all for just £29.95. For more information on this and the various software deals, contact Pervisell at 8 Temple End. **High Wycombe, Bucks HP13** 5DR, Tel (01494) 443033 or visit

their web site at http://www.pervisell.com

Klingenfuss Latest

If you're just getting into decoding or you're an old hand you will need frequency lists to help you find and identify stations. The latest to come my way for review is the Klingenfuss 2000 Guide to Utility Radio Stations. This is a good reference for utility enthusiasts and is now in its 18th edition. Not only does it contain international listings of over 11200 frequencies, but it's packed with a wide range of essential information for the serious listener.

If you're into FAX and maritime transmissions there is a full FAX schedule so you can easily find the station that's transmitting the chart you want. This is supplemented by a full NAVTEX international listening so you can catch those navigation and weather warnings. What really makes the book important is it's regular update and for this year Joerg reports nearly 9000 changes from last year's list.

To supplement the guide there's also a new 2000 Super Frequency List on CD-ROM. This is a wonderful reference that's ideal for anyone who bases their operation around a computer. The frequency listings are very comprehensive.

There are also some sample software packages on the disk. In this case it's RadioRaft and RadioManager. This latter program can work with the frequency list to automatically control your receiver and tune it to any station you like. This makes tuning around a breeze.

For more information contact Klingenfuss Publications at Hagenloher Str. 14 D-72070 Tuebingen, Germany or see the SWM Book Store. My thanks to Joerg for supplying the review copies

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Info in Orbit

f one newcomer to the Internet has made its mark during the last twelve months, it is - at least in my view - the launch of the RIG weather satellite forum, otherwise known as 'rig-I'. When such a list was first



Fig. 1: *METEOR 3-5* 9 December 1600UTC.



Fig. 2: *RESURS 01-4* image from 8 December at 1201UTC.

suggested by **Julian Moss** in the original 'wxsat-l' forum, I felt that the subject of WXSATs was adequately covered by the current list, and that there was little point in starting yet another. The fact is that the list has quickly attracted a lot of discussion amongst members concerning reception problems in Britain, the finer points of software settings content not previously covered in such detail in the original list - and competitions! Recent topics have

even included the clarity of reproduction of this column, and the question of its possible online publication. Be

> assured that I monitor comments carefully, and seek advice from above (the Editor!) where necessary. It remains my aim to provide a wide audience with information on this hobby - and all comments and feedback is welcomed. Julian Moss and **Dave Cawley** administer the list and you can join by sending any E-mail to: **rig-I-subscribe@onelist.com**

Alternatively, you may find it preferable to join online at:

http://www.onelist.com/subscribe/rig-I This method provides greater flexibility including the option to use the digest version in which you receive a daily collection of the E-mail postings, rather than having them individually sent to you.

Current WXSATs

As anticipated, *METEOR 3-5* re-commenced transmissions on 9 December and my first pass was logged at 1412UTC. Those new to the wonders of WXSAT monitoring may care to check out the position of the satellite at that time. The satellite is south-bound during the day and had just come out of the dark northern twilight. This transmission was a fairly short one, so I have included the following pass instead - see

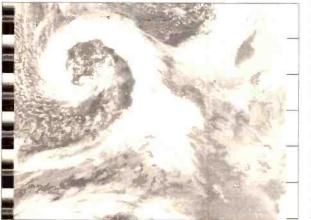


Fig. 3: NOAA-14 infrared image at 1427UTC.

Fig. 1. The left side of the image shows the sequence of blackand-white bars. followed by the grey scale - white to black. The aperture-indicating bars are next, showing a full set of black columns indicating a fully open sensor aperture, because the WXSAT has just emerged from night. During the

next few minutes, the set of black columns changes, starting from the right side of the block; white columns appear sequentially - representing the open state in the form 000000, 000001, 000010, 000011, and so on until all



Fig. 4: FENGYUN-1C from Ed Murashie.

the columns are white - representing a minimum aperture. Clever stuff?

Images from *RESURS* have provided dramatic views of the active weather systems that visited Britain and Europe during December. Within about seven days, two systems crossed Britain from the south-west - see **Fig. 2** - bringing gales and rain - but looking very picturesque!

The upper left part of the picture shows the dark northern polar region that remains without sun for months. *RESURS* is always passing south-bound during the day, in sun-synchronous orbit, and on this occasion passed straight over the centre of the depression - giving a superb view. Behind the curved front, clearly defined shower clouds can be seen, ready to end the drought! Two and one-half hours later, *NOAA-14* passed northbound - see **Fig. 3**. This infra-red image illustrates the lower resolution of the NOAA image (due to the provision of two spectral bands within the same timeframe), and the image content itself - which is different.

Spectacular Images

With our WXSATs (geostationary and polar) providing four types of image (PDUS, WEFAX, h.r.p.t. and a.p.t.), I try to provide a complete selection for most editions. When I asked for a non-UK-based (h.r.p.t.) image from *FENGYUN-1C* on the Internet, a set of images arrived from **Ed Murashie**, including a beauty of the American Grand Canyon. FY-1C has 10 channels of which three are categorised as 'ocean colour' covering the bands 0.43-0.48, 0.48-0.53, and 0.53-0.58 microns. Consequently, FENGYUN images can provide virtually true colour - as seen in Ed's superb picture - see **Fig. 4**.

China's meteorological satellite data receiving and processing system consists of three ground stations located in Beijing, Guangzhou and Urumqi, and a data processing center (the National Satellite Meteorological Centre). It was constructed as a national priority project and completed in December 1987. The system also receives and processes data from NOAA satellites. I hope to include a regular selection of images from the various satellites as available from various sources. My own station permits reception of all but h.r.p.t. transmissions.

METOP On Course For 2003 Launch

The planned launches of future WXSATs, as published by the World Meteorological Organisation and those of the individual countries, shows that new WXSATs are planned for launch under the European flag. Hopefully, within a few years, NOAA WXSATs will be joined by a companion - the METOP WXSAT - transmitting complementary data. METOP forms part of the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS), which in turn constitutes the European contribution to an International



Fig. 5: The FY-1C satellite,

Joint Polar System (IJPS) to be operated with the United States.

The Director General of the European Space Agency (ESA), Antonio Rodotà, together with the Director of the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), Dr. Tillmann Mohr, signed a contract in December 1999 with Matra Marconi Space, for the development and production of a series of three METOP satellites. METOP is the first European polar orbiting satellite dedicated to operational meteorology and climate monitoring. The first spacecraft of the series is scheduled for launch in 2003, and will orbit at approximately 840km, comparable to NOAA and other polar orbiting WXSATs. METOP satellites will provide complementary sounding and imagery data, with a coverage of most of the globe every day.

METOP is designed by Matra Marconi Space of France, together with a European industrial consortium which includes, among others, Daimler-Chrysler Aerospace of Germany, Matra Marconi Space of the United Kingdom, and Alenia Aerospazio of Italy. The satellites are based on a platform derived from the ESA's ENVISAT and CNES's SPOT-5 platforms, both scheduled for launch in 2001.

METOP carries twelve instruments that will provide valuable information for meteorologists as well as Earth science researchers. In addition to a suite of established instruments provided by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, an advanced Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI) is being developed in Europe, which will significantly enhance the measurement capabilities compared with existing polar satellites. Another 'first', is a sounder based on the occultation of GPS radio signals by the atmosphere - the GRAS instrument - being developed by ESA. METOP will also carry a five-channel Microwave Humidity Sounder (MHS), directly procured by EUMETSAT.

Other European instruments are new to operational use, but have been used with great success by weather centres since they were flown on ESA's ERS satellites. Developed by ESA, the Advanced Scatterometer (ASCAT) instrument will provide key information about the winds over the ocean surface and the improved Global Ozone Monitoring instrument (GOME-2) measures the ozone content of the atmosphere. Overall, METOP data are expected to provide critical information for the improvement of Numerical Weather Prediction systems.

The METEOSAT family, also developed by ESA and now owned and operated by EUMETSAT, has been in space since the late 1970s. They will soon be replaced by METEOSAT Second Generation.

ESA - The Background

The European Space Agency had 14 Member States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) until 15 December. ESA's purpose is to provide for and promote, for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperation among European States in

space research and technology and their space applications, with a view to their being used for scientific purposes and for space applications systems. On 15 December, Mr José Mariano Gago, Minister of Science and Technology, and Mr Antonio Rodotà, Director General of ESA, signed an Agreement on Portugal's accession to the ESA Convention.



EUMETSAT - The Background

This is an intergovernmental organisation that establishes and maintains operational meteorological satellites for 17 European States - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. From July 1999 EUMETSAT also has two Cooperating States - the Republic of Slovakia and the Republic of Hungary. The images and data from METEOSAT make a significant contribution to weather forecasting throughout Europe and neighbouring continents.

The ESA METOP Programme includes the design and development of the

prototype satellite through a joint team provided by the two organisations. In addition to the coordination of user requirements and specification of the overall system, the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS) Programme includes the procurement of the two recurring satellite models, the launch of all three

satellites, the development of a ground segment and the operation of the complete system over the 14 year programme lifetime. My thanks to ESA/EUMETSAT for providing this update.

Further information can be obtained from: ESA: Franco Bonacina, Public Relations Division, Tel: +33 (0)1 5369 7155. EUMETSAT: Madeleine Pooley, Information Services Division, Tel: +49 (0)6151 807 606.

Internet Site For h.r.p.t.

The Meteorological Service of Singapore (MSS) is one of a number of sites that provide daily high resolution images from NOAA WXSATs. The site is updated at about 1400UTC with a selection of images including Fig. 6: computer room for *FY-1C*, courtesy CMA.

Fig. 7: METOP simulated picture courtesy EUMETSAT. NOAA high resolution images of Kalimantan and Sumatra, together with GMS images at 0030 and 0730UTC. MSS is a department under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, and provides various

weather information

Singapore's national

and forecasts in

support of

Fig. 8: unencrypted AIVH format at 0602UTC - visiblelight disc.

needs. http://www.gov.sg/metsin/noaa14.html

METEOSAT Primary Data

Last time, we reached the first BIV format image (at 0458UTC) that carries the European sector full resolution visible-light - together with infra-red, the latter being included twice each hour throughout the 24 hours. These are the first visible-light images of the day, and are available, though without a decryption unit they appear as meaningless garbage. The AIVH format at 0534UTC is a full-disc combination of infra-

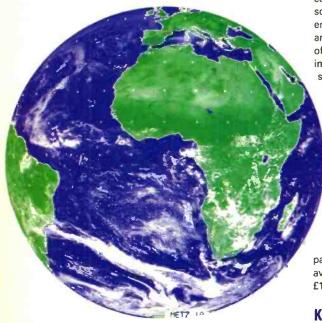


Fig. 9: CTOT (WEFAX) whole-disc, visible-light image from *METEOSAT-7* 10 December 1222UTC.

red and half-resolution, visible images. Note that with the exception of the 1134UTC image, all full-disc, visible-light images are half-resolution. The full-disc maximum resolution (visible-light) image is transmitted just once each day - at 1134UTC.

Relayed images from INDOEX continue, with the established sequences giving way to occasional WEFAX images. The latter include the full-disc infra-red (DTOT) and water vapour (ETOT) from METEOSAT, together with formats from GMS (southern section), and more quality check images. The threehourly infra-red image from GOES-east comes in at 0654UTC. The hour up to 0700UTC includes the full-disc images from GMS, including the late-inthe-day visible-light disc, followed by the infra-red disc from GOES-west.

WEFAX & PDUS

All home-produced images transmitted by *METEOSAT-7* originate from the same high resolution scans. PDUS images are the highest resolution images transmitted for users (and are mostly encrypted); WEFAX images are versions produced by degrading the original resolution in order to produce an image format that can be transmitted within a short time interval at a lower data rate. Two such images from the same scan

are shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10; the WEFAX CTOT has been enhanced by the addition of a colour mask and some contrast enhancement, and the contrast of the AIVH image has been



Fig. 10: AIVH (PDUS)

Frequencies

NOAA-14 transmits a.p.t. on 137.62MHz. NOAA-15 transmits a.p.t. on 137.50MHz. NOAAs transmit beacon data on 137.77 or 136.77MHz. METEOR 3-5 transmits on 137.30MHz. OKEAN-4 and SICH-1 use 137.40MHz for brief transmissions. RESURS 01#4 transmits a.p.t. on 137.85MHz. METEOSAT-7 (geostationary) uses 1691 and 1694.5MHz for WEFAX. GOES-8 (western horizon) uses 1691MHz for WEFAX.

slightly increased for better reproduction.

Shuttle Launch Schedule

The Shuttle Endeavour *Radar Topography Mission* (SRTM) STS-99 is scheduled for launch on 13 January 2000 at about 1611UTC for an 11 day mission in an orbit of 57° inclination (therefore passing over Britain).

STS-101 Atlantis is currently scheduled for launch on 16 March. It is another International Space Station (ISS) mission, with orbital inclination 51.60°.

A comprehensive listing of all Shuttle flights and payloads, together with associated information is available from me as the *Shuttle Pack*. Please include £1.50 and stamped s.a.e. for the A4 booklet.

Kepler Elements - WXSATs, MIR and Shuttle

- 1 If you want a computer disk file containing recent elements for the WXSATs, AMSATS and others of general interest, together with a large file holding elements for thousands of satellites please enclose 50p with a PC-formatted disk and stamped envelope. A print-out is included that identifies NASA catalogue numbers for the WXSATs. The disk file is ideal for automatic updating of tracking software.
- 2 I also send monthly Kepler print-outs to many people. To join the list please send a 'subscription' of £1 (secured, plus four self-addressed, stamped envelopes) for four editions. Transmission frequencies are given for the operating satellites. This data originates from NASA.

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size, power plants; capacity and major operators. The book also contains a brief section providing the reader with detailed comparison photos, so that similar but distinctive airliners can be readily identified.

Continued on page 88

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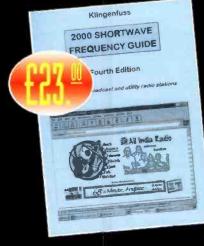
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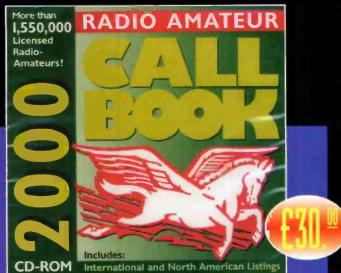
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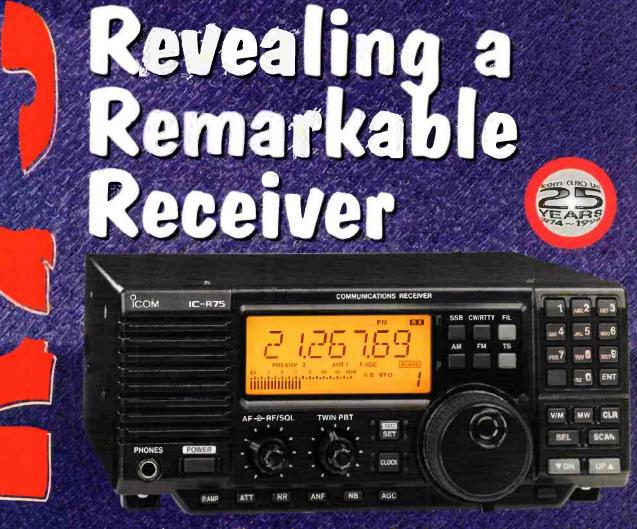
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