

TETRA Reluctance? - Page 63



Don't miss our regular sections on Broadcast Satellite TV WXSATs Data Modes SSB Utes DXTV Amateur Bands Propagation Pirates Numbers Stations

& Scanning Scene

Arband S SIDS & STARS

- Fighter Deployments & Ferry Flights
- Peter Bond's MilAir Update

Plus • JW's Feedback Forum • Radio Bearings on Earth

April 2001 £3.25



LINUTLA SUBAEA LINUTLA



I



MVT-3300

The MVT-3300 receiver has excellent performance and covers up to 1000MHz with selectable modes.

- 66-88MHz, 108-170MHz 300-470MHz, 806-1000MHz Modes: AM/NFM
- Steps: 5, 6.25, 10, 12.5, 25kHz
- Memories 200
- Band memories 10 (user re-programmable)
- Priority channels 10
- Scan/Search speed 30/ sec
 Requires 4 x AA batteries

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

· Supplied with Antenna, Earpiece, Carrying strap and built-in desk stand

.

YUPITERU

SPECIA OFFER

scanne

MKI VERSION



MVT-9000EU

Yupiteru's flagship model, with a runge exceeding 2000MHz, a real time transference

- 531kHz 2039MHz
- 1000 memory channels All modes: W-FM, FM, North, Modes: USB, GM
- Juan ing trens 50Hz 125kHz Dupley reactive capability - brar split, fre quency signals castly with VEOs
- Fally huma landing gives 16 on as the allon for quick tumms,
- Built in ferrie roe surrenne To roa least sception

YUPITERU

8

9

ENT

800000

8

0

PWR

311

MVT-7300

SCAN

MR





Probably the most pupular tight and Scanner. It's easy te use and ean receive just महातावह हातातर्भ लावर्श व्यवंत

> 530KHZ-1650MHZ AND FROMEWSSEL

- 1600 memories Steps 50 2, 100 2 10 tining LSB & USB
- 55H x 64.4W x 32Dmm Weight - 320g
- Supplied with NiCads, anns charger
- WMC cigar lead, belt clip

and carry strap

AR 108 Palm sized Airband & VHF Scanner

£69.9

Charger £8.95

10

PRICE

A new dedicated handheld scanning receiver that has been optimised to we powerful long distance recep-tion of Sivil Airband and VHF. It is sompage and small enough to fit comfigurably in a top pocket.

Features include:

- Frequency. Airband 108 135.97 MHz VHF Band 136 180MHz
- Modes: AM or FM
- Selective Channel Steps:
 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 25, 1MHz
- Dual Watch Function
- · Key Lock
- Battery Save Function Batteny Voltage Indicator
- Supplied C/W
- Belt Clip, Carrying Strap

We are proud to be authorised by JPITERU JAPAN to distribute their scanners in the United Kingdom

OP51 Soft Cas

£19.95

The latest handheld from Yupiteru. New smaller size - see review -Shortwave Magazine October 2000

- 520kHz -1.32GHz
- **10 Memory Banks**
- Auto memory write
 Power 3AAs, 4.5V DC
 Size 120H x 60W x 32Dmm
 Weight 310g

Signal strength meter

Supplied with Belt clip

9231 3090

 fax: 023 9231 3091 • e-mail: info@nevada.co.uk

£289

- website: http://www.nevada.co.uk
- Unit 1 Fitzherbert Spur Farlington
- Portsmouth
 Hants
 PO6 1TT

World Radio History

SACH

MVT-7300

- 1000 Memories

- 8.83kHz Airband **Descramble function Clock timer**

DJ-X2000 Super Scanner

- Covers 100kHz 2,149.99MHz
- 2000 channel memory Modes: AM/NFM/WFM/ LSB/USB/CW auto mode position
- Built in recorder (up to 160 secs of record time)

acular!

- Built in mic for voice recording
- Bug detector warns of a localised transmission
- **Descrambler** (audio)
- CTCSS decoder built in
- Three basic modes of operation: dual VFO, memo-
- ry, memory scan 23 fixed chan<mark>nel steps or progr</mark>amme an<mark>y step</mark> from 5DHz 500 Hz
- 2 step attenuat 10dB, 20dB

£499

Plus lots more reatures!



ALINCO authorised UK distributors

ALINCO

10MHz

MONI

3))

£239.95

1999995

IVER DJ-X2

VOL/SOL

SET FUNC

6-

ENTER

NEW!

SUPER

DJ-X2 a micro-sized go anywhere scanner small enough to fit comfortably into a shirt pocket and yet its in-built speaker gives amazing clarity of audio from the sensitive receiver. faxe it with you to all shows, brait shows, on hollday the discreme size enabling reception psi al out anywhere without attracting unwanted attention.

Its easy to use, with a host of optional accessories and enough power for the most demanding user.

For airband enthusiasts the Alinco DJ-X2 has the new 8.33kHz Civil Airband Channels.

This has to be 'THE SCANNER' of year 2000!

- Receives: 522kHz 999.995MHz
- AM WFM NFM
- Selectable scan modes
- Audio descrambler
- Bug detector detects presence and
- frequency of bug giving audible warning Selectable internal/ext. antenna
- Internal or external supply
- Program Search banks
- Illuminated backlight display 2 performance modes easy and expert
- **RX** attenuator
- Auto power off mode
- Priority channel monitoring Squelch control
- Volume control
- Optional accessories



SNEW MULATIANAL

145.8688 433.1688

DJ-X10E Wideband scanning receiver

- Receives: 100kHz 2000MHz Multi mode reception
- AM WFM NFM SSB CW 1200 memory channels
- Channel scope spectrum analyser that allows monitoring of 40 ch. Channel scope peak search
- Advanced scanning features: Programmed scan (up to 10 groups) Programmed memory scan
- Any memory scan Mode scan (not found on many scanners!) - VFO search - Dual VFO search - Band encursion scan
- Priority scan Any channel ship scan
- User friendly features
- Help messages Personalised Channel names Memory cloning
- Auto memory write scan Beginner /Expert mode - Memory tune mode
- Timer functions auto on/off facility
- Battery save facility
- Squeich control Dual VFOs
- Stylish cabinet with large speaker
- A super sensitive receiver
- Facilities for cloning another set Built-in 24 hour clock
- Switchable attenuator
- Selectable control beep tone

Mains drop in charger DJ-X10E For easy and convenient use Nicad battery pace 4.8V DC 700mAH NiCad battery pack Beit clip



THE . W



includes

FREE

We are one of Europe's largest Scanner Specialists 🐧

UK Distributors for Alinco & Yupiteru products

World Radio History

april 2001 issue

Vol. 59 Issue 04 April 2001 ISSN 0037-4261

ON SALE March 22 Next issue on sale April 26

Sueep

North

Т A

Lat. B В

Lat. A œ

ong.

Yhe contents againg

30.0 48 8 58.8

60.18 78.0 68.6 -90

-100 -110

120

Start 5.5 HHz

features

- BROADCAST 13 Bandscan Europe
 - 14 LM&S
 - 22 Off The Record

JW's FEEDBACK FORUM 42

John Wilson takes up reader issues raised in recent months by his no prisoners approach to receiver and accessory evaluation.

ENTER THE BLACK BOX! 51

Roger Bunney takes a look at the Maplin Active TV Antenna Amplifier.

RADIO BEARINGS ON EARTH 52

Calculating Radio Antenna Bearings. The late Joe Carr K4IPV navigates us through the use of some trigonometry to determine beam headings of distant stations.

MY LINE IN WORLD WAR TWO 55

Larry Coalston G7TDJ started out working for the BOAC as a 'Radio Improver', but Page 55 where did he end up? Read this fascinating account of his younger years.



Page 51



SWM Author Info To provide you with a ready reference here are the contact details of all our regular authors.

Airband Godfrey Manning G4GLM, c/o The Godfrey Manning Aircraft Museum, 63 The Drive, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 8PS

Amateur Bands Paul Essery GW3KFE, PO Box 4, Newtown, Powys SY16 1ZZ.

Attention 123! Enigma, 17-21 Chapel Street, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD1 5DT. E-mail: enigma@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Bandscan Bandscan America Gerry Dexter, c/o SWM Editorial Offices E-mail: gdexter@pwpublishing.ltd.uk Bandscan Australia Greg Baker, PO Box 3307, Manuka, ACT2603, Australia. E-mail: greg.baker@pwpublishing.ltd.uk Bandscan Europe Martin Peters, c/o SWM Editorial

Offices. E-mail: martin.peters@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Decode Mike Richards G4WNC, PO Box 1863, Ringwood, Hamp-shire BH24 3XD. E-mail: decode@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

DXTV Keith Hamer and Garry Smith. 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE2 4FS E-mail: keith@test-cards.fsnet.co.uk Info In Orbit Lawrence Harris. 5 Burnham Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth, Devon PL3 5QB E-mail: info.orbit@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

LM&S and Maritime Beacons Brian Oddy G3FEX, Three Corners Merryfield Way, Storrington, West Sussex RH20 4NS.

MilAir Peter Bond o/o SWM Editorial Offices. E-mail: milair@pwpublishing.ltd.uk Off The Record Andy Cadier,

28 Romney Avenue, Folkstone, Kent CT20 3QJ F-mail: off.the.record@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Propagation Jacques d'Avignon VE3VIA E-mail:

jacques@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Satellite TV News Roger Bunney, 35 Grayling Mead, Fishlake, Romsey Hampshire SO51 7RU. E-mail: roger.bunney@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Scanning Dave Roberts c/o SWM Editorial Offices. E-mail: scanning@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

ShackWare Jerry Glenwright 16 Copeman Street, Norwich, Norfolk NR2 1HH. E-mail: shackware@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

SSB Utilities Graham Tanner 64 Attlee Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB4 9JE E-mail: ssb.utils@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Page 52 South

đ

Buo Equator

6.5 MH

Page 42





Center 6 MHz

Span 1 HHz

SWM Author Info

World Radio History

SURVEY RESULTS PAGE 57

Check out the SWM web site www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/swm

Join the SWM Readers' E-mail Forum - send an E-mail to swm_readers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com



airband special

23 SID STAR - WHO'S HE?

Pilot's need SIDs and STARs. Godfrey Manning, our regular 'Airband' contributor, explains what these instrument navigation procedures are, and includes a list of helpful abbreviations too.

26 AIRBAND - THE COLUMN

When you buy your first airways chart, you'd be forgiven for thinking that a trip around Spaghetti junction would be an easier navigational proposition! Don't fear though -Godfrey Manning explains the 'hidden pattern'. Also this month, more frequency and operational news.

30 MILAIR - THE COLUMN

Peter Bond has an update on Mildenhall, information about a rationalisation of the UK air defence system, along with some interesting propagation reports received back in February.

31 USAF FIGHTER DEPLOYMENTS & FERRY FLIGHTS

When fighter aircraft have to travel long distances during deployments or ferry flights, especially over the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, enroute air-to-air refuelling will be a requirement. This can involve a number of refuelling tankers each with up to six receivers flying in a formation. Keith Elgin GI7SOB explains all.

regular columns

Airband	26
Amateur Bands	62
Attention 123!	80
Bandscan Europe	13
Book Listing	82
Book Profiles	81
Communiqué	9
Decode	77
DXTV	73
DXTV	73

Editorial	6
Info In Orbit6	7
LM&S1	4
MilAir	0
Off The Record2	2
Order Form8	6
Propagation Extra6	1
Propagation Forecast6	0
OSL	7

COMING NEXT MONTH

IN SUUU WAY 2004

- * Propagation Special with Jacques d'Avignon
- Tropospheric Enhancement
- Quad Loop Building
- * Plus all those regular essentials to keep you updated

*contents subject to change





Rallies11	
Satellite TV News72	
Scanning63	
SSB Utilities59	
Subscription Offer27	
Trading Post85	
What's In PW/RA	



The quickest & most comprehensive radio-related book service in the UK! EDITOR: Kenin Nice, G712C, BRS95787

NEWS AND PRODUCTION EDITOR: Zoe Shortland

> ART DIRECTOR: Steve Hunt

ART EDITOR: John Kitching

EDITORIAL ADDRESS: Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorast BM18 BPW Telephone: (01202) 659910 Pacsimile: (01202) 659950

If you wish to send E-mail to anyone at SWM then our Internet domain name is: pwpublishing. Itd uk Simply add the name of the person you wish to contact. For example. kevin.nice@pwpublishing.htd.uk

Web site: www.pwpublishing.htd.uk/swm

> BOOKS, BACK ISSUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS (ALL ORDERS) (01202) 650930 (Out-of-bours service by answering machine)

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT (Broadstoov) ADVERTISING SALES Chris Steadman MBIM

ADVERTISEMENT TYPESETTING & PRODUCTION: Poter Eldrett Telephone: (01202) 050920 Facsimile: (01202) 059950

ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER Roger Hall G4TNT PO Box 946, London SW6 2DS Tolophone: 628-735 4222 Facebanile: 628-736 1421 Mabile: 1078053 601205

O PHY PUBLISHING LTD 2001

Copyright in all drawings, stratographic and articles published in Short Wave Magazerwis fully protected and reproduction or malaistion in whole or in part is expressly forbidden. All reasonable preclustees are taken by Short Wave Magazers to emure that the always added agreen to our readors it ereliable. We cannot, however, guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Pricea are those cannot accept to Pricea Closs Postege part at South Hactoresack. Postmatori, clo Yellowstone international, 2075 Prise Bourevend, Els Grave Villege, IL. (2007). Store Source and are south for the cannot accept the pricea are the accept accept to Part Bourt accept accep

DISCLAINER. Short Weve Megazine wakes in no way to ether condone, or encourage, listeners to moni frequencies and services which are prohibited by law We respectively raise you all to both the Wenissa Telecrephy Act 1949, and the Interception of Communications Act 1985. Some of the products offered for sale in adverture verts in the regazine way have been obtained from abroad or from unauthorized sources. Short Wave Mecazors advests readers. contemplating stall order to enquire whether the products are sustable for use in the UK and have ful alter-sales bock-up available. The Publishers of Short Wave Magazine with to point out that it is the responsibility of readers to ascertain the locality or stherwas of news offered for sale by severasers in this magazine



ELTIME NEWS HEATLAST LEPONDAST PRULAT SPECIAL DUPETITUM USL PENEL BUILS SUBST PRUAT

SWM Services

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are available at C26 per privan to UK autoenses, E43 e finance and E46 (Airawet, E14 Aermail Inverses). Subscription count are deepatched by accelerated Surface Part outside Europe. Annual returns for overseas autoenptoins can be counted or requiret. Joint autoerphone to hoth Short Wow Magayins and Fracticas Womens are mailable at EB0 (UK) (72 (Europe) and E81 least of work). E83 (airmail)

Components For SWM Projects

In potential all components uniti in component applies: When oscillation to workly of component applies: Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are apacified, a suggine will be excend in the orticle. The period once would be for SWM emponents would be for from the SWM emponents would be from the SWM PERS Service. KANGA PRODUCTS, Sandford Works, Cobdon Street, Long Eston, Notlingham NG10 18L, Tel, 0115 - 967 0018, Fax: 0870 -056 eston.

Photocopies & Back Issues

We have a selection of back loss covering the past three years of SWM If you are looking for an article or reviews that you minand first time around, we can hold if we den't have the whole instances can always supply a photocopy of the orticle, Back mores for SWM are £3,75 each and photocopies are E2.25 per article. Enders me also available rooch hindor takes one volume) for £6.53 plue ELPSP for one binder, 32 P&P for two or more, LIK or overseast. Frides include VAT where into occurta. A complete review listing for SWM/PW is also available from the Editorial Offices for C1 est PSP.

Placing An Order

Orders for back sumbers, binders and items from our Block Stere should be sant to: PW Publishing Ltd. FREEPOST Post Sales Department, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone Dorset BH18 822, with details of your rendit cont or a cheque ar ocotal order payable to PW Publishing Ltd. Cheques with (version) orders must be drawn on a London Dearing Sani and in Starling Criedit card moore (Accord Mestergard Farmond AMIX or Visiti and later eveloping by dephane to Skundstone (01202) 659930 An antworing mach accept your order out of office hours and cloring houry periods in the effice. You can allve FAX un BICKER, BIVING Bradditions (01202) 659950 Thu E-mail arthmat bookstore@pwpublishing.htd.uk

Technical Help

We regret that due to Educated time scafes, replice to technical queries cannot be given over the streakness. Any technical queries by small are wreconically to receive immediate actention either. St, if you require help with problems relating to topics assumed by SWM, then person write to the Control Officies, we will the our beact to help and reply for mail

ed's

The Survey Results

As I mentioned last month, and you can't have missed the flash on the cover, the survey results are

published on page 56 of this issue. They make fascinating reading. In spite of the poor level of response and hence rather small sample size, compared to the total *SWM* readership, let alone the UK's total

population of hobby radio owners

which statistically makes the results of limited use. There are some very interesting details which emerge. For instance, there are several very rare radios that have shown up.

Also, we seem to have had an effect with JW's look back at some of the classics of yesteryear, as the following comment at the end of a long list of very capable gear illustrates, "Oh, and one RCA ARBB, receiver, currently being restored by a member of the historical radio society. I bought it after reading JW's excellent review in *SWM*".

I guess that the poor level of entry reflects a couple of issues that discouraged readers from volunteering the information I requested. Reading several of the lists I did receive, there was a definite desire on the senders part to remain anonymous. For instance one said "Various other bits & bobs, but that's the main kit. **Anonymous**, **please, if my wife knew what I spent curtains!**".

There must be many a spouse that doesn't quite realise the breadth and value of the equipment residing in the family home! Please don't worry on that count, anyone writing to this magazine will remain anonymous if that's what you request - I quite understand. After all, not everyone has an understanding partner where hobbies are concerned.

Then there's the lack of incentive to make a list and send it into us for inclusion. I had hoped that the publication of the results would have been



enough to motivate you all, maybe not.

I have decided that we will make the survey an annual event, the next one will be held later this year, with a structured entry form and a prize draw to raise the interest level above apathy.

Also, I'll investigate the possibility of having a web based form that can be filled in on the *SWM* web site.

Web Site

This month sees the beginning of a links page on the *SWM* web site **www.pwpublishing .ltd.uk/swm** just click the bottom button to visit. I

1 - 1 2 2 A - (A 1 -)

shari wave magazine

FAR CASER - A

welcome any suggestions of other links you'd like to see added. I look forward to the growth of this page. Next month we'll be introducing a web

THE

version of the web watch panels that you can find in the various features and regular columns in SWM. This is so you don't have to type the URLs we feature, instead as you read your favourite tome of up-to-date information, you can visit the site and click a link instead.

Subscribe

Sorry, but in last

month's 'Ed's Comment' I mislead you. Fortunately, Mike Jones from Wrexham E-mailed me and alerted me to my mistake. Mike having tried various derivatives of the SWM_readers subscription address couldn't fathom a solution and got in touch. The correct way to join the *SWM* readers electronic forum, which, by the way, currently has its highest membership ever, is to send an E-mail to **swm_readers-subscribe @yahoo.com**

NY 73 Revin

Sincere thanks to all who responded...

My thanks to the following readers who replied to my request for station details. Without your help this first reader equipment survey (page 56) wouldn't have been possible.

A Glassey AG Robertson, Australia Adrian O'Learv Aidan Morley AJ Budd Alan - Shotton Albert Moore Alistair Dunlop Andv Andy Howlett Anon - Belgium Bob M. **Bob Meech** Brian O'Reilly 'Cherry Ripe' Chris Garner Colin Nixon Dave Jones - MW1DUJ **David Stewart David Wall**

David Woods Dean Ledger Dennis Pepler Derek Roberts Doug Port - G6INU Eddy Waters **Geoff Schofield** Geoffrev Rees **Gerard Casey** Gordon Griffiths Greg Powell Ian L.Wadman - G4KDB Jaz Long John Gommer John Restall John Tilley John W Thexton John Woodcock Kevin Hughes L Jesson

Les Wilson maguire.m@talk21.com Michael Astley Michael Hill Michael J Stonebridge Mike Ford. Mike - GOWZY Mike Granatt Mike Scott **Neal Galbally** Nick Edwards - G3XZB Norman Varnes - G4YXX Paul Glandfield Paul Wade Peter Barber Peter Boast Peter Cox Peter Fov Peter Freeman **Peter Hardy**



Dear Sir

As the owner of a Sangean ATS-909, I'm very pleased with all aspects of the receiver, but would like to connect an external speaker to help with the clarity of the received signals, particularly on the crowded 80m amateur band.

However, the output point for headphones seemed to be of a very low voltage, resulting in my having to turn the volume up almost full to gain a reasonable level with most of the external speakers I've tried. Can any of your readers advise me on a suitable external speaker for the receiver and where I can obtain one? I can be contacted via leighton@trelewis28.freeserve.co.uk

P.S. I didn't get my SWM sticker with the February issue, any chance of sending me one as I'd like to advertise such a great magazine. Leighton Smart GWOL8VGW-20049 Mid Glamorgan

I think you'll find that most portable radio headphone outputs are designed for impedances of 100-2000. The use of 4-80 handsets of loudspeaker will result in a reduced output level - Ed.

Dear Sir

I am writing this letter regarding Barry Cant's article in the 'QSL' column. I totally agree that the CB bands are what you make them, but I also think that the CB era has been and gone, and the only ones left are just decent breakers. It's got few newcomers, the younger generation who are interested in radio as a whole and those who are interested in holding amateur radio licenses, and it has got the younger generation constantly abusing these bands, but as Barry said, its what you make it.

Unfortunately, I don't belong to a DX group, but if anyone knows of one in my area, I'd like to hear from you. Nice work Barry on the sponsored modulation. Scott Murray (aged 16)

West Glamorgan

Deer Sir

I am a complete newcomer to the Wonderful World of radio and a first-time reader of your magazine. I find your articles very interesting, even though most of the technical terminology is beyond me at the moment.

I am trying to learn other languages such as Spanish and Italian. However, barring the local Italian restaurant's menu, on this island there is a complete lack of exposure to the tongues of our world-wide cousins.

I have come to the conclusion that I need a radio system. I am therefore about to make my first purchase of a suitable, portable system, but I am becoming more and more baffled by all the systems available.

To complicate matters, I would also like to be able to pick up local stations such as commercial radio stations, f.m., m.w., I.w., s.w., airbands, etc., basically as many as possible without 'gaps'. I would like to be able to link the system up to a PC if possible to record the sound and control frequency selection and to name stations, etc. Do I need a simple s.w. radio, a scanner, a satellite radio?

It seems that everywhere I look, the MVT-7100 seems to be recommended. Would this do what I need? What does the EU suffix stand for? What more do the MVT-7300, or MVT-9000 models do? I would rather pay a little extra for an unrestricted system, rather than a pigeonholed system such as 'only for US market' which you find so often is the case on other electonic equipment such as Video Cameras with DV-in capabilities.

I would need to be able to take the receiver with me to many countries around the world. Also, is there any chance of a future issue of your magazine compairing all the hand-held scanners available on the market? How about a regular newbie section?

P.S. Could someone tell me in the Torbay area where I can learn to be an Amateur Radio operator. I have contacted my local colleges, but they no longer run evening classes! Sad but true.

P.P.S. Please can you mount a copy of your PROMA Scanning Scene CD-ROM on a forthcoming issue of your excellent magazine. O. Widdicombe

Torbay 👘

Look out for our forthcoming beginners' series which will get you 'up to speed' with the fundamentals. Regarding an RAE course, I suggest you make contact with your local amateur radio club. The Torbay ARS meet on Fridays at the Highweek Family & Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot, Devon, wab: www.tars.org.uk or telephone: (01803) 556425 - Ed.

Dear Sir

I have just brought a DJ-X10 scanner and this scanner is a lot more complicated than my last scanner, a Netset PRO-46. As I am a beginner, I was hoping you could tell me of any books that will help me with all the different bands. All the different letters mean nothing to me at the moment, e.g. v.f.o., I.s.b., u.s.b. and c.w., etc., so if you could point me in the right direction, I would be grateful.

Could you also tell me where I could get hold of flight paths on paper poster form if possible. I see the Flight path section in SWM and I only have a dreamcast and would not be able to download the programs.

I have just started to get really interested in scanning and have only just started to buy magazines, I know this is going to sound like a 'kissing butt' comment, but your magazine is by far the best I have seen so far, so keep up the good work!

Graham Havill

Kent

Next month we will be beginning a regular glossary of acronyms. You should obtain a copy of the Airband Factsheet, see page 26 for details of airways. - Ed.

Dear Sir

With regards to the letter from J. Duckworth and Michael O'Beirne in the January 2001 *SWM* bemoaning the over complexity of some modern receivers, I would like to make the following points.

In respect of the 'young computer buffs' who allegedly find the operation of the 'black box' equipment easy, I am a thirty something IT professional working for a major blue-chip company, I also have a background in broadcasting. I purchased an AOR AR8000 scanning receiver about two years ago - it has had very little use, as I find it too difficult to operate. I also own an Alinco DJ-G5T dual 2m/70cm hand-held. I am unable to fathom any of its more esoteric functions, as these require multiple keyshifts which cannot remember for more than a day or two.

It occurs to me that many manufacturers try to jam as many 'functions' (which mostly never seem to get used) into a new piece of equipment, whilst ignoring the functionality that is the intuitive ease of use. Obviously a long list of 'innovations' looks good in an advertisement, but it is not much help if few users can work out how to access them. Don't misunderstand me, I'm not one of the 'only read the manual one stage before calling the fire brigade' types!

I wonder what other readers think? One of the reasons I purchased a JRC NRD-345 h.f. receiver about three years ago, instead of the apparently slightly superior AOR AR7030 was that I could not drive the AOR - which in my opinion does not look like a 'real' radio anyway, for all of its clever design.

Have others noticed the number of AOR AR7030s on the second-hand market? Several radio dealers have confided to me that the high turnover of used '7030s is primarily because users find it really awkward to operate. The 'one button per function' philosophy of JRC seems more sensible, in my opinion.

I am involved in the design of user interfaces for bespoke software packages, my job is to ensure that the software is easy for an inexperienced person to understand with little preparation. The operation of these programs is often highly sophisticated, yet the 'front-end' can be made very simple. I think that it is about time certain 'black box' manufacturers followed suit.

P.S. Anyone want an AOR AR8000 - only a few hours use - with purchase receipt and a pile of unused accessories? Hugh Neal M1CXN Kent

I find that with most keypad

controlled equipment, you only become comfortable with their operation, when you 'click' with the designer's thought process. There is an incredible transformation from confusion to total familiarity and comfort with the way a system

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, Arrovemith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8FW. THE BEST LETTER WILL RECEIVE A £20 VOUCHER TO SPEND ON ANY SWM SERVICE

works. The only shortfall with this process is there are some equipment that takes a long time to become familier with. As for your AR8000, I love mine...maybe I do need a second? - Ed.

Dear Sir

I have since the age of 10 been fascinated by all aspects of radio (my interest first being aroused under the bed covers with a small m.w./l.w. transistor radio which to my delight would receive stations such as VoA and VOR, etc.), however I digress.

I bought my first 'true' receiver in 1992 - a Sony SW55 - a fine radio, with numerous possibilities. Firstly I used it for broadcast, then moved onto s.s.b. transmissions, voice and data, but I was concerned that this was only a limited radio and I needed something more.

Well, next I took a drive down to 'the'

London emporium where I felt I should buy a Lowe HF-150 (your review seemed to fit my needs), however, after talking sometime with the salesman, it was decided that a Yaesu FRG-100(B) would be better suited to my needs. So, trading in my base scanner SW55, I took delivery of a new receiver with a Datong FL3 and MLB.

Wow, I thought, now I'll be able to hear all those signals I could just perceive in the noise. Well, to be honest, things were a bit better, and having over the years experimented with various bits of wire for antennas.

Well, since the easiest thing for me to alter was the antenna, that is where I directed my energies, various contraptions were erected in the garden, often to the annoyance of the rest of the family, but my comment to that was always 'it's under test and won't be there for long', well, they only usually lasted for a year before some other idea was gleaned from the many antenna books available.

Well, to get more to the point, about two or three years ago I thought I'd treat myself for Christmas to a 'Rolls Royce' receiver and bought from Javiation a AOR AR7030 Plus with a couple of additional filters more suited to data. Well, things improved no end with more signals being available to me, but still I hasten

Dear Sir

A long letter I know, but I keep hearing that you are keen to promote this hobby and I need to get this off my chest!

I remember thinking, about a year ago, that I would like a scanner, as it could be fun to hear local radio traffic, so I went to Tandys and bought myself a reduced price PRO-63 handheld. I knew nothing about radio waves, bits of radios, or what any of the technical terms meant, however, I had spent time in the Police Force and knew that our HQ had two different channels, one that covered half of the country, and the other covering the other half. Also, local divisional stations had a personal radio scheme that operated on a different frequency and officers could speak to each other, without going through 'Force' radio.

I had heard about v.h.f., a.m., f.m., u.h.f., CB and '27megs' (whatever they are) for radio control models, but what it all meant, I had no idea.

I read the instruction book, and after switching the thing on and fiddling with it for a few hours, I knew even less about it all than when I started.

What is ATT, why do I need to press Delay, what is WX? So many questions and no answers. The up and down buttons just make the display go silly and what the hell do I need a PRI button for? According to the book, this is for entering my favourite frequency into. {I know this is a number, now}, but, I don't know any frequencies!

More annoying hours of listening to hissing, buzzing and squelchy noises, hang on, there is a button marked squelch, perhaps if I twiddle it, the noises go - bingo! - but do I have to do this on every frequency, all the time, every time? What a pain!

Read instruction book again, to find out about other buttons marked LOC and MEM, etc. At least I know now how to use the infernal thing, but what about these 'frequencies'. I wasn't getting anything out of it except a load of gobbledegook from aircraft, not what I want at all. After reading your magazine for a few to add not to the quality I thought. (You hear these chaps on 80m who seem to be able to work the world and hear the other side of the conversation with little more than a bit of wet string).

For a while I let this ride, but then came the development of PSK31. So, in October I thought I'd see what I could hear, well, I was amazed with the mode, however, I still seemed to suffer the usual difficulty in picking out some of the weaker signals. Yes, the east coast of America was coming in very nicely with 100% copy and so was Europe, but there were signals I still couldn't get too, however much I changed the filters, tweaked at the passband, played with the tone, notch filter and other things, I still couldn't quite get what I wanted.

Then I remembered all the reviews I have read in SWM and PW and thought what does this r.f. control really do, well, I twiddled and prodded at the various settings and to my surprise, things became clearer. Now, I must admit that my previous forays into r.f. gain only made me conclude all I was doing was reducing the overall signal strength and little would be accomplished by this. However, as the more seasoned s.w.l.s and operators know, it actually does work, and work well!

months, things start to drop into place, but still lots more questions that need answers.

Ask someone who should know, my mate's brother-in law, David, (calls himself G-BHIJKLMN or something, he's bound to know). "David, why can I only hear one side of a conversation?" Ah ha - followed by a raucous laughing fit, says David, and gives me a whole load of technobabble, ending up with the only word I can remember - Duplexing. Good, what the hell is that? Too big a subject, he says, and my visit is ended with an important call from a Russian person that spoke the same language as David, but it was all completely Greek to me. David's final quick words were, "get an antenna, bye".

Trip to local CB shop, they know about antennas. "What frequencies do you want to cover?" asks the man. "I don't know" says I. "I don't know any frequencies". How about a book on them then, only £20. Best £20 I've ever spent, once I'd worked out how to use it and put up with the various comments from my wife and friends about reading this mini 'phone book! At least I now have some numbers to enter into my machine, and what do you know, I have become a scannist or am I a POCSAGer, maybe its cooler to be a DXer, I don't know yet.

Now its decision time, where do I want to go with this new complicated hobby? If you think I am going to spend many cold winter evenings in a cold shed, sorry, shack, up the top of the garden, think again. I have just moved house and my wife works a lot in the evenings, so if we convert one of the bedrooms into a 'shack/office' we can at least be 'togevver', even if I do have to use headphones. We even call this room The ShackI I've got my computer, and have decided to go for a computer based scanner, Icom PCR1000. I've got a rotator, poles, stand-off brackets, discone and log periodic antenna to erect, when I can afford it.

I have an ambition that I wan to achieve with my radio gear, but no way am I telling anyone what it is, because I don't want to hear, "Oh, you should have asked, you just...". It might be something unusual that I can share My plea to SWM is that as a font of knowledge and maybe like the editor of PW does his 'Radio Basics' column, would it not be of use to the newbies and not so newbies to devote a little space to cover the possible methods of driving your receiver 'properly' to get the very best out of it. I know that all parts are important such as the matching, the antenna and other bits, but if more people know how to 'drive' properly, the more enjoyment and fun they would have.

In essence, it has taken me 25 years since those evenings under the covers to realise that I don't know anywhere near as much as I thought and that there is always more you can learn. I know this would have become more apparent if I had joined a club or had more contact with the experienced, but like me, there are probably a lot more s.w.l.s that rely on books and the snippets we can glean from magazines such as *SWM* and *PW*.

Time for me to get off my soapbox and close by congratulating SWM and your sister publication PW on their valued and professional work - keep up the good work. Phil Simpson

E. Yorkshire

Phil, the series is coming! - Ed.

with other Novices, like the antenna that some fellow invented years ago, and it is now known by his callsign. You see, I am getting somewhere, I know it can be done (my ambition, that is), I just don't know yet how to do it!



Antenna spotting is a by product of this hobby, although when I point out Yagi or active loop to my wife, she does not seem very impressed! The other day we followed a vehicle with a Texas Bugcatcher on it. My wife wasn't as excited as I was.

And another thing, I entered a frequency into my scanner that SWM published, (127,440 big store owners heavies) and actually heard a conversation! My whoop of delight, when I heard it, frightened my wife and the cat! Is there an I-SPY book?

I still have a myriad of questions, although I am gaining knowledge from the likes of your magazine. But please can your remember types like me when the necessary technical info is printed, we need just a little more help than the guys that did their teething on valves, etc., because I don't think I will ever know that I prefer one component to another because 'its low forward gain is around 8dB' (what is all that about?).

I can keep you posted of my progress if you can stand it, but at least I haven't given up yet. I've even stuck the free sticker in my car window, much to the amusement of my friends. Proce Lice I'CT3, Worcs

I am even taking the exam to become a GMDSS assessor!

All sounds pretty 'normal' to me Peter. As with any hobby, things are always slow 'till you get to grips with the basics. Perseverance is the way, as you've already discovered. As I've already mentioned on this page, we will be launching a beginners series shortly. Also, there will be a guide to common terms and acronyms next month. I'll keep an eye out for the sticker next time I'm in your area - Ed.

Communiqué

Testing Tools



Wavetek Meterman has introduced a line of more than 60 versatile, easy-to-use test and measurement products designed for shop, tool-bench, boat, home or pocket. Wavetek tools belong anywhere electronic and electrical technicians and engineers, service technicians and the home handyman are installing, building, troubleshooting, servicing or maintaining electrical power and lighting, environmental controls, automotive, small appliances or home electronics. Meterman tools are available at Test & Measurement and Test Tooi distributors world-wide.

The Meterman line includes everything from rugged digital multimeters to basic and speciality testers for lighting, electrical and electronics testing. Clamp-on ammeters offer precise electrical readings, while component testers and speciality test tools are the right match for electronics troubleshooting.

Wavetek Meterman provides the combination of affordable value with the ability to make accurate measurements in the most rugged of environments. Meterman tools feature large displays, extra fusing, safety test leads, Digi-Glo^{1V} backlighting, live voltage safety testers, wrong input user warning beepers, a complete line of accessories and patented new T-shape designs to fit your hand.

Wavetek Meterman offers a selection from low-cost basic testers to high performance auto-rangers and true heavy-duty multimeters. Meterman tools are the result of

extensive research. Each Meterman tool has been designed to provide the price, features and ease of use professionals want. Whether for a service business or for spare time working in a shop, Meterman offers the right tool for the job.

Monitor, Decode & Process

The W41PC MkII is the latest version of a PC plug-in ISA card and software system offering all the necessary functions to analyse, decode and process digital systems in the h.f./v.h.f./u.h.f. and s.h.f. bands. Manufactured in Switzerland by Wavecom, it is available in the UK from Sight Systems Limited, the Worthing-based manufacturer of industrial computer systems.

The W41PC Mkll provides government bodies, telecommunications authorities and military, civilian units and hobbyists with a powerful signals intelligence gathering system for radio communications, data comms, FAX, telephone, mobile and pager signals in a variety of world alphabets. The system may be configured for stationary monitoring of just one transmission with a single system or can range to a fully automated broadband monitoring system using a network of co-operating systems.

More than 100 code analysis modes are currently implemented for all important demodulation methods and a variety of international alphabets (e.g. Cyrillic, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.) are included in the standard package. Options to decode additional modes are available to authorised official bodies, as is the software source code and a complete development environment. This allows the customer to realise his own decoding modes or to adapt the user interface to specific requirements.

The W41PC MkII is a full 32-bit Microsoft Windows application offering a familiar operating environment. This provides the added bonus of being able to use any Windows compliant printer or graphics package. Multiwindow display of different signals simultaneously or to display different characteristics of the same signal is an important user benefit.

Sight Systems Ltd. can be contacted at Woods Way, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 4QY, Tel: (01903) 2420012, FAX: (01903) 504494, E-mail: sales@sightsystems.co.uk or visit their web site at www.sightsystems.co.uk



New PMR-446

World Radio History

New from Nevada is the Alinco DJ-446 heavy duty hand-held PMR-446



transceiver packed with features that make it the ideal choice for business, professional and reliable leisure use. High quality design and construction ensure the best possible performance and reliability. Outstanding audio clarity and receiver specifications ensure maximum range. The DJ-446 is factory programmed with all eight p.m.r. channels. Each channel has 39 CTCSS tones, giving an effective 312 usable channel modes. For more information about this radio, contact Nevada direct at Unit One, Fitzherbert Spur, Farlington, Portsmouth PO6 1TT, Tel: 0239-231 3090, FAX: 0239-231 3091, web site: http://www.nevada.co.uk

'Bill' Orr

Amateur Radio legend William I. 'Bill' Orr W55AI, of Menlo Park, California, died in his sleep January 24. He was 81.

An ARRL member, Orr was best known for his numerous amateur radio books and reference works, many aimed at beginners. His titles include The Radio Handbook, The Beam Antenna Handbook, The Quad Antenna Handbook, The VHF-UHF Manual and The W6SAI HF Antenna Handbook, some written in collaboration with Stu Cowan W2LX.

Licensed in 1934 at age 15 as W2HCE in New York, Orr graduated in electrical engineering from the University of California in the early 1940s. In his younger years, Orr was a well-known DXer and DXCC Honour Roll member. He also was involved in DXpeditions to various exotic locations, including St Pierre and Miquelon and Monaco, among other locales.

From the 1940s through the 1980s, Orr was a frequent contributor to QST, writing about tube-type amplifiers, Project OSCAR, and other topics. Orr constructed some of the amplifiers once used at ARRL Maxim Memorial Station W1AW.

For many years Orr worked with tube manufacturer EIMAC. Orr's application notes for EIMAC products were favourite reading within the amateur community. In later years, Orr penned columns for Ham Radio Magazine and, more recently, for CQ.

In 1996, Orr was named the Dayton Hamvention Technical Excellence award winner. Chip Margelli K7JA, of Yaesu, said Orr's readers always could build his projects knowing that Orr had tested them in the field first to be sure they worked.

Long-time friend Willard "Tiff" Tiffany W6GNX, said Orr had a knack for making technical topics easy to follow and understand. He remembered Orr as "a friendly, helpful guy who wrote from the heart because he enjoyed doing it". Another friend, Mary Gonsior W6FR,

Another friend, Marv Gonsior W6FR, says, "Orr had a great sense of humor, a lot of wit about him". Orr owned a condominium in Maui, Hawaii, and operated from there two or three times a year as KHGADR.

Orr's wife, Sunny, died about five years ago, and he lived alone. He is survived by four daughters and a son.



continued on page 10

Communic

W&S @ Lowe Waters & Stanton PLC are

pleased to



announce that as from the beginning of February, they will have a showroom and retail counter at the premises of Lowe Electronics Ltd. in Matlock, Derbyshire.

The new showroom will be fully operational at the



beginning of February and will be known as W&S @ Lowe. For those who have not visited Lowe Electronics before, the address is W&S @ Lowe, Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire and the telephone aters & Stanton mail

number is (01629) 582380. Waters & Stanton mail order and web ordering service will continue to be handled at their main premises in Hockley.

Holiday BCL Contest 2001

The aim of this broadcast contest is to listen to as many countries of Asia and Oceania.

- Date: From 1 June to 30 September 2001
- Only one radio station per country
- This contest is open to s.w.l., broadcast listners from all around the world
- Frequencies: 3.200MHz to 25.820MHz in a.m.
- Only log broadcasting official stations (no pirates, clandestines, CB or amateur stations)
- Points: one for each country

Send your log before 31 October 2001 to: Franck Parisot, PO Box 6, 92173 Vanves Cedex, France -Europe, E-mail : frankparisot@hotmail.com or visit the website at www.chez.com/swlcontest

The sponsor - the 'Club Amitie Radio' - will offer a WRTH 2001 or a subscription to A L'ecoute du Monde to the winner. (Club Amitie Radio BP 56 Creteil Cedex 94002, France, Europe, E-mail:

amitieradio@francemail.com

Example Of Log

Date	Time (UTC)	Freq	Station	Country	Lang.	510
1/6	1100	5930	CRI	China	English	555

List of Valid Country's (47)

Afghanistan - Saudia Arabia - Armenia - Australia - Azerbaidijan - Bangladesh - Cambodia - China - Cyprus - North Korea -South Korea - United Arabs Emirates - Egypt - Georgia - Guam - Hawai - Inidia - Indonesia - Iran - Irak - Israel - Japan - Jordania - Kazakhstan - Kuwait - Laos - Lebanon - Libye - Malaysia - Mongolia - New Zealand - Northern Mananas - Oman - Uzbekistan -Palau - Pakistan - Philippines - Qatar - Singapore - Sri Lanka - Syria - Tadjikistan - Thailand - Tarwan - Turkey - Turkmenistan -Vietnam

Design & Install

HCJB World Radio engineers again have

demonstrated that they can design and build hightech equipment that is much less expensive and comparable to anything on the market. Engineers are installing a 10m (33 foot) satellite dish antenna at the ministry's broadcast compound in Quito, Ecuador, that will receive syndicated Christian radio programs from North America for airing world-wide via short wave. Installation will be completed in about a week.

"By designing and building the antenna ourselves, we are saving thousands of dollars," says engineer Doug Weber. He adds that the satellite dish will reduce the mission's operating costs and simplify the delivery of radio programs produced in the US. In the past, tapes, CDs and digital recordings had to be sent through the mail system.

Alex Saks, acting general manager of Radio Station HCJB, says the dish had to be large enough to pick up signals from a satellite aimed primarily at North America. "One of the project's challenges was receiving the signals without blocking out the sun from the entire compound!" He adds that the dish will "facilitate and ensure continued broadcasting of quality Christian programs and teaching to people in parts of the world still not being reached with the gospel in any other way".

Engineer David Russell, now serving at the HCJB



World Radio Engineering Centre in Elkhart, Ind., submitted a recommendation and preliminary design for the 10m dish. Engineers Steve Sutherland and Germn Jaramillo at the ministry's international transmitter site in Pifo then examined many antennas and gathered information on what would constitute a sound mechanical design.

"With such a massive construction, decisions on how to support the reflector and maintain its intended parabolic curve were critical," Russell says. "From my perspective, this was by far the biggest feat in the antenna project".

The Pifo staff, led by engineer Gonzalo Carvajal, also received help from civil engineer Emily Cheung in Quito who dealt with issues such as the equipment's ability to withstand strong winds. Performance testing will begin soon after installation under the direction of engineers Marlin Brubaker and Milton Pumisacho. To view photos click on http://www.hcjb.org/

Manchester Meeting

The next get-together for radio hobbyists/DXers, organised by the **British DX Club**, will be on Saturday 31st March 2001, starting at 1600. The British DX Club caters for the broadcast side of the hobby, with interests including international broadcasting, short wave, tropical bands, QSL cards, f.m., m.w., I.w., local radio, RSLs and pirates. Most attending this meeting will be BDXC members, but anyone interested in radio may attend, regardless of membership.

The meeting will take place from 1600 in the Wetherspoons Pub in Piccadilly Gardens, Manchester City Centre, by the bus and Metrolink station and a short walk from Piccadilly mainline train station. Then, from about 1800, everyone will head off into Manchester's famous Chinatown for a meal, with 'radio chat' throughout the evening. Further information from Tom Read via E-mail: tommyread@hotmail.com or telephone on (01625) 612916. 'Bat' - the mascot of the WSM Amateur Radio Society, built in 1891 and the subject of the first successful experiments in radio control in 1904.

Windermere Steamboat Museum The WSM-ARS The Amateur Radio Society based at the museum - are organising a



2001- to celebrate the Museum's early connections with mobile radio. You may know that in 1904 the steam launch Bat was steamed around the north end of the lake under radio control from the shore, the only person aboard being the 'stoker'. Very little is now known about this set of trials, but Bat remains preserved in the Museum. Today she shows no signs of huge battery installations, (or the erection of the 1904 equivalent of a Tennamast).

The mobile radio theme of the event will be displayed on the Sunday and in addition to all the usual museum attractions, there is to be a display by all sorts of people from this area, who actively use radio on a day-to-day basis. This will be a unique opportunity to meet your local Police, Fire Service, Mountain Rescue Teams, the RAF, the TA and the Windermere Lake Wardens, etc.

Latest news is that the Cumbria Fire & Rescue Service have said they will send their mobile comms vehicle/command post, and that Icom have agreed to

sponsor the event by sending some PMR446 sets so that everyone can have some 'hands on' experience with mobile radio.

The Model Steamboat Club will be steaming around the boating pool and Bat will be on the lake and probably equipped with an amateur radio station. The WSM-ARS will be activating their permanent special callsign GB2WSM throughout the weekend and will be hoping for a lot of contacts, particularly with stations world-wide, with the prefixes WSM, BAT and WSC (Windermere Steamboat Centre).

With its lakeshore position, easy on-site parking, tea room and picnic facilities, this venue is an ideal location for this special family day. More information from Peter Truelove on (01539) 446863 or E-mail: petert@freeuk.com or call the Windermere Steamboat Centre on (01539) 445565.

The 2001 EMA Aviation

Enthusiasts Day - 1st April 2001 This popular annual event will again be held in the check-in hall and departures concourse at East Midlands Airport. A wide selection of stalls will be present featuring aviation books and memorabilia, spotting optics, computer based logging programmes and databases, airband radios and scanners and much more. Admission is free and parking will be just

£1 between 1000 and 1700 (follow signs). Pleasure flights will be available on the Eastern Airways Jetstream 312 - book early to avoid disappointment on the day. For more details contact Steve Gensler at the Hobby Shop on (01332) 852915.

World DX Club

International Broadcast stations will go onto their summer schedules on March 25th. World DX Club publishes a 12 page pamphlet listing times and frequencies of English broadcasts in country order which is constantly updated so that the information is always as up-to-date as possible when you order. Information for the new broadcasting season will be published by mid-April, copies of the pamphlet are available for 50p or two IRC's from Arthur Ward, 17 Motspur Drive, Northampton NN2 6LY.

The wet dock

within the

museum

The Reading International Radio Group was formed in 1976 and has been meeting regularly since then discussing all types of broadcast listening and DX. Meetings are held at the Abbey Room, Reading Central Library from 1430-1630 and all are welcome. Dates of future meetings are March 31st, May 19th and June 30th. For further information contact Mike Barraclough on (01462) 643899, E-mail

mikewb@dircon.co.uk or check the groups website

http://www.radarc.org/internationalradio group.htm

rallies



April 21/22: The London Amateur Radio & Computer Show will take place at Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, London N22 - please note the change of venue! Further details on (01923) 893929.

April 22: The 17th Yeovil QRP Convention takes place today at the Digby Hall, Sherborne, Dorset, Doors open at 1000. There will be traders, construction challenge contest, talks, QRP forum, Morse tests, catering, free parking and invalid facilities, Talk-in on S22. Further details from D. Bowden M1WOB on (01935) 414452.

April 22: The Harrogate Radio Computer and Electronics Rally will be held at the Harrogate Ladies College today. For more information contact Gerald Brady GOUFI on (01765) 640229 or E-mail: g0ufi@qsl.net

CLUB CORNER

Members of the Hoddesdon Radio Club have many short wave listeners in their membership and welcome other readers of SWM to their meetings, which take place at The Conservative Club, Rye Road, Hoddesdon, Herts, on alternative Tuesdays from 2000. On April 10th, there is a talk on the history of kites and an Open Forum will be held on April 24th. More information from Oon on 0208-292 3678

The Bangor & District Amateur Radio Society meet on the first Wednesday of every month in 'The Stables', Groomsport, County Down at 2000. On Wednesday 4 April 2001, at 2000, the society are holding their Annual Constructors Contest. Take along something you've built and win a prize! There will also be a talk on construction by Crawford GI0EZO This should be an interesting evening and as always, visitors and new members are all very welcome. More information from Mike GI4XSF on 0284-277 2383 or check out the club's web site at http://welcome.to/bdars

Meetings take place at the Ossett Community Centre, Prospect Road, Ossett, W. Yorks, for the Wakefield & District Radio Society on Tuesdays at 2000 Further details from John G7JTH on (01924) 251822 or check out their web site at

http://www.sandalmagna.demon.co.uk/wdrs/

The Colchester Radio Amateurs are holding their 33rd Annual Radio & Computer Rally at St Helena School, Sheepen Road, Colchester. Essex, on Sunday 29th July 2001 from 1000 'till 1600. This large rally will include a large hall for indoor traders, large outside area for big Boot Sale, refreshments and bar, free parking, disabled access and parking plus a Bring & Buy, More information from Richard G7BIV on (01376) 571239 (evenings) or E-mail: http://www.richard.c.hudson@bt.com

The one and only Alexandra Palace, and admission is only £2 for groups!





Saturday 21st April & Sunday 22nd April





Alexandra Palace Wood Green, London N22

Weblandet retucined & olde importers and distributors

EXCELLENT CATERING AND BARS TALK-IN ON 2M & 70CM FREE PARKING & COURTESY BUS PRIORITY ADMISSION FOR DISABLED DISABLED FACILITIES BBC TELEVISION MUSEUM BRING & BUY MORSE TESTS

Daily admission (per person): Groups of 20 or more, only £2.00! (booked and paid in advance, see www.radiosport.co.uk for details) Aduits, £4.00; Pensioners / U14s, £3.00

Presented by RadioSport Ltd, the organisers of the Picketts Lock Shows, in association with Southgate Amateur Radio Club. For details contact RadioSport Ltd, 126 Mount Pleasant Lane, Bricket Wood, Herts, AL2 3XD. Tel: 01923 893929 Fax: 01923 678770 World Radio History

Martin Peters, c/o SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, ARROWSMITH COURT, STATION APPROACH, BROADSTONE, DORSET BH18 8PW.
F-MAIL: martin.peters@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Bandscan Europe

n an amazing U-turn, BSkyB now claim not to want ITV to join them on the Astra 2 platform. A little history up to this point, BSkyB have been desperate to attract ITV. This would not only boost dish sales, but also act as a spoiler, intended to scupper the success of terrestrial rival, OnDigital. Carlton and Granada, joint owners of OnDigital have been, not surprisingly, reluctant to sign up to Sky.

The problem for ITV is that in homes where satellite is taken digitally, viewers are happy to watch whatever Sky, and the other broadcasters, have to offer. This includes the BBC and channels 4 and 5. Consequently, ITV's audience has significantly dwindled to the point where they have been forced into a grudging dialogue with Sky - allegedly.

Sky have been 'reassessing the benefits' of playing host to ITV and now think that

denying them access to the platform will hurt ITV more than it will hurt Sky. Confused? You should be.

Astra 2D recently co-located with the rest of the constellation at 28.2°E. Word on the street was that the BBC channels would transfer to the new craft. With a footprint more

tightly focused on the UK, certain rights issues no longer apply and rumours were rife that these prime channels would cease their soft-scrambling, negating the requirement for a dedicated Sky set top box. Well, I asked the question of my spies at BBC Engineering and they replied with an emphatic "No!".

WorldSpace Fan

I joined the happy tribe of WorldSpace listeners with the purchase of the Hitachi KH-WS1 portable receiver. These are currently being sold for under £100 by a number of distributors around the UK.

With it, you can tune in to the 40 or so stations,

downlinked from Afristar at 21°E. Choose from a selection of broadcasts which includes major players from Europe such as BBC English, RFI French, the English and German bouquets offered by World Radio Network, to local radio stations from Lebanon, South Africa, Benin and more besides. It's a fascinating mix, some of it in



stereo, and I'm definitely a fan. The Hitachi also provides for reception of v.h.f. f.m., medium wave and short wave frequencies, see SWM October 2000 for details.

Latest News

As predicted in the last 'Bandscan Europe', RTS TV from Serbia returned to *Eute/sat* at 13°E. You can catch them and Radio Belgrade - on 12.188GHz vertical in digital format. Interestingly, they're dual-illuminating from *Eutelsat 2 F4* at 28.5°E on 11.188GHz horizontal, also in digital. Although pretty much collocated with the Astra 2 craft, you will not be able to view this with your Sky system owing to reduced signal strength, compared with *Astra*, and different technical parameters of the digital stream - ones that a standard Sky box can not unravel.

The launch MusicMann 279, long wave radio from the Isle of Man, took another blow in January when planning permission for the antenna was turned down on the basis of visual impact.

This is the latest in a long run of delays and hurdles that the station has had to endure. The project's founder, Paul Rusling, vowed that, despite this setback, the fight continues, and pointed out that all other aspects of possible rejection - interference to other services, an adverse affect of the local ecology and, curiously, sound - had all been thrown out by the planning committee.

On a more upbeat note, the long wave station planning to radiate from twin masts off the Dutch coast has finally been given clearance to broadcast on 171kHz. 171 The Lounge plan, pending 11th hour challenges, to broadcast an easy listening mix to the UK from the 2MW facility by this time next year.

Concerns from detractors include interference to shipping and the possibility of birds being trapped in the masts' 10km or so of supporting guy wires. Research has been carried out and both are thought not to be a problem. As added protection, the project is to include a system that will warn birds of the structure's presence - a very large sign,

presumably.

Digital AM passed a major milestone recently when the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) formally recommended the technical standards as submitted by the Digital Radio Mondiale consortium. This standard has now been accepted as the way to go for a worldwide, digital a.m. transmission

system. Final ratification is expected some time in April.

Recent tests carried out in Europe proved, beyond expectations, that the DRM's transmissions standard provided clear, interference-free reception with quality on a par with mono f.m. radio.

If you have Internet access judge for yourself by checking into www.drm.org/system/ globoutputreq.htm where you will find off-air recordings sourced from both traditional and digital a.m. transmissions. Pilot transmissions are slated for next year with the official rollout expected in 2003.

There's Trouble

There's been 'trouble at mill', to put it mildly, over in Prague where, at Czech TV, the choice of the recently installed head, Jiri Hodac, has caused uproar. It was believed that Hodac's appointment was party political and that news output would no longer be impartial. First the editorial staff walked out, then, most of the remainder.

For a time, two versions of the station were being broadcast, the terrestrial service, controlled by Hodac and his new management team, and the satellite and cable service, as run by the striking staff. On December 27th the management channel was replaced by a caption whilst the rebel workers' service remained on the air.

Public opinion is behind the staff and a mass rally in Prague city centre attracted tens of thousands of supporters. On January 11th Hodac resigned, on the grounds of ill health. Normal service, for now, has been resumed.





A Single Body

To these shores where, late last year, Culture Secretary, Chris Smith, announced the formation of Ofcom (Office of Communications) a single body, regulating the UK's broadcasting and telecommunications industries.

The legislation bound up with this move will somewhat relax the constraints currently put upon TV and radio broadcasters and, taken to its conclusion, raise the possibility of a single ITV company.

Consolidation within the radio industry is also expected with a wave of deals set to go through in the near future. This would all be well and good if niche stations, once bought up, were allowed to pander to their loyal audiences. More often than not, once the big boys (GWR, Emap, Chrysalis, etc.) get their claws in, new acquisitions all too often become just another 'better music mix' station with all the blandness that necessarily follows.

What else happened? Well, on the DAB front, where the power consumption of receivers has long been a concern, a new digital chipset that delivers 10 hours of service from a rechargeable battery has just been announced. Unfortunately, the press release does not say whether the aforementioned battery is of 'triple A' size or 'helicopter starting' proportions.

Closing Down

Meanwhile, Holland has brought to an end, its pilot DAB service by closing down its transmission facilities, citing government reluctance to assign frequencies for regular DAB broadcasts. Holland is now the only European country not to host regular broadcasts in the DAB format.

Have a pleasant spring.

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





f you enjoy searching the broadcast bands and use 'LM&S' as a guide, then do bear in mind that some broadcasters may alter their short wave transmission schedules in March, May, September and/or November to compensate for seasonal changes in propagation.

The s.w. data herein is based upon actual reception during January, consequently the schedule changes on March 25 may render some of the entries no longer applicable when this issue arrives on the news stands. If you encounter any changes, please post the details to me at the above address.

Please note that I have no access to the Internet.

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 January.

Unusual conditions were observed in this band during January. In Newry Eddia McKeown found that some of the stations he can only receive after dark were audible during daylight. Just before dusk he heard Rikisutvarpid (RUV) in Reykjavik via their 300kW outlet at Gufuskalar, W.Iceland on 189kHz. He rated the transmission 24222 at 1542UTC.

Just after midnight on the 21st Simon Hockenhull (E.Bristol) picked up a broadcast from RUV in Reykjavik via their 100kW outlet at Eidar, E.Iceland on 207kHz, which he logged as SINPO 23442 at 0005UTC; also via Gufuskalar, W.Iceland on 189 (SINPO 25443 at 0015UTC). During the late afternoon of that day Ernie Strong (Ramsey, Cambs) heard RUV via Gufuskalar on 189 at 1630UTC (SINPO 23442).

Above average conditions were observed during the evening of the 31st by Fred Patlant (Storrington). Whilst searching the band from 2100 until 2120UTC he noticed that co-channel interference existed between Bechar, Algeria and DLF via Donebach, Germany on 153kHz; also between Azilal, Morocco and DLF via Munich, Germany on 207kHz.

Medium Wave Reports

During some nights in January the propagation conditions were slightly favourable for m.w. transatlantic DXing and the broadcasts from a few stations in E.Canada and E.USA reached our shores. At 0005UTC on the 15th Harry Richards (Barton-upon-Humber) heard some adverts and sports news on 1510kHz, which he feels sure came

Lon	a Wave Ch	art		
Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listewer
153	Becher	Algeria	1000	E*.F*.H
153	Oonebach OLF	Germany	500	B.C.D.E*F
153E	Bot	Romenia	1200	F*
112	Allacia	France	2000	B,C,D,E*,F,H
171	Nedo: Modi-1	Motiona	2000	A"F"
121	Bishirkovo etc	Hutna.	1300	- 日本語作用
177	Grame bury	Germany		B.C.D.E*.N
183	Southing	Germany	2000	BCDE* Di
189.	Genustralia	Wicsiand.	190	ALCONT
198.	Droitwich 880	UK.	500	当に(見たれ)
207	Mutter DLF	Sermany	- 500	A*122E*H
202	Educ	Exceland	400	A*
202	Azilit	Macocce	100	A",E",F"
216	Roumpicies FMC	BEramon	1400	B.C.D.E*,FH
225	Poinke F-1	Panard	1	BY CET H
-34	Bricown/au	Loombourg	100%	COPEH
9.83	Kalundburg	Desmark	300	AECD P.F.H
57	Attanta 262	SHL.	500	C.D.E*,FD.H
11	Burg 7 Booal	Demacr.	. 85	DE"H
31	Taktom Mesonw	Russie	2500	3"
270	Topolas	Czech Rep	1508	M'.C.D.E".EH"
279	Smoon	Belana	-500	A* E*C.DE*F*.H*

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

- Simon Hockenhull, E.Bristol. Sheila Hughes, Morden. Eddie McKeown, Newry N 1
- George Millmore, Wootton, IoW. Fred Patlant, Stornington Emile Strong, Remsey, Cambs. Bruce Watt, Wilcondon
- 低川 Fred Wilmsburst, Northampton
- fom Winzer, Plymouth

from WNRB in Boston, MA. Unfortunately, he did not hear the station ident. At best the transmission peaked SINPO 23232.

A very welcome first report came from Seen Gilbert in Milton Keynes, He searched the band most nights for transatlantic DX and has heard CJYQ in St. John's, NF on 930kHz with a clear ident on three occasions since the beginning of December. A few nights before he compiled his report on January 24th he heard the Caribbean Beacon, Anguilla on 690kHz.

Following the comments by Mike Stonebridge (St.Isidore, Canada) on m.w. transatlantic reception in the opposite direction (LM&S, SWM January 2001) it has been suggested by Bernard Curtis (Stalbridge), Geriant Gill (Lianfairfechan) and Richard Reynolds (Guildford) that the transmission which Mike picked up on 1386kHz probably came from the powerful Russian station at Bolshakovo.

After the Voice of Russia in English has ended, the station is hired each night by an Essex based organisation known as LBH Radio to broadcast their programme in English, which is intended to serve the Gay Community, Recently this has commenced at 2100UTC and

has continued well into the early hours of the morning.

The listeners who searched the band after dark for the sky waves from m.w. stations in the Middle East, N.Africa, Europe and Scandinavia compiled some interesting logs - see chart. Commenting upon the new VOA service to central Europe from Munich on 1197kHz. Simon Hockenhull says "In Bristol the signal far outweighs the Virgin signal from Gloucester even before local dark".

The quest for distant local radio stations was undertaken by Brian Keyte from his home in Gt.Bookham during January and he compiled an interesting list - see chart. He says "The main changes I noticed was that all Classic Gold stations, except for Classic Gold 954/1530 (Hereford and Worcester), are now 'Classic Gold Digital' in all announcements. The original name is still often added, rather as an afterthought (e.g. Classic Gold Digital WABC, etc.), My local 'Breeze' on 1521kHz, not previously a 'Classic Gold', has joined the same group as 'Classic Gold Digital (Breeze)! The other 'Breeze' in Essex (1359 & 1431kHz) has not changed. The Classic Gold Digital programme is really digital on the Sky Digital satellite channel 919".

Short Wave Reports

At present only two broadcasters are known to be active in the 25MHz (11m) band - Deutsche Welle (DW) on 25.740 (Ger to S/SE,Asia 0800?-1600?) and R.France International (RFI) on 25.820 (Fr to E/C.Africa 0900-1300). The introduction of new broadcast schedules on March 25 may alter this situation but details of the changes were unknown when this article was being prepared during early February.

The SINPO ratings noted by listeners in the UK for DW were 35232 at 0905 in Newry; 45534 at 0927 by Vic Prier in Colyton; 35433 at 0930 in Stalbridge; 25442 at 0937 in Storrington; 55544 at 1026 in Guildford; 25542 at 1102 by David Edwardson in Wallsend; 35343 at 1110 by Fred Wilmshumt in Northampton; 34422 [with echo] at 1140 by Rhoderick Illman in Oxted; 25522 at 1355 in E.Bristol.

Those for RFI were rated 25222 at 0906 in Newry; 35433 at 0925 in Stalbridge; 25443 at 0939 in Storrington; 45523 at 0942 in Colyton; 55544 at 1023 in Guildford; 25522 at 1050 in E.Bristol; 35543 at 1105 in Wallsend; 35433 at 1125 in Northampton; 34433 at 1143 in Oxted.

Quite a different situation exists in the 21MHz (13m) band and many broadcasts from stations in several continents reach our shores during the day. The most distant originate from R.Australia, although they are intended for other areas. During the early morning their broadcast to Pacific areas via Shepparton may be received on 21.725 (Eng 0200-0900). In Colyton, Devon their transmission was rated SINPO 24432 at 0832. It has also been reaching Cyprus, where it was noted as 24552 at 0555 by John Parry in Lamaca. At 0900 they change frequency to 21.820, also their beam heading to Asia (Eng 0900-1400). In Wallsend it was rated 23532 at 0910, but sometimes reception improves later. At 1115 it was rated 33443 by David Hall in Morpeth.

Some of the other broadcasts that may be heard here during the morning originate from DW via Nauen? 21.780 (Ger to Africa 0600-1000), rated 24322 at 0735 by Peter Pollard in Rugby; R.Pakistan 21.465 (Eng, Ur to Eur) 44333 at 0800 by Sheila Hughes in Morden; R.Prague, Czech Rep 21.745 (Eng to E.Africa, S.Asia 1000-1030) 55555 at 1005 by Stan Evans in Herstmonceux; R.Japan via ? 21.755 (Eng to ?) 24122 at 1020 in Newry; R.Ext.Espana via Noblejas 21.570 (Sp to S.America 1000?-1700) 45544 at 1035 in Northampton; UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Eng to Eur 1030-1055) 22222 at 1035 by Thomas Williams in Truro; VOIRI Tehran 21.470 (Eng to Australia 1100-1230) 34443 at 1110 by Michael Casey in Manchester; Swiss R.Int via Sottens 21.770 (Eng, Ger, Fr, It to Asia 1100-1330) 24332 at 1158 in Oxted.

Later, UAER, Dubai on 21.605 (Eng to Eur 1330-1350) was rated 43443 at 1330 by Tom Winzor in Phymouth; BSKSA Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 21.705 (Ar to W.Europe 0600-1500) 54444 at 1450 by Robert Hughes in Liverpool; RAI Rome 21.520 (It (sport) to E.Africa 1345-1700 Sun) 55545 at 1527 in E.Bristol; RAI Rome 21.535 (It [sport] to S.America 1345-1700 Sun) 35533 at 1528 in E.Bristol; WYFR Dkeechobee, USA 21.455 (Eng, Fr, Ger to Eur 1600-2100?) 44444 at 1610 by Vera Brindley in Woodhall Spa;

REGULAR 1.8 5 FRAT STATE IN THE PROVED TO THE STATE OF STATE LSL RE SLES

Tropical Bands Chart						
Freq	Station	Country	итс	DXer		
2 310	ABC Alice Springs	Australia	2034	1		
2 495	ARC # then no	Australia	2'11	2.4		
3 200	VAR Mension	Swazland	1875	1		
3 230	SAR' Meletten	S Afr ca	1900	ì		
3 220	TV/R Shap:	Swazland	2205	1		
3 25-	RRF cus Apporton	S Afric	1757	111.54		
3 270	N min an BC Windstek	han ha	1958	LM		
3/	Namih an 80 W adhrok	fuans hua	2:16	H.M.		
1	A Cut r I	Guntema a	0238	2.4		
131	Ale Rhonal	India	5730	11		
1 11	S RS Gauerich	Sierta Lenne	2018	1 Alexandre		
1 320	SARC (RSC) Masartan	S Air ca	1753	1		
1.104	CAS Tainer	Tanaan	1756	LEL M		
1 75	GBC R-2	Goana	2023	112		
3 335	All Delby	India	1756	1.9.2		
2915	84° via Kali	Sintene	1612	LM		
39-5	R Taine via Skelton	Fooland	1900	ACKN		
3 475	R8 danes	Hogan	2230	HK		
3 975	R Ker a via Senton	Emplance	2200	H		
3 997	Nerus Man	liab	1850	ΔH		
3.995	DVY via lubch	Germany	0000	H		
4 446	CPBS * Rei no	China	2015	D		
1 760	ELWA Monroya	Liber	2126	EHM		
4 770	FRON Kaduna	Nia no	2053	E I M		
4 775	AI81 ch 1	Incia	613	IM		
4 /83	BTM Blimako	Mali	2005	L		
1715	The Jane PBS Higzbou	Chroa	2738	M		
4,798	Arnd Fashmir R	Pek stan	1628	IM		
4.80	AIR F. erab.c	India	'628	LL		
4 BED	Lv3S faseni	Lesotha	213	I.M.		
48.0	B Botrevann, Gaberone	Botswana	2010	1		
4 820	Alf Calcutta	India	1679	1		
4 820	Xiza in Lhasa	Tiber	1425	J		
4 825	R Cancao Neva	Brazil	662	M		
4 835	ABC-Alice Springs	Austral a	2136	L.M.		
4 840	AIR Bombay	inc.	1633	FLM		
4 845	OBTM Nou-keact	Maunitan a	2053	AGIL		
4 850	R.Yaounde	Cal eroo i	1850	EH		
4 850	AIR Kohima	India	1554	B.F.L.M		
4 860	AI9 Delh	India	1630	ADJ M		
4 879	F Bang ades	Ba glo te	1558	N		
4 BEO	ALLANGTIN	' dia	1634	1		
4 885	F Club, do Para	Brazi	8c*0	± M		

Freq (MHz)	Station	Country	UTC	DXer
4.890	9 Part Min anhy	Pan N. G. nea	2049	14
4 895	All Kur enne	Ind a	15.4R	M
1 895	Paket n Rf	Pacistan	1635	1
A GUD	Hause 2 V of Strait	Chin	7*54	M
4 905	Anbana era	Bothi	1500	F
4 910	Tennint On all	Astrali	2132	йм I
1 910	AIR lainer	19/12	1632	MINA
4.915	R Aniano era	Brazil	8601	- N3
4 915	B., furora Matana	Brazil	0333	F
4 915	GBC-1 Acre	Gtana	2119	AFM
4.915	KBC Com She Nourchi	Kenya	0435	EM
4 920	R Guita Guita	Foundar	8739	M
4 920	All Ch ana	Innia	1635	1
4 930	R otemacional	Hand ro	0245	FM
4.930	All Shmla	India	1557	1
4 935	KRC Gen See Manchi	Kenva	2058	1M
1940	AIR Coverbati	Lutia	1638	1
4.950	All Sunacar	Incia	1559	i l
4 950	VDA via Sao Tome	San Tomin	2050	H M
4 930	VOA vi San Trme	Sa Tem)	0549	M
4 975	R Unand i Kampala	Hean a	2052	EM
1 930	Ecos d i Torbas	Unnezuela	6248	AFEM
4 945	A Brazil Centrel	Brazit	(629	M
1 990	Hutan ' Charasha	China	1550	M
1 990	AIA The Service	batia	\$674	IM
1 990	FRON aces	Niger a	0553	M
4 990	R Anonso H araz	Pen	6647	M
5 005	R National Bata	EC G DB	2026	F
5.005	R Negat Kathmande	Nenal	651	Ň
5 009	R TV Malacasy	Machigasear	1645	1
5 310	R Grana	Cameroon	1655	N I
5.010	Guin in / Nanning	Chea	21.32	IM
5 010	AiR "histi's ram	'rdia	002F	AL
5 020	La V d Sah Niamey	Mider	2052	DEHLIM
5 325	R.P. Kat	Berin	212	1M
5 02/5	P Reb id Hapana	Cupa	0833	EM
5 030	AWR1 - America	Costa Rica	0804	F
5 335	R Anare da	Braz	0722	M
5 035	P Bancul	C.A. 1.a	0515	EM
5 047	P Tooc, Lome	000	2053	EHILM
5 050	Hh wa 1 V of Strait	China	2114	E.M.
5 350	P Tanzan a	678 18	1B4C	
5 055	Faro del Canbe	Costa Rica	0559	M
5 055	PHO Cryenne, Matoury;	French Guiena	0638	M
5 060	PBS Xin lang, Urumgi	Сп па	1607	
5 320	CINE 1	Спла	2105	8

Michael Casey, NE Manchester Bernard Curtis, Stalbridge い何にならする Stan Evans Herstmonoeux Bil Grift (h, WiLundon Savid Hall Morpeth Simon Hockenhull Eithisto Robert Hughes, iverpool Sieila Hughes, Morda Fred Pallant, Storrington l

201 John Pain, La naca, Cyprus Clare Pinder, while in Appleoy

Vic Print Celvton Richard Reynolds, Guildford Torn Winzor, Plymouth 1ND

WYFR via Okeechobee, USA 21.525 (Eng, Fr to Eur, Africa 1600-1900) 33333 at 1610 in Stalbridge

A few broadcasters are using the narrow 18MHz (15m) band to reach listeners in selected target areas. They include R.Sweden on 18.960 (Eng to N.America 1230-1300), rated 55555 at 1248 in Plymouth; R.Sweden, Stocknolm on 18.960 (Eng, Sw to N.America 1330-1430) 55555 at 1334 in Newry & 25422 at 1431 in E.Bristol; Christian Science BC via WSHB Cypress Creek 18.910 (Fr, Eng to E/C.Africa 1600-2000) 54444 at 1615 in Stalbridge & 35343 at 1710 in Northampton; WYFR Okeechobee, USA 18.980 (Eng to Africa, Eur 1600-2200?) 34423 at 1747 in Colyton & 25322 at 1932 in Rugby.

In contrast, the level of activity in the 17MHz (16m) band is quite high during the day. During the early morning good reception of R.Australia's broadcast to Asia via Shepparton on 17.750 (Eng 0000-0500, 0600-1100) has been reported by listeners in the UK. In Herstmonceux it was a potent 44444 at 0830.

Also mentioned in the reports were Israel R. Jerusalem 17.535 (Heb [Home svce relay] to N.America), rated 45434 at 0915 in Colyton; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 17.500 (Eng to Eur 1200-1300) 54444 at 1250 in Plymouth: R.Canada Int via Sackville 17.710 (Eng to America 1300-1400) 44333 at 1300 in Morden; R.Finland via Pori 17.660 (Eng to W.Eur, N.America 1330 1400) 34434 at 1330 by Gerald Guest in Dudley; R.Sweden 17.505 (Enp to Australia 1430-1500) 44444 at 1430 in Truro; DW via Rwanda 17.795 (Ger to E.Africa?, M.East?) 44554 at 1455 in Larnaca, Cyprus; OW via Antigua, W.Indies 17.765 (Ger to S.America 1400-1700) 32122 at 1505 in Liverpool; VOA via Morocco 17.895 (Eng to Africa 1600-1800) 55545 at 1615 in Stalbridge: BBC via Sackville, Canada 17.840 (Eng to W.America 1700-1900?) 44344 at 1741 in Woodhall Spa; Channel Africa via Meyerton 17.870 (Eng to W.Africa 1800-1830?) 45344 at 1800 in Newry; WHRI via Maine, USA 17.650 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1600?-2200) 34333 at 1944 in Rugby; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles 17.605 (Eng to C/W.Africa 1830-2030, Dut 2030-21251 45544 at 2005 in Northampton; HCJB Ouito, Ecuador 17.660 (Eng to Eur 1900-2200) 35433 at 2022 in E.Bristol.

R.New Zealand's broadcasts to Pacific areas in the 15MHz (19m) band have been attracting the attention of listeners in the UK during the early morning. Their 100kW

Local Radio Chart e.m.r.p Listener (kW) Freq (kHz) Station BBC D E.F.G D D.F.F.G B.C.D.E.F.G Spectrum London C G L Torne 0 80 0 10 0 20 558 603 C G L Mome R Bestrads' re(3CP) R Comwall R Clwye R Comwall Cl Seld Gill Exeter 630 a 530 2 00 E.H D.E.G 2 00 651 050 557 886 A.B.D E.FG R York BBC Es ex ABUEN BDF DEF DF DF BDEFG BDEFG 0 BO C 20 566 729 738 756 756 756 756 756 Hereford Wordester R Cumbria The Magic 756 Powys BBC Essex 0.037 00 063 050 BBC Essex R Kent CI Sold 774, Glos CI Sold 774, Glos CI Sold 792, Bedford R Devon CR CI & Bournem th All to N rock Enics R Devon R Madia Editoria 0.0,E, ,G 0,E G 0,E F G A,O C,F 0,F,G 0.79 774 792 801 014 027 200 37F C 20 C 27 C 45 1 00 1.50 0 15 0 30 828 837 955 D,F F,G E,H D,F D,G D,E F,G D,E G F,G D,E D,E D,E R No lo < Postwick 855 R No-Folk PostAllek Sulehim 855 Ludlow R No-foll V Linn Brunni PG 1 Wills Cil Goll GE M, Dorby 955 873 0 18 0 20 0 75 0 32 0 16 1.00 336 945 CliGati GE M, Benty Capital C, Bishul CliGar SAS, Jorquey CliGar SAS, Jorquey CliGar A, Hifand ithing T, antikey Luber y R, Sait tall R Devon E, Devon Vagis AM, Doncaster D G, Welverhampton C Science S Science 945 954 0,6 80,1 f.6 A.8,0 E.F.G A,0 E 954 963 972 990 990 990 1.00 1.00 0.25 0.09 0.25 1,00 D,G F,C D,E 999 999 H Spient CI G, WABC Shrishine DEG 1017 670 050 A Combridgeshire 1026 Aller aly Alle ConstRig(1035 1.00 A,D E D,E',G N Sound 2: Abendhen R Terh R Sort - y Velley R : bbw Vale 078 120 050 050 1035 0.F.G 0.F 1116 A,D 1157 0.83 23 50 0 32 3 00 152 DEFG G D.F.G 1161 0.10 Stune Luinaga Stune Luinaga Stationa R 161 161 6 16 1 00 0 28 0.50 0 25 0 32 0 76 1 50 D,E D,E

Station	BBC	e.m.r.p (kWI	Listener
SetrasScd.Leicester	1	0.29	EG
C. Gold 1278 W York	1	0.43	F
Redio X Rim cohem	1	5 10	ADEEG
Promior via ?		0.50	DEFG
Thursday State Steen work	1	0.30	C,C I.U
Control C Souther of		0.50	0010
Gepilar . Scuntares	-	0.00	8,0,00
Seme etchd anzta	6	0.00	D
Prem -r, Batturs a		1.00	D.E
C Go c 1322,P* to	1	0.60	D,F,G
Witts r Sou d	8	0.30	0,E
Br- e Calmalard		0.28	0
C Gold 1359, C try	1	0 27	D.E.G "
R Selent, Bournem	6	0.85	E
R1 reclath to	6	2.00	EG
Southern Counties R	R	0.50	OF
Walts are Sound	ß	0.10	F
R Gin operativia 2	g	2	G
Deserver 1	G	0.50	OFF
Freih er yn r	-	0.10	U.C.F
PASHAM SK CH	1	11 10	De De L
Bats	-	0.35	B'UER
C Go inf	1	014	0,£,6
R Peterbhio Cilmos	8	01	DAR
Sunnism, or don	1	50.00	0,£FG
Asian Netwik Langley	8	5 00	D.F.G
C Gold, Nbuly		1.60	0.3
R Humberside (Hu)	8	1.00	F
R Merseyside	B	1 20	E
Southern Counties B	A	1.00	n.
RS 1 To	B	1.00	B'C'DEG
Roz Lad	1	0.64	ROFG
Duck ath of	8	0.15	DEF
C (cr. tlor	1	0.57	E T
D Denated	9	5.00	C J
N DC SLUS	0	1100	CLOFE
Capita G, LD-COH		97 30	U ,U.E.F
CLUD DAT NIN PE		0.70	8.0 %3
Capita 6, Sprion		0.50	DE
Court ySrid Guile and	1	0.50	-C*,D,E
London Turke It R	1	0.20	D,E
R fott rghrm	8	1.00	B',D,G
P Shrepshire	8	0.50	0
Bkent	D	day and see	0.1.1.0
	Productive 2 Touch AM, Nexport Touch AM, Nexport Countal C, southwick Some et and dirstof Premier, Bath to a C Gain 1322,Pito Writs in Sou a Breve C, Insland C Gain 1359,0 thy R Soloni,Bourtem Vills are Sound R Glain contrainer Premier v. 1 Premier v. 1 Premier v. 1 Presh AM Skimon Bission C Gain III R Solonia K Skimon Bission C Gain III R Markografie Scattar Stetkik Langeky C Gain K Skimon R Si A Toission C Gain Al Nahing C Gain Status III Capita G, Shimon Capita G, Shimon Capita G, Shimon Camiyan Gain and Lender Jurkin R R Notorghim	Touch AM, Newport I Touch AM, Newport I Count AM, Newport I Some et and dristof B Premier, Bath is a I G Gain 132,2 ho I Writs in Sou U Bieve C Inibility I C Gain 132,2 ho I Writs in Sou U Bieve C Inibility I R Solent, Bourtem B R Lincolnch in B Southern Counties R Biglia contrar va 7 Premier v. 7 I Premier v. 7 I R Solentar va 8 Summer, onton I Bissent B Summer, onton I R Morkeyside B Southern Counties R Bissent B C Gain and I Coon Stat Allowick B C Con Southern I Coon Stat Allowick B R I Photophore B Stringhorm B Stringhorm B Bothern B Stringhorm B Bissent B Stringhorm B Bissent B Stringhorm B Bissent	Premiar via 2 1 0.50 Touch AM, Verwport I 0.20 Count AM, Verwport I 0.20 Count AM, Verwport I 0.50 Seme et und dirsteit 6 0.50 Seme et und dirsteit 6 0.65 Seme et und dirsteit 6 0.60 Witte in Seulut 8 0.30 Weitte in Seulut 8 0.30 Biner Countiers 8 0.30 Biner Countiers 8 0.45 Ricolon-him 6 2.00 Southern Counties R 8 0.10 R Gloicon-arvia 7 6 7 Premery 7 1 0.50 Problem Counties R 8 0.10 Bissen for Consol 8 110 Bissen for Consol 8 110 Bissen for Consol 8 100 Bissen for Consol 8 100 Rick Taile 8 1000 Rick Taile 8 1000 Rick Taile Cont

F D.C D.F B.D.F E

78

1260

Gupti I on the 1734A Minh Wycomt Chorel A Stricton C 5 A by Bury StEd Brunel C6 Bristol



Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

transmission from Rangitaiki, N.Island on 15.175 (Eng. 0705-1000) was noted as a very potent 54554 at 0800 by Bill Griffith in W.London & 44333 at 0853 in Morpeth. It is followed by a programme for troops in E.Timor (Eng 1000-1200), which was rated 33333 at 1002 in Truro.

R.Australia has also been reaching the UK in this band. Their broadcasts via Shepparton were noted on the following frequencies: 15.240 (Eng to Pacific areas 0000-0900), rated 35242 at 0845 in Northampton; 15.415 (Eng to Asia 0100-0400, 0600-0900), 44433 at 0835 in Herstmonceux.

This band is still regarded as the hub of activity by many listeners. Broadcasts from many areas reach the UK during the day. Among those noted were China R.Int via ? 15.210 (Eng to Australia 0900-1000), logged as 45544 at 0910 in Wallsend; Voice of Armenia, Yerevan 15.270 (Various to Eur, M.East [Eng 0910-1000] Sun) 53533 at 0925 in Herstmonceux; UAE Abu Dhabi 15.310 (Ar to Eur?) 43343 at 1054 in Oxted; R.Kuwait via Sulabiyah 15.495 (Ar to M.East 02007-13057) 42433 at 1113 in Colyton; Israel R, Jerusalem 15.640 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1130-?) 54444 at

1130 in Plymouth; R.Finland via Pori 15.400 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1330 1400) was 44333 at 1335 in Newry; R.Oman via Thumrait 15.140 (Eng to M.East) 44444 at 1430 in Morden; LBC via Ekala, Sri Lanka 15.425 (Eng to Asia 12307-16307) 52433 at 1459 in Guildford; WEWN via Vandiver, USA 15.745 (Eng to E.USA, Eur 1230?-2100) 32232 at 1510 in Liverpool; R.Japan via Moyabi, Gabon 15.355 (Eng to Africa 1700-1800) 43333 at 1700 by Clare Pinder in Appleby.

Later, Africa No.1, Gabon 15.475 (Fr to W.Africa 1600-1900) was 33343 at 1733 in Storrington; KTBN via Salt Lake City, USA 15.590 (Eng to N.America 1600-0000) 34333 at 1749 in Woodhall Spa; WWCR Nashville, USA 15.685 (Eng to N.America, Eur 11007-2100) 44333 at 1944 in Rugby; BBC via Ascension Is 15.400 (Eng to Africa ?-2300) 45434 at 2010 in E.Bristol; R.Canada Int via ? 15.325 (Ar to M.East? 2100 2130) 34323 at 2100 in Stalbridge; VOA via Greenville, USA 15.580 (Eng to Africa 1800-2200) 45434 at 2137 by Tony Hall in Freshwater Bay, IoW.

Listeners

A)

Sean Gilbert Milton Keyni

Sean Giltert, Mitthe Kevner Simor Nacce hu, E Bristol, Shera Hushen Morden Rhodorio I man Ortert Britin Kayle Z. scham Ediale McGuowi Newry Georie Millimore, Wootton JoW Care Pinde will in Appleby Bruce Walt Willimon Fred Willims unst, Nurthempte Tom Winzer, Piymouth

There is also much to interest the listener in the 13MHz

Me	dium Way	e Ch	art		Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener	Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Lisienci
	Cardina and a start	C. C.		1 internet	881	RNE* via ?	Spa	1	A* G*	179	Selverbrig	Sweder	600	AB,F*,G* J*
Preq	Station	Country	Power	Listener	810	Volgograd	Rucs a	150	6.	*188	Kuum	Belgaum	5	F',G'
531	*rehaw	Feeroe a	130		810	Manresen;	Spain	20	AT FIG	110	S.U GI	Gormanu	135	A* B E* 1*
531	Be g	Germany	20	AT,DF',G	819	B	Favat	450	A' LO JEJ JUJ JU	19/	Virgini - 7	UC	200	A*F*.GJ
531	RNÉs v a ?	Spain	2	A*.6	819	[cul	Frince	50	P	205	Brnt= ux	France	*00	A",B",F",G"
531	A romunster	Switzerlat	d 500	f'GJ'	819	SS at in Ell	Scan	5	A* G*	1215	COP_a ?	Span	?	A*
540	Wawo	Belgium	150/50	A .C 0,F .O.J	828	R (1	Holland	20	P*	1215	Virgn is 1	UK	7	A* F*.G J*,K
540	Do notana (NCR)	Concellent	50	A 0	837	11.7	France	200	A,F*,G*	1224	Leiv ted	Holland	50	F1,61
549	P Tornal lot	Abra	600	A. C.	837	ULTEV /	Span	1200	A . P. C. C. I.	1724	COP VA /	Simaria	f AU	E+ E+
549	uma (D F)	Germuny	200	A .C	040	RNF Ma7	Scar	1700	4° F' 6°	1233	Vimin va /	IIC	?	A* F*
558	Eupoo	Filland	50	F* G*	864	S-fall	Eavor	500	G	1242	M= le	France	150	A* 5*./*
558	RNES via ?	Spain	7	A*,F*,G*	864	Pare	Frince	300	A* F*,G	1242	Virgin v. 7	UK	7	A*.F*
567	Tu lamon (FTE1)	EIRE	500	A*,8,F F*,G., K	864	Soc . I to RNES) Spa	2	G*	1251	Hu de rg	Nutlie and	10	A* F*,G*
50/	HNE Var	Spain	600	A LU	873	Frankfurt AEN	Germany	150	A* F* G*	1251	Forto	Portugal	10	A*
576	Rina	Lenus	500	k+	873	Z FRI	Spain	20	A*F*G	1250	SH VIB 7	Span	900	A P P
576	Ba relo a'ANESI	Spain	50	A* G*	87.5	C READ 2	UN Sco	2	6,F A* 5*	1209	COPE u.a.2	Source	2	4 D , 1 , 0 M
585	ParefP	Franco	8	A* F* G	901Z 939.7	Washington Ottola	ala	100	AT FEG ITK	3278	S'sashoum	France	300	A*
585	Madh (IRNS)	Spain	200	A*,8* +* G**	891	Alg	Allena	500/300	A* B* F* G*	1278	Du (m/Con (R1:2)	E+ 0	10	A* E.F* G* J*
585	Dundice (BBCS.ot)	UK	2	•	891	-ul-berg	Netherla d	20	F	1287	RFE va ?	Czenh Rep	?	BF G
594	Pive	B Igana	250	A*	900	Binot(CRo2)	Czeth H	Z5	F* G*	1287	L rd=SFRI	Spa	۵*	A*.G*
504	Mr. NUT HI	Germany	100	A.S.M.	900	Milim	Italy	\$00	A* B* F*,G*	1296	Valencia CDPE)	Sparr	0	A*,6*
504	Mune	Rontuna'	300	Δ* F*	900	CTIFF VI 7	Spai	140	A	1295	UP or chest (BBC)	UK	500	ALE P
603	Lano	France	300	B* F* G	905	9 Tan 7, 585-51	UN Savana	14U 600/100	A .0,J	1300	Kutenu	Nan	1200	AREG
603	Sevil CIPNES	Spain	50	A G	018	dadus R Intl	Scan	20	2	1312	RV5 7	Sua	2	A*
603	NEWELS (BBC)	UK	2	E.F.	927	Welattem	Bela m	300	A"F"G.I	1323	Whomy VRus al	Germany	1000/150	BCF*.J*K
612	A son IRTE21	Eine	CO.º	A', EF', G.J	927	m	Turkey	200	A*	1332	Reme	Italy	300	A* F* G*
612	Secua Algu	Morocco	300	A*.G*	936	3	Ge many	100	A*,F* G*	1341	L mag rv 7,8BC	N Ireland	100	A*,B*,E,G,J*
61Z	HNELY *	Spain	00	AT ADECI	935	Vene	Italy	20	G*	1341	Ter P	Spare	2	A* G*
021	ENEL 2	Search	10	A,D,r 0, 1	935	HNES va ?	Spain	7	A*	1350	C A Idio	Latva	50	F.G.
624	Batt In alOCR)	Soain	50	Ft.Gt.Jt	945 DE 1	0	Prance Courte Hore	200	A B FO	1328	MIBET E-FOJ	Spat Man	20	A D F O
630	Viara	Nonway	'00'	8* F*	05.1	Shad diff	Scale	200	A* F* G*	1377	14	France	300	A" C" F" G.J.
630	Tun s-D ede da	", nisia	600	8* F* G**	963	PCR	Finland	500	A*.8* F* G*	1386	Be' ha wo	Fussa	2500	A* BC' .F*.G*
639	Pra- Albicer	Greeh	1500	4*,F*,G*	963	Vitoni (EI)	Spam	10	A	1395	TWR via II = =	AI - 6	500	F*
639	BNE1 vm ?	Spain	7	A*,B*,F* G*	972	Ham Aug(NDR)	Germ nv	300	A*,F*.G*	1395	Lupic	Nethel nd	120/40	F*.GJ
540	Notel Vi /	Spain	03	ACED E IN	972	ANF1 va?	Spain	>	G.	1404	811	France	20	A* F*,G 1
0.40	Ulgiur -ou Nam	UR .	120	ALC' P	981	Alge	Algera	6307300	A".G	1413	HW'S Har	Spein	17054.00	A" F"
657	Nº dru	Strain	20	A'.F' G'	381	Booling	Porti ga	200	A* E* G*	1422	Mana IRTL	Luxembrum	1200/06/0	C"F-G"I
657	V	uK	2	A.E.J	990	R Rit Lan SER	Scale	10	A' 6'	1440	arman	Sourd Ara a	1800	A*
66c	N F SWI	Germany	*50	A*,F*,J*	390	Tayon BBC	UK	10	EP	1449	the sector	Italy	7	A*
66	Site ni l	ithurn	500	A*,F*	909	Schwern (RIAS)	Germany	20	F*	1449	September 2011 (RAI)	lials	50	₽*
66	Inter	Portugal	-35	A. F. G.	999	MadhdiGTPE	Spain	50	A*,F*	1449	Hedmour HBC,	UK	2	B* F*,G*
675	Murat III Lon of 210 Cold	Holand	120	APROPE I	1008	SET VIT?	Cunaries/Spa	111 7	A°	14 8	I c mum	Alam	500	A*G*
675	Redo	Nonasas	10	A'	1017	Pite fiftile \$1	H0) and	400	A',F,O,J	1407	W C motore	August a	101107400 2011	0.0.0
684	SevillmtRNE*)	Spein	500	A1.F1.G1	1017	fine risender(57/Fi	Germeny	10	A F JU	1470	W D annorg	HA	1500	A.
684	Ava (Beogr d 1)	Yugoul va	2000	G*	1012	RNP NU 2	Saun	7	A*	1485	SE	Dai	7	A.
693	Draitwic (BBC)	J.C.	150	A*,G.,*,K	1026	SFB v 7	Spain	7	A*	1494	Ju no r Ferrand	а	2G	A* F* G**
702	en b.m.(NUR)	Vermany	5	F*	1035	Lisbo (Pray3)	Port-gal	120	A*,B,F*	1464	St Pi =r th rg	Property lies	1200	
70 .	DWH via Mont Care	ONTORTCO	300	A",G" H	1044	Dre d - 4704)	Germany	20	A*,F*,G*	1503	RNE" ia ?	Se n	?	A*
711	Figure 1	St In The	200	ATREC	1044	SER	Spain	7	4.	15-2	West fell	Belgrum	300	G* D* F*,G,M,K*
712	He del urra	Lemany	5	A	1062	7	Spain	10	P ,0	12 2	n c rate l	Sido Mana	600	5. F. C. 1
211	Laavourre	Mcrocop	600	G*	1053	2	2-DRHI	2	4° G. * K	1521	STR.	Scain	2	A* 6*
721	Lang nhưng	ermany	200	A'	1062	K.	Cenmark	250	B.F* G*	1530	Statement -	r ly	150/450	A*.C* E.F*.G*.J*
720	Not -	Portugal	100	F*	1062	AU ia?	tay	7	A*,F*	1539	l'ai * ngerlERF,	Germ nv	350(700'	0" F" G", I"
220	S'de	lu sa	200	6.	1071	Peu	Gzect Kep	40	A*	1539	SE VIT?	57 10	?	A* 0*
121	LOTS M3 LCN(BBU4)	UK E.	0.0	A CINS	107*	High	Jatvia	50	G*	1557	Nim	Tarium.	300	A*,0*
729	B "t via?	Snan	2	AT F" GT J"	10/*	Bilbao't i	Spein	2	A.	1575	C19 2	e y	50	5 J
738	Fati	France	4	G	107	Tart Span 9	A A Securit	2	A* 6* 6*	1070	SER VIII ?	Saan	7	A* G*
73B	Barce on (INVE1)	Spain	500	A* F* G*	100	Tale Sport and 2	TIK	7	A" F" G.I"	1593	HozumheniVOAL	Germany	150	A* D' F* G'
74/	FevelH VZ.	Holland	400	A* 8 F* 6 I*	*09B	NitreiJarod	Slav= a	1500	A' F' G' J'	1593	Can a t	Remarka	14	A*
747	Cadin8VE()	Spa n	0	A*	1098	PINES via ?	Span	7	A*	1602	SER VI 7	Spuin	7	A
756	Bra nschva g(D F)	Gm any	900/200	ATF G'J'	107	AFN do ?	Germany	10	A*,F*	1502	Vitu (miti)	Spain	10	A*,F* G*, J*
/55	B baolEl	Span Suude	d 500	A G A	107	PILES VIA ?	S(párit)	?	A*,F*	1611	Var con R	* Y	15	4° 8° 2,6° J
700	Suctor Co'anc'	N Inthe	10 000	F*	107	Talk Sport via?	U(7	F.6		E to a secol and t	as least a later	na da hunar	Lother outries
774	BVF* via 7	Snar	7	A"F".G".J"	120	LA LOUVING	Cmatic	100	r ,u A*	NED	envied outrop double	tor at disca?	ny va krest, s duck	si diner entres
783	Lupz g[MDRI	Ger any	100	A" F" G" J	122	EN 5 7	Snan	2	A' 6'	AAC. B	enner ennig ennig	Con at beining	UU0R	
783	Miraman R Porto)	Portugal	100	6*	134	Za arlCroutian Ri	Creatia	600/ 200	A . F.G. J.					
/83	Baron ana (COPE)	Spar	50	A*	1134	COPE v « ?	Sp n	2	A*					
792	L moges	Munce	300	A C	143	AFN via 7	Germany	1	A' C'.F'.G'					
102	L GATTINUM;	Saud Am	2. 50	0,1	1143	COPF va?	Span	2	A* C* F*,G*,J*					
197	Sev la SEAL	Sca."	20	F.6*	1152	A LO VIA?	203 U	10	A'0'					
801	Minchen Ismaning	Germany	300	A* ** G*	1170	MIR-38 II	A gena	3	4.					

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

(22m) band. Mentioned in the reports were VOA via Tinian Is, Pacific 13.615 (Eng to ? 0800?-1000?), rated 44333 at 0843 in Morpeth; R.Canada Int via Sackville 13.655 (Eng to N.America 1300-1400) 33323 at 1300 in Appleby; R.Austria Int via Moosbrunn 13.730 (Various to Eur, Africa) 33333 at 1435 in Truro; Croatian R, Zargreb 13.830 (Eng. Cr to Eur, N.America) 54444 at 1516 in Plymouth; R.Norway Int 13.800 (Norw to M.East 1500-1529) 54555 at 1525 in Liverpool; WWCR Nashville, USA 13.845 (Eng to Africa 1400-0100) 44444 at 1617 in Woodhall Spa & 44444 at 2230 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; WHRI via Noblesville, USA 13.760 (Eng. to E.USA, Eur 1600-2000?) 43333 at 1740 in Morden; Swiss R.Int via Julich, Germany 13.790 (It, Ar, Eng, Fr to Nr East, Africa 1630-1815) 42322 at 1744 in Newry.

Later, VOA via Selebi-Phikwe, Botswana 13.710 (Eng to Africa 1600-1700, 1800-2230) was 44444 at 1845 in Rugby & 25333 at 2008 in E.Bristol: R.Nederlands via Flevo 13.700 (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 44423 at 1847 in Colyton; R.Havana Cuba 13.750 (Eng to Eur 2030-2130 [best on u.s.b.]) 33323 at 2100 in Stalbridge; R.Canada Int via Sackville? 13.650 (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2200) 35343 at 2135 in Northampton; WEWN Vandiver, USA 13.615 (Eng to N.America 2000?-0000) 24432 at 2247 in Oxted.

Broadcasts from far away places often reach the UK in the 11MHz (25m) band. However, those from R.Australia can usually be received more clearly in other bands. Their transmission to E.Asia via Shepparton on 11.880 (Eng 0900-1100) was rated 22222 at 1030 in Truro. Later, they change frequency to 11.660 (Eng to Asia 13307-1700), rated 35543 at 1528 in Wallsend.

Other occupants of this band include R.Prague, Czech Rep. 11.600 (Eng to Eur 0800-0830), rated 55555 at 0825 in Herstmonceux; BBC via Woofferton, UK 12.095 (Eng to Eur, N/E.Africa 0600-1700) 44444 at 0930 in Morden; R.Prague, Czech Rep 11.640 (Eng to N Eur 1130-1157) 45544 at 1145 in Northampton; R.Romania Int, Bucharest 11.940 (Ger, Eng to Eur 1200-1356) 32232 at 1240 in Liverpool; R.Jordan via Al Karanah 11.690 (Eng to W.Eur, E.USA 1330?-1530?) 44444 at 1355 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; China R.Int via? 11.675 (Eng to Africa 1400-1500) 43344 at 1400 in Dudley; WWCR Nashville, USA 12.160 (Eng to N America, Eur 1400-2200) 44434 at 1621 in Woodhall Spa; AWR via Agat, Guam 11.980 (Eng to S.Asia 1600-1700) 35444 at 1658 in Manchester; Israel R, Jerusalem 11.605 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1700-1730) 33333 at 1700 in Appleby; R.Japan via Sri Lanka? 11.970 (Eng to M.East? N.Africa? 1700-1800) 43444 at 1725 in W.London; AIR via Bangalore 11.620 (Eng to Eur 1745-1945) 42433 at 1802 in Colyton; R.Canada Int via Skelton? 11.720 (Eng to Eur, Africa 1800-1900) 44344 at 1814 in Newry; VOA via Botswana 12.080 (Fr to Africa 18307-2030) 34444 at 2007 in Storrington; R.Damascus, Syria 12.085 (Eng to Eur 2005 2105) 33333 at 2011 in Plymouth; WEWN Vandiver, USA 11.875 (Eng to N.America 2000-?) 43334 at 2120 in Stalbridge; BBC via Kranji, Singapore 11.955 (Eng to Asia? 2200-0000) 44333 at 2259 in Oxted: BBC via Ascension Is 12.095 (Eng to S.America 2100-0300) 25332 at 0000 in E.Bristol.

Received before noon in the 9MHz (31m) band were R.Bandeirantes, Sao Paulo, Brazil 9.645 (24hrs), rated 25343 at 0622 in Guildford; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 9.780 (Eng to Eur 0700-0900) 54444 at 0700 in Appleby; R.Finland via Pori 9.510 (Eng to W.Eur, Australia 0730-0800I 55555 at 0750 in Herstmonceux; R.Vilnius, Lithuania 9.710 (Eng to Eur 0930-1000) 44444 at 0930 in Newry; Swiss R.Int via Julich, Germany 9,535 (Eng, Ger, Fr, h to SW.Eur 1100-1330) 33333 at 1100 in Truro: R.Nederlands via Wertachtal 9.855 (Eng to Eur 1130-1325) 54444 at 1131 in Plymouth.

After mid-day R.Australia via Shepparton 9.475 (Eng to Asia 1330-1858) was 33223 at 1340 in Stalbridge; R.Veritas Asia, Philippines 9.580 (Hin 1330-1355) 45554 at 1350 in Larnaca, Cyprus; VOA via Philippines 9.760 (Special Eng to Asia 1500-1600) 34333 at 1555 in Woodhall Spa; Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi 9.730 (Eng to Eur 1600-1630) 24442 at 1620 in Manchester; R.Pyongyang, Korea 9.335 (Sp. Eng to Eur 1800-2000) was 34433 at 1800 in Colyton; R.Thailand via Udon Thani 9.535 (Eng to Eur 1900 2000) 54444 at 1930 in Liverpool; VOA via Kavala? 9.760 (Eng to M.East 1700-2100) SIO 333 at 1932 by Francis Heame in N.Bristol; American Forces Network (AFN) via Sicily on 10.940 (Eng [u.s.b.] 24hrs?) 33333 at 1945 in Morpeth; VOIRI Tehran, Iran 9.022 (Eng to W.Eur 1930-2030) 32223 at 2000 in Dudley; R.Ext.Espana (REE), Spain 9.595 (Eng 2000-2100) 44444 at 2015 in Mordan: V of Armenia, Yerevan 9,965 (Fr. Eng to Eur. N.America 1940-2100) 54554 at 2020 in W.London; R.Australia via Shepparton 9.500 (Eng to Asia? 2000-?) 34443 at 2000 in Storrington & 44444 at 2030 in Rugby; R.Cairo, Egypt 9.990 (Eng. to Eur 2115-2245) 45544 at 2140 in E.Bristol: R.Taipei Int via WYFR Okeechobee, USA 9.355 (Eng to Eur 2200-2300) 45544 at 2213 in

LIST OF EQUIPMENT USED - LM&S for S February, #March, *April 2001.

- Vera Brindley, Woodhell Spat Roborts R-867 or Sangean ATS-803A + r.y Se?
- Michae Cases Manchaster, Roberts RC22 + Howes CTUS a.t.u. + MFJ DSP Fitter + 30m loop in toh Robert Comoly, Kiltrer, JRC NRD 525 + Timewave DSP3 Niter + Catorg AD-370 or Sangean AI S-333A Se
- Se-
- Bernard Curtis, Stalbridge, Realistic DX-400 + rod or tw. in loft David Edwardson, Wallsend, The R-600 22m long trap dipole. 54-
- \$1' Stan Evans, Herstmonceux, Kenwood R 2000 - Balun + 11m wire in loft
- See Glann, Mithan Keynes: Bacal RA17 or Joon 10-746 + BP34 + 50inch Loop with FET Pre-εmp. Bill Grillid, W. Jondon: JRC NRO-535 + 20m wire. Gerald Suest, Dudley Rozens RCB18 r.w.
- Sr.
- 51-
- S#* David Hall, Morpeth: ADR AR7030 - Global AT-2000 - 13m wir
- \$ 1 * Tony Hall Freshwater Bay, IoWh Yaosu FRG-7 + 13m wire or RFB45 Francis Hearne, N Bristoc Sharp W0/1320 + c.w.
- 50
- Supon Hockenhold, E.Bristol, Roberts R876 or AKD HE3 10m wire Anton muchemonic person induces in a for a work of the second marker of the second marker of the second second marker of the second second marker of the second sec Se
- 511
- Se-
- C. . Brian Keyte, St. Bookham, ADR AR/030 + loop or a 1 u - ru
- Brian Keyte, while at Wootton Warren, ADR 487030 Joop
- \$10 Eddle McKeown, Newry Grundig Yacht Box 400 or Sangean ATS-818. Eddle McKeown, while in Frague Not stated.
- 515
- Gerge Allinois, Woodon IoW Race RATE v4/, converter oop or Sangean ATS818-ACS Fred Palant, Storrington: Trip R-2000 Howes 2TUB a.t.u. + r.y. Se.
- John Parry, Lamaca, Cyprus Realistic DX-394 or Yaesu FT-757 or Realistic DX-400 + rw Se* Clare Pinder, while in Appleay JRC NRC-525 - a Lu. + rw or Sony ICF-SW55
- \$ 1 3
- Peter Pollard, Rugay Sony ICF-2001C rw Vic Prier Conton Redirion R551N + altu + rw cr loop in 1oft S#*
- ner men boarden ne and neonew e.u. where he population of the menorement of Bom loaded dipoe or 11m dipoe (a) (n kohd or loop. Hanny Richards, Banton-Upon-Humber, Grundig Satellt 2000 AD-270 or 1 k, or Grundig Yeont Boy 400 or Metsui MR4039 Sr.
- Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh, Sangeen ATS-803A or Morphy Richards R191 50
- Ernie Strong, Remsey (Comps), Yaesu FRG 6600 or AKD HF3 Watson Ballin or Cirkit alt u. 30m wire SA
- Phil Townsend, London Lowe HF 225 + pre-selector + rw. or loop Martin Venner, St Austell Yaesu FRG-7700 + FRT-7703 + 30m wille or Sangean ATS-818 + Global AT-1003 + 30m wine 51
- 04
- Bruce Wett, W London, Roberts R757 Thomas Wilkems, Truro, Grundig Yacht Boy 206 or Sharp 5454 r.w. Se'
- Free W Inshurst, Northamptor: Icom IC R70 + 6 obel AT-1000 + r w. in loft Tom W nzor, Plymouth, Kanwood A-2000 or Yaesu FRG-100 Datong active enterna Set

Northampton.

In the congested 7MHz (41m) band some of the broadcasts are intended for listeners in Europe. They include the Christian Science BC via WSHB Cypress Creek, USA 7.535 (Eng, Ger 0400?-1000?), rated 54444 at 0931 in Plymouth; Voice of Vietnam via Russia? 7.440 (Eng 1800-1830) 44444 at 1800 in Morden; R.Slovakia Int 7.345 (Eng 1930-1957) 55555 at 1830 in Rugby; R.Norway Int 7.485 (Norw 1900-1930) 55545 at 1917 in Colyton; Voice of Turkey 7.125 (Eng 1930 2030) 43333 at 1930 in Appleby; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 7.500 (Eng 2000-2100) 45544 at 2015 in Northampton; Voice of the Mediterranean, Malta via Russia 7.440 (Eng 2000-2100) 22222 at 2030 in Truro; AIR via Bangalore 7.410 (Eng, Hin 1745-2230) 32333 at 2105 in Stalbridge; Voice of Russia 7.300 (Eng (WS)) SIO 444 at 2114 in N.Bristol; China R.Int via Skelton? UK 7.170 (Eng 2200-2300) 44344 at 2211 in Newry; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 7.200 (Eng 2200-2300) 54444 at 2213 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 7.500 (Eng 2200-2300) 54555 at 2250 in Liverpool.

Amongst those noted to other areas were the Voice of Nigeria. Ikorodu 7.255 (Eng to W.Africa), rated 54544 at 0529 in Guildford & 34443 at 2050 in Storrington; China National R, 7.345 (Chin [CNR-1] 2000-2300) 31222 at 2025 in W.London; World Harvest Radio (WHRI) via Maine, USA 7.580 (Eng to N.America) 45343 at 0017 in Newry; VOA via Kavala 7.200 (Eng 0100 0300) 45544 at 0135 in E.Bristol

Many of the broadcasts in the 6MHz (49m) band are for listeners in Europe. Some originate from Bayerischer Rundfunk, Germany 6.085 (Ger 24hrs), rated 45544 at 1712 in Colyton; R.Polonia (Polish R.) Warsaw 5.995 Eng 1800-1900) 43333 at 1830 in Morden; Swiss R.Int via Vatican State, Italy 6.165 (Ger, It, Fr, Eng. 1830-2030) 54555 at 1905 in Liverpool; R.Slovakia Int 5.915 (Eng 1930-2000) SIO 333 at 1956 in N.Bristol; R.Sweden 6.065 (Eng) 33333 at 2037 in Truro; R.Prague, Czech Rep. 5.930 (Eng 2100-2127) 44444 at 2100 in Dudley; R.Canada Int via Skelton, UK 5.995 (Eng 2100-2130? Sun) 45343 at 2130 in Northampton; R.Taipei via Skelton? 5.810 (Eng 2200-2300) 33233 at 2200 in Appleby; Vatican R, Rome 5.880 (It) 34333 at 2200 in Rugby; R.Budapest, Hungary 6.025 (Eng 2200-2230) 43343 at 2206 in Newry.

Noted to other areas were R.Diff.TV Mali via Bamako 5.995 (Nat.Radio 0600-0000) logged as 55444 at 0715 in Guildford; WEWN Birmingham, USA 5.825 (Eng to N.America 2200? 1400?) 33333 at 0925 in Plymouth; China National R. 6.750 (Chin [CNR-1] 2000-0100) 44444 at 2015 in W.London; BBC via ? 5.875 Ind 2200-2300) 42442 at 2209 in Oxted; WHRI South Bend, USA 5.745 (Eng. to N.America 21007-1000) 54435 at 2322 in Stalbridge; BBC via Sackville, Canada 6.175 (Eng to USA 2200-0500) 43433 at 0125 in E.Bristol; R.Habana, Cuba 6.000 (Eng to N.America 0100-0500) 33333 at 0257 in Morpeth.

The SINPO code is used for

broadcast station reports, here

is an explanation of the code.

excellent good fair

barely audible

poor

nil

nil

slight

severe

Propagation Disturbance

nil slight moderate

extreme

severe

excellent

unusable

good fair

poor

moderate

slight

severe

extreme

moderate

Signal Strength

Interference

32

321

3

2

2

32

Overall Merit

Noise 5



Short Wave Magazine, April 2001





ANDY CADIER, 28 ROMNEY AVENUE, FOLKESTONE, KENT CT20 3QJ

E-MAIL: off.the.record@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

f The Record



Bel

recently received an E-mail from Mary Payne who runs what would at first appear to be a very strange outfit called the 'Knees Club'. The story about the club's connection between the pirate ship Radio London and the joint halfway down one's leg is slightly obscure, particularly to those that never heard the station.

Mary has been in contact with some of the original crew who served during the war on the minesweeper USS Density and saw extensive action in the Pacific Ocean. It seems that many of the ex-US Naval personnel, who had been attending annual reunions since 1960, were quite unaware of the second career their ship had as a floating radio station.

The USS Density was launched during February 1944 and later took part in the invasion of Okinawa and strikes against the Japanese homeland, after which the ship was awarded three battle stars for WW2 service. After a period in reserve, the ship was finally decommissioned in 1947 and eventually sold to a Greek shipping company and renamed Manoula.

In August 1964 the ship had its name changed once again, this time to the Galaxy as that had been one of the names considered for the new marine radio station. However, it was later decided to come on air as Radio London and test broadcasts started towards the end of December 1964.

Radio London closed down on 14 August 1967 and the MV Galaxy was towed to a dock near Hamburg in Germany where it remained abandoned. Partly due to unpaid harbour charges, the vessel was moved to Keil in Northern Germany. There were several unsuccessful attempts to buy and restore the radio ship, but sadly no agreement was ever reached and the Galaxy gradually sank into the mud by some old submarine pens

The ship made her final journey, lifted by a giant crane and taken to a nearby ship breakers yard during August 1986. This was a sad end for the vessel that provided so much entertainment from 'The mast with the most'

For more information of forthcoming Radio London activities try a seemingly obvious website www.radiolondon.co.uk Plans include a 'Big L' RSL from Clacton Pier, Essex, this summer, 28 days from 4th August on 1134kHz - more on this page very soon.

Sealand Calling

The proposed DXpedition that was supposed to take place from Roughs Tower - also known as Sealand, at the beginning of December - did not to take place. News received here suggested that the event had been postponed.

The Radiocommunications Agency did publish a stern warning to British amateur radio operators saying that any radio contact with unauthorised callsions, particularly from Sealand, would be unlawful. I did contact Sealand (not by radio!) but by E-mail via their www.havenco.com website to enquire if they, as part of their Internet business, would be running a web radio station on behalf of the Sealand Government, Their reply was that there were no plans for this, but customers could use their offshore servers for this kind of activity if they wished.

Open Forum

The Radiocommunications Agency have fairly recently been holding open forum meetings for amateur radio and also CB operators. I received two invitations, one for each mode for a venue in Edinburgh. I am unsure how many of these meetings they have, but for me in South East England the prospect of travelling over 600km each way was not exactly inviting. Among the new proposals is a Foundation Licence for novice amateurs with v.h.f. up to 25W and a new callsign book for CB users

You may be well aware of the government's intention to merge all the radio, television and communications regulatory bodies into a single body called 'Offcom'. Older readers will remember when a single authority existed once before and was simply called the GPO.

Digital Satellites

Radio Caroline has found that they are losing listeners as people upgrade their TV systems. from analogue to digital. Caroline has extended its programming, but are at present only on the old analogue transponder. The station seemed not to have warned listeners that they are not yet available on the new digital system. Ideally Radio Caroline would like to break away from this TV technology and become portable once again, possibly using a direct broadcast satellite like WorldSpace.

A change in programme policy means that are now playing more pop music rather than their traditional rock and I am informed that they are now carrying the Pepsi Top 40 chart show each Sunday between 1700 and 1900. With the imminent closure of this analogue service, possibly as soon as 31st March, the future of Radio Caroline's satellite service is very much in doubt.

To be fair, there was only the BBC, amateur radio and the General Post Office in those days. At least we may get away from the confusion of having two radio regulators with the same initials, Radio Authority and Radiocommunications Agency.

Programmes From Overseas

Since the beginning of the year, the German language station Mega Radio is being aired by Radio Luxembourg on 1440kHz during the day in place of The Oldies Sender. At present, the oldies are still being broadcast during the evenings, however, reports suggest that from 2300 a new English Service will eventually occupy the frequency. The return of a new UK service on the old '208 metres' 1440kHz during the late evenings has been topic for speculation for over a vear.

The two long wave projects appear to be going ahead despite my initial pessimism. The Delta 171 - a Dutch consortium - have now taken the UK's Wireless Group as partners and intend to broadcast as 'The Lounge 171' with an easy listening format from antenna towers mounted at sea off the coast of Holland. The Wireless Group have a number of commercial radio stations and is headed by Kelvin MacKenzie, a former editor of The Sun newspaper

Paul Rustling of the Isle of Man Broadcasting Company 'Musicmann 279' has informed me that their long awaited planning permission for their antenna site has now unfortunately been refused on environmental grounds. He is confident the problems will eventually be solved and that his new crossed field antenna will be situated elsewhere on the Isle of Man.

As a last resort, they have actually considered placing the antenna aboard a ship, like the MV Communicator in Holland. The format for this proposed station has not officially been revealed, however, at one point Roger (Twiggy) Day was part of a proposed line-up that perhaps suggests a fun loving station for the over 40s.

Norway is now to continue with I.w. broadcasting after a considerable struggle to reactivate their 216kHz frequency. The original transmitter had been built in 1954 and I believe was closed in 1995 by the government operator NRK when the lease for the site and probably the life of the equipment was coming to an end. According to Bernt Erfjord the I.w. frequency allocation to Norway is for 1200kW on 216kHz.

Svenn Martinssen and Paul Rustling have, over the years, managed to persuade the Norwegian Government to authorise another user for this channel. There appear to be two interested groups. The first is Northern Star International who would put a transmitter towards the very south of Norway to attract an international audience and the other is a station for Tamils in Norway, who would place their transmitter just outside Oslo. A decision is expected during the summer with a possibility of the successful broadcaster coming on air early next year.

Radio Northsea International is scheduled to make a return in the shape of another RSL from the Lightship No 18 from Harwich, Essex, from 28th May - the usual frequency is 1175kHz. Sea Containers Ltd. sold Lightship 18 to a trust that hopes to preserve the ship as a radio museum. Station Manager for this event will be Colin Lamb who replaces Paul Graham who now works for another station.

Listener's Choice

Steve Thomas of South East London has ent me a list showing short wave pirate radio catches. You too can your pirate listening for page

- 1) Boomerang

- 4) Blac beard

- 8) Borderhunter 9) Laser Hot Hits
- 10) Ozone
- Level 48
- 12) Radio Free London

Bob Tomalski

It has been very sad to hear of recent death of technical radio journalist of Bob Tomalski, He regularly appeared on Radio Netherlands, GLR, LBC and Capital Radio as well as Sky TV News. Bob started his distinguished career as 'Roger Tate' on several London pirates. He died of a heart attack on Saturday 13th January, he was 47.

Coming up

The next 'Off The Record' will be in June and I will be looking at how new communications technology pioneered in the aircraft industry will be benefiting hospital patients in all large NHS hospitals very soon.

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL

Sid Star: Who's He

Pilots need SIDs and STARs. Godfrey Manning, our regular 'Airband' contributor, explains what these instrument navigation procedures are.

ID and STAR are abbreviations that pilots rely on when flying in and out of an airport on instruments. They stand for Standard Instrument Departure and Standard Terminal Arrival Route respectively. By the time you've read this article, you'll also know how to fly these procedures!

To illustrate this article, I present two genuine printouts straight from the UK AIP, that official promulgation from the CAA (with the kind permission of their Directorate of Airspace Policy). Although they are the 'real thing', I cannot guarantee that there won't have been some minor amendment between my preparing this article and your reading it. The same applies to all frequencies quoted. That's why I have to stipulate that these charts are for training purposes and not for operational use.

How'd you like up-to-date copies? Other vendors (such as Aerad) take the CAA information and repackage it (usually as 'let-down plates') according to their house style. Or, if you have a computer, you could order a trial copy of the AIP on CD-ROM (or even purchase an annual subscription!). So, various means of purchasing paper or machine-readable forms of charts are available to the general public by mail order and I list suppliers on my Airband Factsheet. This is free from the Broadstone Editorial Office (not from mel) if you send a reply-paid self-addressed envelope capable of holding two A4 sheets.

Now on with the show. I'd like you to imagine that you are in the jump seat behind our two fictitious pilots, Captain Manning and First Officer Mlynek, on our Canadair Regional Jet (CRJ) flight from London Gatwick to Nantes (France), on to Manchester and then back to Gatwick. You'll be getting off there, but spare a thought for the two of us. We've got to fly back to Manchester and stay overnight. Another crew take over to fly Manchester to Nantes, Nantes to Gatwick and then a return Glasgow-Gatwick.

The aircraft stays at Gatwick overnight ready for the next day, which is more luxury than we get. For us, it's a hôtel night-stop followed by the Manchester-Nantes routine the next day, mercifully ending at home at Gatwick this time. Such is a pilot's life!

Pushback

Just before engine start, Chris calls Clearance Delivery (Gatwick Delivery 121.95MHz). They deliver the clearance for our flight, effectively that's permission to enter the airways system. This is 'delivered' as a radio message, not as a neat package brought to our stand! "Shortwave 400 is cleared to Nantes Atlantique, Southampton 2 Mike departure, squawk 3761, call



London 134.12S when instructed". That departure, SAM 2M in Fig. 1, is the SID that this article is about.

Having pushed back from stand 24 (thanks, Ground, 121.8MHz) we're cleared to Hold B1 via Taxiways J and B. A runway must be controlled by a single authority, that applies to all arrivals, departures and ground operations vehicles.

At the hold, therefore, we are instructed to change to Aerodrome Control and Chris calls 124.225MHz with "Gatwick Tower, Shortwave 400 ready for departure". We both instinctively look left when the reply comes through, "Shortwave 400, after the 737 on three mile final, line up Fig. 1: Courtesy of CAA. Not for operational use.

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

AIRBAND SPECIAL

AIRBAND SPECIAL

AIRBAND

SPECIAL

AIRBAND SPE

CIAL

AIRBAND

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBA



Fig. 2: Courtesy of CAA. Not for operational use. 26 Left" and there are the bright lights of the approaching traffic.

The 737 lands, we line up for take-off and, once cleared, commence the well-rehearsed drill. Essential checks confirm that the various speeds are marked by little plastic pointers ('bugs') on the airspeed indicators, altimeters are set to QNH for assessing terrain clearance, flaps and slats are set to help the wings lift the aircraft at low speeds, one set of igniters are on so that engine combustion is safeguarded, elevator trim is set to make the controls feel light and easy to handle as the nose lifts into the air, and fuel pumps are set to ensure that engines are correctly supplied at all times during takeoff. On entering the runway, we also set the landing lights on (to scare away birds) and switch on the transponder so that the squawk code, 3761, identifies us on radar.

My hand's on the nosewheel steering tiller, Chris holds the main control column forward and central and I advance the throttles to the required setting. I release the brakes (by pressing and releasing both toe-brakes at once) and, as we roll forwards, Chris tells me that the engine instruments show that correct take-off power is being developed. As speed rises, the airspeed indicator starts to register and, when 80 knots are achieved, I transfer my left hand from the tiller to the main control column with a call of "My tops". While on the ground, though, I am still steering by the rudder pedals. At 125kt Chris calls "V1" which means that we no longer have enough runway remaining in which to stop, even if there's a technical failure - we are obliged to lift off. "Rotate" she calls and at this higher speed (135kt) | pull the control column back to lift the nose.

Airborne At Last

Off the ground, we start to climb and, as the vertical speed indicator confirms this, Chris calls "Positive climb" and I can instruct her to put the landing "Gear up". Further speed increases achieve V2, a safe speed even if an engine fails, and V2 plus 10kt - even safer - and a cue to start raising the flaps.

Let's look back at **Fig. 1**. You can do this now, but I had to memorise most of it prior to takeoff as there's only time for a quick glance. It's held in front of me, on a clip on the control column. We took off from 26L, so-called because it heads along the 260 compass bearing. Of Gatwick's two parallel runways, it's the leftmost one of the pair when heading in that direction.

Now, at the bottom of the chart is a table outlined by a box and it shows that SID SAM 2M applies to RWY (runway) 26L. Also in the SID box is the first London Airways contact frequency, 134.125MHz. Now look back at the original airways clearance and make sure that you see the reason for each piece of information.

The 'routeing' is described in the adjacent box, but is made clearer by the main diagram. Routes are planned according to internationally agreed criteria (stipulated by the ICAO) to ensure safety. The strange shaped tracks seem inexplicable unless you plot them on a map. A topographical quarter-million chart is good for this purpose, available from suppliers listed on the 'Factsheet. All becomes clear if you try this exercise. The tracks avoid high terrain, large conurbations (for noise reduction purposes) and fit in with other routes and airways.

Each SID ends at a particular departure point, in this case, the Southampton v.o.r. beacon. From there onwards, the airways system is followed. If you're on a flight, try to follow the route. Remember, though, you might be lucky with Air Traffic Control. If they can see that a short-cut is

clear of traffic, they will take flights off the procedure and guide them along the quicker route under radar control. However, even if radar fails, the published procedure can still be safely followed.

Follow The Route

In detail, the route requires take off along 26L and continuing in the same direction to cross the GY n.d.b. If you're in the area, you'll hear its Morse identification (see chart) on 365kHz. In the cockpit, a pointer on the Radio Magnetic Indicator tells the pilot that the beacon is straight ahead. On passing over the beacon, the pointer turns round to face backwards. The chart shows a track of 262° to be steered and that 4nm are travelled to reach the GY beacon.

At this time, we are heading generally towards the Midhurst v.o.r. beacon whose Morse ident of MID will be heard by a nearby listener tuned to 114.0MHz. Co-located with the v.o.r. beacon is a d.m.e. which you could also receive from close by on 1.174GHz. This displays a simple mileage indication in the cockpit on an instrument that looks just like the odometer in a carl At MID D10, that's to say a mileage reading of 10nm away from Midhurst, we should have passed 2500ft altitude (the altimeter reading when set to the QNH barometric pressure).

Closing in on Midhurst, in fact with only 8nm to go now, the procedure requires me to turn slightly left to track MID R067. This means following an imaginary line drawn on a compass bearing of 067° going away from the beacon. A v.o.r. indicates direction, it's the d.m.e. that tells us distance.

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBA

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

reg lar 👘 5 fert 🕅 Bruit Orst (ppolic)" 🖉 🖓 👘 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓 🖓

AND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

As you see on the chart, I'm not going away from Midhurst, but in fact towards it, but on that same imaginary line. My cockpit instrument shows the reciprocal course, 180° different, that is 247° to be exact.

The cockpit instrument has a moving line in a window and also a dial on which to select the required track. I set 247° on the dial and then steer the aircraft so as to keep the moving line centred in the display. This means that I'm flying the aircraft along the required imaginary line towards the beacon. The moving-line instrument is called a Horizontal Situation Indicator.

From the turning point, it's a quick 12nm to the Midhurst beacon and, on overflying it, a slight right turn is called for. I'm now steering away on the MID R261 line (R means radial, a

precise term for the imaginary line that I'm following). So I alter course from 247° to 261° (as referenced to a magnetic compass) which is only 261 - 247 = 14° to the right. In the cabin, you'll just notice this turn if you pay close attention. If conditions are just right, the shadow of the fuselage on the wing will alter position as the aircraft banks.

Another 28nm brings us to Southampton v.o.r. where the procedure ends, but our flight plan takes us over The Needles, turning left to head south along airway UN866.

Abbreviations

Aeronautical Information Publication

Compact Disc - Read Only Memory

International Civil Aviation Organisation

distance measuring equipment

Civil Aviation Authority

Douglas Commerciai

Fight level

hectopascals

k ohertz

megahertz

naut cal miles

non-directional beacon

knots

feet

AIP

CAA

DC-

R.

ft

hPa

02

MHz

n.d.b.

лm

ONH

NOT

ICAD

dme

CD-ROM

STARs

We're going to leave our gallant crew at that relatively relaxing moment when they're established on the upper airways. I've found time for a nibble of some chocolate and Chris has started pestering the cabin attendant for cups of tea. If you're unsure what to send us at Christmas, chocolate bars and tea bags will do.

Another of the same company's flights is arriving at London Heathrow from Liverpool via airway A1. The flight plan takes it over the Honiley v.o.r. at Flight Level 140 (shows as 14000ft on an altimeter set to standard pressure 1013hPa). London Airways (131.12SMHz) then instructs the flight to continue

according to the Bovingdon BNN 1A STAR (Fig. 2). Just like the SID, this is another procedure involving navigation by instruments and beacons. This time, though, the procedure ends at a defined point close to the destination airport. From there, the radar controller will

destination airport. From there, the radar controller will vector the aircraft for landing. The Bovingdon v.o.r. beacon is the end-point of this procedure and the chart shows the three runwar at

procedure and the chart shows the three runways at Heathrow to be south of the beacon and close to the London v.o.r. The flight we're following passes Honiley on a track of 144° magnetic (following the beacon's radial line) and has 40nm to run until overflying the Westcott n.d.b. The two racetrack shapes at Westcott are en-route holding patterns, hopefully little used.

On passing Westcott (remember that the needle of the Radio Magnetic Indicator, tuned to 33SkHz, turns a halfcircle) the aircraft turns left to track the 301° Bovingdon v.o.r. radial. Now, once again, we have the situation that the flight is going towards the beacon along an imaginary radial line. The magnetic course will be the reciprocal, 301 - 180 = 121° in fact. Only 17nm later, the beacon is overflown.

Flight is in three dimensions and I haven't mentioned



altitude. By the time the aircraft is within 25nm of Bovingdon (as shown on the d.m.e.) the aircraft should not be above FL150 (that's 15000ft on an altimeter set to standard pressure). This is listed in the Descent Planning column of the boxed table at the bottom of **Fig. 2**.

Chris and Godfrey ready to take off!

There's even more to think about. A line of little stars is drawn through the Westcott beacon on the chart, marked SLP. This is the Speed Limit Point, passing which the aircraft must not exceed 2S0kt. This helps the controller co-ordinate the flight with other traffic, assures that descents cause a steady, known, change in height over time, and avoids a fast aircraft straying too far off track during a turn. Like speed

limits on the road, these restrictions are there for a good reason!

Arriving at Bovingdon, there's another race-track hold that is often used to 'stack' incoming flights, each following the same path, but at their own exclusively-assigned level (1000ft separation between each layer in the stack). When clear, the radar controller (No.1 Director 119.72SMHz) will bring the aircraft off the stack and, when landing in a westerly direction, the aircraft will first fly southeast over my Museum!

An Offer

altimetor pressure setting, reads height above sea level

very high frequency omni-directional radio range

How would you like to see the various instruments described in this article? They are all to be found in my Museum. To arrange an appointment to visit, drop me a line stating your evening telephone number and I'll call you back – details at the head of page 26.

For this article, I've described the conventional mechanical instruments that are still in widespread use and are of the type seen in my Museum. Most modern airliners simulate an image of these instruments on cathode ray tube display monitors, but the information shown is still read in the same way and means just the same.

Recent aircraft don't always need to actually receive beacons. The locations of the beacons are programmed in to the on-board Flight Management Computer. Also in the aircraft is an Inertial Reference System that works out the current position by measuring acceleration and time. Once found only in spacecraft destined for the Moon, this technique has become common in civil airliners. Technology makes progress but only provides new ways of doing the same old things.

ND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBA

GODFREY MANNING G4GLM, C/O THE GODFREY MANNING AIRCRAFT MUSEUM, 63 THE DRIVE, EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX HA8 8PS

Airband

s an author, it's hard for me to know at what level of difficulty I should set my Christmas Quiz. The photograph in the January issue was of G-NACA, a Norman NAC-2 Freelance. That's the same name as in Britten-Norman (now Pilatus) Islander.

The only entry was from Michael Hill (Brackley) who wondered if it was a high-wing Cessna. The folding wings, intended to save on hangarage, gave the clue that it wasn't. The wing struts on Cessnas make such a design impossible. So, no winner this year, but Michael

gets his name in bold type as a shining example to all: at least he tried.

So, what do you think about competitions? Are they so routine and mundane that you're no longer interested? Are they something that only other people win? Was the question so simple that you didn't bother answering, as you knew that there would be plenty of other entries? Was it so difficult that you all knew

that you stood no chance? Would you rather submit an answer to a written question, instead of identifying a picture? I'd like to know, and the threat is, unless you tell me, I'll keep on boring you with unwanted competitions every year!

Information Sources

Let me make you two offers! The 8.33kHz channels in the civil v.h.f. airband are on awkward frequencies, so controllers 'round' the value to the nearest easilyspoken number. This is done according to an officially-

agreed pattern.

If you want to know a frequency/channel pairing, you can write in. If you have access to a computer, send me a floppy disk (3.Sin preferred to S.2Sin) pre-formatted for the IBM PC along with pre-paid self-addressed return mailing facilities. I'll send you my look-up table which is now in two forms: a hypertext site to

be read by a web browser and .pdf to be read by the widely-available Adobe Acrobat reader. Note that some word processing packages will display the .htm version as well. For those of you with web access, look at www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/swm/frequencyinfo/

channel833.html

You can also get my *Airband Factsheet* which is freebut **not** from me! Send the Editor (at the Broadstone office) an envelope, pre-paid and self-addressed, to hold two A4 pages.

Why might you want this? I list suppliers of aeronautical information (such as airways charts) who sell to the general public by mail order. One of the products available is the AIP from the CAA. This shows great detail about UK airways, aerodromes, frequencies, etc., and is the official source from which all other information is derived. On paper, it's expensive, but computer users can benefit from the much more costeffective CD-ROM version. If you don't want to subscribe for a year (13 editions) then there's the offer of a relatively cheap individual trial copy.

Another computer facility on offer from the CAA is UK Aerodrome Index, a database of historic and extant aerodromes. At £1S plus VAT and postage for the 1.44MB floppy disc, you would need to be a keen historian to consider it. Sold through Westward Documedia Ltd. whose address, as ever, is on the abovementioned Airband Factsheet. Thanks to Martin Sutton (CAA) for pointing this out.

Standard Routes Document

When you buy your first airways chart_a you^ad be forgiven for thinking that a trip round Spaghetti Junction would be an easier navigational proposition. There are just so many flights demanding such a large number of routes that a tight web of airways crosses Europe these days. Do not despair, there is actually a hidden pattern!

That pattern is the standard routings that are planned according to origin and destination. For any airways journey, the CAA will tell you which airways they prefer you to fly along. Routes can start at UK aerodromes or entry points from international airspace. Routes end at either a UK aerodrome or the exit point to another state's airspace.

To make it easy, the AIP on CD-ROM from the 1/2001 edition actually includes a database of these routes at no extra cost. This database is the Standard Routes Document

UK entry poet		t pont	UK Des	-	
	· · · · ·	Cear		Clear AL	
				Circle	
_	-	_			
BGGB DL	NEY 1420 WELL	UA2 POL U	HARGO EGPE	Copy	-
monta)				-	
UR Days UR		UK Rove 4	egneri		Det
TOOV QL	ET TOJO POL S-	UADIDO -	-	THEFT	2741
				-	-

Fig. 1: Standard Route Document screen-grab by kind permission CAA (this example not for operational use).

(SRD). Please note, though, that SRD can only tell you the preferred route when origin and destination are known. It can't tell you possible origins/destinations when all you know is that an aircraft was flying in a certain direction on a particular airway.

I encountered one difficulty. There is a green 'View' icon next to the instructions for setting up the database. Actually, this icon ought to be labelled 'Install' for it is here that you click to load the database onto your hard disk.

After installation, an icon appears on your main screen and double-clicking this will eventually bring up the screen that I illustrate in Fig. 1. The example in the figure is the Gatwick-Edinburgh route (note that ICAO four-letter locators are needed). Get your airways chart out and see for yourself!

The 'Copy' box puts the route text into the clipboard buffer, where it can be pasted into a word processor. Some airways have remarks, clicking on the 'Remarks' box brings these up in a separate window. On closing this window, remark text seems to automatically copy to the clipboard.

Do read the instructions included on the CD-ROM. They're many pages long, but really quick and easy to follow, being heavily illustrated, so full marks for a user's manual from the CAA that sets an example that other commercial software vendors should follow!

Now the enthusiast can have professional flightplanning facilities in their own home! Thanks to the CAA Directorate of Airspace Policy who actively encouraged me to print the above review. Figure 1 is



Schempp-Hirth, Christine Miynek

Bölkow

Junior.

Christine Miynek

SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

AIRBAND

AND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL

by permission, the illustrated text is an example and not for operational use.

Frequency & Operational News

The CAA tells us that the *Red Arrows* are now based back at Scampton, relocating from Granwell. Restricted Area R313 is where they train over Scampton. Waddington Zone (127.35 and 249.85MHz) will pass activity information (A/C 1/2001).

Major airspace changes are planned in the London area with the future opening of the Swanwick *en-route* centre in mind (*AIC* 3/2001). First, a new sector called Terminal Control Capital (sub-divided into Compton 135.8 and VATON 127.95MHz sectors) will account for some middle

airspace (generally FL155-215) over much of southern England. Reference to the maps in the AIC is necessary for a detailed

understanding. Secondly, the existing London Middle and Upper sectors are expanded, the vertical division is about to change to FL305.

Cambridge gets new STAR LOREL 1S. Approaches from the south to Cambridge, Luton and Stansted will follow a narrow

s) will ac	count for some middle
Abbr	eviations
AIC	Aeronautical Information Circular
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CD ROM	Compact Disc - Read Only Memory
FL	Flight Level
ft	Feet
IBM	International Business Machines
ICAO	International Civil Avlation Organisation
kHz	Kilohertz
MB	Megabytes
MHz	Megahertz
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
STAR	Standard Terminal Arrival Route
v.h.f.	very high frequency

track aligned with Ockham-Brookmans Park so as to steer between other airspace. A hold along this route is established at VATON. That this is close to Heathrow doesn't matter as it's more than 10000ft above it!

Some arrivals to Bournemouth, Farnborough and Southampton might now have to work through the Capital sectors. Write in if you want to ask a question about any specific detail.

New Centre

The new Swanwick centre has been under development for some time, so it's encouraging that there are signs of it being commissioned. **David and Mrs. Woods (Egham)** both have aeronautical interests and David's father worked on CAA radio/radar equipment. David has seen an article that explains how training has started at Swanwick with a planned January 2002 entry into full operational service. There is a further report that there are new plans to expand the Prestwick centre.

If you have access, the web site http://www.nats.co.uk is a useful source of this sort of information. It is correct that NATS is a limited liability company and is theoretically administered in parallel to the rest of the CAA. Remember that there is a body of opinion that the CAA should not both provide and regulate the same service (air traffic control in this case). NATS was joint-owned by the CAA and military air traffic control.

All letters received up to February 6 have been answered. The next three deadlines (for topical information) are April 9, May 4 and June 11. Replies always appear in this column and it is regretted that **no** direct correspondence is possible.

ND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

SUBSCRIBE -OU'LL SAVE MONEY!

s an avid reader of WM, you might like to onsider taking out a ubscription this nonth. By paying up ont for your tagazine you can be ssured of never issing out on the test news and views, plus you will saving yourself toney over the period the year. For

AIRBAND

SPECIAL

AIRBAND

SPEC

IAL

AIRBAND

SPECIAL

AIRBAND

SPE

CIAL

AIRBAND



cample, 12 issues at the current cover price ould cost you £39, but by taking out a bscription you are **saving £3**!

ubscribing you also the extra benefits of:

Seeing your SWM before it gets to the Newsagent.

Ensuring that you're bang up-to-date with all the latest news and reviews.

Checking out the 'Trading Post' bargains first.

Having Britain's best radio magazine delivered direct to your door every month.

Protecting yourself against cover price rises for the duration of your subscription period.

Forder your subscription, please use the form on page 86 or call the Credit Card lotline on (01202) 659930 and quote SWM Subs 4.

(UK) (Europe Air Mail) (Rest Of World Airsaver) (Rest Of World Airmail)

36

43

48

54

(PRI)

PRIO NFM MKR 145.0000 144M HAMBAND S____

ADJ 2UFO NFM 14.0K U-A 145.2100 U-B 76.1000 S____

	(DUP)
20F0	NFM 20.0k
U-A	439.9000
U-B	88.8888
	84

000 2UFO NFM 28.0k U-A 1295.0000 U-B 88.0600

COPY 232C Load **Seve** All-Data Next

								m
SI	CAN	1-	G)	R (U	Ρ		1
Ĥ.	ВĊ	Ð	E	F	Ű,	Н	1	J
a	b c	d	ė	f	9	h	1	j
	Bf	TH	ĸ	1	. 1	H	ĸ	

2VFO AM 25.0k U-A 123.5000 M-WRITE, E25 PROTECE OFF

HLD 88.000 ↔ 10M MKR \$0.000

EDIT MEM-CH MEM LSB 0.05⊮ ∯29 14.200 ∎₿АНК∕СН SEL



NEW AR8600 MOBILE - BASE - TRANS-PORTABLE

The AR8600 is an extremely versatile **all mode** receiver (**530kHz - 2040MHz**) which can be used virtually anywhere, mobile, base or trans-portable... powered from an external 12V d.c. power supply, optional d.c. lead from a 12V vehicle or from an optional internally fitted NiCad battery pack. A strong twin metal case with die cast front panel characterises the multipurpose role. All mode receive capability is provided including Single Side Band with programmable tuning steps down to a resolution of 50Hz with the frequency

established by a highly accurate Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO). An RS232 port further extends the capabilities with free supporting control software available from the AOR web sites. Although many microprocessor features have been adopted from the trendsetting AR8200 Series-2 hand portable receiver, the AR8600 RF front-end is an all new (*high sensitivity) design with a first rate switched attenuator and preselection around VHF to ensure the highest levels of adjacent channel rejection with software spuril cancellation. In addition to a hinged telescopic whip aerial, the AR8600 is supplied with a detachable plug in medium wave bar aerial which locates on the rear chassis of the receiver for localised medium wave monitoring. An additional BNC socket is mounted on the rear chassis so that 10.7MHz i.f. output may be extracted for use with external spectrum display and vector analyser units such as the AOR SDU5500. The TCXO ensures high stability with minimal internal spurii and is usually only seen in top of the range (more expensive) models such as the AR5000 and AR7030.

The chassis is manufactured from two metal compartments, effectively a **metal chassis inside a metal cabinet...** this provides excellent screening characteristics and great robustness highlighting its multi application role. The **front panel** is also manufactured from **die-cast aluminium**. Size is 155(W) x 57(H) x 195(D) excl. projections, weight less than 2kg.

The all important **8.33 kHz airband channel step is** correctly implemented. Computer control is available via a standard 9-pin RS232 D-type connector on the rear chassis, just a standard RS232 cable is required for connection to a PC, the extensive RS232 command list is printed in the operating manual. In addition, 'optional internal SLOT CARDS' (which fit into the rear chassis of the AR8600) extend the capabilities even further, five cards may be fitted with two operational simultaneously. Supplied with: Swivel base telescopic whip aerial, MW bar, comprehensive illustrated operating manual with RS232 listing, d.c. lead.



AR8200 SERIES-2 NEVER BEFORE HAS ONE HAND PORTABLE OFFERED SO MUCH

The AR8200 represented a beacon when first released, technology marches forward with the NEW AR8200 SERIES-2 keeping the innovative concept and forward thinking alive and bright. It has not been easy improving on what many thought to be the ultimate, however the NEW AR8200 SERIES-2 does provide even more with nothing taken away.

A Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO) now forms the heart of the AR\$200 SERIES-2, this ensures high stability with minimal internal spuril. Performance too has seen the AOR R&D team fine tuning the design for best sensitivity and strong signal handling over the extremely wide coverage of 530kHz to 2040MHz (all mode receive without gaps). The aerial has also been replaced by a telescopic whip on a swivel base, this ensures the best results, a medium wave bar aerial is also provided as standard. The design team have certainly been taking account of customers wishes, the keyboard ZERO key has been swapped in position with the DECIMAL to match the telephone layout, LCD illumination has been increased (for improved visibility) and following requests for longer operation between charges, the 4 x AA size NiCads have been increased in cepacity, again reflecting improvements in modern technology. The obvious change has been left for last... the cabinet colour has been changed from green to black!

The list of features is vast, tuning step sizes are programmable in all modes down to 50Hz with comprehensive step adjust and correctly implemented **8.33kHz** for the new VHF airband spacing. Connection to a computer is possible with the optional CC8200 lead/interface with free PC software available from the AOR web site. Unique optional stot cards further enhance features (CTCSS, tone eliminator, record / playback, external memories, voice inversion).

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

Outstanding options available for the AR8600

There is no doubt that the AR8600 provides a wide variety of features built-in. however an unrivalled number of optional extras further extends the receivers capabilities...

A choice of FIVE slot cards are available (as used by the AR8200/2), these being:

VI8200 Voice inverter

(analogue) in 157 steps CT8200 CTCSS squeich & search TE8200 Tone eliminator in 256 steps RU8200 Chip based recording unit and playback, 20 seconds approx with continuous loop capability EM8200 External extended memory, backup 4.000 memories, 160

search banks (can hold as much data as 4 x AR8600)

Other options include:

CR5000 tape recording lead DC8600 d.c. lead with cigar lighter plug fitted • BP8600 optional internal NiCad battery pack. provides about 2 hours of operation

MM8600 Wrap around mobile mount, not intended for under-dash mounting, use for caravan, boat etc.

* MF2.5 Substitute Collins SSB mechanical filter * MF6 Substitute Collins AM mechanical filter (Note, increases selectivity but reduces audio fidelity due to the narrow bandwidth employed)

MA500 VHF/UHF whip aerial on magnetic base DA3000 16 element discone SA7000 Passive twin element wide band aerial

LA320 Desktop loop aerial for short wave ABF125 VHF airband filter

for increased selectivity













* Workshop fitting recommended for this option.

FREE supporting PC control software is also available from the AOR web site (also available on **CD-ROM** for a nominal charge of £5) http://www.aoruk.com

The specific zipped file being http://www.aoruk.com/software/ workshop_v2.0.5.zip



**** AR5000+3 awarded four stars 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. AR5000c frequency cherent version for commercial applications, special order.

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.

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
- SOU ready with IF output for spectrum display unit

SDU5500 - SPECTRUM DISPLAY UNIT

The SDU5500 is a Spectrum Display Unit providing practical and cost effective spectral monitoring for band occupancy and identification of new transmissions. Coupled to the AR5000 receiver. it provides a spectrum display of 10MHz bandwidth anywhere between 10kHz and 2600MHz.



AOR (UK) LTD 4E East Mill, Bridgefoot, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2UA England Tel: 01773 880788 Fax: 01773 880780 info@aoruk.com www.aoruk.com esoe

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIA PETER BOND C/O EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE

E-MAIL; milair@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

$\Lambda / I \Delta ir$

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAN

SPECIAL

SPECIAL AIRBAND

AIRBAND

SPECIAL

IRBAND

4

30

know that the last few months has seen very little weather apart from rain, floods and strong winds, but surely some of you must have had the radio on? Since around mid October, my postbag has been noticeably lacking compared with normal. Drop me a line or an E-mail and tell me what you have heard on the MilAir band.

RAF Buchan

There is to be a rationalisation of the UK air defence system which will include the reduction of our Control Reporting Centres, (CRCs), from three to two. Buchan is to lose its Control Centre status, but will retain its operating roll as a Radar Surveillance Unit and will become a Control Reporting Point, (presumably reporting to the CRC at Boulmer).

A new computer system is to be introduced before the change of status, which is currently expected to take place in November 2004. After this change, this will leave Boulmer and Neatishead as our two primary Control Centres within the UK ASAC5, (Air Surveillance and Control System). With thanks to RAF News.

Mildenhall

Mildenhall is rarely out of the news in this column and this month is no exception with several items of information, From mid December, a heightened state of security existed at the base for about seven weeks. A perceived threat was identified, apparently because of the attack on a US warship in the Yemen. Consequently, several USAF bases installed this increased security whilst they evaluated the effectiveness of their in-house, Threat Response Operation.

The number of security personnel was increased and extensive patrols were made around the base perimeter. The base was restricted to 'official flights', (mainly KC-135s), whilst other flights were diverted elsewhere. Some of the airfield entrances were blockaded including the enthusiasts parking area, (now re-opened).

The extensive building work started on the northside of Mildenhall in mid February. In addition to the work I have listed previously in this column, one further item has come to light. A perimeter road is to be constructed around the North and East boundaries of the base, it appears that the planned route will go through the middle of the current enthusiasts car park and this consequently will have to be moved. As yet, a new location for this car park has not been confirmed.

A Precision Approach Radar, (PAR), has been installed at Mildenhall to enable final talkdown for primarily, the KC-135s. It became operational in the early part of the year and is now in use regularly, although one letter I received suggested that it was only a temporary installation.

Controlled from Lakenheath, the following Primary v.h.f. and u.h.f. frequencies have been identified as 132.9 and 264.475. Also confirmed in use have been 311.65 and 367.425 with one correspondent suggesting that 134.55 is the v.h.f. standby, but this has not yet



been confirmed. (Incidentally, 134.55 was used as a Tower frequency at Fairford for RIAT '99). Thanks to: The Aviators, JL, Kev and Steve L.

Propagation

The lengthy period of high pressure during the first two weeks of February provided some interesting propagation conditions and some unexpected listening. One reader who lives near Redhill in Surrey reported hearing aircraft quite clearly on 277.275, further investigation established that these were University Air Squadron in the circuit at Colerne, a few miles Northeast of Bath!

From home, I could clearly hear the weather on the ATIS at both Lyneham and more surprisingly Brize Norton, which by my calculations is some 230km distant! More impressively, I listened to some Lakenheath F-15s operating in the Welsh Military Training Area, (OTA F) and then followed them via London Military back to Lakenheath where I only lost them as they descended through 6000 feet inbound to Lakenheath! Well over 400km away - I wish conditions were like that all the time! Thanks Bill

Corridors

Jamie, who is fairly new to MilAir listening having bought his first radio last November, (a second-hand Yupiteru MVT-7100), asks me what is the Westcott Corridor? UK airspace is crossed by a significant number of Airways, including a number of major airways which cross the country from Southeast to Northwest, (A1, A2, A34, B321, B3, B4, etc.) thereby, effectively cutting the country in half. To allow military aircraft to cross the busy airways from one side of the country to the other, several Radar Corridors are available to provide an Airways crossing service.

Three primary corridors are available to make the East/West transit. Westcott in the South, Daventry in the middle and Lichfield to the North. Aircraft travelling west along the Westcott corridor can continue into the Swindon Corridor, allowing them to cross the airway G1, and enter airspace in the Southwest of England. At a published Flight Level, military aircraft can transit these corridors through controlled airspace without having to speak to London Control, any necessary liaison being arranged by London Military.

As an example, transits through the Westcott and Swindon Corridors are made at Flight Level 230 and 240. In addition to the four corridors already mentioned, there are four other smaller Radar corridors in other parts of the country which also provide airways crossing. They are located at Leuchars (airway P600), Valley (airway L975), Niton (airway A25) and Scunthorpe (airway L975).

loosely with the Mildenhall theme, this month's photo shows a Maine Air National Guard KC-135E on the approach to Runway 29 a couple of years ago.

Sticking

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBA

World Radio History

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

NELS FURTURE BADADOUST PROJECT STRONG CONFECTION US. NUMBER BOOKS SUBSECT PROFE

ND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL

USAF Fighter Deployments

When fighter aircraft have to travel long distances during deployments or ferry flights, especially over large expanses of water such as the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean, enroute air-to-air refuelling will be a requirement. This can involve a number of refuelling tankers each with up to six receivers flying in a formation. Keith Elgin GI7SOB explains all.

he USAF refers to their deployment or ferry combinations as 'Coronets'. Coronets can be divided into four regions, North, South, West and East. On Coronet North missions typical flights would be from the Contiguous United States (CONUS) to Canada or Alaska or vice versa. Coronet South missions take in South America with two of the most common deployments flying to or from Howard AFB, Panama and Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

Coronet West missions cross the Pacific Ocean with typical deployments from or to Hickam AFB, Hawaii and



& Ferry Flights

The TACC became operational on the 1st April 1992 creating a centralised command and control structure which previously had been operating from a number of locations.

Two months later, the Military Airlift Command (MAC) and Strategic Airlift Command (SAC) were inactivated and Air Mobility Command (AMC) was activated. Approximately 700 personnel working in nine directorates are available to task, schedule,



overfly the UK are usually involved in exercises or rotational detachments, deliveries of new or upgraded aircraft, or, during the airshow season, the arrival/departure of show participants.

TACC

US bases in Japan.

Coronet East

missions are the ones of

interest to UK and European

monitors as

these cross the Atlantic

Ocean flying

Europe or the

Middle East.

Those that

from or to

the UK.

mainland

Planning and directing of USAF tanker and transport aircraft operations around the world is the responsibility of the Tanker Airlift Control Centre (TACC) located at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, USA. execute and recover all TACC missions: airlift, air-to-air refuelling, aeromedical and operational support.

Mobility Management has the role of tasking units to support strategic/theatre airlift and tanker requirements. It manages the Joint Airborne/Air Transportation Training (JA/ATT)

and air-to-air refuelling 'Horseblanket' process. Current Operations receives, analyses and identifies air refuelling and special assignment airlift customer requirements.

There was a period of time a few years ago when it was possible to access information from the various directorates within TACC via the Internet. For those interested in aerial refuelling, the 'Horseblanket' web site was like a dream come true as the scheduling details for the following months refuelling operations on a global scale could be viewed. A 97th AMW KC-135R. (Keith Elgin).

Feur F-16Cs of the USAF display team 'The Thunderbirds' off the left wing of a 100th ARW KC-135R. (*TSgt Brad Fallin*).

Continued on page 34...

ND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

ANTON ERS& S VISA **WATERS & STANTON** WE WILL MATCH OR BEALT COMPETITIVE PRICES ON GENULNE UK & OGK. Hitachi World Satellite Receiver NRD 345 Communications Receiver S-3878 World Space Hitachi Satellite Receiver new Hitach

External

Antenna

Supplied with LNA, 4 element Yagi, mounting bracket and fit-

tings, and 25m of 50 Ohm

coaxial cable with 'F' plugs

Frequency: 1452-1492MHz

249.95



The new NRD 345 is one of the best value packages on the market. Covenng the range 100kHz to 3DMHz, it offers SSB, CW, AM and synchronous AM modes Includes 4kHz and 2kHz switched IF filters, noise blanker, scanning, pass mode keypad entry, RS 232 port, timer function, 100 memories, low/high impedance antenna switch and morel Requires external 12V supply, (available as extra) @ 800mA approx.

Phone

ICOM IC-R3

* Full UK TV coverage * 0.495-2450 MHz Advanced Lithium battery

THE OIFFERENCE

- · ALL DAY battery life
- 450 Memories
- * FM / WFM & AM
- 2" TFT colour display
- * Bandscope & automatic squeich 8 background colour choices
- Size 61 x 120 x 33mm

Phone

also receives 23cm amateur FM-TV



The IC-R75 has regelived rave reviews in the Amateur Radio Press. it's a very setteus short wave receiver with coverage right up to the exciting 6m Ham Band. Features include USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM * 101 Memories * Super High Dynamic Range * Synchronous AM detection * Twin Pass band Tuning * Digital Signal Processing * Automatic Notch Filter * 101 Alphanumeric Momones * RF Gain/Squelch * Clock * Numeric keypad * Altenuator 12-level Pre-Amp * Scanning.

-**R**75



FRG-100 Receiver YAESU OkHz - 30MHz

The FRG-100 has stood the

Phane



test of time. It offers full coverage of the short wave bands plus long wave and medium wave, It features, * USB, LSB, AM, CW, * 50 memories * 2 stage attenuator * Noise Blanker * Band Scanning * Memory Scanning * Dual Speed AGC * High and low Impedance antenna inputs * Programmable steps from 10Hz - 1kHz * Optional Narrow Filters, PSU and FM board * BFD reverse (er CW * Twin Clocks, Ask Initeafi

OkHz - 32MHz AOR-7030 Receiver

Needing little introduction, this receiver has become a classic of design. Features USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM, * 100 Memories Dual VFOs * Resolution to 10Hz * Clock and Timer * Variable Banch dth * Wide Dynam c Range * Seam ess Tuning using Single Loop DDS * Clear LCD Readout * Infrared Remote Controller * AC Power Supply. Send for leaflet

20kHz - 1.75GHz D-500V Fairhaven



is very wich range receiver offers a complete Istener station in one package. Features include USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM, Video out * 5Hz step accuracy * Over 50,000 memories with 20 A phanumeric Characters * No se B anker * Text Search * Pass Band Tuning * Stereo CW Reception Noton & Peak Filter etc.

Yaecu's exciting new scanner.

- 100\Hz 2599MHz
- ' EN AM SSB CW

VR-5000

rrivin Sadr

- Real-time band scope
- **DSP Noise and notch filters**
- 2000 Memories
- Optional dig ul voice recorder
- Linux a dirisplay
- If porformance
- The las
- , orogrammable





- AOR's exciting new scanner
- FM AM SSB CW 1000 Memories
- 2000 pass frequencies

' 500kHz - 2040MHz

AR-8600

- 37ch sec scan
- 8 33kHz airband steps
- RS232 PC interface fitted
- 10 7MHz IF for SDU5500
- Accepts up to 5 slot-in cards
- Detachable MW bar aerial

GRUNDIG Satellit 800 Millennium Receiver

NEW 2549.95

receiver

comes com-

mini flip-up dish letting

you receive high quality

radio broadcast signals from around the world. No more background

noise and atmospherics, it also covers the

FM VHF broadcast

bands, medium wave

and the major short

wave bands.

plete with

Frequency: 100kH -30MHz, 87=108MHz, 118-137MHz Modes. AM, USB, LSB, FM (AM synchronous, AM air band, FM broadcast)

1.95

Э

Plus £7.50 Carr.

Supply: 6 x D cells (Not supplied), 230V mains adaptor included - Size: 535 x 234 x 215mm - Weight: 6.6kg Supplied Accessories: Headphones, 1/4in to 3.5mm adaptor, Handbook

Turning: Direct keyboard entry & manual rotary knob tuning Memories: 70 Separate volume, bass, treble & air squeich controls

FIRST N RADIO

NEW

ISO 85 JST



New for the Millennium is the Satellite 800 Millennium receiver. Designed for ease of use, it has many features normally found on communication receivers Superb sound through Its 4in speaker or headphones. It has a choice of bandwidths 2.3, 4.0 & 6.0kHz, normal



AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBA



An F-15 Strike Eagle refuels from a KC-135R. (*TSgt Bred Fellin*). For short range scheduling there was the 'Tanker Barrel' where mission details for tracks like Flamboro could be found. Unfortunately, security was tightened as more and more monitors were accessing the site and today a valid username and password are required to view any of the material to be found there.

Colour-Coded Routes

For many years there was a series of military colourcoded routes defined for deployments crossing the Atlantic Ocean. The Gold High routes were especially popular with monitors in the UK, as aircraft using these tracks would have been flying over a large section of the British mainland.

Other Atlantic tracks included the Blue, Brown, Red and Yellow routes. Some of these were well to the south of the UK and, unfortunately for UK monitors, the bulk of the fighter deployments tended to use the more southerly routes, especially when flying to the Middle East.

Around 1995, as the number of Coronets crossing

the Atlantic grew smaller, references to the colourcoded routes came to an end. Missions were then planned on a more suitable track based on the departure and destination airfields and the predicted weather between these points.

UK Airspace

For diplomatic reasons, deployments of fighter aircraft do not overfly Irish airspace. Formations entering or departing the UK therefore have to fly around Ireland and by doing so allow a greater number of monitors to hear or even see the aircraft.

When flying a northerly route west to east, a formation approaching the UK FIR boundary at 56°N1°W is picked up by the military radar situated on Tiree. Crossing 10°W, control is switched from 'Shanwick' to 'Scottish Military'. If remaining on their ALTREV (Altitude Reservation) the routing will take them over Scotland towards the LUK (56°22'N 02°51'W) TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation beacon). It's then down the east coast of the UK towards QMB (54°07'N 00°06'W).

The location for the break-up of the formation can depend on the destination of the fighters (referred to as 'chicks' while in the cell). For a landing at RAF Lakenheath, the split can happen as soon as radar contact has been established with 'Scottish Military' upon crossing 10°W. In this case rather than continue to fly the ALTREV the fighters will ask for a more direct routing. If granted, this will see them transit down the west coast of the UK joining TACAN route TB5 at MAC (55°25'N 05°39'W) although by departing the ALTREV they lose their priority status.

Those with destinations in Europe tend to split between LUK and QMB continuing south towards the UK FIR boundary at MC16 (52°34'N 02°52'E). The destination for the tankers in most cases is RAF Mildenhall, though occasionally they continue to bases in Germany or Spain.

During northerly departures from the UK, the tankers launch from RAF Mildenhall with the joining point again dependent on the takeoff location of the fighters. Flying from mainland Europe, the join is often initiated between MC16 or CSL (52°44N 01°21′E) routing via TB7 to LUK then direct 56°N10°W.

Fighters departing RAF Lakenheath can join with the tankers soon after take-off. CGY (53°05'N 00°10'W) or QMB are regular spots. Routing between LUK and 10°W, one of the tankers is tasked with obtaining the Oceanic Clearance from Shanwick, usually on **123.950MHz**, but on some occasions **5.616MHz** is used.

The clearance should be straightforward as the ALTREV is filed well in advance. With details of the number in the formation, the exact time for crossing 10°W and the altitude block passed, the flight is then cleared in accordance with the ALTREV. If departing via a southerly route, following takeoff from Mildenhall the tankers usually fly direct TR1 for a join at CSL, routing MLD (52°21'N 00°29'E) WD4 (52°10'N 00°12'W) BZN (51°45'N 01°36'W) VLN (51°00'N 02°3B'W) LND (50°0B'N 05°3B'W).

In some cases, the join is not initiated until reaching point VLN. When a specific number of fighters are required at the destination, a couple of air spares may also get airborne, just in case there is a technical problem with any of the aircraft. Twelve



FEAT TE POINT PROVINT Pe 50 200-5

AND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

fighters flying in two cells of six aircraft would have one air spare assigned to each.

As soon as the first AR was complete and all was satisfactory, the air spare would depart the ALTREV and drop back to join the second cell. Once their initial AR was complete, both air spares would depart the formation and return to base.

Callsons

For several years from the mid-1980s, keeping track of the tankers involved in Coronet missions was a relatively simple affair. During that period

colours were introduced as callsigns and these indicated the base from which the tanker commenced its flight. By the early 1990s, many of the colours fell into disuse with only 'Gold' being used for eastbound flights and 'Blue' for westbound flights.

Over the past couple of years even this system has been altered, with additional callsigns noted by monitors, including 'Adobe', 'Bobby' and 'Cacti'. On the odd occasion 'Reach' has also been used. This is an AMC callsign more commonly associated with transport aircraft such as C-Ss, C-17s and C-141s, etc.

It is also no longer safe to assume that hearing the callsign 'Blue' will indicate a flight heading to CONUS, as these have also been noted flying west to east. The numerical part of the callsign still bears some resemblance to a logical system. A formation with three tankers in the cell may be flying as 'Adobe 31 Flight', the other two tankers being 'Adobe 32/33'.

The next formation, which flies approximately 30 minutes behind, would use 'Adobe 41 Flight'. If a formation was using '91 Flight' and there was another cell 30 minutes in trail, the numerical sequence is initiated from the beginning so this cell would be '01 Flight'

The tankers don't all fly the full ALTREV route, either. Taking a departure from RAF Mildenhall as an example, it's often one of the based aircraft that is used for the initial AR. They may have given all their fuel away before reaching the Oceanic boundary at 10°W and will be negotiating with 'Scottish Military' to depart the ALTREV before reaching that point.

In some cases, this may not be permitted before 30°W or 40°W, or this could be where a second tanker, if locally based, would also return to Mildenhall, leaving only one tanker to continue across the Atlantic with the formation. This also happens when flying to the UK and is why you can sometimes hear a 'Cacti 73 Flt' but with only one tanker in the cell, the other two having already offloaded their fuel and returned to the USA many hours earlier.

Fighter aircraft use a series of deployment callsigns when flying in a cell. Over the past few years 'Cube', 'Dirca', 'Mazda', 'Retro', 'Slip', 'Trend' and 'Zesty' have been heard. Like the tankers, the fighters also use a logical numbering sequence.

A flight of six fighters may use the callsigns 'Retro

61-66', and a following cell of six fighters would be 'Retro 71-76'. The problem with these deployment callsigns is that it is very difficult to identify which unit is flying in the formation, so hunting for appropriate air-to-air frequencies is made all the harder. However, monitors with Internet access won't find this a major problem as many of the deployments are discussed well in advance in some of the military aircraft enthusiast newsgroups and mailing lists.

An F/A 18 Hornet on the boom of a KC-1358. (TSqt. Brad Fallin)

Monitoring Opportunities

There are a number of h.f. circuits to try when a Coronet mission is being flown. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean, aircraft will have to be in radio contact with the Oceanic Centres such as Gander, Santa Maria or Shanwick. For the more northerly route, 5.616 or 8.864MHz are a couple of frequencies worth checking out. The frequency 6.622MHz is another that is occasionally used.

On the USAF Global High Frequency System (GHFS) channels the tankers can often be heard requesting 'phone-patches. These are often to the TACC callsign Hilda East/West. The Command Post at the destination airfield or one of the many Metro (Meteorological) stations for current or expected weather at the destination and diversion airfields can also be heard. 11.175MHz is always a popular choice, but it may be worth checking the other GHFS frequencies, see Table 1.

The KC-13S tanker fleet are currently going through an upgrade program known as 'Pacer Crag'. This is a major overhaul of the cockpit which includes improved Compass, Radar and GPS. As these improvements do away with the requirement for a navigator, Selcall was included to avoid the need to constantly monitor the h.f. radio.

A good time to confirm if the tanker is Selcallequipped is just prior to them reaching the Oceanic boundary as a Selcall check is usually requested at this stage. When the aircraft reach the 30°W point they have another check with the next agency, either Shanwick or Gander, depending if they are heading east or west.

Pacer Crag-equipped tankers are also ALE (Automatic Link Establishment)-capable and thus may on page 38...

Continued

AND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

LARGESTOCKS FASTDELIVERY



World Radio History


AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRB.



TRATURE BROTH AST PT JE T AND SHARE COT FETTION

A Belgian Air Force F-16 takes on luel from a KC-135R. (*TSgt. Brad Fallin*).

AC"ULAR

not appear on the usual GHFS frequencies. By initiating an ALE sequence, the aircraft can establish a link with a GHFS station and make

a DSN (Defence Switched Network) 'phone-patch without outside assistance.

The interesting point from a monitor's perspective is that part of the ALE identifier used by the aircraft is actually the last four

digits of its tail number, allowing for a positive identification. The frequencies used on the Global ALE network are listed in **Table 2** and, even if you don't have an ALE decoder, it is still possible to monitor the 'phone-patch traffic. If you haven't a decoder, see info box for details. - Ed.

127

One other h.f. frequency regularly logged is **6.761MHz**, used as an air-toair frequency by the tankers when out of direct u.h.f. range. Many of the tankers operate three v.h.f./u.h.f. radios which they refer to as Com 1, 2 and 3. Com 1 is u.h.f. only and Com 2 and 3 are both v.h.f./u.h.f. capable.

There appears to be no set pattern as to which radio is used for a particular purpose, but typically one will be assigned to ATC, another for airto-air refuelling and the third for an air-to-air or Command Post frequency. In the UK, whilst under ATC (Air Traffic Control) the lead tanker in the formation handles all the radio calls with the ground station, either 'London' or 'Scottish Military'.

Over-the-air the AR frequency is referred to as the 'Boom frequency' and thanks to the efforts of numerous monitors many have been discovered in use. **Table 3** lists those confirmed active over the past couple of years. The USAF also maintains a Bandplan used for deployment and ferry flights when operating over European airspace.

Fighters with the numerical part of the callsign beginning 11 Flight would be using Bandplan Alpha which should see them using primary 294.800 or secondary 307.900MHz. Fighters beginning 21 Flight would be using Bandplan Bravo and so on (Table 4). This system is not used in all cases, but is a good starting point when attempting to locate boom traffic.

The tanker air-to-air frequency often referred to as interplane can be v.h.f. as well as u.h.f., generally speaking when operating on v.h.f. they use the 137-149MHz part of the spectrum rather than the more familiar 118-136MHz. A few of the more regularly heard v.h.f. frequencies are **138.875, 139.875** or **143.825MHz**, but it's worth doing a search of the band just to be sure.

The fighters will also be chatting on their own air-to-air frequency. In most cases this will be one of their squadron frequencies, so if you know the actual unit which is on the move, it

is worth adding their frequencies to the scan bank. This also works in reverse in that finding the air-to-air

frequency may help to identify the unit if not already known.

It's not only USAF fighter aircraft which are refuelled, as the German Air Force have permanent detachments in the USA and are regularly heard crossing the Atlantic with USAF tanker support. Callsigns

and boom frequencies follow the same pattern as any other Coronet, the only difference being use of their own air-to-air frequency which can be one of their base frequencies. They often make use of their

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRB

Want To Decode ALE?

soundcard can be downloaded via

www.chbrain.dircon.co.uk/pcale.html

ALE software for use with a PC

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

the Internet from

SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

emergency radios for air-to-air communications, too, the frequencies for which are listed in **Table 5**.

Keflavik TDY

aircraft

Approximately every four months the rotational detachment of aircraft assigned for air defence duties at Keflavik, Iceland, are changed. There are usually four to six aircraft involved in the change and these rotational flights are known as the Keflavik Swapover.

The flights to and from the USA are filed under Coronet East missions. Due to the adverse weather conditions often experienced in lceland, it is not uncommon for the weather to deteriorate while a flight is enroute and in some cases bases in the UK have been used as diversionary airfields. There has to be a minimum of four aircraft based at Keflavik for TDY (Temporary Duty) at any one time, but those units who can afford it will often send six

Six aircraft based at Keflavik allows two to be out of the country at any give time and it's not uncommon for them to make a visit to the UK. During these visits, the TDY tanker from Keflavik accompanies the fighters, with the callsign either 'Exxon' or 'Mogas' and the numerical part being 45.

On recent tanker-assisted crosscountry flights, the boom frequency noted while refuelling over the UK was either 248.000, 380.800 or 391.000MHz. The callsign of the fighters is dependent on which unit is currently on TDY at the time and this goes for their air-to-air frequency as well.

Information Sources

One of the questions I am regularly asked is "how will I know when a Coronet is likely to occur?". For those of you with Internet access this shouldn't be a problem as there are a number of methods of finding out when they are likely to take place.

As mentioned previously, it's worth joining some of the military aircraft enthusiast newsgroups and mailing lists as relevant discussions can often be read there. It is also worth checking

http://www.notams.jcs.mil/ on a regular basis because you can access current NOTAM (Notice to Airmen) information using the DoD Internet NOTAM Distribution System (DINS).

Typing EGGX, the ICAO

designator for Shanwick ACC, into the Flight Safety NOTAMs box will display a list of current NOTAMs in effect for their airspace. If any ALTREVs have been

4.724 11.175 6.712 13.200 6.739 15.016 8.992	Table	1: GHF	S Frec	uencies	in MHz.
6.712 13.200 6.739 15.016 8.992	4.724		11.175		
8.992	6.712 6.739		15.016		
	8.992				

Table 2	2: USAF ALE Network in MHz.
3.059	9.057
3.137	11.226
4.721	11.250
5.708	13.215
6.715	15.043
6.721	18.003
7.632	20.631
8.965	23.337
9.025	27.870

Table 3: U	SAF Boom	Frequencie	s in MHz.
236.750	270 400	296,500	340 650
246.000	282.000	296.600	343.100
246.050	286.600	298.100	344.100
246.500	286.600	299.500	345.600
254.600	289.600	299.700	356.800
2\$8.000	293.000	300.300	372.300
266.500	293.100	314.500	378.200
268.200	2 93.7 00	316.350	380.550
268.250	294,800	317.100	391.000
268.400	295.400	319.700	396.200

filed they usually appear under Airspace Reservations as the example in Table 6 shows If you don't have access to the Internet the scanner or h.f receiver can still provide some advanced warning, especially for westbound missions. AMC operate a bidding system for Coronet and similar missions. The successful bidder will then deploy its aircraft to the departure base one or two days in advance of the mission. In the case of westbound flights this usually means Mildenhall, and during the

positioning flight the aircraft

European	Chick	Primary	Secondary	A/A Tacan
Designator	Callsign	Freq (MHz)	Freq (MHz)	Receiver/Tanker
Alpha	xx 11 Flt/xx 81 Flt	294.800	307.900	29/92
8ravo	xx 21 Flt/xx 91 Flt	296.500	380.800	30/93
Charlie	xx 31 Flt	298.100	340.650	31/94
Delta	xx 41 Flt	299.700	380.800	32/95
Echo	xx 51 Flt	344.100	340.650	33/96
Foxtrot	xx 61 Flt	268.250	307.900	34/97
Golf	xx 71 Flt	246.050	340.650	35/98

Table 5: (AF/GNY Errargency Radio.
MHz	Designator
243.000	Guard
243.400	E01
242.400	£02
242.600	E03
243.600	E04

Table 6: Airspace Reservation NOTAM

AIRSPACE RESERVATION WILL TAKE PLACE AS FOLLOWS. FL250/FL270 55N030W S6N020W 56N010W FROM 1243Z AT 030W TO 1611Z AT 010W. SHANWICK OAC WILL PROVIDE 120NM SEPARATION FROM THIS AIRSPACE RESERVATION. FL250 FL270 20 AUG 12:43 TIL 20 AUG 16:11.

> provide similar details for each of these forces in the space of one column, but hopefully this will give you an idea of what to expect.

generally use their assigned Coronet callsign. This is a good clue that something is about to happen. Other forces are also heard overflying the UK on similar missions. As well as the RAF.

the Italian Air

Force, Netherlands Air Force and to a much lesser extent the French Air Force and Turkish Air Force. It's just not possible to

AND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

SPECIAL AIRBAND

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

SPECIAL

AIRBAND SPECIAL AIRBAND

ICOM

The IC-R3 Handheld a

The NEW ICOM IC-R3 is a compact and stylish handheld radio receiver with a 2" colour screen.

The merging of both radio and TV technologies into one product offers a varied combination of audio and visual broadcasts.

You can watch terrestrial television, view video images from wireless cameras or listen to broadcast bands. The Icom IC-R3 is a product guaranteed to open a whole new world of visual and listening pleasure to you.

Icom (UK) Ltd.

Sea Street, Herne Bay, Kent CT6 8LD. Telephone: 01227 741741. Fax: 01227 741742. e-mail: info@icomuk.co.uk or visit our website at: www.icomuk.co.uk

Everything

Dealers throughout the UK. Call us for

130

TRECC

ce

COM

Coming Soon



THE SECTOR

The very best frequency guide on the market has been fully updated and will be on sale soon. FERRELL'S 12TH

Don't Miss:

16,000 changes

NOW includes ALE

🗣 16kHz - 30MHz

Compiled by SWM Editor

Latest Data

your Copy Now

On Sale April

TELEPHONE OROERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659930 between the hours of 9.00am - 5.00pm. Outside these hours your order will be recorded on an answerphone FAX OROERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659950 Or please fill in the details ticking the relevant boxes, a photocopy will be acceptable to save you cutting your treasured copy!

To: PW Publishing Ltd., FREEPOST, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8ZZ.

Rush me......copies of Ferrells Confidential Frequency Guide, 12th Edition @ £19.99 per copy. UK P&P: £1.25 for one copy, £2.50 for two or more. Overseas P&P: £2.50 for one copy, £4.00 for two, please add 50p per item thereafter.

PAYMENT DETAILS

Name
Address
Postcode
Telephone No
I enclose cheque/PO (Payable to PW Publishing Ltd.) £
Or Charge to my MasterCard/Visa/Switch/AMEX Card the amount of £
Card No.
Valid fromto.
Issue No:Tel:
Signature Orders will be only processed when the book is published
Prices correct at time of going to press Please note: all payments must be made in Starling. Cash not accepted
TELEPHONE ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659930 FAX ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659950

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

JW's Feedback Forum

John Wilson takes up reader issues raised in recent months by his no prisoners approach to receiver and accessory evaluation.

> very review I submit for your approval generates followup topics from readers, and recent articles of

mine now have several 'tails' which require some feedback from me, so here is a miscellany of loose ends which you may find of interest.

Labour Of Love

I wrote at the end of my review of the RA17 that I would probably ruffle a few feathers and this has proved to be the case. The most vocal supporter of the RA17 is undoubtedly Michael O'Beirne and he has advocated its cause very effectively. The major point which Michael makes, and with which I totally agree, is that a good RA17 can be very good, but after such a long production run there are receivers around which are showing signs of incipient

Fig. 6: I regularly listen on 5.616MHz, here's the wire antenna's spectrum... electronic arthritis and which need to be viewed with some caution - much the same as the very shiny 40 year old car which may hide dreadful secrets under its bonnet or back axle. Should you succumb to the desire to have an RA17 or any other elderly receiver, please keep in mind that skilled assistance will almost certainly be needed, supported by a battery of guite expensive test equipment and the knowledge of how to use it. Michael and I (and many others like us) take delight in restoration of these elderly beauties just for the feeling of achievement when it

all comes together at the end, but it would be quite impossible to place a commercial value on such restoration, particularly considering Michael's normal rates of pay at the top end of the legal profession, or my position running a UKAS accredited EMC test house. We do it for love of the hobby alone. If you are the same, by all means start collecting and restoring.

Staying with the Racal theme, I have been fortunate to have a second loan of an RA1792 and am even more convinced that this was an outstanding piece of technology in its time, and a receiver that will show you what real h.f. performance and ergonomic design can mean. However, the stricture regarding support service applies with even more force should you acquire an RA1792 with hidden problems, and you had better be equipped with some digital data analysis capability should there be something amiss in the processor controlled functions.

Fig. 4: The spectrum centred on 6MHz with the 15m wire and unun.





Bearing in mind the poor results shown by the RA17 a.g.c. system, I took the time to carry out the same tests on the RA1792, and there is a world of difference to report. There are three a.g.c. speeds selectable from the keypad, labelled 'short', 'med,' and 'long', but at first use they are very different. The short and medium decay characteristics are very similar, with a fast(ish) attack time and well controlled restoration of full gain, but when Racal use the term 'long', they mean very long indeed. I was surprised to find when I went to locate my original review of the RA1792 that it was way back in the

Fig. 5: Three minutes later, the spectrum centred on 6MHz and you can see the similarity in signal levels using the ALA1530 loop. previous century (actually September 1998), prior to my using the a.g.c. tests I now carry out as a matter of course, so I thought I should check and see exactly how it compared to other receivers tested more recently.

Look at Fig. 1 and see the RA1792 audio performance using short a.g.c. decay, with near perfect gain control and smooth recovery after about 100ms of delay. However, note the 'spike' at the onset of the input burst which turned out to be the now familiar overload as shown in Fig. 2, the surprise being that the RA1792 behaves just like a classic valve receiver such as the 515-1, rather than producing the usual semiconductor 'click'. Fig. 3 shows the recovery time in the 'med.' a.g.c. setting, with about 200ms delay before the

smooth gain restoration. In the 'long' a.g.c. setting Racal sneakily introduce a proper 'hang' system which keeps gain down for about 1.5s after the incoming signal ends before restoration at the same rate as seen in the 'med' setting. In real on-the-air action this long setting is just perfect for s.s.b. listening and is probably nicer than the Collins 515-1 in this regard, hard though that is for me to confess. Racal certainly redeemed themselves after the disastrous a.g.c. in the RA17.

Filters!

As a footnote to the 515-1 review in which I mentioned that I was considering fitting a 6kHz Collins mechanical filter in place of the critically coupled i.f. transformers, I later learned from a friend from the





olden days of a Collins enthusiasts web site www.collinsradio.org/html/ archives.html where much to my delight I found all the original service bulletins for the 515-1, including one covering the official fitting of that very 6kHz filter with all the mounting and wiring instructions. This removed all my fears of 'unofficial' modification to my pride and joy, and as soon as I get my receiver back from the editor of SWM who has, understandably, taken a liking to it, I will carry out the modification and report to you in a later scribble. I have, incidentally, also received three seriously keen requests to 'let me know' should I ever wish to sell my 515-1, I knew they were uncommon, but actually they seem to be quite rare in private hands and avidly sought after. There were incidentally a few errors in the printed version of the 51S-1 review caused by the transition from my E-mailed text to the printed page, the most significant being that all my minus (-) signs were neatly removed thus making a nonsense of the third order intercept point remarks I made. The text should have told you that, "receivers of the era normally had third order intercept points of -20dBm whilst the Collins was much better at -9dBm". As the text read in the article, the \$1\$-1 appeared to have poorer performance than the norm, whereas it was significantly better, in fact outstanding for the time.

Signal Or Noise?

Needless to say I was using the Wellbrook ALA 1530 active loop antenna with the RA1792, and this coincided with an Email from 'PeterSWL' in which Peter says "I think your article (on the Wellbrook loop) was very misleading, how could you say it was better than a 10 metre balun fed wire?" . However, Peter did say that he was comparing the ALA 1530 to his normal 23m long wire, but didn't tell me what

Fig. 7: ...and here's the Wellbrook loop on 5.616MHz.



The JRC NRD 545 Define Receiver

Internationally accepted as the benchmark receiver throughout the world, the NRD-545 is still the professional's choice.

Specifications

- **Frequency Range**
- .1 29.9999MHz
- Type of reception USB, LSB, CW, RTTY, AM, FM, WFM (When CHE-199 installed)
- Memories 1000 channels
- Receiving system Triple superhetrodyne
- Image rejection 70dB or more
- IF rejection 70dB or more
- Dimensions 330W x 130H x 285D (mm)

Weight Approx. 7.5kg

Features

- Digital Signal Processing by Dne-Chip DSP
- Wide Band 30-2000MHz
- Converter option (CHE-199)
- Remote control by PC

Special Package Deal

A new NRD-545 with matching Deluxe Speaker NVA-319 & optional VHF/UHF converter CHE-199 allowing coverage on AM/FM/WBFM up to 2000MHz.

Total RRP £2297 ML&S £1699. Also available on finance, NO DEPOSIT & 48 payments of only £51.70 p/m

Save almost £600 off the package deal & pay nothing until September 2001

RRP £1699 ML&S £1399.

Also available on finance, NO DEPOSIT & 48 payments of only £42.57. p/m

antennas

ARA 60 ARA 2000

1,011 June Long brit Balun Only £19 95 9-9 SL Only 239.95 2 1 D. 1 25 13º0l. HZ Only £39.95



YAESU VR-5000 PRICE: E AY NOTHING FOR & MONTHS - INTE

12 volt operation

- 100kHz 25999.9998MHz frequency range
- Operating modes are CW, LSB, USB, AM, AM N, WAM, FMN AND WFM Options include:
- Real Time Band Scope
- 2000 memories
- DSP Bandpass, Notch and Noise Reduction Filters Case size is 180w x 70 h x Digital Voice Recorders
- 203 deep. (Weight approx 1.9kg)
 - - Pocket Scanner ■ 100kHz - 1.3GHz AM/EM/WEM/ SSB/CW Band Scope PC Programmable

YAESU VR-500 MLS PRICE: £199 OR 6239 WITH NICADS & POWER SUPPLY







ICOM IC-R8500 MLS PRICE: £1349 OTHING FOR & MONTHS - INTEREST FREE

Our dear friend Mr John Wilson gave this superb all

band all mode receiver the thumbs up and it's hardly surprising. Icom have actually sold more of this product to HM Governments than enthusiests. If it's good enough for 'them' it's good enough for you and me.



Base version of the ADR8200.

While the operation and logic of this unit are the same as the AOR8200 the AOR8600 front end is re-designed to cope with base antennae. This radio will be at home in the car or on the desk top.

Coverage: 500kHz - 2040MHz.

Ontions include:

Computer control, Plug-in memory module for 400 memories, CTCSS decode, Record Chip for 20 seconds of audio. Tone Eliminator and Voice Inverter.





ICOM IC-R2E **PRICE:** O FINANCE AVAILABLE ON THIS MODE



This is an Ideal radio for a newcomer to short wave that wants something a bit better than a budget radio. Performance is excellent and options include FM100 FM board, Narrow CW filter VF110C, VF110CN (600hz or 250hz) and PC interface IF232C.



MARTIN LYNCH & SONS 128 & 140-142 NORTHFIELD AVENUE, EALING, LONDON W13 9SB OPEN SIX DAYS A WEEK - MON - SAT 9.20 - 5.20

World Radio History

Web site: hamradio.co.uk 🥚 e-mail: sales@MLandS.co.uk



Fig. 8: Later in the day, I took a look around 11MHz and recorded this plot.

frequencies he was listening on, nor any details of his receiver and/or any accessories, so it was difficult to give an instant answer. The comments did disturb me somewhat so I erected a new wire some 15m long in a SW to NE direction, connected my usual Martin Lynch balun at the end and started to compare results against the Wellbrook loop sitting at the end of my test bench indoors. I used the RA1792 with its antenna input connected in parallel with my Rohde & Schwarz spectrum analyser so that I could visually and audibly examine the signals to which I was listening and print the results for my (and your) information. I made dozens of measurements over a single day and could fill the rest of this magazine with pretty spectrum plots, but must limit them to just a few, but believe me, the results illustrated are consistent throughout h.f. and m.f. bands.

The plots Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, taken three minutes apart, show the spectrum centred on 6MHz and you can see the similarity in signal levels between the loop and the long wire. The wire gives a 3dB better signal on the marked station, but look at the noise floor and note that between signals the loop noise is at least 3dB lower than the wire, so the signals are cleaner in practice and easier to hear. The same results were obtained with spectra centred on 11 and 15MHz. I regularly listen on 5.616MHz, Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 show the loop/wire comparison on that frequency. You can clearly see the u.s.b. signal of Shanwick, but take a close look at the space on each side of Shanwick, The noise level from the loop is at least 5dB lower and there are signals which the loop can hear which are buried in the noise from the wire antenna. Later in the day I took a look around 11MHz and recorded Fig. 8 and Fig. 9, less than five minutes apart. You can see that in this example the Wellbrook loop easily outperformed the long wire, and





once again the lower noise level from the loop is in evidence. Finally to hammer home the noise level argument I tuned to the guiet 20kHz segment at the centre of the last sweeps and the results are shown in Fig. 10 and Fig. 11. Just compare the noise floor of the loop and whip and it is obvious that the loop wins hands down, and in addition to the low noise, the signal at the right hand edge of the sweep stands out above the noise much better in the loop. I rest my case M'Lud.

I have no doubt that Peter's long wire will provide an apparently higher signal strength on some frequencies, but the longer the wire, the higher the noise level, and this is not the same as getting a better signal to noise ratio. In any case, I was comparing the Wellbrook active loop with a typical (at £3500?) active whip, and I only threw in the comment about the loop being better than my 10m wire because that is what I observed. Now I think I have proved the point, and remember that not every listener can string out 23m of wire, whereas almost everyone can fit a one metre loop in the garden, particularly when the loop will perform perfectly when installed close to ground. And yes, I did try the test on my favourite 909kHz where the Wellbrook gave me a signal no less than 20dB higher than the 15m of wire, with similar results on 60kHz. Rugby was crashing in at a wavelength of 5km with an antenna only one metre in diameter.

Fig. 10: Initially to hammer home the noise level argument I tuned to the quiet 20kHz segment at the centre of the last sweeps, this is the wire.

Revealing Review

I must also mention that I asked Wellbrook if they could make me a totally screened loop for formal EMC measurements of radiated emissions in the 150kHz to 30MHz range, with a restriction in size to 600mm diameter since that is called for by the test standards for marine equipment, and I'm delighted to report that I now have their loop and it's performing brilliantly inside the r.f. anechoic chamber I use daily for emission measurements. It's





Fig. 11: The loop results here show that it is obvious that it wins hands down.

a real pleasure to find such a keen and knowledgeable British company and I wish them well in the future. Sadly, as most of you will have noticed, more and more of the 'old' companies in the hobby radio field are falling by the wayside, but I never expected the announcement that Lowe Electronics had deserted the field in which they had a leading position when I was one of the owners of the company. I worked jolly hard to establish the Lowe range of 'HF' receivers and personally thought it a very defeatist move to sell the designs and

production rights to SMC, who themselves shortly thereafter abandoned the hobby market altogether. Quo Vadis HF-150? Let's all be thankful that a few companies are still persevering and providing good service, as are many of my ex staff who struck out on their own, notably David Brown up there in Cumbria at the Northern Shortwave Centre (01228) 590011 and the chaps at the Shortwave Shop in Christchurch, But it was all a long time ago.

I am writing this before my review of the Rohde & Schwarz EK-07 receiver hits the street and consequently there hasn't been any feedback on that subject. I mentioned a reference to the EK-07 in an article by Willem Bos that was

published on the Radio Nederland web site (and there's another shock; the ending of Media Network and Jonathan Marks from the airwaves). Back to the web site www.rnw.nl/realradio/ where you will find a review by Willem Bos of the Kneisner & Doering KWZ-30 receiver; a review that offers the kind of detail vou don't often see because of space limitations in a magazine. Willem's text has to be read many times before one fully understands the nuances it contains, but some points which stood out for me were firstly the acceptance of the value of carrying out third order intercept point measurements at higher levels than the "3dB above the noise floor", which Radio Nederland

Fig. 9: Less than five minutes later, you can see that in this example the Wellbrook loop easily out-performed the long wire

so vigorously promoted when they were disputing the measured results for the AR7030. Minds have clearly changed in Holland and we are now all (more or less) in line with our test procedures. Willem chooses to measure third order performance with a test signal frequency spacing of 30kHz rather than the more usual 20kHz, and states this was "to avoid the influence of the crystal filter directly after the first mixer". However, there is well-documented evidence of intermodulation effects caused by filters used in this position and I personally feel happier when I include these effects in my own measurements. It is true nevertheless that the effects occur at very high signal input levels so may not be of great importance in a real listening situation.

The second topic I found revealing was the long explanation and discussion on the use of d.s.p. filtering, not only in the receiver under test but as a general observation. I'm pleased to note that Willem refers to my own description of d.s.p. effects as 'monkey chatter', and goes on to describe how the sound of sideband splatter from a strong a.m. station through a d.s.p. system sounds like a loudspeaker with grit in the voice coil. That's a pretty accurate description, and I get the distinct feeling from this section of the review that Willem is trying his best to present a fair view, but has to express reservations about current d.s.p. performance, and reserves final judgement until the arrival of lower cost 24-bit processors which should (perhaps) improve things.

I strongly recommend that you take a look at Willem's review because it is very good reading, and there is no doubt of his authority on the subject. In case you do not know Willem Bos, he is the owner of RF Systems, the



Fig. 1: The RA1792 audio performance using short a.g.c. decay.



Fig. 3: RA1792 recovery time in the 'med.' a.g.c. setting, with about 200ms delay.

death was announced in January of William (Bill) Hewlett the co-founder of Hewlett Packard with his friend David Packard who died in 1996. The story of Hewlett-Packard is well known among the r.f. engineering fraternity, from their beginnings in a garage to becoming the dominant force in r.f. test equipment and later in computer related products. Strangely enough I first met Bill Lowe in his garage in Matlock in 1964 and ended up as a partner in Lowe Electronics, but that's a story for another day, if anyone is ever interested. I feel almost embarrassed that I used the Hewlett and Packard names somewhat tongue in cheek in my review of the EK-07, but I didn't know at that time that Bill Hewlett was





going to pass away shortly afterwards (I hope it wasn't a result of my review!).

What's In A Name?

Those of us in the industry were amazed when the newly appointed chief executive officer (c.e.o.) of Hewlett Packard announced that the test equipment division was to be re-named as Agilent Technology, one of those typically fashionable unmemorable names which mean absolutely nothing. 'HP' will always be 'HP' in the test and measurement field and it was always a name meaning confidence and accuracy. Agilent means absolutely nothing, and the inside joke in the industry is that you can only remember it as an anagram of 'G*N*T*L' which is rather rude. Adding further insult to injury occurred when the said c.e.o. appeared in TV advertising standing in front of the original Hewlett-Packard garage which is preserved as a California State historical landmark. Not that HP are alone in this pursuit of meaningless names; the British Post Office has decided to become 'Consignia', the other well known German test equipment company of Wandel & Goltermann has become 'Acterna' which is equally meaningless and instantly forgettable, and which cost Wandel & Goltermann a substantial amount of money paid to the halfwits who thought up the name. The respected name of

Fig. 2: RA1792 'spike' at the onset of the input burst.

Andersen Consulting has been changed to 'Accenture': who thinks up these gobbledygook names? What happened to the fashion not so many years ago that dictated that brand names had an asset value and had to be protected at all costs? I looked at the Racal web site to discover that they are now known under the banner of 'Thales' which used to be . Thomson CSF who absorbed Racal, 'Thales'? The only Thales I know of is the Greek philosopher who lived from 624 to 546BC. Not exactly an up-to-date image for the 21st Century.

Enough of this rambling. I hope to have made a start on restoring my Collins 75A-1 by the time I next scribble and will let you know of progress. I have also had an intriguing suggestion from Ian Fleming (no. not that lan Fleming) that I should take a review look at the simple one valve receiver, several of which are available as kits, and which give excellent results. This won't please the anti boat anchor brigade, but it's certainly different. As it happens, I have in my collection a couple of HAC one valve receiver kits which are unopened and therefore unbuilt. I may just be tempted to sacrifice one of these to see how they perform (Editor's permission allowing).

f Happy listening **SWM** Short Wave Magazine, April 2001



ALA 1530 LOOP ANTENNA

This active loop sets new standards for the listener. For the first time it is possible to reject locally radiated and mains borne noise and still provide improved sensitivity compared to larger antennas. 1m dia. Alumínium loop is designed for outdoors, even at ground level. The loop has a frequency range from 150kHz to 30MHz and matches directly to the receiver. With 30dB nulls to reduce interference, LW MW and SW its reception is outstanding. Professional performance is assured for high signal environments with excellent with 2nd and 3rd order intercept points of + 70dBm and + 40dBm respectively. The antenna is currently being used for commercial broadcast and navigation beacon monitoring, etc.

Supplied complete with Antenna

Interface and a PSU.

This is what the experts say:-John Wilson; November 2000, Short Wave Magazine

> Given the choice between an active whip and an active loop, I would take the loop every time. It is infinitely better than the whip in terms of Efield noise rejection, performs every bit as well if not better than the classic end fed wire has very useful nulls for rejecting unwanted signals.

Jacques d'Avignon; Monitoring Times

On HF the Wellbrook loop was not only quieter than my normal wire antenna, but it supplied a stronger and cleaner signal than that supplied by the active short dipole that I had been using for many years.

£119.95 P&P £10.00. Add £20.00 overseas orders.

Wellbrook House, Brookside Road, Bransgore, Hants BH23 8NA

Tel: (01425) 674174 E-mail: sales@wellbrook.uk.com Visit our web site: www.wellbrook.uk.com Also from The Shortwave Shop (01202) 490099



PHOTAVIA PRES -----**RWAVES 200**1 PUBLIBHED APRIL 2001 THE NEW 8th EDITION OF THE UK'S MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND UP TO DATE HF / VHF / UHF AVIATION FREQUENCY DIRECTORY A5/WIRE SPIRAL BOUND - FULLY UPDATED FOR 2001 TOWER - APPROACH - RADAR - GROUND - AIR TO AIR - RANGES - ATIS - GCI SQUADRON OPS - AIR REFUELLING - VOLMET - AIRLINE OPS - AWACS - SAR AIR DEFENCE RADAR (UK & EUROPE) - GROUND OPS - AEROBATIC TEAMS UK / EUROPEAN CIVIL & MILITARY AREA RADAR - MILITARY AIRFIELD STUDS 4 LETTER AIRFIELD CODES - RUNWAYS - SSR CODES - UK BASED MILITARY UNITS MAPS OF - UK TRANSMITTER SITES AND FREQUENCIES - MILITARY TACAN ROUTES LOW ALTITUDE, AWACS & AIR REFUELLING AREAS - UK RADAR SECTORS/FIEOS UK PRIMARY AIRWAYS AND REPORTING POINTS - UK SUPERSONIC ROUTES

UK OCEANIC ROUTES & FREQUENCIES - MAJOR WORLD AIR ROUTE HF AREAS MILITARY AND CIVIL HE DIRECTORY . UNCLUDES MANY DISCRETE FREQUENCIES AND CHANNEL DESIGNATORSI - RAFROYAL NAWY - WORLD-WIDE / NATO MILITARY AU-ARMS US MILITARY GLOBAL HF NET . HYSTIC STAR - US NAWY - US COAST GLOAD - VOLMET HURRICANE MUNITERS - SEARCH & RESCUE - SPACE SMUTTLE - MAJOR WORLD AIR ROUTES - ARLINE OPERATIONS - LONG DISTANCE OPERATIONS CONTROL - DOMESTIC HF UK PRICE 29.95 INCLUDING FREE PAP / EIRE & EEC ADD £1

IIINEWIT SIGN 200 PUBLISHED MARCH 2001

THE NEW 7th EDITION OF OUR CIVIL AND MILITARY AVIATION CALLSIGN DIRECTORY - FULLY UPDATED - OVER 3000 CHANGES AS/WRRE SPIRAL BOUND - OVER 8000 AVIATION CALLSIGNS

MILITARY DIRECTORY . CALLSIGNS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY AND ALSO BY AIRARM / SQUADRON · INFORMATION INCLUDES : CALLSIGN AIRCRAFT TYPE · CODE · UNIT/SQUADRON · HOME BASE · REMARKS CIVIL DIRECTORY · CIVIL CALLSIGNS FROM OVER 180 COUNTRIES ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY AND ALSO BY THREE LETTER AIR TRAFFIC PREFIX INFORMATION INCLUGES: CALLSIGN . THREE LETTER ATC PREFIX AIRLINE OR OPERATOR . COUNTRY OF ORIGIN . REGISTRATION PREFIX

UK PRICE (9.95 INCLUDING FREE P&P / EIRE & EEC ADD (1 NO CREDIT CARDSI CHEQUES/EUROCHEQUES/POSTAL ORDERS/PAYABLE

PHOTAVIA PRESS (DEPT SW) - SUNRISE BREAK CHISELDON FARM - SOUTHDOWN HILL - BRIXHAM DEVON - TO5 0AE - UK Tel: 01803 855599 VISIT OUR WEB SITE AT: www.photav.demon.co.uk





Scout ** FREQUENCY RECORDER 10MH2-1.4GHz The Scout nearfield frequency recorder Reaction Tunes many popular receivers to the frequency it captures in less than one second. Features beeper, vibrator, backlight, bargraph and 400 memories.



Cub and M1 FREQUENCY COUNTERS 1MH2-2.BGH2 / 50H2-2.8GHz The Cub and M1 frequency counters are great for field or shop work. With wide frequency ranges both units are capable of being used in multiple applications. The Cub comes with a standard 50 Ohm input, while the M1 has a switchable 50 Ohm to 1 Meg Ohm input.

We have something for ALL hands



SMALL hands

OPTOELECTRONICS®

5821 NE 14th Avenue • Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33334 www.optoelectronics.com

** Receivers compatible for Reaction Tune: AR8000, 8200, ICOM R10, 7000,7100,8500,9000 Optoelectronics R11, Optocom

HAYDON COMMUNICATIONS Unit 1, Thurrock Commercial Park, Purfleet Industrial Estate, London Rd, Nr. Aveley, Essex RM15 4YD

Tel: 01708 862524 Fax: 01708 868441

WATERS & STANTON ELECTRONICS

Micro RF

10MHz-2GHz

Micro Counter

10MHz-1.2GHz

Micro DTMF

2000 character memory

22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS Tel: 01702 206835 Fax: 01702 205843

SASEAL COMPETITIES

Enter The Black Box!

Roger Bunney takes a look at the Maplin Active TV Antenna Amplifier.

lack box reviews in Short Wave Magazine usually reveals the latest hi-tech offering in

communications costing multi £00s leaving us wondering where does the money come from. This review is perhaps low-tech, very basic, affordable and hopefully useful!

A recent visit to the Maplin emporium in Bevois Valley, Southampton, discovered a blister-package proudly emblazoned 'The Portable UHF Amplifier model 6431' - though more discretely described by Maplin as an 'Active TV Amplifier' and at my sort of price - £6.99 including VAT. Hardly worth making an amplifier with all the effort needed - if it works OK...

The 'active' amplifier - are their passive amplifiers? - is housed in a shaped black plastic box measuring approximately 88mm wide, 38mm high and \$5mm deep. The u.h.f. antenna input is via a standard (UK) Belling Lee TV socket - the package includes a stub antenna as shown in the photograph.

Output connection however is less than encouraging using about 1m of ultra thin coaxial resembling screened audio volume control cable and undoubtedly presenting an indifferent impedance match to the TV itself plus throughput dB loss though a standard TV plug terminates the cable. A small red l.e.d. atop indicates 'on' status, a side mounted push button on/off switch and a rear 3.Smm input socket for a 3V p.s.u. is thoughtfully provided fortunately as is revealed later.

Internal Inspection

An internal inspection reveals little. The amplifier itself is constructed within a metal box - 48mm x 33mm - and within is a well designed and compact two stage pre-amp. PCB stripline, several coils and a 4-pin front-end device (is it a MOSFET, it's marked 415N?) feeds into a 2nd unmarked 3-pin device. Components are all p.c.b. chip mounting with few identification markings. It looked pretty smart - now for the test.

This isn't a John Wilson indepth, multi test and waveformed impressive review, but a basic Roger Bunney nominal measurement test and does it work OK? The 'tech spec' on the blister pack suggests a u.h.f. TV band coverage of 470-860MHz, a gain of 20dB and noise under 4dB. I immediately wonder if this is a wideband 40-860MHz amp just packaged for the domestic UK market as u.h.f., but actually concealing wider band secrets under the lid making for a useful TVDX, scanner and all pre-amp.

I cannot measure noise, but voltage gain checks were made across the UK u.h.f. TV Band and are:



MHz	Voltage Gain (dB)
460	1 S
500	15
5 50	16
500	19. 5
700	20.5
800	21.5
860	17

Essentially UHF

It was clear that stripline bandpass filtering at the input plus other p.c.b. tuned circuits ensured that the package was essentially a u.h.f. only antenna pre-amp and that at each end the gain was falling, a cursory check at 260MHz produced a 6dB insertion loss, so it's not the answer for a cheap scanner pre-amp!

Other comments arise in using the amplifier package the stub antenna can be forgotten being ineffective and causing random instability, particularly if in proximity to the output cable. The less said about the output cable the better - my daughter would call it 'skanky'!

A shorter length of v.h.f. 75Ω coaxial cable would improve matters. Lucky too that there's the facility to connect with an external 3V p.s.u. The amp can be powered from 2 x AA cells internally, **but** the current drawn at 23mA is high. If you're using this pre-amp for domestic or u.h.f. DXing, then a mains p.s.u. is, I feel, essential.

My conclusion, and taking into account the negative points above, is that the amplifier works efficiently and is good value for your £6.99.(Maplin - cat. no. TB07 'Active TV Amplifier' - £6.99 inclusive).

SWM



Radio Bearings

Calculating Radio Antenna Bearings. The late Joe Carr K4IPV, navigates us through the use of some trigonometry to determine beam headings of distant stations.

North Latitude

South Latitud

West longitude

ST9621

Equator

f vou use a directional antenna (especially unidirectional antennas such as the Yagi or quad beam) in your radio work, then it might be nice to know the direction in which to point the darn thing. The trick is to know the great circle bearing between your location and the other station's location. That bearing is calculated from some simple spherical trigonometry using a hand-held calculator or a computer program. **8efore talking about**

Latitude & Longitude

The need for navigation on the surface of the Earth caused the creation of a grid system to uniquely locate points on the surface of our globe. You can see how this system works by looking at Fig. 1. Longitude lines run from the north pole to the south pole, i.e. from north-to-south. The reference point (longitude zero), called the prime meridian, runs through Greenwich, (Fig. 2). The longitude of the prime meridian is zero degrees. Longitudes west of the prime meridian are given a plus sign (+), while longitudes east of the prime are given a minus (-) sign. If you continue the prime meridian through the poles to the other side of the Earth, it has a longitude of 180°. Thus, the longitude values run from -180° to +180°, with ±180° being the same line.

The observatory at Greenwich is also the point against Prime meridian which relative time is measured.

Every 15° change of longitude is equivalent to a one hour difference with the Greenwich time. To the west, subtract one hour for each 15° and to the east add one hour for each 15°. Thus, the time on the east coast of the United States is -5 hours relative to Greenwich time. At one time, we called time along the prime meridian Greenwich mean time (GMT), also

called 'Zulu' time to simplify matters for c.w. operators. Latitude lines are measured against the Equator (**Fig.**



the maths, however, we need to establish a frame of reference that makes the system work.

2), with distances north of the Equator being taken as positive, and distances south of the equator being negative. The Equator is 0° latitude, while the north pole is +90° latitude and the south pole is -90° latitude.

Fig. 2: Positive and negative bearings with respect to the Equator and the Greenwich Meridian.



South
Fig. 3: The shortest path lies on a
Great Circle.

Navigators long ago learned that the latitude can be measured by 'shooting' the stars and consulting a special atlas to compare the angle of certain stars with tables that translate to latitude numbers. The longitude measurement, however, is a bit different. For centuries sailors could measure latitude, but had to guess longitude (often with tragic results). In the early 18th century, the

In the early 18th century, the British government offered a large cash prize to anyone who could design a chronometer that could be taken to sea. By keeping the chronometer set

accurately to Greenwich mean time, and comparing GMT against local time (i.e. at a time like high noon when the position of the Sun is easy to judge), the longitude could be calculated. If you are interested in this subject, then most decent libraries have books on celestial navigation.

The Great Circle

The shortest distance between two points is a straight line, right? Nope, not on a globe. On the surface, a globe, a curved line called a great circle path is the shortest distance between two points. This path can

World Radio History

Longitude.

Fig. 1: Latitude and

cause some interesting anomalies. For example, I live on a latitude that is close to the latitude of Lisbon, Portugal (in which case, why do they get the good weather?). Given that fact, one might assume that I would point my beam due east, i.e. at a bearing of 90° from true north. If I did that, I might hear Portuguese voices coming over the receiver, but they would be from the west coast of Africa, i.e. close to Angola (a former Portuguese colony).

The basic problem for calculating antenna bearings is illustrated in **Fig. 3**. Consider two points on a globe: 'A' is your location, while 'B' is the other station's location. The distance 'D' is the great circle path between 'A' and 'B'.

The great circle path length can be expressed in either degrees or distance (e.g. miles, nautical miles or kilometres). To calculate the distance, it is necessary to find the difference in longitude (L) between your longitude (LA) and the other guy's longitude (LB): L = LA - LB. Keep the signs straight. For example, if your longitude (LA) is 40°, and the other guy's longitude (LB) is -120°, then L = 40 - (-120) = 40 + 120 = 160. The equation for distance (D) is:

cosD = (sinA x sinB) + (cosA x cosB x cos L)

Where:

D is the angular great circle distance A is your latitude B is the other station's latitude.



D = arccos (cosD)

In the next equation you will want to use D in angular measure, but later on will want to convert D to miles. To do that neat trick, multiply D in degrees by 69.4. Or, if you prefer metric measures, then D x 111.2 yields kilometres. This is the approximate distance in statute miles between 'A' and 'B'.

To find the bearing from true north, then work the equation below:

C =	arccos	sinB - (sinA x cosD)
		(cosA x ainD)

Now, for the rub: This equation won't always give you the right answer unless you make some corrections,

The first problem is the "same longitude error," i.e. when both stations are on the same longitude line. In this case, L = LA - LB = 0. If LAT A > LAT B, then C = 180 degrees, but if LAT A < LAT B, then C = 0 degrees. If LAT A = LAT B, then what's the point of all these calculations?

The next problem is found when the condition $-180^{\circ} \le L \le +180^{\circ}$ is not met, i.e. when the absolute value of L is greater than 180° , ABS(L) > 180° . In this case, either add or subtract 360 in order to make the value between $\pm 180^{\circ}$:

If L > +180, then L = L - 360If L < -180, then L = L + 360

One problem seen while calculating these values on a computer is the fact that in BASIC, the sin(X) and cos(X) functions cover different ranges. The sin(X) function returns values from 0° to 360°, while the cos(X) function returns values only over 0° to 180°. If L is positive, then



360

Annue am 7d.nethzproj.shimi

the result of Eq.(3), bearing C, is accurate, but if L is negative then the actual value of C = 360 - C. I ran across this problem when trying to compare the results of calculations from New York, NY (40.43° N, 77° W) to Japan and points in Australia. I had expected some bearings in the northwesterly direction because of the great circle map published in older editions of the ARRL *Antenna Book*. Oops! After doing a bit more research, I found the error and added the test below to my program:

IF L < 0 THEN L = 360 - L ELSE L = L END IF

Another problem is seen whenever either station is in a high latitude near either pole ($\pm 90^\circ$), or where both locations are very close together, or where the two locations are antipodal (i.e. on opposite points on the Earth's surface). According to Hall (1973), the best way to handle these problems is to use a different version of Eq.(3) that multiplies by the cosecant of D (i.e. csc(D)), rather than dividing by sine of D (i.e. sin(D)).

Aknowledgement

My thanks to the ARRL Technical Department for aid in locating Hall's article, as well as other material on the problem of bearing calculations.

Reference:

Jerry Hall, K1PLP (1973). 'Bearing and Distance Calculations by Sleight of Hand', QST, August 1973, pp. 24-26. SWM

Fig. 4: A Great Circle projection of the world centred on G7TZC. You can generate your own map by visiting http://www.wm7d.net/

azproj.shtml If you happen to run Linux or other flavour of Unix then you can download the source code to run on your own system.

248/250 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES PAYABLE TO: ASK ELECTRONICS products are subject to a posting & packaging charge

E&OE



ICF-SW07 Inc dual voltage mains adaptor and ANLP1
active loop antennaOur price £259.95
ICF-SW07 Inc ANLP1 loop antennaOur price £209.95
ICF-SW100S KIT inc. dual voltage mains adaptor and
AN100 active antennaOur price £189.95
ICF-SW1000TOur price £360.00
ICF-SW7600G Digital world band receiver
Our price £119.95
ICF-SW77Our price £350.00
ICF-SW35 Digital world band receiver
Our price £69.95
ICF-SW12 11 band analogue receiverOur price £59.95
ICF-SW11 12 band analogue receiverOur price £39.95
AN-71 Wire antenna£7.99
AN-100A Active antenna for ICF-SW100
and 7600G£49.95
AN-1 Outdoor active antenna£64.95
AN-LP1 Active loop antenna

ROBERTS

R-881	£69.95
R -9914	£84.95
R-876	£114.95
R -861	£169.95
R-827	£139.95
RC-828	£169.95

GRUNDIG Yacht Boy 400 ... £89.95

1

LONDON W1P 9AD

Fax: 020-7637 2690

Tel: 020-7637 0353/0590

	-	
1	We also slock a range 📃	
2	SCALLER	

SANGEAN

web site: www.askdirect.com.uk E-mail: askinfo@ask2.com

£60.00
£60.00
£74.95
£109.95
£139.95

Street Pilot Colour Map UK.....£615.00

IN-CAR NAVIGATION AND GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS

GARMIN

Etrex	£105.00	USB Data card programmer199.95
E-Trex Summit	£175.00	
GPS 12	£115.00	IVIAGELLAIN CBS 215 6125.00
GPS 12XL	£170.00	GPS 315
GPS 12 Map	£305.00	GFS 320
GPS II plus	£170.00	SONY
GPS III plus	£330.00	Street Mate
EMAP	£180.00	For step by step instuctions to anywhere
EMAP UK	£290.00	in the UK, tracks your movements in real
Street Pilot	£360.00	time using GPS, giving voice instruction.
Street Pilot UK	£480.00	Includes infra-red remote control and
Street Pilot Colour Man	£510.00	antenna f209.95

HITACHI World space digital radio£99.95 SANYO

•								
V	Vo	rld	spac	e diait	al	radio	 	 £

99.95

SCANNERS & TRANCEIVERS

Α

VUPITERU

MVT-9000M	kll 531kHz-2039MHz all mode£339.95
MVT-7300	531kHz-1300MHz all mode£249.95
MVT-7100	530kHz-1650MHz all mode£199.95
VT-225	Civil and military air band£199.95
VT-125	Civil airband £149.95
0	
Yaa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ICOr	/
IC-R2	500kHz-1300MHz, AM, FM, WFM, 400 ch, hand-
	held communications receiver£135.00
IC-R10	100kHz-1300MHz, all mode, 1000 channels hand-
	held communications receiver£270.00
IC-PCR100	100kHz-1300MHz, AM, FM, WFM, PC
	communications receiver£185.00
IC-PCR1000	100kHz-1300MHz, all mode PC communications
	receiver
IC-R75	30kHz-60MHz, AMS, AM, FM, USB, LSB, RTTY,
	CW£645.00
AL INC	~ 0
JACHAC	.0
DJ-X2 Thi	nest wideband receiver available

YAESU

VR-500 Compact handy 500kHz-1300MHz all mode .£195.00

For the best prices give us a call

AOR

AR7030	High quality short wave receiver with
	remote control£675.00
AR7030 +	An enhanced version of the above .£795.00
AR5000	10kHz-2600MHz all mode receiver £1340.00
AR5000+3	An enhanced version of the above. £1500.00
AR3000A	100kHz-2036MHz all mode£735.00
AR3000A+	An enhanced version of the above£830.00
AR8200 Series-2	Handy 530kHz-2040MHz all mode£370.00
AR8600	(New) Inc. PSU£650.00
SDU5000	Spectrum display unit SRP £799 now
	only£450.00
SDU5500	New version of SDU5000 including
	PSU£799.00
ALLA	OR ACCESSORIES ARE AVAILABLE

License free transceivers

FOR COMMERCIAL AND LEIS	URE USE
Motorola TA200	£110.00 for 2
TA288£160.00 fo	r 2, rechargeable battery included
Handiepro£300.00 fo	r 2, rechargeable battery included
Icom IC-F4SR	£160.00 (PMR-446 or SRBR)
Kenwood TK-361	£160.00 (PMR-446 or SRBR)
Entel Eurowave PMR446	£59.95 each or £110.00 a pair
NON 7627 N	222 ALL PRODUCTS COVERED BY A
ON: UZU-/05/ U	DDD TOTAL MANUFACTURERS
	GUARANTEE

Larry Coalston G7TDJ started out working for the BOAC as a 'Radio Improver', but where did he end up?

Read this fascinating account of his younger years.

n 1941, British Airways and Imperial Airways, two prewar airline companies, merged to form British Overseas Airways Corporation. I left school in January 1942, and started work for BOAC at Whitchurch Airport on the outskirts of Bristol as a 'Radio Improver', and was paid the wage of a pricely sum of Sd plus war bonus of 7/8d per hour, which translates to 2.5p per hour.

Eight Douglas DC-3-C47A military transport Dakotas seconded to BOAC by the RAF operated from London regularly on important routes to neutral European countries, West Africa and India. On returning to the UK, the Dakotas always flew back to London Airport (Heathrow) and then on to Whitchurch for servicing.

The exiled Royal Dutch Airline KLM also operated from Whitchurch. I remember the regular daily 0900 flights to Lisbon by this firm's pre-war Douglas DC2 aeroplanes. My job was to service the Dakotas radio gear to the approved standards of the government Aeronautical Inspection Dept. Inspectors wore an AID badge (and when seen in public were often mistaken for Artificial Insemination Donors!).



BC348.



Equipment On Board

The radio equipment fitted on board the Dakotas was:-

- 100W main h.f. transmitter and antenna tuning unit.
- Main h.f. receiver BC348.
- Two 40W Command transmitters and receivers.
- Bendix radio compass with d.f. loop and bearing indicators in the cockpit.
- Long wire electrically operated trailing antenna. Maximum length about 30m (100ft).
- Standard Blind Approach (SBA) plus marker beacon RX and glide path indicator in the cockpit.
- Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transceiver with internal detonators which could be fired from destruct buttons behind the pilot's (Captain's) seat.

High Tension

The h.t. for the 'on-board' radio equipment was derived from small rotary Fynamotors (d.c. transformers) mounted on each transmitter and receiver. Most maintenance problems with the dynamotors were due to wear of the carbon brushes or the commutator.



It was important to check the wiring to the Bandix loop antenna when it was replaced after servicing as this could easily end up reversed so that a reciprocal of the true bearing was indicated. I was often requested to work an extra hour in a non too comfortable position under the belly on the plane to correct this fault.

When tuning the main transmitter on high power, some of the cabin lights would glow quite brightly. The aircraft maintenance electricians quite often looked for faults in the electrics and would not accept my explanation that the aircraft wiring was resonant and absorbing radio energy.

Friend Or Foe

In 1943 my boss obtained Air Ministry authority for me to work on the top secret Identification Friend or Foe radio sets. The IFF set consisted of a transceiver with mechanically coupled variable tuning continually sweeping part of the v.h.f. band.

A pulse received from a ground station was reshaped and re-transmitted. The return coded pulse was selected by the flight Radio Officer each day.

When the IFF was serviced and set up, an authorised AID inspector had to be present in the special security workshop to log the correct shape of the transponder pulse. I also had to check the IFF antenna cable and test the detonator destruct circuits. (Yes, I well remember the loud bang when on one occasion an IFF set was accidentally blown up because the detonantor had been left connected!).



Dougles DC-3 Dakota (C-47A), ex US Military, Serial 42-24391 (built circa 1942). F-BEIG seen in 1982, now preserved as LX-DKT.

In Case Of Disaster

A very important radio was strapped onto the emergency inflatable dinghy near the main Dakota exit door. This was a portable transmitter operating on the international distress frequency of 500kHz to be used when the aeroplane ditched or was shot down.

Affectionately known as 'the Gibson Girl' the best way to crank the operating handle was to grip the curved yellow case between the knees. When the handle was turned at the correct speed, the RX automatically transmitted twenty seconds of tone followed by the Morse signal SOS.

Of course, in those days, all radio and electronic equipment operated using 'valves' (or tubes to those in the USA). All apparatus was bulky and generated a great deal of heat.

Of National Importance

In 1944 I passed a City & Guilds commercial aviation radio examination and was promoted to radio mechanic. The BOAC personnel officer applied to the Ministry of Labour for my deferment from military call up. My job was to quote 'of National Importance'. However, eight months later I received notice to report to REME

Telecommunications at Arbortfield for my national service on August 14th, 1945, just one day before official end of the war with Japan.

SWM

SWM Equipment Sur

Kevin Nice brings the long awaited results to survey for which the

ere it is at last, the full results of the recent reader equipment survey. I'm sure you will agree that the details that this poll reveals are very interesting indeed. It's a pity that we only had 79 respondants. Look out for the second SWM equipment survey coming soon.

HF Receiver Manufacturers

Manufacturer
JRC
Sony
Eddystone
Yaesu
Realistic
Drake
AOR
Lowe
Sangean
lcom
Kenwood/Trio
Racal
Roberts
Marconi
Grundig
Collins
AKD
Bharat
HAC (replica)
Harris
Heathkit
Howes
R.F.I Kopenick
HCA
Rediton
Honde & Schwarz
vvatkins-Jonnson



The top h.f. receiver JRC's NRD-545.



The bargain basement DX-394, joint second overall.



Right, MVT-7100 the most popular scanner.

Left, Still going strong the Sangean ATS803A

Wideband & Scanner Manufacturers

Manufacturer	Qty
lcom	34
Yupiteru	28
AOR	23
Realistic	21
Yaesu	5
Fairhaven	4
Maycom	4
Uniden	4
Eddystone	2
Sony	2
Steepletone	2
Comtel	1
Norlin	1
Racal	1
Signal	1
Welz	1



, with the 0

ENFL In-

ey Results

data was somewhat difficult to collect.

Qty

Overall Manufacturers

Manufacturer
lcom
AOR
Realistic
Yupiteru
JRC
Sony
Yaesu
Eddystone
Drake
Lowe
Sangean
Racal
Kenwood/Trio
Roberts
Fairhaven
Marconi
Maycom
Uniden
Grundig
Collins
Steepletone
AKU
Sharat
Comtel
HAC (replica)
Harris
Heathkit
Howes
Norlin
H.F. I. Kopenick
NLA Reduce
Hearron Debuger
Nunue & Schwarz
Signal Matkan Johnson
AAAIKIU2-JOUU200
AAGIZ



PCR1000



ICOM PITERU

All Models - Receiver Results

lac	e Badio	Otv	Place	Badio	0tv
Tay	Icom PCR1000	10	9	Eddystone EC10	1
	Yuniteru MVT-7100	10	9	Eddystone EC958/7	1
	JRC NRD-545	8	9	Eddystone S504	1
,	Realistic DX-394	8	q	Grundia YB400	1
2	IRC NRD-535	7	ğ	Grundig YB580	1
2	ASU82TA acapac2	7	a	Grundig VB300	1
2	AOR AR9200	7	9	MAC 0.V.0	1
2	Icom IC R9500	7	9	Harrie RE500A	1
	Lowo HE 225	6	9	Hosthkit SP.202	1
	Vacau ERC 100	6	5	House DCRY 54	1
	Ideau IC B2000	5	5	hom IC 746	1
2	Destintia DDO 2042	0 E	3	Loom IC 706 Mk1	1
	Mealistic MMU-2042	0	9	ICOM IC-700 IVIKI	1
	TUDITERU MIVI-5000	5	9	ICOM IC-730	1
)	AUK ANJUJU	4	9	ICOM IU-M/Z	1
	JHU NHU-345	4	9	JHC NHD 93	1
	AUK AHSUUU	4	9	JHC NHD-30TA	1
j	AUH AHSUUU	4	9	JHU NUM-515	I
)	Fairhaven KD500	4	9	H-1000	
)	Icom IC-K/100	4	9	K-bUU	
j	 Yaesu FRG-9600 	4	9	15-570	1
j –	Yupiteru MV1-9000	4	9	TS-830	1
	AOR AR7030	3	9	Lowe HF-125	1
	Drake R7	3	9	Marconi Atalanta	1
1	Drake R8	3	9	T14A	1
7	Drake R8E	3	9	R.F.T. Kopenick EKD 51	11.1
7	Eddystone 940	3	9	Racal RA17	1
7	Icom IC-R75	3	9	Racal RA3701	1
7	JRC NRD-525	3	9	Racal RA6790/GM	1
1	R- 5000	3	9	RCA AR88	1
7	Lowe HF-150	3	9	Realistic DX-300	1
7	Realistic DX-302	3	9	Redifon R50M	1
7	Roberts R861	3	9	Rohde & Schwarz EK-07 -	D2 1
7	Sangean ATS818	3	9	Roberts R101	1
7	Sony SW55	3	9	Roberts RC828	1
7	Sony SW100	3	9	Sony SW07	1
7	Sony ICF-SW7600	3	9	Sony SW77	1
7	Yaesu FBG-8800	3	9	Sony 2000	1
7	AOR AR1000	3	9	Watkins-Johnson HF-10	00 1
7	Icom IC-B2	3	9	Yaesu FBG-7	1
7	Maycom AR-108	3	ğ	Yaesu FRG-7700	1
,	Realistic PRD-2006	3	ğ	Yaesu FT-847	1
,	Realistic PRO-2045	3	q	Yaesu FT-990	1
,	Vunitorii VT.225	ž	q	ADR AR2700	1
	ADR AR7030 Plus	2	a	ADR ARSONN	1
5	Drake DRR	2	0	AOP AR9200 MKH	1
3	loom IC R71	2	0	Contol COM202	1
3	IDC MPD 515	2	3	Comtol COM202	1
2	Marani CR100	2	3	Edductore 000R	1
0	Read RA17	2	3	Edductorio 1000P/2	1
0	Rogal PA170	2	3	Loopstone 1990n/Z	9
8	nacal NA 1792	2	3		1
8	Sony ZUUTU	2	9	ICOM IC-18E	1
8	Sony ICE-SW10001	2	9	Icom IC-N100	Į,
8	Sony ICE-SVVZUUT	2	9	Maycom AM-100	1
ö	SONY ICE-SW/600G	2	3	NORIH SHZIDZ	1
8	AUK AH5000+3	2	9	Hacal HA1795	1
8	Icom IC-H10	Z	9	Healist C PHU-63	1
8	Realistic PHO-26	2	9	Healistic PHU-75	1
8	Realistic PRO-43	2	9	Realistic PRO-2005	1
8	Realistic PRO-2004	2	9	Healistic PHU-2021	1
8	UBC 9000 XLT	2	9	Signal R535	1
9	AKD HF3S	1	9	Sony Air-8	1
9	AOR AR1000	1	9	Sony Pro-80	1
9	BC348	1	9	Steepletone MBR7	1
9	Bharat HS412	1	9	Steepletone SAB11	1
9	Collins 51-S series	1	9	UBC220	1
9	Collins R 39DA	1	9	Uniden UBC245 Trunt Tra	cker1
9	Eddystone 680	1	9	Welz WS 1000	1
9	Eddystone 730/4	1	9	Yaesu VR500	1
9	Eddystone 740	1	9	Yupiteru MVT-7000	1
9	Eddystone 958	1	9	Yupiteru MVT-7200	1
9	Eddystone 1002	1	9	Yupiteru MVT-8000	1
9	Eddystone 1004	1	9	Yupiteru MVT-9000 m	kll 1
9	Eddystone 1650/2	1	9	Yupiteru VT-125	1
9	Eddystone 1837/1	1	9	Yupiteru VT-125 II	1
9	Eddystone EA12	1			

Looking forward to the next issue of Practical Wireless? Take a look at what's on offer!

Next Month in Practical Wireless, the magazine that brings you Amateur Radio & So Much More



THE UK'S BEST AND ONLY INDEPENDENT **AMATEUR RADIO** MAGAZINE

SHOW SPECIAL

We preview the London Amateur Radio & Computer Show.

GET BUILDING

* Tony Harwood G4HHZ shares his design for a 14-21MHz trap dipole antenna.

FEATURE

* Colin Redwood G6MXL explains how to get started with slow scan television.

MINIATURE PROJECTS

* Surface mount technology is put under the microscope by George Dobbs G3RJV in Carrying on the Practical Way.

LOOKING AT

* Continuing with his bi-monthly series Gordon King G4VFV takes a look at the signal strength meter.

Plus all your regular favouri es including:

Amateur Radio Waves, Bargain Basement, Club News, Keylines, News, Radio Scene, Valve & Vintage...





...and much, much more!

CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS IT? MAY ISSUE ON SALE 12 APRIL PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY!



The new SonicBox Remote Tuner:

Listen to the best Internet radio stations through your hi-fi. controlled from your armchair.

The Grundig Porsche 2000 shortwave radio reviewed.

Citunoia

Extral 15-page Show Guide for the London Amateur Radio Show.



Air Navigation explained Just how radio helps keeps our 'planes flying safelu.

Numbers Stations Find out more: Who are they and where can you hear them?



Radio Active April issue on sale NOW!

Radio Active is published on the third Friday of every month - available from all good newsagents or direct by calling (01202) 659930 priced at £2.25.

GRAHAM TANNER, 64 ATTLEE ROAD, HAYES, MIDDLESEX UB4 9JE E-MAIL: ssb.utils@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

SSB Utilities

C-17 Update

In the June 2000 issue of *Short Wave Magazine* I wrote an article concerning the use of ALE by the USAF (pages 36-38 of that issue), and gave a rundown on the various aircraft types that could be 'heard' on the USAF ALE network. In the article I explained that things may change in the future, and that prediction has now come true.

On page 38 I included a listing of C-17A 'Globemaster III' aircraft, including their tailnumbers and anticipated ALE addresses. I mentioned that the FY 1999 aircraft were just being built and that things may change beyond that. Well, the first half of the 1999 block of aircraft appeared as predicted, but the second half has started to appear with an unexpected series of tail-numbers.

Last year's article said that the FY 1999 aircraft would be '99-0058' to '99-0070' inclusive with ALE addresses '290058' to '290070', but this block of aircraft has been split in two. The first half appeared as expected, as '99-0058' to '99-0064' with ALE addresses '290058' to '290064', while the second half are now known to be '99-0165' to '99-0170' with ALE addresses '290165' to '290170'. By the time that these words are read, all these aircraft will be active and flying the skies, as I have seen reports that the last aircraft (99-0170) was delivered to the USAF just a few days before Christmas 2000.

This change puts in doubt all the remaining C-17A aircraft, those from FY 2000 onwards. Whether they follow the original anticipated pattern, follow-on from the latter half of the FY1999 sequence, or use something entirely new and different, remains to be seen. I have seen one report that says that the next block of aircraft will be '00-0171' to '00-0185', but I think that I will wait until I see them first.

To complicate matters further, the RAF will take delivery of four C-17A aircraft on lease from the USAF during 2001. These aircraft will be used to form a new Squadron at RAF Brize Norton - 99 Squadron - which last flew the Bristol Britannia aircraft until the mid 1970s. In fact, careful monitoring of the 'usual GHFS frequencies' for C-17A flight will reveal that there are a number of British crew-members flying the aircraft, presumably building-up their hours on the type before the RAF takes delivery. This also means another new set of RAF 'Ascot' callsigns to listen for, probably another set of new Selcall codes, and maybe even the RAF starting to use ALE more.

051

nevied

600HS

Virgin & Architect

In the February 2001 column I mentioned that **Bill Semmens** in Cornwall had heard a Virgin Airlines flight working the RAF 'Architect' service with a medical emergency. I offered some thoughts and ideas as to why the flight would have used 'Architect' rather than Berne Radio or Stockholm Radio.

This prompted a letter from John Fraser of Lancashire. He writes to say that he was stationed in Singapore during the very early years of the 1970s, and used to work at 'Singapore Flight Watch' - one of the forerunners of today's 'Architect' network. On one occasion they were contacted by a British Caledonian flight that was stuck in Indonesia with a technical problem, but had been unable to contact their HQ via h.f. due to interference (possibly by the Indonesian authorities).

Once contact had been established between the aircraft and Singapore, the urgent information was passed to British Caledonian HQ in the UK via the h.f. link from Singapore to RAF Upavon. The story ended happily as the technical problem was resolved and the flight was able to continue its journey.

John provides this as evidence that civil airlines using the 'Architect' service is nothing new, but it is not a regular occurrence. John also mentioned that it was not just British airlines who called-in, as on one occasion he can remember being called by an 'eastern bloc' aircraft.

Obituary

I am sure that there are many readers of this column who listen to the Air Training Corps h.f. network each Sunday morning. I have mentioned this network and their h.f. frequencies often enough in the past two to three years that I am sure that everybody must have seen (and heard) them by now.

The network is run each weekend by three 'control' stations who generally take control of the network - making sure that everybody gets a suitable chance to talk to everybody else, making sure that everyone sticks to the rules, and making sure that the newer stations get plenty of opportunity to learn the correct procedures. These three stations are 'MRA01' (somewhere in southern England), 'MRB01' (north-western England) and 'MRC01' (east Midlands).

At the end of January, station 'MRC01' was strangely absent from the network. It was later discovered that the operator, Eric Hersenander, had died. Eric was a very good radio operator with a very distinctive voice, and he was an excellent ambassador for the ATC. He always had time to chat to other operators, whether they were new to the ATC h.f. network, or 'old hands'. Although he had passed the RAE exams with ease many years ago, he never acquired a license, probably because he got more than the average amount of 'radio operating' from the evening and weekend ATC radio networks.

This Month

SLBS

PFOCO

I have not really had much opportunity for detailed listening this month as I have been busy preparing articles for a 'SSB Utilities Special' later this year.

I was prompted one evening to listen to the Canadian Forces h.f. network, and spent a few evenings listening to 5.717MHz. This frequency is used by the Canadian Forces SAR service, in a similar fashion to the use of 5.680MHz in the UK and parts of Europe. I was unlucky that I did not hear any SAR traffic, or even any Canadian traffic, but quite by chance I stumbled across an exercise involving a RAF Nimrod, a US Navy P-3C, and a Canadian Forces P-3 aircraft. They were all using NATO tri-graph callsigns, and from contacts on the internet i was able to confirm which aircraft was using each callsign. The aircraft were operating from RAF St Mawgan towards the end of January, and I believe that their exercise area was somewhere in the southwestern approaches.

I have also been listening to the weekly 'Thursday War' frequencies in an effort to learn more about their procedures. Unfortunately, my listening time is severely limited - between 0700 and 0800 each Thursday morning - and all that I have heard so far is a long succession of radio-checks between the various vessels involved. The most active frequency has been 5.206MHz, but at times signals have also been heard on 5.267, 4.033 and 6.836MHz.

Due to work commitments I am unable to listen after 0800. but I believe that there are plenty of other frequencies used as the 'war' continues throughout the day. Military (u.h.f.) airband is also used, as there is often an E-3 AWACS flying somewhere off the southcoast. I have also had some limited success with 3.924MHz, which is a 'Plymouth Mil' frequency used by helicopters taking people and supplies out to various ships in the English Channel.

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.

April 2001 Circuits to London



SK9824

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

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, February 2001.





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 oreater correspond to geomagnetic storm conditions that can relate to poor propagation conditions. The AP index ranges from 0

The AP index ranges from 0 to 400. An AP of 30 is the ihreshold for geomagnetic storm conditions. PAUL ESSERY GW3KFE, PO BOX 4, NEWTOWN, POWYS SY16 1ZZ

Amateur Bands

Ur question this time is a wee bit academic - but it'd be nice to find an answer! Given a good receiver, where would we look to add more selectivity? Oddly enough, perhaps the first place to consider is the main tuning dial - backlash in this neck of the woods will negate everything else one can do.

All the receivers I've owned have been fitted from new with anti-backlash gears - the 'gear' comprises a couple of gears tensioned against each other by a spring - so the basic requirement here is to lubricate at the specified intervals with the specified lubricant, while not 'drowning' it!

Now we can address the prime question. The *ideal* is a perfect, loss-less, filter just wide enough to pass a speech channel which will sit in the antenna feeder and move about automatically as the operator wishes. *Practically* we are stuck with a filter of known but not necessarily ideal characteristics - such may be an I.c. filter or a mechanical filter such as Collins or Kokusai, or a filter made of a collection of crystals. Thus our superduper receiver may well boast a switch which lets us bring into play a.m., c.w. or s.s.b. filters at the turn of a switch. Now we've just added a complication, namely avoiding leakage around the switch!

So, in effect, we find our limits are forced upon us by the realities. As ever in the final analysis, we balance many factors in the scale and the balance tends to be different for each one of us.

DXpeditions

Come March 19, the members of Barry ARS will be on Ascension, ZD8, for eight days before a fifteen-day bash from St Helena, ZD7. Callsigns are being settled as I write. The cards for both activities go to GW0ANA.

The Bouvet saga goes on. However, beware of c.w. pirates as Chuck 3Y0C only uses the mode upon firm request.

From Victor UA2FM we have it that the new Russian Postal Rules require the name of the addressee of a PO Box Number **must** be shown first to be delivered, this means the proper name first, **not** a callsign.

VK0LD/VK0MM has, in typical style, stirred up a hornet's nest by stating that he will only QSL via E-mail. Perhaps he needs to take thought rather than going off half-cocked!

Finally, the D68 DXpedition. Listen carefully for the operators instructions as to his listening frequency. More details on http://www.dxbands.com/comoros

The Mail

Perhaps we could start with something very unusual - a 'Thank You' card from G2DYM arising from our mention last time of his various antenna products, Q-code list and so forth. Memory says that's only the second since I started this piece back in the 1960s.

Next we have a letter from **Ron Pearce** in Bungay who, as an enthusiast for the simple receiver, has been trying for some time to persuade our Editor to give the black boxes a rest in favour of a couple of issues devoted to the home-brew and simple gear. There is a problem here, Ron, in that advertisers pay for their space while the magazine has to pay out for the 'editorial' content (such as my bit) each month, and paper, printing, etc.

To strike a balance is the art of being an editor! As for my mention of a one-f.e.t. receiver, I simply took a onevalver, replaced the 'bottle' by a f.e.t. and then fiddled with the component values (in particular the resistors) until I persuaded it to behave. The 'persuading' bit is always the time-consuming part, but the satisfaction comes of persuading it to slide gently into and out of oscillation. 'Ploppy' reaction is a pest, to put it mildly!

Harry Richards sent in a copy of the obituary notice on Al Gross which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of January 16. What a pleasant change to read about a radio amateur who entered the hobby by the classic route and sustained the youthful interest throughout life. Harry asks if Yours Truly had heard of Al - yes I had, but I guess I'm in the minority - most amateurs, asked about walky-talkies, would think of the Japanese offerings.

Still with the unusual, most readers will be aware my XYL holds UR5CMM - that situation has now changed in that her UK callsign is MW0GAL.

Ted Trowell on the Isle of Sheppey sticks to c.w. - I guess he has found it the best mode for his hearing. I often wonder why people struggle on with, say, s.s.b. when for no more bother than a few hours spent learning Morse they could be relieved of much of the discomfort.

A similar argument might well be used by the 'black box' owner might be used as reason for replacing, say, the a.m. filter by a s.s.b. equivalent. On Top Band, Ted hooked VK6HD, 5B4AGC, TK/DL7HZ and HB0/DM2AUJ. At 3.5MHz we find VK6HD again along with W3BY and on Forty K6PT, DS5USH, CN8YR, 5B4AGC, N4AF, PZ5RA, JF1NZW, 7X4AN, EA9EU, JA5PL, BX7AA and CO2FC. Up again to 10MHz for 3W7CW, ZB2/K4ZLE, P43JB, VO1SA, VQ9OM, EA6ZY, V5/DJ7XG, V47SS, YV1NX and FG/F6HMJ.

The 14MHz collection was shorter - JA7SSB, RA2/N1BB, 8P9RM and ZD7DP. On 18MHz VK6HD re-appears, along with PZ1AP, JX7DFA, FR5FD and FJ8W8MV. Another thin crop was from 21MHz where HL1CG, JH1TFE and KL7HF entered the book. At 24MHz we see JT1BH, VK8HA, FG/F6HMJ, XE2NJ, OX3NUK, V47SS and P43JB.

That leaves us Ten, and here we see VU2EEC, 3B8/OE3GEA, V51AS, JW3FL, VU2BK, XE1YJL, CO2PH, YV1NX, CO8ZZ, W6JZH,PY2OT, 8P9EM, VE5ZX, CX4GL, HI3LFE, XE2/NR7O, 8R1J and HC2/UA4WAE, plus some rare States like W7CA (Wyoming), N7OG (Utah), N0RA (MN), K0SN (WI), W0CGR (Colorado) and N0TM (Nebraska).

From Colin Dean in Barnsley we see 7MHz gleanings from BV2RS, D68BT, EK8WY, EK1700GM, JAs 1/4 6 7, JT1CO, OD5IU, SY2A (Monk Apollo, Mt Athos), TF3TF, UN7MAU, UN9LM, VO1BC, VO1WIZ, YB0A, 4K8M, 5A1A, 7L2UBM; plus 18MHz from A43MF, D68BT, FM/F2JD, KH6LEM and 5R8FU. Then, Colin peeped into the mysteries of 28MHz and found CE5GO, CP6XE, C6AFV, D68BT, D68WL, HH2SJR, HI9 DL5YV, JW0FS, JX3EX, J39JQ, NP2KW, OD5SX, PJ5/UA1ACX, SU1SK, TA2BK, TF3AO, TI2JJP, WP3HI, XE2XWB, YB0ABB, ZF2NT, 5A1A, 5R8FU, 8P9AR, 8R1AK and 9K2SS.

Finally the **Goodhalls** in Oxford. Peter's eye was doing fine up to Christmas Day, but then a week later he woke up and noted things weren't 'just so'. They whipped him back in to hospital and another 90-minute op. Now it's a case of 'wait and see' - and as always, the hardest part is the waiting.

On the bands they've been looking at the DX segments of Top Band and Eighty - as Paul remarks, good practice for Field Day activity in June!

Finale

Thanks to those who sent letters and cards, they will be pleased to know I duly escaped from the clutches of the hospital even if it does mean a diabetic diet from now on. As for the new car, Galina collected it and has been using it to visit the hospital in Aberystwyth - she's put in a couple of thousand miles in the driving seat while Joe Muggins paid for the thing and got his first ride in it as a passenger when MW0GAL collected me from Bronglais.

See y'all in a month - deadline as usual.

DAVE ROBERTS 0/0 SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE

E-MAIL: scanning@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Mate of mine came over the other Saturday evening for a few beers and a curry. You know how it is. As well as his overnight kit (well - we did have quite a few drinks) he arrived armed with a Co-op carrier bag. He explained that some years ago he had been given a scanner and he didn't know how to programme it. Out of the plastic bag he hauled an AOR AR2002 scanner. There was a photocopied book of Words as well, but he has an amateur ticket and we all tend to suffer from docuphobia, so I don't blame him for not looking at that.

The AR2002 seemed to be in very good condition indeed and I set about filling it up with some frequencies. These radios were at the high end of the market in the eighties with the title of 'Most Coveted Scanner' going to the AOR company's AR3000 model, which is still available new today. The AR2002 worked very well indeed and I soon loaded it's 20 channels with

INCOMING CALL

some rescue, marine and airband frequencies for him to fisten in on.

These sets were sold mainly to government users in the UK and the USA and

this is illustrated by the fact that they only have a twenty channel memory capacity. The government people would require high performance, but would either use the radio hooked up to a computer for frequency and channel control via the software that AOR made available or through other specialist programming.

If it was going to be used in either a vehicle, vessel or aircraft then twenty channels would be enough for the job in hand. Anyhow, the 2002 is now sitting in my mate's front room ticking away reliably and providing interest for any visitors to his home. It's surprising just how few people are aware that for a modest cost you can tune into local comms of interest.

Coverage on the AR2002 starts at 25MHz and so with a half decent antenna, low v.h.f. DX stuff will also be heard on it. I wish someone had given me a nice AR2002 or a 9000XLT...or anything.

Marine Band

I received an E-mail via the SWM office from **David** who explained the difficulties that he was having trying to monitor the manne band on a Belcom marine band scanner. The set is hooked up to a marine band antenna. He was receiving a mass of spurii on Channels 0 and 16, probably the most frequently usad channels. He explained that he lives about half a mile from a police anterina mast which has a host of antennas bolted on it. He spoke with a local radio dealer who thought that it could be a pager system causing the interference. He was getting the same



problem on a hand-held scanner on the marine band.

David wondered what could be done. I took advice from an old mate in Northants and eventually it was decided

that David should fit a coaxial stub on the antenna feed line to null out the

interference. So, assuming that the police transmission was causing

the problem and assuming that it's on 154MHz, I suggested to David that he cut a length of coaxial about 460mm long and attach it to the coaxial antenna feed from his main antenna about two or three feet from the scanner and inside the radio room. He hooked it up core to core and braid to braid, making sure that it remained open circuit at the bottom end.

When the interference was present, David then chopped a bit off the end of the stub, 10mm at a time. When he made the second 10mm chop, the interference ceased. A good result. If his problem had been caused by two transmitters, then he may have had to make two stubs on roughly a quarter wave of the interfering frequencies and fit both of them. So it can be worthwhile fitting quarter wave stubs cut to the interfering frequency. It certainly worked for David.

Update

Thanks to Jim near Keighley in Yorkshire who keeps me up-to-date with things in his area. In March last year I heard from Jim that the West Yorkshire Police were none too keen on adopting the new Airwave TETRA radio system on grounds of cost (who can blame them). The police authority were considering telling Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, that they didn't want his new wireless because it was too pricey.

An update from Jim from the Yorkshire Post paper on 20th January. It seems that the police authority have put the heat on Jack for more money and Jack has coughed up! The West Yorkshire chief constable, Graham Moore, said, "It is recognised countrywide that West Yorkshire took charge in getting massive amounts of cash". Full marks to Graham then! It does seem that the implementation of a digital police radio system may not be without opposition as it is claimed that the radios can cause problems to some medical equipment and there are also health concerns which have been expressed by Dr. Gerald Hyland, a biophysicist, of the University of Warwickshire.

Not A Criminal

However, time marches on and at least when digital comms are widespread in official use they will not be overheard by naughty old hobbyists. Like, for instance, Simon from South Devon who about nine years ago was mobile in his jalopy in Torquay, monitoring the cops, when he was stopped by those same officers. He

was searched, his jalopy was searched and the scanner was found. The officers asked Simon to turn the unit on and, horror of horrors, their local repeater immediately started spouting from the speaker grille. Simon's

world turned high intensity blue and he was later cautioned by a chief inspector.

This is where it gets sensible. Simon showed the policeman his collection of QSL cards and a press cutting of him listening to Helen Sharman, the first British astronaut. The officer realised that he wasn't dealing with a criminal mastermind here and Simon was given his scanner back. Simon tells this story in the hope that others will be dissuaded from making the same mistake as he did.

Does anyone know what Helen Sharman is doing at the moment? She was working as a scientist with confectionery company Mars in those days.

£. ~5

Mystery Solved

Regarding the piece on police radio codes that was printed in February SWM, John from Cheltenham wrote that he heard a varn that the night shift police in his area were using an additional code to the Gloucestershire force's usual 10 codes. Until about 0200 anyone overhearing a police transmission may have heard the Code 10-11 being used. It was never used on day shift or after two in the morning. Simon puzzled over this for some time until one night there was a security compromise. "Do you need 10-11?" asked one officer to his mate. The reply was, "Yes please, with salt and vinegar". Mystery solved.

Security Obsession

Radio comms security has been an obsession of the authorities for many years. Yet the amount of equipment that manages to find it's way to the open market while still programmed with official radio frequencies just never ceases to amaze. If you attend any sizeable radio rally or event I can guarantee that someone will be selling equipment that is still programmed up with frequencies for the police or other official user.

Most of the time the folk selling the kit are unaware that the channels are still loaded in the set. They just buy the stuff and sell it on. I have come across a load of this stuff myself, but it's of no use to

al h me. Hive in an area where police transmissions just don't penetrate. I get to hear a lot of mountain and marine rescue traffic though. With marine traffic in mind. it's certainly always worth listening to the v.h.f. marine hand if you live anywhere near the ocean or even at a high location. During a

recent military JMC exercise many communications between the 'opposing forces' were overheard on the marine band. The exchanges were really interesting with a mass of verbal sparring between participants.

Other traffic between vessels was between 200-300MHz which really is within the remit of military airband I guess. On the v.h.f. marine band I overheard them arranging drinks at the end of the exercise...which is where we came in isn't it.



Short Wave Magazine, April 2001



FREE CASE AND STERO HEADPHONES

Professional digital multi-band world receiver. Continuous AM coverage 150 29999kHz. Five tuning methods-direct frequency access, auto scan, manual tuning, memory recall and rotary tuning. 45 presets. ATS (auto tuning system) auto scan and preset. SSB. Short wave dual conversion. 1kH/step fine tune. Memory scan. Tone control. Clock with 2 alarm timers (radio and buzzer).

£99.95 + P&P

225 BASE SCANNER 500 CHANNEL PROGRAMMABLE SCANNER

CONTINOUS COVERAGE RANGE 25-1300MHZ. 'NO GAPS'.

Memories: 500 memory channels in ten banks of 50 channels to group banks together with 23 pre-programmed search banks. Rotary tune: Lets you dial through the frequencies or memory channels

S-Meter: Shows signal strength.

Tape remote jack: Controls your tape recorder as the scanner receivs the signal.

Antenna socket: BNC antenna socket which allows you to fit an external antenna cable.

Earphone socket: Allows you to plug in either earpiece or headphones for undistrubed litening.

Scan speed: High speed scan up to 40 channels per second and up to 75 search steps per second.

Two second scan display: 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 previosly stored channels.

Memory back-up: Keeps the channels stored in memory for about 3 months during power loss.

Two power options. Lets you power the scanner from standard AC power (with supplied AC power cord) or vehicle battery (with an optional DC cigar lighter power cord).

£299:95 £249.95 + £10.00 P&P

SANGEAN ATS-909 OUALITY PORTABLE SHORT WAVE RECEIVER



FREE CASE, STERO HEADPHONES AND SHÓRT WAVE ANTENNA

153kHz 30MHz (AM/SSB), 87.5MHz 108MHz (FM), AM/FM/USB/LSB. Features: (RDS) Radio Data System. 307 memory channels. World clock. 3 timers. LCD display. Signal strength meter, etc. RF gain control. Fast/slow tuning. Headphone socket. Size: 8.25 x 5 x 1.5 inches. £139.95 + P&P

SANGEAN ATS-818ACS

SANGEAN ATS-818



£129.95 + P&P

Digital multiband receiver. 150kHz-30MHz & 87.5-108MHz. 54 memory presets. FM stereo via earphones. Adjustable sleep time. Adjustable RF gain. BFO for SSB and CW. Built-in tape recorder. Play, record and auto stop. AM/wide/narrow filter. Dual time display. Signal strength indicator.



£99.99 + P&P

Continuous coverage. 150kHz-30MHz. 87.5MHz-108MHz. 45 memory presets. BFO control (beat

> frequency oscillator) for SSB reception.

Dual time setting. Sleep timer, etc.

FM stereo via

headphones.

NRATAKING THE EUROPEAN RADIO MARKET BY STORM



FREEPHONE 0800 0746263 TO PLACE A CREDIT CARD ORDER

Recieve a FREE Mini-Cone Antenna With Every WR-3100 order!*



JOIN THE TRUNKED RADIO REVOLUTION WITH YOUR WINRAOIO RECEIVERI The WiNRADio Trunking Option

- Enjoy multiple major trunk tracking modes Automatic traffic following & sophisticated 2 Trunking systems are used by public safety, transportation,
- control panel
- 3 Take comfort in the automatic volume control
- 4. Single & dual receiver modes
- Convenient inbuilt electronic logger and database 5.
- Come complete with an inbuilt traffic recorder 6.
- 7. Full XRS™ compliant technology
- ONLY £69.00 inc vat

signal conditioning functions.

The DSP applet provided with the WR3100i spectrum monitor ISA card (£995+VAT) allows

continuous control of audio bandwidth and other

ONLY £81.07 inc vat

(requires SoundBlaster 16 compatible sound card)

Motorola SmartNet[®] and MPT1327.

business, law enforcement, government, military and other

organisations. This software include major trunking modes:

TAKE A LOOK AT WINRADIO'S DIGITAL SUITE (AWARDED 5 STARS BY WRTH)

- WEFAX HF Fax
- 2. Packet Radio for HF and VHF
- 3. Aircraft Addressing and Reporting System (ACARS)
- 4. Audio Oscilloscope, real time Spectrum Analyzer
- with calibration cursors Squelch-controlled AF Recorder 5
- 6. DTMF, CTSS decode and analyse

WINADIOT PC RECEIVERS

EXTERNAL WINRADIO

Available as either an internal ISA card that slips inside your PC or as an external (portable) unit. WINRADIO combines the power of your PC with the very latest, and greatest, synthesised receivers.

YOU CAN USE WINRADIOM SCANNING PC COMMUNICATION RECEIVERS FOR:

Broadcast, media monitoring, professional & amateur radio communications, scanning, spot frequency, whole spectrum monitoring, instrumentation surveillance and recording.

If you're after the ultimate receiver-in-a-PC with full DSP then smile and say, "Hello" to the new WR31000i-DSP with its hardware for realtime recording, signal conditioning and decoding applications. It's all you need.

We are now able to offer you a complete range of stand-alone WiNRADiO comms systems:

NEW EXTERNAL MODEL

- . WR1000e £359 INC VAT WR1500e - £429 INC VAT
- . WR3100e- £1169 INC VAT

Each stand-alone unit connects to your PC through either the basic RS232, or through an optional PCMCIA adapter (for high speed control).

The units are powered through either your existing 12v supply, or through an (entirely optional) NiMH rechargeable 12v battery pack.



Model Name/Number	odel Name/Number WR=1000 WR-1500		WR-3100			
Construction of internals	WR 1000 WR 1500i 3100iDSP Internal full length ISA cards					
Construction of externals	WR 1000e/WR 1500e 3100e external 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	ardware no - use optional DS software		YES (ISA card ONLY)			
IRQ required	no	no	yes (for ISA card)			
api Ctrum Scop	yes	yes	yes			
Vo braine	Yes	yes	yes			
te API	yes	ves	yes (also DSP)			
Internet this cores	£299 inc vat	£369 inc vat	£1169.13 inc			
Errereit unthing	£359 inc vat	E429 inc vat	£1169.13 inc (hardware DSP only internal)			

PCMCIA Adapter (external): PPS NIMH 12v Battery Pack and Charger: £99 inc when purchased with lessones unit (otherwise £139 inc) The WINRADIO Digital Suite: £74.99 (00) while

To receive your completely free (no obligation info pack and WiNRADIO software emulation demo disk all you have to do is get on the internet and go to our website at http://www.broadercasting.com. If you don't yet have easy access to the internet then by all means feel free to telephone us or send a fax.

Please send all your enquiries to: info@broadercasting.com or Telephone: 0800 0746 263 or +44 (0)1245 348000 - Fax: +44 (0)1245 287057 Broadercasting Communication Systems, Unit B, Chelford Court, Robjohns Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 3AG, United Kingdom

> E&OE VerimPAOLO and Visiture are trademarine of Roactia Labs. Australia - copyright Broadercesting Communications Systems Broadercesting Communication Systems is a trading name of USP Networks tid Free gifts are subject to availability World Radio History

LAWRENCE HARRIS, 5 BURNHAM PARK ROAD, PEVERELL, PLYMOUTH, DEVON PL3 5QB E-MAIL: info.orbit@pwpublishing.ltd.uk EWEB SITE: http://www.itchycoopark.freeserve.co.uk

Info in Orbit

his month I bring you a feature about the polar orbiting satellites, hoping this will be of interest, particularly for those relatively new to the subject, who might not be aware of the nature of the hardware that transmits the signals to which we strain our antennal Getting pictures of the satellites was not easy. The Space Monitoring Information Support Laboratory kindly provided some graphics, and my membership of the Friends and Partners in Space (FPSpace) mailing list led me to Mark Wade's amazing web site -Encyclopaedia Astronautica - where I found several actual pictures of Russian spacecraft taken at exhibitions. Mark is duly credited, as is the Satellite Index Project web site of Rick Oestmann. See details of these sites in 'Web Watch'.

NOAA Weather Satellites

The 'NOAA' satellites are operated by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in America, and are polar-orbiting satellites in varying degrees of 'operational' status. In some cases, parts of the onboard systems are now non-functioning.

NOAA-16 was scheduled to enter operational status by the end of February, following completion of postlaunch testing. It is expected to replace NOAA-14, originally an early afternoon WXSAT, the orbit of which has since drifted to later in the day, thereby preventing proper use of some of the on-board equipment. Those with suitable receivers and able to spend some time monitoring the frequencies, will be aware that NOAA-9an old, non-operational WXSAT - is periodically transmitting beacon and other non-a.p.t. signals.

The satellites monitor the entire Earth, doing more than just imaging. They measure weather patterns affecting the climate of the whole earth and provide visible and infrared radiometer data for imaging, radiation measurements, temperature and moisture profiles. Ultraviolet sensors measure ozone levels in the atmosphere and monitor the ozone 'hole' over Antarctica from mid-September to mid-November.

Each day they send global measurements to NOAA's Command and Data Acquisition station computers, adding vital information to forecasting models, especially for remote ocean areas, where conventional data are lacking. For details about how you can collect samples of the h.r.p.t. images recorded during remote orbits, see the November 2000 SWM.

To summarise, they carry the AVHRR (advanced very high resolution radiometer) imager, a high resolution infra-red sounder, a space environment monitor to monitor charged particles (often from the sun), a microwave sounding unit and the ARGOS data collection unit (data transmissions from

ocean-based buoys). As mentioned, performance of the NOAA WXSATs is not uniform: NOAA-12 and NOAA-14 are providing good quality a.p.t. and h.r.p.t. NOAA-16 is also providing excellent h.r.p.t. For various reasons, NOAA-15 and NOAA-16 are not providing reliable a.p.t. As at mid February, NOAA-15 has been providing good h.r.p.t. for a few orbits.

METEOR WXSATs

We hear transmissions from two series of METEOR WXSATs - though not normally during the same period. METEOR 3-5 is the oldest of the currently operating METEORs, having been launched on 15 August

1991, but is still the operational satellite. Its orbit is not sun-synchronous, so it slowly drifts from day to day, gradually crossing the equator earlier as the days pass. It's orbital plane therefore periodically passes through the twilight region

where, due to the low angle of solar illumination, it is powered off for a few weeks. METEOR 2-21 was launched on 31 August 1993, two years after METEOR 3-5, and is the WXSAT that is usually powered on during METEOR 3-5's off-periods.

METEOR 2-21

This second METEOR series was still operational when the third series (METEOR-3) was being developed and launched. It includes opticalmechanical, multi-spectral/infrared

scanning television units, a radiometric sensor for uninterrupted observation of electromagnetic fields in space, and an eight channel, infrared radiometer for observation of global vertical temperature profiles.

The spacecraft was checked out prior to launch by the first automatic digital spacecraft test system in the Soviet Union. Their orbits (81.2° at 850km altitude) allow a receat scan of every location at six and twelve hour intervals by a constellation of three satellites at 90° to 180° intervals, though these no longer operate.

Data was processed at hydrometeorological offices in Russia, and the METEOR series served the Ministry of Defence by providing operational meteorological data for reconnaissance satellite scheduling, operational

weather data for use by the Armed Forces in local and global operations, and the monitoring of radiation in nearearth space.

METEOR 3-5

The METEOR-3 series also carries scanning systems and transmits realtime imagery in the visible-light band. Other on-board systems include a scanning TV-sensor with on-board data recording system for global coverage, and automatic data transmission mode, an infra-red radiometer for global coverage and direct data transmission

Fig. 1: NOAA-12 spacecraft courtesy NOAA.



Fig. 2: NOAA early Jan∪ary a.p.t. image from Byron Smith in Welwyn Garden City, Herts.



Fig. 3: The h.r.p.t. NOAA-15 0833UTC 19 February 2001 channel 2.

Fig. 4: METEOR series 2 spacecraft courtesy Mark Wade.





Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

modes and a scanning 10-channel IR-radiometer.

The Russian METEOR-3 series of meteorological satellites provides daily weather information including data on clouds, ice and snow cover, atmospheric radiation and humidity sounding. The satellites orbit at a higher altitude than the METEOR-2 class, providing more complete coverage of the earth's surface. They have the same payload as METEOR-2, but also include an advanced scanning radiometer with better spectral and spatial resolution and a spectrometer for determining total ozone content.

The spacecraft incorporates three-axis stabilisation and twin 10m span solar panels. The orbit can be adjusted by ion thrusters. Meteorological data is transmitted to four primary sites in the former Soviet Union, in conjunction with about 80 other smaller sites. Imagery - automatic picture transmission - is available on 137.30MHz to ground stations.

METEOR-3 has two 0.5 - 0.7µm radiometers. The first provides direct relay with a swath width of 2600km and a resolution of 1 x 2km. The second stores data on an on-board data recorder, providing global coverage with a swath width of 3100km and a resolution of 0.7 x 1.4km.

The payload also includes a scanning infra-red radiometer at 10.5 - 12.5µm and an 8-channel IR radiometer for atmospheric sounding at 9.65 -18.7µm. *METEOR-3* also includes a 4 channel UV ozone monitor (0.25 - 1.03µm) at 2km altitude resolution and a particle radiation detector (0.15 - 90MeV). Infra-red transmissions from *METEOR 3-5* ceased many years ago.

RESURS

The latest RESURS - (01-N4) launched 10 July 1998 - is the first in the series to carry a.p.t. (automatic picture transmission) hardware to enable thousands of users to receive images in the 137MHz band (137.85MHz to be precise). As with other polar-orbiting WXSATs, it carries a range of instrumentation. RESURS is in a sun-synchronous orbit, south-bound during the late morning, so we can receive imagery around the same local time each day.

On-board systems include a high resolution multispectral scanner (MSU-E) for Earth observation in the visible and near infra-red spectrum, a middle resolution multi-spectral scanner (MSU-SK) for Earth and cloud observation, television apparatus MR-900M for cloudiness and Earth observation in visible and near-infrared spectrum with spatial resolution 1.6 x 1.8km; unit ISP-2 for the measurement of the solar constant; multi-spectral scanning radiometer SRRB for measuring of components of radiation balance of the Earth (built by France), and a small telescope (NINA) for measurement of the stream characteristics of charged particles (Italy). The imaging mechanism performs a conical scan with a viewing angle of 39°.

Operationally, the satellite has been occasionally silent at a.p.t. frequencies, only to resume some weeks later. Discussion on the RIG (Remote Imaging Group) Internet mailing list often includes general reception observations.

OKEAN-O, OKEAN-4 & SICH-1

FENTURE BROADWIST PECCIE COTURE PERIN

Transmissions from these three oceanographic satellites are especially interesting because they are so infrequent. OKEAN-O is officially catalogued by Russia as OKEAN-O number 1, and

was launched on 17 July 1999 into a circular, sunsynchronous orbit. Dniprocosmos State Enterprise, the National Space Agency of Ukraine and Yuzhnoye State

Design Office, the Space Monitoring Information Support laboratory (SMIS) of the Space Research Institute (IKI RAN), and the Committee for Hydrometeorology SRC Planeta, Moscow, Russia, have all provided information on these satellites.

In past decades, a sequence of a.p.t. (automatic picture telemetry) transmissions were recorded from specific

COSMOS satellites. These were apparently experimental, and were monitored in Britain and western Europe by people using suitable (that is, WXSAT) scanners. I still have audio cassette tapes with recordings of brief bursts of data from COSMOS-1500 and COSMOS-1766,

amongst others. One source described them as 'Naval radar satellites'. The OKEAN and SICH series are virtually identical.

> The OKEAN series satellites were designed for internal use in USSR meteorological service (ice cover in polar regions being the main application). As with a.p.t. transmissions from the NOAA WXSATs, the transmission on 137.40MHz from OKEAN-O is just one of several down-links. The spacecraft carries many instruments, and therefore provides various types of transmission - including high and low-rate data flow on 8.2GHz, and the v.h.f. transmission on 137.40MHz. Telemetry and control are performed



Fig. 5: *METEOR 2-21* spacecraft - courtesy SMIS.



Fig. 6: *METEOR 3-5* spacecraft.

Fig. 7: Close-up of METEOR-3 instrument package courtesy Mark Wade.

Fig. 8: *METEOR-3* exhibited at Hannover Expo 2000 courtesy Mark Wade.

using a Kondor-1 ground platform transmitting on 1533MHz, and a Kondor-3 receiving station on 460MHz.

The RLSBO unit is a sidelooking radar. There are two units - RLSBO (R) with rightside looking and RLSBO (L) with left-side looking radar. The operating wavelength is 31mm, producing a ground

resolution of 2.5 x 1.3km, and a swath width of 455km. This instrument allows the whole of earth's surface to be mapped by radar. It is 'power hungry', so radar scans have limited continuous operation time. Visit the Ukranian and Russian Remote Sensing Satellite home page: http://www.okean-o.dp.ua/en_page-1.html Sometimes OKEAN-O has provided a near daily



Fig. 9: *RESURS 01-N4* satellite illustration graphic.

ANNAL ARLE FEAT & REGENERST PROLET GREET ON USL AR & BOOKS SUBS PRIME



sequence of transmissions -

invariably during easterly passes over Russia ground stations,

though it is a long time since I

have heard of a radar

south-bound pass.

FENG-YUN 1C

transmission being made.

Figure 13 shows a typical

curious decreasing number

1C. Unfortunately, I do notI

visible-light pass, showing the

sequence along the right side of this

Although there is no a.p.t. transmitted by this Chinese

WXSAT, if you have the necessary h.r.p.t. hardware, you can receive high quality h.r.p.t. images from FENG-YUN

provided by a number of organisations and individuals,

finding out more details - for example, the rockets used to launch these satellites - should visit these two web sites for this, and much more information at:

http://www.friends-partners.org/mwade/index.htm

EUMETSAT has signed a launch services contract with Starsem for the launch of its METOP polar orbiting

satellites. The launch of the first satellite of three in the

planned for 2005. METOP will comprise a morning sunsynchronous WXSAT provided by EUMETSAT, and an

afternoon WXSAT provided by NOAA. Launch slippage

series, part of the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS), is

including NOAA, SMIS, Mark Wade and Rick

and http://www.roestmann.com/

METOP Launch Agreement

Oestmann (see 'Web Watch'). Those interested in

Acknowledgement: pictures in this feature have been

Fig. 10: OKEAN-O courtesy SMIS.

Reader Offer Kepler Elements - WXSATs & ISS

With *MIR* scheduled to have been brought down in the Pacific ocean in early March, I had to remember to modify this section! If you want a set of disk files containing the latest 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 to me, at the address at the head of the column. A print-out is included that identifies NASA catalogue numbers for the WXSATs. The disk file is ideal for automatic updating of tracking software.

Fig. 11: *OKEAN-01* (*SICH-1*) courtesy Mark Wade.

vears.

The launch services contract specifically covers the first two spacecraft, with an option for the tbird. The launch vehicle being supplied by Starsem will be the highly reliable Soyuz/ST which incorporates the Fregat upper stage. Launches will take place from Baikonur in

Kazakhstan. The Soyuz/ST is a development of the early sixties launcher, which lofted Gagarin for the first manned orbit.

New Feature

I hope to feature reader's WXSAT receiving stations in future editions. Look out for the first victim next month!

Shuttle Launch Schedule

STS-102 *Discovery* is the 8th *ISS* Flight (5A.1) and is scheduled for launch on 8 March, subject to possible delay. Payload - Leonardo MPLM (Mini Pressurised Logistics Module), for an 11-day mission, also transferring crews – three up and three down.

STS 100 Endeavour is the 9th ISS Flight (6A), and is scheduled for launch on 19 April for an 11-day mission. Payload -Raffaello MPLM, SSRMS (Space Station Remote Manipulator System). Fig. 12: *OKEAN-01* model axhibited at Urkaine Pavillion, Hannover Expo 2000 courtesy Mark Wade.

Fig. 14: FENG-YUN 1C more Information about this Chinesa sata/lite in Web Watch.



Web Watch

Visit the Ukranian and Russian Remote Sensing Satellite home page: http://www.okean-o.dp.ua/en_page-1.html

FENG-YUN 1C- for more details visit these two web sites: http://www.friendspartners.org/mwade/index.htm and http://www.roestmann.com/

Frequencies

NOAA-14 transmits a.p.t. on 137.62MHz. NOAA-12 transmits a.p.t. on 137.50MHz. NOAA-15 and NOAA-16 are undergoing tests. METEOR 3-5 uses 137.30MHz. OKEAN-0, 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.



Fig. 13: OKEAN-O 1 February 2001 0834UTC from Stu Nesling.

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001



AVAILABLE SOON -ARA 2000HDX HIGH PERFORMANCE ANTENNA

GALLEDS AND DISTRIBUTORS WITH SALES AND SERVICE







The Advertising Standards Authority. We're here to put it right.

ASA Ltd., 2 Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HW

JAYCEE ELECTRONICS LTD 20 Woodside Way, Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland KY7 5DF Tel: (01592) 756962 • Fax No. (01592) 610481 Dening bauer: Tues-Fri Sam to Spm. Set Sam to 4pm, Closed Sun & Mon. KENWOOD, YAESU & ICOM APPROVED DEALERS A good stock of new and secondhand equipment elways in stock. Check sut our web site. See our secondhand list that is regularly updated. WWW.jaycaecoms.com

NORTHERN SHORTWAVE CENTRE BLACKDYKE RD, KINGSTOWN IND EST., CARLISLE, CUMBRIA CA3 OPJ Phone/Fax: 01228 590011 David Brown G4KFN New and used short wave receivers, scanning radios, amateur radio equipment and accessories plus books and magazines.

ROGER BUNNEY, 35 GRAYLING MEAD, FISHLAKE, ROMSEY, HANTS SO51 7RU

Satellite TV News

The gunman firing shots at the White House back on February 7th was rapidly himself shot, such is the security surrounding President Bush - he's the 43rd president. This was very much apparent on Bush's swearing-in day on January 20 when FBI surveillance/coverage cameras followed the President's first motorcade through Washington's wet streets.

Dnce again, FBI footage was erroneously linked via Reuters uplink station into Europe on the 21.5°W, NSS-K 11.462GHz-V (SR 5632+FEC 3/4) lease. The whole cavalcade was swamped with G-men with long open coats running or walking with 'the car', security men lurking behind guards and all with radio earpieces. The presidential cavalcade was long...a comms truck bristling with antennas, a paramedics truck and ambulance! Carried live over the Atlantic lease.

We have numerous Arabic readers and those with interests in the Middle East, keeping up with the home news is easy thanks to *ArabSat-2A/3A* now slotted at 26°E. New TV channels appeared recently - Dubai EDTV, Dubai sport, Dubai Business, Palestine, Orbit, INN, ANN, Mustakilla and Saudi-2 (all on 11.747GHz-V, SR 27500+3/4) and an interesting package up at 12.015GHz-V (27500+3/4) showed up NDS-TV, Al Manar, Zen-Future and rather geographically distant TV Djiboutil Saudi-TV-2 carried many of its programmes and movies in English - a 1m dish + 0.6dB noise INB is sufficient to offer excellent quality reception.

Though both Israel and Iran aren't represented on *ArabSat*, Stefan Hagedorn's Internet newsletter reported mid January that 'Simaye Azadi Iran National TV' has appeared on *Eutelsat 2F3*, 21.5°E, 11.568GHz (27500+3/4) - times unknown.

Whilst checking *NSS-K* on Jan 22 I happened across the Globecast digital package - 11.590GHz-V (20145+3/4) on the RSD-301 receiver which flagged up 'there's more channels to scan' - so I scanned and found service idents for 'GP Dutch', 'GP French', Finnish, Greek, Italian, Spanish and English channels, but with no programme/pictures. Indicative of new activity, though these additional channels disappeared the next day!

Less happy was the Globecast caption on Jan 27 that advised that **all** PGA (Professional Golf of America) tournaments would be encrypted in PowerVu as from Feb 1, 2001. The AT&T Pebble Beach National however remained in the clear for two days after deadline and then the screen went blank. I hope that Daytonna and Indy racing doesn't encrypt - true excitement!

Icy 'sport' was carried over *Intelsat 801*, 31.5°W on Jan 21 with BT's 'TES-10 ANDROS' uplink truck in Switzerland uplinking motorbike and rally car 'snow track' scrambling a beautiful setting in a snowy valley surrounded by high mountains and a blue skies backdrop, contrasting with our own UK grey skies, freezing and drizzle outside!

Eutelsat 2F4, 28.5°E also featured this same venue -11.554HHz-H, 27500+3/4 though a scramble bike (spiked wheels) towing a skier is perhaps tempting an early demise! This was a broadcast for the Czech TV channel 'CT-2'.

The International Space Station end of January welcomed its first resident crew, the US media circus courtesy of NASA TV carried a live Q and A session with the onboard crew, answering queries from several radio and TV stations. This was a non-encrypted Globecast package over NSS-K. Interesting to note the astronaut images were jumpy akin to slow scan, certainly not like the usual high quality pictures seen these days from space.

Analogue TV still lives and the 'tvsh' Albanian satellite channel appears on *Eutelsat 2F3* @ 21.5°E - 11.555GHz-H, audio 6.60MHz in the evenings. *2F3* is an inclined orbit craft and the signal levels will slowly

change throughout the 24 hours.

Scanning over the Ku airwaves from Euteslat W4, 36°E January 27th I found a very strong (+100%) digital carrier - 11.624GHz-V with SR 6116+3/4 service ident '11624', no help there and no pictures. Seen a few days later similar to the 27th. Any ideas?

Roy Carman (Dorking) cruising the Clarke Belt found the German Kopernikus-3, 23.5°E busy with news feeds on the 12th Jan. They've now discovered BSE and 12.605GHz-H (6111+3/4) and the farmers were hysterically protesting on the Minstry of Agriculture front steps.

Meanwhile, in Cologue (Koln), 12.626GHz-H was carrying a regional news feed with yet more protesting farmers - and still blaming the English BSE - the reporter's final comment was that the German football teams eat German beef!

Kopernikus is usually very busy late afternoons with regional news feeds, it's worth a scan. The next day the Italians discovered their own BSE and a live analogue (I) news item for 'Porta, Porta' over *Intelsat* 705 @ 18°W (11.135GHz-V) came from the Cremonini meat packing plant. The plant manager was far from happy becoming verbally emotional, the reporter couldn't continue his news broadcast due to the background 'rabbit'!

The Russian *Express-3A* satellite @ 11°W used to carry the Serbian 'RTS-SAT' TV channel, but it suddenly disappeared. It's now re-appeared over *Eutelsat 2F4*, 28.5°E with programming, check 11,186GHz-H SR 6111+3.4.

RTS has also been reported over *Hot Bird*, 13°E -12.188GHz-V. Russia's national TV Channel 1 is often carried over *NSS-K* 21.5°W around the 1630-1800 slot, originating from the Reuters Moscow bureau and converted to NTSC 525 lines for 'onwards despatch' to the US networks -11.487GHz-H, 5632+3/4.

The rarely reported satellite - Telecom 2D @ 8°W transmitted a corporate Jan 31st for the Tokyo Broadcasting System. This was a high-flying promo for the latest version of the Toyota Yaxis which is manufactured in their new French factory - the car surrounded by many admiring Japanese.

This same day Roy Carman viewed several live reports from the Netherlands following the decision of the 'Scottish court' in the Lockerbie 'plane explosion. *Eutelsat W2*, 16° carried '2 lives' from Holland both for CBS American news (11.134GHz; 12.540GHz-H, 5632+3/4) whilst a 3rd *W2* downlink (11.012GHz-H) featured a live on-site Lockerbie discussion over the verdicts.

Good to hear from reader Nick of Sutton. Nick uses an acquired 'slightly bent' 900mm prime focus dish with his Eurostar 8000AO-C1 analogue/digital receiver plus 0.5dB noise Eurostar LNB, home-made polar mount/controller and a clear tracking sky of 38°E to 38°W. He too caught a Lockerbie news feed on Jan 31, but on *Hot Bird* 13°East, 12.538GHz-H, 5632+3/4 with service ident 'Starbird UKI 94' outside of the court building.

After 2130 a news report into for a Scottish news programme and from 2200 a 'live' into ITN's News at Ten. Nick's a Hot Bird enthusiast and watches the German analogue 'Viva Zwei' music channel, 11.178GHz-H, audio 7.02/7.20MHz. The much moving NITV (National Iran TV) channel that was once on Hot Bird (11.623GHz-V, 27500+3/4) and long departed now reveals porn promos for Channel XI

On a personal note, the dish installation at my home is being replaced with a 1.2m offset Channel Master during February, my first move from prime focus to offset dishes after some 14 years.


KEITH HAMER & GARRY SMITH, 17 COLLINGHAM GARDENS, DERBY DE22 4F5

FEAT PE

DX Television

vid readers of this column will immediately notice that it has been reduced to only one page so our apologies if we can't squeeze all of you inl

It was a generally bleak start to the New Year for long-distance reception. The *Quadrantids* Meteor-Shower event in early January was a non-event; even F2 failed to affect Band I frequencies. A few minor Sporadic-E openings materialised, proving that Band I antennas were still functioningI

Towards mid-January, high pressure over Scandinavia created ideal conditions for tropospheric reception with DXers in the north-east and Scotland enjoying intense openings to Scandinavia lasting several days.

Band | Activity

lain Menzies (Aberdeen) identified ARD signals from Germany on Channel E2 at 1820 on the 9th, via Sporadic-E. On the 15th, shortly after 1000, **Stephen Michie** saw the same station in Bristol, accompanied by a subtitled programme from Slovenia on E3.

On the 20th using a scanner, **Simon Hockenhull** (Bristol) heard short bursts of Meteor-Shower activity on Channels E2, R1, A, E3 and R2 from 2000 until 2350UTC. Earlier in the day, between 1000 and 1500, there were fading tone burst carriers and weak p.m.r. via F2 around 34-35MHz. Similar reception occurred on the 21st.

On the 22nd between 1018 and 1020 Peter Barber (Coventry) encountered a minor Sporadic-E opening with a Spanish news bulletin E2 from Madrid. On the 24th Italian signals appeared on Channel A with RAI UNO's new butterfly logo visible throughout the opening, lasting from 0755 to 0810. A regular visitor was NED-1 E4 from Lopik which fluttered up by tropospheric scatter on several dates.

In Penarth, South Wales, **Brian Williams GW0GHF** monitors Lopik using an Icom R7100 scanner. The signal is never strong enough these days to produce a locked picture, but its exact frequency is measured as 62.214MHz, slightly lower than the nominal E4 frequency of 62.250MHz. Brian wonders if its power level has decreased over the years.

Tropospheric Reception

George Garden (Edinburgh) monitors Channel 35 for signs of improvement of distant Channel 5 broadcasts. This technique paid off on January 13th when Bilsdale, although perfect initially, later became jammed with heavy interference. Rotating the Triax 100 antenna eastwards produced a clear Danish TV-2 PM5534 test card from the 600kW transmitter at Nibe. On Channel 49 Swedish TV-4 signals were avident with the '4' logo in the top-right of the picture. The weather forecast displays the logo in the lower left - see picture.

BBC-1 from Caldbeck on Channel 30 was extremely strong just before the One O'Clock News but then co-channel Swedish signals took hold from the SVT-2 1MW outlet at Göteborg.

Further north in Aberdeen, Iain Menzies discovered various Band III signals from Norway and Denmark on the 13th and 14th. Iain hopes to install a multi-system receiver soon, but with tropospheric openings few and far between these days, we cannot help thinking it will be used more for domestic rather than DX use!

On the 15th Stephen Michie noticed various Dutch stations whilst searching through the u.h.f. band. These included NED-2 E27 and NED 3 E30, both aired from the Lopik mast. On E26 regional station TV Flevoland was displaying text pages, accompanied by Radio Flevo sound. A mystery text transmission on E22 is thought to be RTV Oost from the 200kW transmitter at Zwolle.

Both Ian Milton (Ryton) and Peter Barclay (Sunderland) reported excellent performances from Scandinavian transmitters, received between the 13th and 16th. Signals included Norway NRK-1 on channels E5, E6, E8, E9 and E11, the Norwegian second network TV-2 on E44, Denmark DR-TV on E5, E7, E8 and E10, Danish TV-2 on E22, E26, E27, E28, E30, E40 and E56, Sweden SVT-1 E7 and E9 and SVT-2 E30. In addition, lan identified the Swedish TV-4 network on Channel E49. Peter also logged ARD on E11, tentatively from Teutoburger Wald.

Overseas Reports

COL PETATION

SPEC AL

In Northern India, Lt. Col, Rana Roy is finding that TEP conditions are improving, with Channel E2 signals emerging from the southeast between 1400 and 1530 local time. Channel R1 signals from that direction have been identified as Vietnam.

DSL

PFL.B.

1000

Daily tropospheric reception from transmitters in Pakistan includes Lahore E5, Bahawalpur E10, Faislabad

E6 and Rawalpine E3, Banawalpine E10, Paislabad E6 and Rawalpindi-Islamabad E8. Indian transmitters include Amritsar E7, Jullandhar E9, Kasauli E6 and some low-power repeaters on E5 which relay programmes from Delhi. Bathinda E12 came in occasionally.

Band I tropospheric reception was reported by **Pertti Salonen** (Finland) on the 1st, 6th, 7th and 22nd from the Russian ORT-1 R1 transmitter at St. Petersburg.

FM Reports

The anticyclonic conditions produced f.m. signals in various parts of the UK. From announcements, George Garden identified DLF from Bremen on 107.1MHz and Radio Niedersachsen (NDR-1) on 91.1MHz from

Steinkimmen, in northern Germany. Despite an overcrowded f.m. Band Stephen Michie (Bristol) captured a French station on 105.2MHz on the 13th. UK stations were identified during the period 12th to 17th, the most distant being Mendlesham with Vibe FM on 106.4MHz.

Fig. 4: This month, we switch from commercial logos to BBC Test Cards and Identification Symbols in the popular 'Down Memory Lane' Spot. We begin with the BBC Coat of Arms shown during the early Fiftles at the start of Children's programmes.

th, we switch logos to BBC Identification opular 'Down bot. We begin f Arms shown es at the start



Fig. 3: Arabic text on E2 photographed by Stephen Michie.

Service Information

Gösta van der Linden (Netherlands) has supplied an update relating to regional stations in The Netherlands. Rotterdam Waalhaven on Channel E49 will not resume regional transmissions despite rumours that cable stations TV West and TV Rijnmond would be aired from the site. Kanaal 9 broadcasts from Lopik on E33, but transmissions are digital. Watch out for these regional stations, all of which are horizontally polarised:-

mroep Fryslan:	Irnsum E28 150kW
V Drenthe:	Smilde E25 250kW
TV Oost:	Hengelo (planned) E36 50kW, Zwolle E22 200kW
mroep Flevoland:	Lelystad E26 50kW
mroep Gelderland:	Arnhem E58 32kW, Doetinchem E40 0kW, Radio Kootwijk
	(new location, was at Nieuw Millingen) E32 80kW,
	Rossum E24 50kW
V Noord:	Hoogezand E36 100kW
V Noord Holland:	Wormer E55 200kW

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 JPG files on PC disks and good-quality video recordings. You can also E-mail reports and information to: garry.smith@g-wizz.net Finally, don't forget our website for DXTV and archive TV enthusiasts. The address is: www.testcards.fsnet.co.uk



2 PM5534 test

Fig. 2: Swedish

TV-4 weather

forecast.

card.

Pront

5-65



73

0

R

R

0

RI

R1





es & service: 01922 414796 Fax: 01922 417829

YUPIERU

YUPITERU MVT 9000 EU Yupiteru's flagship model, with a range exceeding 2000mhz, a real time bandscope.

- b i=z.
- 3 531 kHz 2039 Mhz
- 1000 memory channels All modes: W FM, FM, N-AM, AM, LSB, USB, CW 0
- 1 Multiple scanning steps 50Hz - 125kHz
- Alpha numeric display
-) Band scope with marker function for direct access to displayed frequencies
- Duplex receive capability hear split frequency signals easily with VFOs) 20 search bands
- O Fast tune facility gives 10 times function for quick tuning

100 M 00 M 545,00 00 M 00 M

O Built in ferrite rod antenna for AM broadcast reception OP90 Soft Case

YUPITERU MVT 3300EU 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 170MHz
- 300 470MHz
- 806 1000MHz 0 MODES: AM/NFM
- 0
- STEPS: 5, 6.25, 10, 12.5, 25kHz MEMORIES: 200 BAND MEMORIES: 10
- Ô
- 0
- (user re programmable) PRIORITY CHANNELS: 10 0
- Û SCAN/SEARCH SPEED 30 per sec
- 0 POWER: Requires 4 x AA batteries
- SUPPLIED WITH: Antenna, .) Earpiece, Carrying Strap and built-in Desk Stand



YUPITERU MVT 7100 EU

Probably the most popular high end scanner. It's easy to use and can receive just about anything going!



O 530kHz 1650mhz O AM/FM/ WFM/SSB/CW 1000 Memories

C/W N/Cads & charger D OP51 Soft Case £17.95 + £2 p&p



USED EQUIPMENT PRICE LIST

R-75 RECEIVER 4450 Y ST ELETTIN SP-21 EXTENTION SPEAKER FOR C SUMMER -

MALS. MAE MAES

14 5

Paul

ALV.

tA"

13-3

TAU

TA" U

TAPEU

MAEUU

TAESU

THESU

YAESU

rAESU

IAESU

FSU

THESU

TAESU

14ESU

TAESU

VAESI

12FSI

THESU

YAESU

THESU

YAESU

ME SU ESU

YAESI

VL TER I VUP TER

XZ3.00

MAR AEA AUNDA AUNDA AUNDA ALIKCO A INCO A_1400 A_F4A A46110 A08 AOP AOP AOP DAIWA PS-120-441 On the PS-PS-SSHMI 22bmp PDAER SUPPLY <u>少い</u>の 当時回 DAN'S DATEN **FL2 FLTER** -100.00 GSV JOCE FSL APOND £130.00 GSV 3000 PSC CAVIIIS BRAY CROSSINGTER AT ... ROTATOR WR-1 // EAVY 0...TY IVV. MINT 印第40 ASA RALF £250 00 2250 DRAM RE LT J LA AN IM NE CO M_ 11 8"F, TII 1% R A M.FIER (G 天 加) 1540, 00 HEAT ER. 1 (255.50 The second second 12'C 00 12 11 ₹ I 625.00 1.14 es n HAN HERE REAL E25 30 13 经表现 2416-22 s e and the second s GALLEN. 100 X N COM AND THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE Take a nu li en *2 * 273 E A Real Property And March 4775 % 2 2 2 n ste .R L

245.00		
C014	THE HAP UP I THINK	Lan
0014	16-21, 2 in 21 r	£145
JRC	1R. 305	0175 1
JHC	In Sals white provide an	marg.
CONTRINUSS	KAN P HR TH	1720 2
00000	AT 200 A	1730
1 101000	41 900 H	11114
	Ph -2.30 Ph 1	The second
		ELCON P
and the second s	BU 15 YOUPIC CHANGEN	1400
Standard -	OFC 20 FREQUENCY CONTROLLER	08.3
Committee .	PS SC PSU	T.T.B.
I management	FS-SEH AVY OUTS POWER SUPPLY	350
10000	F SOOG RECEIVER ing Committee	1565.0
10000	SP 2K3 SPEAKER	E90.C3
FLAW DOL	T = ZE RANDE 25	D22C
ELMDD.	1 HELE E GADY	670863
KLEWD0	T-802 ASTS RA he did at	7948/19
IFER IN THE .	ANALS W A MORE MANDION	5
	TIALS	2005.00
STR IN THEF	Par Size the net of the second	T 400113
KENWOUL	1 Y ZE E AN ZENY KULL I WULLE	25510
NEA WOUL	17 VIE DUAT BAND INVAZCEL ES	120
RENADOC	THREATE THE A ME	1300
NB60*	TS-14CS H ² VBASE * *** E	£399 3
KEN+00C	TS-EAC HE E' BASE VO LE	(365.3
NB +COC	TS EEC SAT TEANSCEIVER HE	.£995.00
KEN-NCOC	TS #1E 7% CTUMOD.	
	TRANSIL VE	010003
KENWC00	TS- I SAT 1304 -FRA F	
	784 2.59	(15)(0)
10101-000	1 0" HALC TRANSTEVER	68900
NENSUDOD	T TA DITINATI BACC	C35310
KENT TOO	THE OLD FLAD BASE	F1500.1
NEMI VUU	13- 11AL 135 8	
	TRA TH	- 200
IDDOMINGOO	T: HE HAVE BASE B T & A	TUE 354 CD
REN'N.00	TX 'ON TANS FLAG	
	9	£" 799.00 -
KEN-VCOB	1.61	.000 00
CINTAE ALOP	Dul B	E383 00
1.0wF	HE BECENER	6225.00
MAL M	A A AND -6507	19013
MIB	1	E775.02
MIL	IN AN TE US CALIFORD	1175.00
AAC I	EITER	E110400
LICI.	3 7 110	6170.00
HL"J	UIA M	00000
NP-J	THE A R. PUT	L080.00
M D O MOD	F 101's Js 244 a 2m	E120.00
Al the E	000 8 000-00 "Hz A" PL ER MON	
Nº1	154K 2W ASE A' TR Y	€325.00
PAEER	32 1	
PHEDUIA	1 1 211	101
AL TT	PLIE THEME	£140
EAL ST	PHIL H BASE J'ANN	Titute
FEAL STOC		-196 m
SEM	TRAN	14.15
CONT	C 31 1	Lafe W
100	to all li "	17000 M
	P. P. Alt	T220 T

TYSA ""ITANIET 代 [1] [1] [1] FF 70" F 70 K TOHIN D. 1 F FP^r var FRE DI F F U FT D FT. 20 FT. 20 LIST and to find the FT- 1 ZD 1 1 F1 - F1 位""竹 石产贫 FT LISE VIU T 2-3 FT-2 RMCH T MARTINE FT-3020M 76w 2m MOBILE TRANS FT 4808 244 MULTIMODE -12% X FT 53 2 1071 FT 50 2" -ANDY FT-LL-ARDI EM MULTI-HODE PAASCENER 216 X FT 725P 27CEM "RANSCENER FT-TYER AC 204/93/70CM BASE FT 7917 AC 7547720A BASE CHI a.r FI-75 EL75 -1 11.6 1 FT -F LE BASE --and the second FT DID La min too FT FT FT FT TR TR **1**
 H
 ≥R AC
 BASE
 ≥1 00

 HT
 ≥R AC
 BASE
 ≥1 00

 HT
 ≥N 00
 HF 34SE
 BB

 FT
 ≥N 00
 HF 34SE
 BB

 FT
 ≥
 ≥
 ±42A00

 FV
 ™
 ∆
 TD
 ≥
 PV T0 1, T0, EX.T 5 EX. MO 105 TFH0 2 VINT 0050 MO 105 TFH0 2 VINT 0050 AD 1 VINT 005 EX. SF DXT 5 CALER (T) 100 VINT M L0 27 W 05 RELEVER (T) 100 VINT 124 KL1 AIRAN 0 SCANVER (T) 100 VINT 124 KL1 AIRAN 0 SCANVER (T) 100

ROBERTS R-809 Multi-band digital PLL preset stereo world radio.



) High specification, easy to use 0.54 preset stations 0.5 tuning methods) LCD display for all important functions O Dual time display O Standby function Clock/alarm ()

Snooze function D Adjustable 59 minute sleep timer O Power supply battery (6V power) O FM stereo on external socket O 3.5mm stereo headphone socket O AM wide∍narrow filter O MW switched uning steps



YALSU VR-500

Yaesu's years of hand-held transceiver design bring you the ultra-compact VR-500 receiver. Take the unit anywhere you go and stay on top of the action!

> 3 100kHz-1299.99995MHz S NFM, WFM, AM, USB, LSB, CW O Multiple power source capability Direct keypad frequency entry) Large high=output speaker
>) Polycarbonate case
>) Real time 60-channel band scope O Regular memories (1000ch) O Search band memories (10ch) O Preset channel memories (19ch, 10 weather channels) J Dual watch memories (10ch) O Priority memory (1ch) O RF squeich



WVT-COCO BASE

DEDICATED TO THE SCANNING



monitor the military and the civilian aviation bands, PMR, a European frequency list plus a scanning log to note your new frequencies.



WE NOW ACCEPT ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS. OVERSEAS ORDERS WELCOME. PLEASE SEND OLD OFFICERS MESS, HOO FARM, HUMBERS LANE, HORTON, TELFORD, SHROPSHIRE TF6 6DJ. UK LARGE SAE FOR DETAILS. PHONE: (0044) 01952 603451 FAX: (0044) 01952 677978 12 1754 i medi telfordelectronics@itelford2.demon.co.uk Web sitej http://www.telford-electronics.com

....

Price: £550.00 tinel, VAT = 17.5 1

P&P £15 00 (mainland 1 K)

* * Callers - showe struth is abl the st * *

departments

• 150kHz - 30MHz

Digital AGC scan facility

• 100 channel memory

• Modes: LSB, USB, AM, CW & FM

TELFORD ELECTRONICS

Decode

DSP For All

I've covered lots of decoders in this column, many of them with built-in digital signal processing features. However, this month I wanted to mention a wonderfully simple d.s.p. filter that's ideal for anyone using a standalone decoder or just for general listening.

MIKE RICHARDS G4WNC, PO BOX 1863, RINGWOOD, HANTS BH24 3XD
E-MAIL: decode@pwpublishing.ltd.uk
Web: http://www.mikespage.btinternet.co.uk

The program is called BR-universal filter and has been put together by **Bernd Reiser**. As well as being very effective, its also very compact (650Kb) and freeware. This makes it particularly attractive to download and try from the Internet.

As you can see from the flow diagram, the filter includes a host of advanced d.s.p. features. What I particularly liked and the point that makes it eminently suitable for utility work is the way you can adjust all the parameters. If you've seen my previous discussions on the use of filters for utility decoding, you will know that its all too easy to over-filter a data signal and end-up making it worse rather than better.

When you run the program, you are presented with a large l.c.d. like display and an array of buttons. The first task is to press the 2nd OPT button, which brings-up a second more complex display where you can set-up the parameters you want to use. But the very first job is to click the Options tab and choose the input source that you want to use unless you have a particular reason or want to use any other, I would recommend choosing your sound card's 'Line' input.

This is generally well matched to the sort of output levels you will get from most receivers. Now you can connect the line-out of your receiver to the Line-in of your sound card and you should start to hear the receiver through your computer speakers. If the sound is badly distorted, you will need to adjust the Input level slider on the options tab to reduce the level.

To help you get this right, press the DSPLM until you get the display showing a set of three vertical bars, now adjust the Input slider so that the Peak Level just reaches the top of the display. If you've got this part working, you should also find that the main display comes to life. I suggest you set this to show the FFT spectrum display by toggling through the DSPLM button.

Ready To Start

Now you're ready to really start using this excellent little filter. First select the Filter tab and you can work your way through the different filter types. The most useful for utility work are the separate high and low pass filters as these can be used together to create a custom band pass filter of just about any shape and bandwidth.

When you come to setting-up the filters, the dual display systems really comes into its own. Whilst the lefthand display shows the input signal, the right-hand one shows the signal after its been through the filter. This provides a very useful check on the effect of the filter and helps avoid over-filtering.

Whilst using the high and low pass filter, I suggest you leave the Order settings at around 2 or 3 - moving up to higher settings will provide a sharper cut-off but runs the risk of over processing the utility signal. If you're into c.w. reception, then you will find the band pass filters really helpful as they can be used to pluck difficult signals right out of the noise. You even have the facility to name and store your favourite settings. All you do is choose the



-> D 5 P

100

12 1

40 60

Options tab and in the bottom right hand corner enter the name and select the button number you want to use. Once this is done just press 'Speichurn' to store it.

As you've probably gathered, I thought this was a brilliant filter system that's dead easy to use and provides excellent results. To get your copy visit Bernd Reisers site at: http://ramses.wh2.tudresden.de/~bernd109/ amateurfunk/ amateur,html

Makoto Mori Software

Regular readers will be aware of the excellent RTTY program that Makoto has produced

(MMTTY), well he has now turned his hand to SSTV with a new release MMSSTV. The new program follows a similar

DSP filter screen shot.

17







Hot new SSTV software.



Picture received with MMSSTV.

layout and range of features and first impressions are very good.

Makoto has incorporated some of the best ideas from *MMTTY* whilst also picking-up the best points of some of the other programs around. One of these is the old problem of correcting slanting pictures. This is caused by slight inaccuracies in the PC/Soundcard clock and can be very irritating.

With *MMSSTV* all you have to do is receive a slanted picture, select the Sync tab from the main display and hit the Slant button. Now all you have to do is move your cursor to the top edge of the picture click, then place the cursor at the bottom of the screen. You then just adjust the angle of the line to match the slant of the picture. When you've done, just click again and *MMSSTV* works out and stores the necessary clock correction - it doesn't get much easier than that.

The best way to evaluate the program is to try it - it's free! You can get a copy from Oliver Welps web site: http://home.wanadoo.nl/n!9222/programs/ mmsstv05.exe

MMTTY Update

For RTTY fans you will be delighted to know that Makoto has released version 1.61 of his excellent *MMTTY* RTTY program. Nothing staggering in the new version, mainly fixes for minor glitches.

Klingenfuss Guides

It's that time of year again when the new *Guide To Utility* Station and the Frequency List CD-ROM hit the market. Joerg has done his usually very professional job and delivered the 2001 Guide (19th edition) fully updated with the latest frequencies.

One of the new features for this edition is some detail on the new h.f. E-mail networks that are starting to appear on the short wave bands. Joerg provides some useful background on the systems along with some frequency allocations. If you've not treated yourself to one of the books, I can thoroughly recommend that you do. As well as containing a very up-to-date frequency list, there is a host of information to help you get the very best from your monitoring.

The 2001 Super Frequency List CD-ROM is another regular that provides electronic, searchable access to Joerg's impressive range of frequency listing. In addition to the main utility list, there are broadcast listing and details of former utility stations. There's even some sample software.

The final release is the 2001/2 Guide to World-Wide Weather Services. This contains frequencies and FAX schedules for all the h.f. weather stations along with stacks of sample images so you can get a pretty good idea of what you should be able to receive. For more information on these or to buy your copy, please contact the SWM Book Store.

More Software

Who says RTTY is dead? You wouldn't think so given the number of new RTTY programs appearing on the Internet. However, the new one for this month is HamScope by Glen Hansen. Its rather unfair to call it a RTTY program, because it does lots more than that.

First of all the program builds on the BPSK and QPSK features in *WinPSK* and adds an impressive panoramic display along with several other tuning aids. There is also support for RTTY, ASCII, c.w. and two FSK16 modes. Whilst many of these are predominantly amateur modes, its not unusual to find the more successful systems spilling over into commercial h.f. operation.

A good example of this is PACTOR, which has now become the mainstay of h.f. E-mail networks. The program is really easy to install and set-up and is well worth a try. As well as an excellent range of tuning options, the program also includes an automatic tuning system, so it will automatically find and decode signals within the receivers pass band. If you want to make it focus on a particular signal, you just click the mouse on it. As you can see, it looks pretty good. You can get the latest version from: http://users.mesatop.com/~ghansen/



Picture received with MMSSTV.

Web Watch Visit Bernd Reisers site at: http://ramses.wh2.tudresdan.de/~bernd109/emateurfunk/emateur.html dresdan.de/~bernd109/emateurfunk/emateur.html Vou can get a copy of MMSSTV from Oliver Welps web site: http://home.wanedoo.nl/n19222/programs/mmsstv05.exe Mutp://home.wanedoo.nl/n19222/programs/mmsstv05.exe You can get the latest version of HamScope from: http://users.mesetop.com/~ghansen/

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

...bring your scanning directories to life!

1 A2 D3

Enter

RAD O DAT, BA

SI-ICH OC

FUE

With 2 Megabytes of Memory

0-1-0

(ESALP

is a new kind of wideband receiver with sleek, robust styling, ...only 8 inches wide!

AIRHAVEN

FAIRHAVEN	RADIO DATA	NBASE
	FAIRHAVEN	RADIO DATABASE
POS VOLUME	B)	145.55000
FAIRHAVE	N MOTO RADK	D DAJABASE SQUELCH O
	FITER	Squeich o •

Its massive memory can store information equivalent to several scanning directory books. Any word such as "Fire', "Air", "Voice Of America", or even your local town can be searched for. It can hold 54,682 entries, each with 20 characters of text, mode, and frequency.

A 45 key TV style remote is provided for text entry and control, and a PC keyboard can be plugged into the receiver.

...No more thumbing through scanning directories, and no PC needed!

Price: £899

AIRHAVEN CONTRACT

memory, skip list, priority channel, pause/hold, AFC, world time clock, and S.meter, and its HF performance is complemented with pass band shift, notch and peak filter, noise blanker, and smooth 5Hz tuning steps.

Modes include USB/LSB, AM, sync AM, stereo CW, NBFM/WBFM and stereo FM, with TV sound and video output as standard.

We include Windows software to make it easy to gather information from document scanners, the Internet and other sources. The standard can be linked to your PC to backup or download information,

and a database is loaded into the receiver before shipping.

It also has a built in digital sound recorder and editor so a news flash or rare DX can be recorded. Up to 4 minutes of sound can be permanently stored!

Specifications:

Sensitivity (10dB S/N) HF SSB 0.2uV. IP3 +10dBm. VHF/UHF NBFM 0.3uV. Scan speed 50/second. Frequency range 0 - 1750MHz Collins filters available.

Phone +44(0)1332 670707 Fax +44(0)87 00 55 88 99 http://www.fair-radio.demon.co.uk 47 Dale Road, Spondon, Derby DE21 7DG World Radio History ENIGMA, 17-21 CHAPEL STREET, BRADFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE BD1 5DT FAX: (01274) 77004
 E-MAIL: enigma@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Attention-123!

his time round we're devoting the whole column to station news. As always, there is a lot more Morse than voice activity, but seeing fewer and fewer s.w.l.s can read Morse, we'll concentrate here on voice stations, starting with...

E25 - A New English Language Station

This a.m. station was first logged in Russia on 27th December and appears to transmit daily at various times between 1240 and 1300 and 1340 and 1400UTC, so far only noted on 9.450MHz. Transmissions begin with a five minute piece of Arabic style music, followed by a 3-figure call lasting around four minutes. (IDs include 222, 227, 440 and 447). Three distinct formats are used, and we don't yet know whether these are linked with particular schedules or not. I have given two of these variant suffixes, A & B:-

E25) "Message, Message, Message" followed by around 20 four-figure groups. Then "Repeat, Repeat, Repeat" and the whole message is then repeated, followed by the words "End of Message".

E25A) After the musical introduction is some kind of traffic list, e.g. 440 220 67 70 69 70 / 440 749 67 63 69 70 / 440 639 67 63 69 70. This list, in this case, all relating to ID 440, is repeated for about five minutes, and a different male voice continues with an E25B transmission.

E25B) These may or may not always follow the E25A format. In the above example (18th January) this section was as follows:-

440 call repeated for five minutes, then, "Message, Message, Message" and a single four figure group. This was an error, and suddenly cut out, and music recommenced, the voice appearing over it and format continued as E25 (in this case 23 groups). "End of Message", then more numbers were read out: 440-11, 442-19, 449-20, 440-20, 442-19, 442-20, 442-19, 449-20, 442-19, 449-20, 442-19, 449-40, 447-17. "End of Transmission" Music stops 1259.

This third section seems to be a list of IDs and group counts, maybe messages to be sent in the near future. In this particular example, transmission restarted at 1340, with different music (this time with vocals) and a third voice with slower delivery. Here the call was 222 and 19 groups followed. Before the repeat message had finished, the music restarted and another weak unidentified numbers station could be heard in the background. At the "End of Message" came a little more E25B format: 227-20, repeated several times, then "End of Transmission" at 1356.

So far, the third group of the text has always been the same four figures as the last group. Voices have a strong Arabic accent, and this is an interesting and active new station worth monitoring, as we need a more complete picture of its habits. It has also been heard between 1451 and 1507 on the same frequency, and it's quite likely that other times and frequencies are in use.

E3A (Cherry Ripe) Schedule

We can now provide a complete schedule for this MI6-operated station:-

1000	20.474//23.461	2200	18.864//24.644
1100	18.864//23.461	2300	18.864//21.866
1200	18.864//23.461	0000	18.864//21.866
1300	18.864//21.866	0100	19.884//21.866

17.499 and 22.108MHz now appear to be silent. Unlike E3, which uses three parallel frequencies, E3A has only ever used two.

I'd like to thank Peter of Saffron Walden Gert of Zoetermeer (NL) and not least, Enigma 2000 for their logs, etc. Enigma 2000 can be contacted at the above address or via their web site at http://reachus.at/enigma

Other News

The German language stations, run by the Russians, G6 and G7 seem to have reversed roles. No G7s seem to be active at present and G6 has increased its activity, with several schedules now running. Their Spanish services V6 and V7 are both very active, Russian language S6 is far more active than S7 nowadays, so also is English E6 over E7 now being the most active voice station of Family I. However, M12 is still probably the most active in the whole family. M14 has reduced its activity a little. This all reflects the different priorities of GRU and FSB.

A new S7 variant (S7C) has been noted: a standard null message call followed by a five-figure group; the only one heard so far: 132 132 132 000 22211 repeated for a few minutes. Other odd Russian formats have recently popped up including a couple of S6Cs (repeating a single five-figure group). These have always been of the 11*1* type, but of course, the rule had to be broken eventually with a recent "66054". Since then, the rule has applied!

Another new variant S6F consists of the dual message S6E style, but with the second message being of the unusual S6B (two group commencing with a stutter group) type. In this case, the Schedule Number was 270 and the DK/GCs 356/21, 270-481/2, the second message being 11111 00032. The transmission commenced at 10 minutes past the hour (odd for S6) and was repeated an hour later. On the following day, the repeats were of normal S6 format and did **not** include the 481/2 message tagged on at the end.

An interesting new Family XIV Schedule (Russian operated) is S21 at 1130UTC on Thursdays on 7.019MHz in the 40m amateur band. There should be a parallel, but we haven't found it yet. S21's Morse arm is M45, which still operates the same schedule.

Family III is still very active, but runs very few voice schedules, one new one being 232, on Thursday at 0800 on 10.050MHz. If not around by the time you read this, it could well have changed frequency. To understand the habits of Numbers Stations, our two Enigma guides are absolutely vital, otherwise it's like looking for needles in haystacks! They are still available from us at £7.50 the pair.

E17z is still around, operating erratically as usual, now at around 0800 in the 11.170MHz region. Although using the same format, (and voice) as E17y, it is far less organised. E17y is operated by the Russians from Cuba, beaming to the USA, whereas E17z probably emanates from one of the ex-Soviet republics, possibly Ukraine.

Another family member which sends much more Morse than voice is XV, it has only three voice schedules (one for each of its three languages E18, G22 and S4). In January, S4 was using a very low frequency of 3.373MHz. It can be heard on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 2230 with long messages. Like other members of its family, it uses consecutive monthly serial numbers as decode keys. February's is 209, March will be 210, etc.

Finally

Lastly, the Czech's S17C is still going strong after many years with its mysterious daily message at 1250 on 6.945//8.190MHz. In February 1997, my favourite station M23 (because it has so many disguises!) began a schedule (579 - from Syracuse?) at 0800 and 1400 daily on 8.307//9.285. As I keep saying, it's still with us and has yet to send a single message. At least the timing of its 10 minute transmissions has improved over the years.



Another selection from the Book Store for you to choose from this month. Remember, you can place your order via 'phone, FAX, E-mail or post.

Short Wave Eavesdropper CD-ROM

A compendium of essential tools all on one CD. £16.50

Pop Went The Pirates

Keith Skues The pirate nostalgia bible. 568 pages of compelling reading. **£16.95**

Tube Substitution Handbook

150 pages of valve substitutes and base pinouts. A recommended reference for valve equipment owners. £15.50



Crystal Radio History, Fundamentals And Design

P.A. Kinzie

So what's all this crystal radio stuff about? Read this book and you'll be up to speed. 122 pages. £8.00

1934 Official Short Wave Radio Manual

Edited by Hugo Gernsback A compilation of designs and radio articles from the year 1934. Also includes details of commercial sets.

260 pages. £11.85

Shortwave Receivers Past & Present

(New 3rd Edition) The most complete reference of commercial h.f.



receivers available. If you are even mildly interested in technical details of secondhand radios, then you must own this book. 450 pages. £25.95

The Complete Short Wave Listener's Handbook

New 5th Edition

Andrew Yoder's beginners' bible - the title says it all. 410 pages. **£19.95**

The Novice Radio Amateurs Examination Handbook

(BP375) Ian Poole G3YWX tells all you need to know. 150 pages. £4.95

Radio Receiver Projects You Can Build

Potential constructors - this one's for you. 312 pages. £20.95

Scanner Busters 2

D.C. Poole

Where is radio going? This guide gives you an insight into some of the recent

developments including digital p.m.r. and telephones. 100 pages. £6.00

An Introduction To Scanners And Scanning

BP311. I.D. Poole A good basic general primer for those new to radio. 152 pages. **£4.99**

Radio Listeners Guide 2001

Radio Guide

128 pages of UK broadcast station info. Includes national and local, BBC and independent stations. Including location and coverage maps, reception tips and

receiver details.

£5.25



Global Broadcast Guide 2001

International broadcasters having English programming are listed, together with frequencies and station details.



Flight Routings 2000

Williams

The A-Z guide to airline flights within the UK. Allows airband monitors





Understanding ACARS

3rd Edition. Aircraft Communications

Addressing and Reporting System. Ed Flynn Decode aircraft digital communications. 80 pages.



RSGB Prefix Guide

An essential 34 page reference for anyone with an interest in identifying amateur stations around the globe. £6.95



See pages 82/83 for our comprehensive book listing or visit www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/ books/ for lots more information on radio related books. Internet users can order on-line.



The books listed have been selected as being of special interest to our readers. They are supplied direct to your door. Many titles are overseas in origin.

LISTENING GUIDES

Airbanu		
Abc BRITISH AIRPORTS (6th Edit on) A Wright.	.112	£8.99
Abc CIVIL AIRLINER RECOGNITION 6th Edition. Peter R. March	. 128	£9 99
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL 7th Edition Graham Duke	112	£8.99
AIRWAVES 2000	.134	£9.95
CALLSIGN 2000	.168	£9.95
FLIGHT ROUTINGS 2000 Williams	.160	£7.95
NORTH ATLANTIC FLIGHT COMMUNICATIONS 2nd Edition (Inc. software) UNDERSTANDING ACARS	172	£ 16 50
3rd Edit on Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System Ed Flynn.	.80	£9.95
WORLD AIRLINE FLEET & SELCAL DIRECTORY , WORLDWIDE AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATIONS FREQUENCY OIRECTORY	.300	£16.00
2nd Edition Robert E. Evans	260	£ 19.95
Datamodes		
FAX & BTTY WEATHER REPORTS, Phi p Mitchell	.8B	£1150
KLINGENEUSS 2001/2002 GUIDE TO WORLD-WIDE WEATHER SERVICES 20th Edition		

Joera Kungenfuss	 436	£20 00
WEATHER REPORTS FROM RADIO SOURCES. Philip Mitchell	 32	£7 50

DXTV

DXTV FOR BEGINNERS, Simon Hamer,			31	£3.9
GUIDE TO DXTV. Keith Hamer & Garry Smith				£3 9
GUIDE TO WORLDWIDE TV TEST CARDS			60	E4 9
MASTS - PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR THE DXER Keith Ham	ier & Garry Sm	ith	. 36	E 4 9
THIS IS BBC TV FIRST 30YRS OF TV GRAPHICS Keith	Hamer & Gerr	y Smith	38	£49
THE FIRST 30 YEARS OF 88C-2, Keith Herner & Garry S	m th		60	E4 9

Frequency Guides

2000 SUPER FREQUENCY LIST on CD-ROM Joerg Klingenfum	nia	£16.00
FERRELL'S CONFIDENTIAL FREQUENCY LIST, 11th Edition	450	£19.96
GLOBAL BROADCAST GUIDE 2001	32	£1.95
GUIDE TO UTILITY RADIO STATIONS 2001, 19th Edit on. Joarg Klingenfuss	580	£26 00
PASSPORT TO WORLD BANO RADIO 2001	528	£15.50
RADIO LISTENERS GUIDE 2001.	128	E5 25
SHORTWAVE FREQUENCY GUIDE 2001 5th Edition. Joerg Klingenfuss	584	£23 00
SHORTWAVE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY GUIDE	176	E12 95
WORLD RADIO TV HANDBOOK 2001	640	£19 95

General

BUYING A USED SHORT WAVE RECEIVER - New 4th Edition F. Osterman	78	£5 9
GETTING ON TRACK WITH APRS Stan Horzepa WAILOU	165	E11 5
POP WENT THE PIRATES Keith Skues	668	£16.9
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS HANDBOOK, New 7th Edition, Dick Biddulph/Chris Lorek .	580	£28.0
RADIO SCIENCE OBSERVATION Volume 1 Hinc, CD-ROMI, Joe Carr	414	£26 9
SHORT WAVE COMMUNICATIONS. Peter Rouse GU10KD	-187	64.5
SHORT WAVE EAVESDROPPER CD-ROM	n'a	£16 5
SHORT WAVE RADIO LISTENING FOR BEGINNERS	174	E14 9
SHORTWAVE RECEIVERS PAST & PRESENT (New 3rd Edition)	450	£25.9
THE COMPLETE SHORT WAVE LISTENER'S HANDBOOK New 5th Edition		
Andrew Meder	4.10	C10 0

Maritime

ELECTRONICS AFLOAT Tim Bartlett	 	£8 96
GMDSS FOR SMALL CRAFT Alan Clemmetsen	 94	E1195
RAOAR FOR SMALL CRAFT. Tim Bartlett	 96	£11 95
SCANNING THE MARITIM., BANDS 2nd Edition	 158	£9.75
THE VHF GMDSS HANOBOOK, New Edition, Michael Gela	 	£8.95
WATCHERS OF THE WAVES Brinn Faulkner	 118	£13.50

Satellite

AN INTRODUCTION TO SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS BP326, F.A. Wilson		L5 99
ARRL SATELLITE ANTHOLOGY 5th Edit on	150	E11 5
NEWNES GUIDE TO SATELLITE TV. Derek Stephenson	371	£19 9
SATELLITE HANDBOOK (ARRL) New Edition		
Martin Davidoff K2UBC		E15 50
SATELLITE PROJECTS HANDBOOK Lawrence Harris	.174	£14 99
SATELLITE TELEVISION A layman's guide Peter Pearson	73	£1.00
WEATHER SATELLITE HANDBOOK 5th Edition Dr Relph E Taggart WBRDOT	192	£15.5

Scanning

AN INTRODUCTION TO SCANNERS AND SCANNING BP311 1D. Poole	.152	£4,99
SCANNER BUSTERS 2, O.C. Poole	100	£6.00
SCANNERS 2 INTERNATIONAL. Pater Rouse GUIDKO	261	£ 12.95
SCANNERS 3 PUTTING SCANNERS INTO PRACTICE.		
4th Revision Peter Rouse		£10.95
SCANNERS 4 SCANNING INTO THE FUTURE B Robertson	245	£10 95
UK SCANNING DIRECTORY New 7th Edition	604	£19.50
ULTIMATE SCANNING GUIDE. Richard Allport	640	£19,99

AMATEUR RADIO

Amateur Television

AN INTRODUCTION TO AMATEUR TELEVISION.			
Milla Wooding G6IQM & Trevor Brown G8CJS	_	156	£5.00
THE AMATEUR TV COMPENDIUM, Mike Wooding G8IOM	 	104	£3.50

Antennas & Transmission Lines

25 SIMPLE AMATEUR BA	ND AERIALS	BP125. E M	Noll
----------------------	------------	------------	------

	Pages	Price
25 SIMPLE INDOOR AND WINDOW AERIALS BP136 E.M. No	50	£1 75
25 SIMPLE TROPICAL AND MW BAND AERIALS BP145 E M Not	.54	£1.75
ANTENNA IMPEDANCE MATCHING (ARRL) Wilfred N. Caron	195	£15.50
ANTENNA TOOLKIT In. CD-ROMI, Joseph J Cerr	.214	£25 00
ARREANTENNA BOOK 19h Edition	732	£24.00
ARRI ANTENNA BOOK ON CD ROM.		0/P
ARRL ANTENNA COMPENDIUM Valume One	.175	£10.50
ARRL ANTENNA COMPENDIUM Volume Two .	208	£10.50
ARRE ANTENNA COMPENDIUM Volume Three, Edited by Jerry Hall K1TD.	236	£1150
ARRL ANTENNA COMPENDIUM Volume Four	204	£16 50
ARRL ANTENNA COMPENDIUM Volume Five	.200	£16.50
ARREANTENNA COMPENDIUM Volume Six (inc. CD-ROM)	200	E 18 50
BACKYARO ANTENNAS Peter Dodd G3LDO	200	£10.99
BEAM ANTENNA HANDBOOK, W.I. On W5SAI & S.O. Cowen W2LX	269	£8 95
BUILDING & USING BALUNS Jerry Savick	.125	£18.95
CUBICAL QUAD ANTENNAS 3rd Ed tion, Will am Orr W6SAI and Stuart Cowan W2L	X .110	£8.95
EXPERIMENTAL ANTENNA TOPICS BP278. H C. Wright	.70	£3 50
G-ORP CLUB ANTENNA HANDBOOK.		
Compiled and edited by P Linsley G3PDL & T Nicholson KA9WR/GW0LNO	155	£7 25
HE ANTENNA COLLECTION (RSGB), Ed ted by Erwin Oavid G4LOI	233	£9 99
HE ANTENNAS FOR ALL LOCATIONS (RSGBI, Les Moxon G6XN	. 322	£7 99
MORE OUT OF THIN A/R (PVP).	. 112	£6 95
"ON4UN S" LOW BAND DXING (ARRL) J. Devoldere	330	£23 00
PRACTICAL ANTENNAS FOR NOVICES John Heys G38DQ	52	£6 30
PRACTICAL ANTENNA HANOBOOK 3rd Edition line, software) Joseph J Carr	. 580	£33.45
RADIO ANTENNAS & PROPAGATION W ham Gos ng	260	£19 99
RADIO AMATEUR ANTENNA HANDBOOK, W.I. Orr W6SAI & S.D. Cowan W2UX	109	£8 95
RECEIVING ANTENNA HANDBOOK Joe Carr	189	£17.50
SIMPLE, LOW COST WIRE ANTENNAS FOR RADIO AMATEURS	224	EB 95
THE RIGHT ANTENNA How To Select & Install Antennas For Entertainment &		
Communication Devices.2nd Edition Alvis J. Evans	78	£16 95
THE TRUTH ABOUT CE ANTENNAS, (Orr & Cowan) W / Orr W6SAI & S.O. Cowan W2L	K 188	£8 95
VERTICAL ANTENNAS WI Orr W6SAI & S.D. Cowan W2LX	. 192	EB 95
VERTICAL ANTENNA CLASSICS (ARRL) R Schetsen	123	£11.50
WIFE S ANTENNA NOTEBOOK (ARRLI, Doug DeMaw WIFE	. 123	68 00
WIRE ANTENNA CLASSICS (ARRL)	144	£11 50
YOUR ANTENNA COMPANION, Paul Danzer	130	£7 50

VM Book Store

Beginners (inc RAE)

while the line was related and the loss and the

Pages Price

A	N INTRODUCTION TO AMATEUR RADIO - New Edition, Ian Poola G3YWX	150	£4 99
84	ASIC RADIO PRINCIPLES & TECHNOLOGY, Ian Poole G3YWX	262	£14.99
84	ASIC RADIO & ELECTRONIC CALCULATIONS Ray Petri GODAT	160	£13 95
A	N RAE STUDENTS NOTEBOOK Bob Griffithe G7NHB	76	£6 95
PR	ACTICAL RECEIVERS FOR BEGINNERS (RSGB) John Case GW4HWR	165	£14 60
PE	ACTICAL TRANSMITTERS FOR NOVICES, John Case GW4HV/R	126	£12 50
84	DID AMATEURS EXAMINATION/END OF COURSE TEST PAPERS, Ray Petri GODAT	104	£13.95
84	AE MANUAL (RSGB) New Rev sed Ed tron	.127	£15.00
TE	HE NOVICE LICENCE STUDENT'S NOTEBOOK John Case GW4HWR	.124	£6.00
TE	E NOVICE RADIO AMATEURS EXAM NATION HANDBOOK (8P375)		
a	n Poole G3YWX,	150	E4 95
Th	HE RAD O AMATEURS QUEST ON & ANSWER REFERENCE MANUAL		
Fit	th Ed Lion, Ray Petr GOOAT	208	£13.95
TE	RAINING FOR THE NOVICE LICENCE A MANUAL FOR THE INSTRUCTOR IRSGBI		
Jo	hn Case GW4HWR	.101	£6 75
YC	OUR FIRST AMATEUR STATION. (RSGB) Colin Redwood G6MXL	120	£5 75

Callbooks

JOINT INTERNATIONAL & NORTH AMERICAN CA	LLB	ROMI		⁴ a	£30 00
PW UK & EIRE AMATEUR CALLSIGN (CD-ROMI.		 	 	n/a	£7 50
RSGB YEARBOOK 2001 Edit on		 	 	460	E15 99

Computing

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLDWIDE WEB FOR PC AND MAC USERS (BP39	101	
D C. & O. Bishop	148	E6.99
HOW TO EXPAND & UPGRADE YOUR PC 8P450 R & Penfold	.170	E6.99
INTERFACING PCs AND COMPATIBLES 8P467 R A. Penfold		E4.99
NEWNES COMPUTER ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK 3rd Edit on. Michael Topley	. 256	£12.95
PERSONAL COMPUTERS IN THE HAM SHACK (ARRL)	284	£11 50
THE INTERNET AND WORLD WIDE WEB EXPLAINED J. Shelley	130	£5.95
WINDOWS '98 ASSISTANT (8P464) I Sinclair	160	C6.99
WINDOWS 198 EXPLAINED (BP456) N. Kenharts & P. Oliver		£6.99
WINDOWS '98 - HARD OISK & FILE MANAGEMENT, (8P455) J. Gatendy	160	£6.99

EMC

1 PRI DEI DOOK (Drastina) Curas Fee Bardin Franciscon, Interferences	716	615 ED
INTERECTION AND DON' William P. Malace WASSOG	250	69 50
DECR CLUDE TO EMC 2nd Edding Salve Base lager C3 81	204	F1950
KSGB GUIDE TO EWIC, 200 Edition, Kabin Page Jones Gauvin	2016	F 10 00
Historical		
100 RADIO HOOK UPS, 2nd Edition (reprinted) .	48	£3.35
1934 OFF CIAL SHORT WAVE RADIO MANUAL Edited by Hugo Gernebeck	260	£11.85
COLLECTOR'S GUIDE TO TRANSISTOR RADIOS (2nd Edit on). Marty & Sue Bun s	320	£16.95
COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS - THE VACUUM TUBE ERA R.S. Moore	141	£17 95
GUIDE TO OLD RAD OS POINTERS, PICTURES, PR CES, David & Betty Johnson	278	£19,95
HENLEYS 222 RADIO CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS (1924)	271	£9.45
HOW TO BUILD THE TWINPLEX REGENERATIVE RECEIVER. Lindsay	63	£5.75
HOW TO BUILD YOUR PAST VACUUM TUBE REGENERATIVE RECEIVER. T.J. Lindsay	127	£7 30
HOW TO BUILO YOUR RAD O RECEIVER IA4) (Popular Radio Handbook No. 1)	100	26 95
HOW TO MAKE A NEUTRODYNE RECEIVER, Webb	.63	E5 00
SECRETS OF HOMEBUILT REGENERATIVE RECEIVERS (Rockoy)	127	27 95
SEEING BY WIRELESS - THE STORY OF BAIRD TELEVIS ON. Ray Herbert	27	£4 95
THOSE GREAT OLD HANDBOOK RECEIVERS (1929 & 1934)	94	£6 95
TRANSISTOR RADIO1 A COLLECTOR S ENCYCLOPEDIA & PRICE GUIDE		
David & Robert Lane	170	£19 96
VISION BY RADIO (1925) (Jenkin)	140	£7 86
DOUBLE TESLA-OUDIN COIL	24	£3 95
RADIO TESLA - THE SECRET'S OF TESLA'S RADIO AND WIRELESS POWER.	36	£5 30
TESLA COIL	24	£3 95

C1 96

	Pages	Price
TESLA THE LOST INVENTIONS	32	£4 75
TESLA THE TRUE WIRELESS	16	£3.95
THE MAN WHO INVENTED THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: NIKOLA TESLA.		
FORGOTTEN GENIUS OF ELECTRICITY	215	£12 99
THE TESLA HIGH FREDUENCY COIL (1910)	. 120	£6.95

Crystal Set Books (Xtal Set Society)

THE XTAL SET SOCIETY NEWSLETTER Volume 1 & 2 Combined Phil Anderson V	NOX196	E14.00
THE CRYSTAL SET HANDBOOK & VOL 3 XTAL SET SOCIETY NEWSLETTER		
Phil Anderson W0X1	134	£8.00
THE XTAL SET SOCIETY NEWSLETTER Volume 4 Phil Anderson W0XI	88	\$7.00
CRYSTAL SETS The Xtal Set Society Newsletter, Volume 5, Phil Anderson W0XI	88	\$7.00
CRYSTAL BADIO HISTORY FUNDAMENTALS AND DESIGN, P.A. Kinzie	122	£8.00
CRYSTAL SET LOCIPERS AT TURER & MORE Volume & Xtal Set Society Newslet	ter128	£10.50
Grigting out cool city, no topen a mone tonante of the		

Maps & Log Books

AMATEUR RAD O LOGBOOK (RSG8)	 	£3.75
AMATEUR RADIO WORLD ATLAS (A4 size)	 	£8.00
GREAT CIRCLE MAP 600mm x 600mm	 R.B	£1.50
NOR"H ATLANTIC ROUTE CHART	 .740 x 520mm	£9.00
O"H LOCATOR MAP OF EUROPE. New Edit on	 1080 x 680mm	\$7.00
RADIO AMATEURS MAP OF THE WORLD. New Edition .	 	C7 00
RECEIVING STATION LOG BOOK (RSGB)	 	£3.75

Morse

SECRETS OF LEARNING MORSE CODE Mark Francis.					84	€6.9
--	--	--	--	--	----	------

Microwaves

AN INTRODUCTION TO M CROWAVES (BP312) F A. Wilson	134	E3 95
ARRL UHF-MICROWAVE EXPERIMENTER S MANUAL. Various Authors		£15 50
ARRL UHF M CROWAVE PROJECT MANUAL VOL 2	160	£11.50
ARRE UHF M CROWAVES PROJECT MANUAL (ARRE).		£15.50
MICROWAVE & WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Joseph J Carr	436	£35.00
MICROWAVE MANDBODK COMPONENTS & OPERATING VOL 1 (RSGBI		£12.00
MICROWAVE HANDBOOK CONSTRUCTION & TESTING VOL 2 IRSGBI	120	£18.99
MICROWAVE HANDBOOK - BANDS & EQUIPMENT VOL 3 (RSGB)	.140	£18.99

Operating & Handbooks

ALL ABOUT HAM RAOIO Harry Hems		£ 16.50
AMATEUR RADIO OPERATING MANUAL (RSGB)		£24.95
ARRI HANOBOOK 2001 77th Edition		£26 OC
ARRL OPERATING MANUAL New Edit on	420	€ 18.50
ARRL RADIO BUYERS SOURCEBOOK VOL 1 (QST Reviews 1981 1991)	280	£11.50
ARR RADIO BUYERS SOURCEBOOK VOL 2 (QST Reviews 1991-1993)	240	E11 60
ARR VHE/UHE RADIO BUYER'S SOURCEBOOK	120	€1150
COMPLETE DX ER Bob Locher	204	£9 50
OISCOVERING OXING 12nd Edition). John Zondio	90	17.50
GUIDE TO VHEAUHE AMATEUR RADIO Jan Pople G3YWX		£8.99
HAM RAD O MADE EASY JARRLI, Steve Ford		£1150
HINTS AND KINKS FOR THE RADIO AMATEUR		
Edited by Charles L. Hutchinson & Oavid Nawkirk	129	E9 50
LOW PROFILE AMATEUR BADIO (ABRL) Jim Kearman KR1S.		\$7.50
SETTING UP AN AMATEUR RADIO STATION 8P300 1 D Poole		63.9
TRANSMITTER HUNTING RADIO ORECTION FINDING SIMPLIFEO		
Joseph O Moell & Thomas N. Curies		624.9
RSGB PREFIX GUIDE	.34	66.93
D II A		

Packet

ME DIGITAL COMPANION, Steve Ford	120	\$7.50
NOS INTRO; TCP IP OVER PACKET RADIO Ian Wade G3NRW	356	E11.50
PACKET RADIO PRIMER IRSGBI Dave Comber G8UVZ & Martyn Corft G8NZU	266	£8 95
PACKET, SPEED & MORE SPEED APPLICATIONS (ARRL)	148	€10.50
PRACTICAL PACKET RADIO, Sten Horzepe	.140	€10.50
YOUR PACKET COMPANION. Steve Ford WB8/MY		\$7.50

Propagation

E3 95
£6 95
£11 50
£11.50
FE 95
60.00
La.00
£4.95
£19.95

Pages Price £2.95 £3.59 £3.99 £3.99 £10.95

VHF

ALL ABOUT VHF AMATEUR RADIO, W 1. Or W6SAL	 	163	£8.95
GUIDE TO VHF UHF AMATEUR RADIO.	 	180	£8.99
VHF/UHF HANDBOOK (RSG8), Dick Biddulph G8PDS	 	.180	£22.00
YOUR MOBILE COMPANION Roger Butch	 	.190	£8.50
YOUR VHF COMPANION. Stave Ford	 		£7.60

ELECTRONICS

General

BEGINNERS GUIDE TO MODERN ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS BP285 166	£4 99
CIRCUIT SOURCE BOOK 1 - 8P321. R A Penfold 182	£4 95
CIRCUIT SOURCE BOOK 2 - 8P322. R A Penfold 214	£4 95
OIGITAL ELECTRONICS (CD-ROM), Mike Tooley.	£45 00
ELECTRONIC PROJECT BUILOING FOR BEGINNERS R. Penfold. (8P392)	€4 95
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ELECTRON C CIRCUITS Vol 7	E32.95
FAULT FINDING ELECTRONIC PROJECTS 8P391	€4 99
GETTING STARTED IN PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS BP345. Owen Bishop	£4.95
HOW ELECTRONIC THINGS WORK AND WHAT TO DO WHEN THEY DON'T, Goodman	£16.95
HOW TO TEST ALMOST EVERYTHING ELECTRONIC	£16.95
LADDER CRYSTAL FILTERS. John Pivnichny N2DCH	£14.95
NEWNES AUDIO AND HI-FI ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK 3rd Edit on Vivian Capel	€14.95
PARTS GALLERY & ELECTRONICS DIRCUITS & COMPONENTS (CD-ROM) Mike Tooley	£35.00
PICTUTOR (CD-ROM) John Dacker	£45.00
POWER SUPPLY PROJECTS BP76 R.A. Penfold	£3.99
PRACTICAL OIGITAL ELECTRONICS FOR TECHNICIANS, Will Kimber 262	£12.99
PRACTICAL ELECTRONIC FILTERS 8P299. Owen 8 shop	£4.95
PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS HANOBOOK Ian Singlair	E14.95
PRACTICAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUITS BP393. A. Frind	£4 99
RAOIO ENGINEERS FACTFINDER FOR WINDOWS (Flappy Disk) John Davies	£18 00
RADIO FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS, PRINCIPLES & PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS	
Dye/Grenberg (Motorola) Hardback	£39 95
SCROGGIES FOUNDATIONS OF WIRELESS & ELECTRONICS 11th Edition	€ 19 99
TECHNICAL TOPICS SCRAPBOOK (RSGB), 1996-99 Pat Hewker	£13 50
THE ART OF SOLDER NG BP324. R. Brewster	£3 99
UNDERSTANDING BASIC ELECTRONICS (ABRL)	£15 50
UNOERSTANDING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY, F. Wilson, (BP376)	£4 95
W1FB & DESIGN NOTEBOOK (ARRL), Doug DeMaw W1FB	£8 00

Data

ARRL ELECTRONICS DATA BOOK Doug DeMaw W1FB	260	£8 95
ELECTRONIC HOBBYIST DATA BOOK BP396 R A Penfold		£5 95
LF SOURCE BOOK (RSGB) 2nd Edition Peter Dodd.		E8 99
PRACTICAL ELECTRONIC OESIGN OATA BP316. Owen Bishop.		E6 99
PRACTICAL RF MANDEOOK (2nd Edition), Ian Hickman		£19.99
RF CIRCUIT DESIGNS Chris Bowick		£18.99
SECRETS OF RF CIRCUIT DESIGN New Edition (Hardback) Joseph Cart		£41.95
SOLIO STATE DESIGN FOR THE RADIO AMATEUR (ARRL)		4
Les Hayward W7ZOI & Doug DeMaw W1FB	256	€11.50
SPREAD SPECTRUM SOURCE BOOK		€15.50
TOWERS INTERNATIONAL MOSPOWER & OTHER FET SELECTOR	140	€19.95
TOWERS INTERNATIONAL TRANSISTOR SELECTOR UPDATE 5	476	£24 95
TRANSISTOR DATA TABLES (BP401)	176	£5,95

Projects

33 SIMPLE WEEKEND PROJECTS/CO	£7 95
BUILO YOUR OWN INTELLIGENT AMATEUR RADIO TRANSCEIVER Randy L. Handerson350	£25 95
COIL OESIGN & CONSTRUCTION MANUAL BP160 8 8 Bebani	£3 95
HOW TO DESIGN & MAKE YOUR OWN PCBs BP121 R.A. Penfold	£3 99
MORE ADVANCEO POWER SUPPLY PROJECTS BP192 R.A. Panfold	£2 95
PROJECTS FOR RADIO AMATEURS & SWLs BP304. R.A. Penfo d	£3.95
RADIO RECEIVER PROJECTS YOU CAN BUILD 312	£20.95
SIMPLE SHORT WAVE RECEIVER CONSTRUCTION BP275. R.A. Penfold	£3.95
MahaadTuhaa	
vaives/iupes	
ELECTRON TUBE LOCATOR George H. Fetheuer	£21,95
MANDBOOK OF RADIO, TV. INOUSTRIAL & TRANSMITTING TUBE &	
VALVE E OUIVALENTS	£3.45
RAD O VALVE GUIDE BOOK VOL 1	E3.45
RAD O VALVE GUIDE BOOK VOL 2 42	E3.45
RAD O VALVE GUIDE BOOK VOL 3 40	£3.45
RAD O VALVE GUIDE BOOK VOL 4	£3.45
RADIO VALVE GUIDE BOOK VOL 5	E3.45
MASTER INDEX TO VALVE TYPES BOOKS 1-5	€1.50
TUBE SUBSTITUTION HANDBOOK	€15.50
VALVE AMPLIFIERS Morgan Jones	£25.00
VALVE & TRANSISTOR AUDIO AMPLIEIERS John Lindsov Hood 319	£19.95

H ON

VALVE & TRANSISTOR AUDIO AMPLIFIERS. John Lindsay Hood

P

CALL CLIVE G4SLU OR SHELA

P. CA

Check out our Website for a selected description of these books

www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/books e-mail: bookstore@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Short Wave Magazine, April 2001



OR USE THE ORDER FORM ON PAGE 86

Please note: Cash not accepted with mail orders.

Interested in vintage wireless or military radio?

Mr. no subschecht hier brand. Und vor factor Pelblack approximity ophicardos Coreanis alboor and win of and collect blower loss works mean acceptances, contact contraction and honoric systems systems of strike uniting compose it subsysted concentrative acceptation of the process and accohorable wares and sales, weld (D) for the mean of the tools.

BOOKS, MANUALS AND REPRINTS

The Communication Handbook by J.D. Gibson. Published 1997. A perfect balance of essential information and technical details on the most recent televorummications standards from around the world. More than 100 chapters from 140 expert contributors. Gives detailed information including: telephony, satellite cummunications, optical communications, wretess communica-tions and data recording. More than twenty chapters on digital and analogue communications and 36 chapters on the latest radio communication networks. 1598 pages. Numerous illustrations. Published at nearly £80.00. Our price £35.00 carriage £7.50 (very heavy).

R1132A Receiver Manual Circuits and technical notes, photos and layouts. Large format Facsimile copy. 23 pages. Price \$9.25 including post.

R1155 Receiver Data 47 pages £11.75 including P&P.

T1154 Series Transmitter Manual 54 pages £14.95 including P&P.

Wireless Set (Canadian) No19 Mk3 Technical Manual 62 pages £13.50 including P&P. AVO Valve Tester Switch Selector Code and Valve Data and Equivalents Book Covers AVO testers type (T160, VT160, VCM MkR), VCM MkII, VCM MkIV, VCM163. Over 240 pages covering all the necessary settings and data for testing 1000's of valves Facsimile reprint £15.00 P&P £2.25.

Janes Military Communications 1990-1991 11th edition, approx. 800 pages, contains much recently released military wireless equipment. Now £20.00 P&P £7.50.

Processory receases immunity writerest equipment, retrin 2.0.001 FdF 2.7.30. Puwer Vacuum Tubes Handbook by J.C. Whitacker. Published 1999 this is a definitive study. 710 pages of information on power vacuum tube applications including data many circuits, nuicrowave power tubes, RF interconnections and switching. The role of power tubes in the gen-eration of high power RF in the HF regions and above. Includes research for power grid tubes (incles, teerndes, perindes, klystrams, impurations) etc. [Hustrated. Published at nearly £50.00 Urr price £25.00. Carriage £6.60.



Fluke hand-held digital multimeter model 8024B. Cancelled exports order. 750V ACDC, 2 amp ACDC. Resistance 20 mcpolum + Sicmans range. Also measures temp -200; tn -1265C. Temp probe not uncluded. Calibrated for & type themasocrapie. Peak hold facilny. Supplied brand new & boxed but with original purchasing organisa-tions small identifying mark on case. Test leads and handbook included offered at a fraction of original price. \$47.50 P&P 16.50

WANTED Valve communication receivers. Government surplus wireless equipment. Radio beeks and magazines. Cash paid. We can collect anywhere in the UK.

VISA

(Dept SW) CHEVET SUPPLIES LTD.



157 Dickson Road, BLACKPOOL FY1 2EU



Tel; (01253) 751858. Fax: (01253) 302979. E-mail: chevet@globalmet.co.uk TELEPHONE ORDERS ACCEPTED.

Callers welcome Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10am - Spm

AIR SUPPLY

For personal and friendly advice, consult the Airband Experts Phone Ken on 0113-250 9581 Fac: 0113-250 0119 Web site; www.airsupply.co.uk E-mail: ken@airsupply.co.uk

NORTHERN FLIGHT SIMULATOR SHOW AND AIR FAIR

To be held at Yorkshire Air Museum, Elvington, York SUNDAY 18 March 2001, 10am. to 4pm.

Prize draw on Entry Ticket

97 HIGH STREET, YEADON, LEEDS LS19 7TA

Shop Hours: 10am. to 5pm. Monday to Saturday, 10am. to 4pm. Sunday

Howes Kits for the SWL

ACTIVE AERIALS:

AA2 150kHz - 30MHz	£9.50
AA4 25 - 1300MHz	£21.50
AB118 VHF Air Band	£19.95
MB156 VHF Marine Band	£19.95
AERIAL TUNERS:	
CTU8 500kHz - 30MHz	£32.50
CTU9 500kHz - 30MHz	£44.50
-with balun and bypass switch	
AUDIO FILTEDS.	*.
ACLIC For SCR/CW with audio output store	£18 75
HA FOD and for AST 5	£16.50
CSLA ASI S larg of strands by the mounting	
CorA = ASLS less up stage - for mountin	611.05
HISIGC YOUL CA paratetistantadigter (egi itizi analisi segiregi ege	Ander & Livy of
RECEIVERS:	
DXR20 SSB/CW RX for 80, 40, 20m +	Sween.
one other of choice	£44.50
HA20R case/hardware	£28.90
TRF3 SW broadcast TRF RX.	£17.95
HA33R case/hardware	£28.50
DCS2 S meter kit succession and an and an and an and an and an and an an an and an	£11.95
	0030063
P&P CHARGE OF £2.00 OF ALL KITS	
Sorry! No costniogaes - download full tints (Part 2	nut web
sile Sector outline arehing available.	
医制度化体的 分别 足尖 医鼻骨炎 制度子	100
and the second	A



By using a good Audio Filter it is casy to improve selectivity for SSB and AM reception. Clean up that hiss, sideband 'splatter' and those annoying whistles.

The NRF2 Noise Reduction Filter. plugged in to the 'phones or extension speaker socket, does just that at a very reasonable price.



SEND LARGE SSAE FOR FULL DETAILS OF THESE AND THE REST OF DUR HANGE. LAKE ELECTRONICS 7 Middleton Close, Nuthall, Notts NG16 1BX 1754 Tel: (0115) 9382509 Callers by appairment only please



Short Wave Magazine, April 2001

Trading Post

For Sale

AOR AR3030 in excellent condition, including manual and power supply, boxed, £275 inc. postage and packing. Charlie on (01977) 555642.

AOR AR7030 h.f. receiver, mint condition, fitted with extra 300Hz filter, boxed, £400. JRC NRD-515 h.f. receiver, excellent h.f. performance, £200 only. Tel: (01494) 434799.

FRG-100 RX with keypad, manual, original packing, mint condition, £350, carriage paid. Tel: (01724) 763404.

Grundig Satellit 3400 professional, many features inc. 21 w/band, 18 s.w., drum tuner, f.m., six programme buttons, m.w. and l.w., one of the last made in Germany, mint, sensible offers. Tel: Rochdale (01706) 341179.

IC-R1 receiver, as new, new NiCad and recently serviced by Icom. Complete with charger and manual, £130. G. Buckingham on (01903) 765918.

Icom IC-R100 communications receiver, mobile/base station, good sensitivity, 0.1-1856.0MHz, £295 o.v.n.o. AOR 2515, US version of the AR2002, 5-1500MHz, 2000+ memories, £265. AOR AR2001, the first scanner, almost a collector's item, 25-550MHz, £195. Peter on (01803) 855544.

Icom IC-R7100 wide-band receiver, 25-2000MHz, boxed with manual, 900 memories, 20 scan edge channels, £500 o.v.n.o. Peter, Rotherham. Tel: (01709) 700775 anytime.

Icom IC-R75 with d.s.p. fitted, as new, £450. Tel: Essex (01268) 475124.

Kenwood R-5000 with f.m. board, boxed with all manuals, £450. Bruce, Slough. Tel: (01753) 643671.

Kenwood TS-570D transceiver, fitted automatic a.t.u. and DRU-3A digital recording unit, serial interface for communication with computer, perfect condition, complete with box and manual, £650, carriage extra. Ken G3RDG on 0208-455 8831 or E-mail: kennethb@btinternet.com

Lowe HF-250 communications receiver,

30kHz to 30MHz, all modes, and I/R remote control unit, plus, ERA Microreader Mkll. Howes a.t.u., showroom condition, lot for, £300 includes 2-day UK delivery, from Jersey. Mr Lucas on (01534) 610213 after 1930.

Momentum MCL1100 Easyreader

decoder, with synoptic fitted, green screen monitor, all leads and connectors, manuals, all in excellent condition, £150. Kenwood HS-5 headphones, boxed, as new, £35 plus postage. Tel: Paignton (01803) 529788 after 1800 hours. Please write your advert clearly in BLOCK CAPITALS up to a maximum of 30 words, plus 12 words for your contact details, and send it together with your payment of £4 (subscribers free!) to Trading Post, Short Wave Magazine, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW. You can also E-mail your Trading Post advertisements to: tp@pwpublishing.ltd.uk (if you don't want to include your credit card details with your E-mail, just 'phone us on (01202) 659910). If an order form is not provided due to space constraints, a form from a previous issue can be used as long as the cornerflash or subscriber number is attached as proof

of purchase of the magazine. Adverts appear on a first come first served basis. All queries on **(01202) 659910**. We **cannot** accept advertisements from traders, or for equipment which is illegal to possess, use or which cannot be licensed in the UK. Please note that *SWM* are in no way liable for any loss incurred as a result of buying or selling via 'Trading Post'.

Please note cancellations cannot be accepted.

anvtime.

SEM QRM eliminator/noise nuller, £65. Magnetic I.w. balun, RF Systems, £15. Watson WAT-2 s.w.I. a.t.u., £20. All fully working. Heathkit HR-1680 receiver, working, £30, postage extra, prices sterling. Noel Cameron EI4DZ, 16 St Mary's Crescent, Westport, Mayo, Ireland.

Signal R535, good condition, battery case, carry case, mains supply, £220, handbook. AOR AR7030, good condition, handbook, mains supply, very little use, £450 o.n.o. Buyer collects or pays postage. Mr Ryder, Nr. Portsmouth. Tel: (02392) 592818.

Sony CRF-320 world zone, excellent Sony ICF-2001D a.c., book, like new, Trio R-600 + a.t.u., GEC BRT-400E plus case, working, offer. Mr Valdon who lives in Long Buckby. Please 'phone Mr Rai on 0208-813 9193.

Exchange

Grundig PR03400, all mode, classic radio, exchange for Yupiteru hand-held scanner,

ORDER FORM

on, battery case, 220, handbook. e, £450 o.n.o. age. Mr Ryder, Nr. 22818. Windows ME, boxed, guarantee, perfect windows ME, boxed, guarantee, perfect

14in TFT DVD ROM drive, software, Windows ME, boxed, guarantee, perfect order, exchange for JRC NRD-545 plus CHE 199 converter, exchange value £1800. Tel: (01754) 762359.

exchange value £250. Tel: (01754) 762359

Kenwood transceiver TS-830S, only ever

c.w.w./c.w.n., unmarked cabinet with owner

used on receive, needs mic., u.s.b./l.s.b.,

manual, collection only, Wanted Yupiteru

MVT-7100, good condition, with owner

Trio R-2000 VC10 v.h.f. converter, receives all modes, 0-30MHz, 118-174MHz, excellent condition, manual (made redundant by IC-R8500), bargain at, £260 or exchange for Sony SW77 or SW1000T (must be as new). Brian Warbrick on (01704) 894925 anytime or mobile (07909) 972802 (West Lancashire).

Wanted

Apple Macintosh Plus 800K discs, or anything relating to this vintage 1985 setup, e.g. hard drive, start-up discs, etc. Mike on (01986) 896658 or E-mail: bbms4ozone@compuserve.com

AVO Model 7 multimeter, must be in good condition and fully working. Also Eddystone 770R MkI or MkII, prefer in good working condition, but anything considered. Steve G8EBM on (01335) 360755 or E-mail: a8ebm@compuserve.com

Competent amateur or professional

repair required on Philips car cassette receiver DC777 f.m., I.w., m.w. & s.w. (3.170-21.910MHz), working, but faulty, no spares available from VD0/Philips. Tony, Denbigh. Tel: (01745) 710363.

Control unit for AR40 rotator please. David Jones on (01443) 436678 or E-mail: davida.jones@lineone.net

Eddystone 1990 or EC958 receiver, any condition considered, also want any Eddystone loudspeaker and Eddystone Morse key. Always interested in anything Eddystone. Steve G8EBM on (01335) 360755 or g8ebm@compuserve.com

Good Grundig Satellit 3400 and Grundig Satellit 650 international wanted. J. Robertson on (01226) 244124.

Kenwood R-820 receiver, SP-820 speaker, JRC NVA-88 speaker. Tel: Paignton (01803) 529788 after 1800 hours.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS			
enclose Cheque/P.O. for £ (£4.0	0)		
Made payable to PW Publishing Ltd.	FOR SALE/WANTED/EXCHANGE maximum 3	0 words	
lease insert this advertisement IN THE NEXT			
VAILABLE ISSUE OF SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE			
lame			
Address			
Post Code			
redit Card Details			
Card Number	(30)		
	CONTACT DETAILS maximum 12 words		
Signature			
Expiry date of card			
Subscription Number			(12)
on mailer label)			

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE - 6 MONTHS

E19.00 (UK)

SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE - 1 YEAR

□ £36.00 (UK) □ £43.00 (Europe)

□ £48.00 (Rest of World Airsaver) □ £54.00 (Rest of World Airmail)

SPECIAL JOINT SUBSCRIPTION WITH PRACTICAL WIRELESS (1 YEAR)

□ £60.00 (UK) □ £73.00 (Europe Airmail)

£81.00 (Rest of World Airsaver)

E93.00 (Rest of World Airmail)

Please start my subscription with the.....issue.

MONITORING TIMES - 1 Year (12 issues) **£38 (UK) £43 (Europe Airmail)**

□ £49 (Rest of World Airmail)

BINDERS

□ Please send meSWM Binders at £6.50£ Postal charges: £1.25 for one, £2.50 for two or more (overseas surface) FREE P&P if you order two or more (UK only)£

Please send me the following books

the second s
£
£
Postal charges.
UK: £1.25 for one item,
£2.50 for two or more items£
Overseas: £2.50 for one item, £4.00 for two items,
then add an additional 50p per item£
GRAND TOTAL

Order Form

FOR ALL MAIL ORDER PURCHASES IN SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

You can now order on-line.

See www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/books/ for more information

Back issues at £3.25 inc. P&P. Phone, FAX or E-mail for availability

TELEPHONE ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659930 between the hours of 9.00am - 5.00pm. Outside these hours your order will be recorded on an answerphone FAX ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659950

Or please fill in the details ticking the relevant boxes, a photocopy will be

acceptable to save you cutting your treasured copy! To: PW Publishing Ltd., FREEPOST, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 822.

PAYMENT DETAILS

Name
Address
Postcode
Telephone No.
I enclose cheque/PO (Payable to PW Publishing Ltd.)
Or Charge to my MasterCard/Visa/Switch/AMEX Card the amount of £
Card No.
Valid fromto
Issue No:Tel:
Signature
Orders are normally despatched by return of post but please allow 28 days for delivery. Prices dorrec at time of going to press. Please note: all payments must be made in Sterling. Cash not accepted.
TELEPHONE ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659930 FAX ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659950

Index to advertisers

Aerial Techniques	68
Air Supply	84
AKD	68
AOR (UK) Ltd	28, 29
ASK Electronics	54
Broadercasting Systems	66
Celebrity Communications	71
Chevet Supplies	84
Computer Aided Technology	76
Fairhaven Electronics	79
G3TUX	84
Haydon Communications19, 2	20, 21

Icom (UK) Ltd	40
Interproducts	76
Javiation	49
Jaycee Electronics	71
Klingenfuss Publications	76
Lake Electronics	84
Lowe Electronics	88
Martin Lynch & Sons	44, 45
Moonraker (UK) Ltd	16
Nevada	.2, 3, 36, 37
Northern Short Wave Centre	71
Optoelectronics	50

Pervisell Ltd76
PhotAvia Press49
QSL Communications84
Radiosport12
Radioworld74, 75
Roberts Radio87
SRP Trading64, 65
Telford Electronics76
The Shortwave Shop71
Timestep Weather Systems68
Waters & Stanton plc32, 33
Wellbrook Communications49

PUBLISHED on the fourth Thursday of each month by PW Publishing Ltd., Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 BPW. Printed in England by Warners Midlands PLC, Lincolnshire. Distributed by Seymour, 86 Newman Street, London W1P 3LD. Tel: 0171-396 8000, Fax: 0171-396 8002, Web: http://www.seymour.co.uk. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand – Gordon and Gotch (Asia) Ltd.; South Africa – Central News Agency Ltd. Subscriptions INLAND £36, EUROPE £43, REST OF WORLD (Airsaver) £48, REST OF WORLD (Airmaii) £54 payable to SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, Subscription Department, PW Publishing Ltd., Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 BPW. SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE is sold subject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not without the written consent of the publishers first having been given, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover and that it shall not be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade, or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.

ROBERTS Sound for Generations

The New R9914 from Roberts

PLL digital world band radio – ideal for BBC WORLD SERVICE

LW/MW/FM/SW wavebands
 45 station presets
 SSB for reception of single sideband and CW transmissions
 Direct keypad tuning
 Rotary tuning
 Station tuning in 1kHz steps
 Dual conversion for improved SW image rejection
 Digital clock
 Alarm/time functions
 Key lock
 FM stereo via earphones
 Soft carry pouch
 Complete with AC adaptor







ROBERTS RADIO LIMITED PO Box 130, Mexborough, South Yorkshire S64 8YT Tel: +44 (0) 1709 571722 Fax: +44 (0) 1709 571255 Website: www.robertsradio.co.uk

LOWE ELECTRONICS LTD

Check out www. lowe.co.uk for the best secure on line shopping

The DSP implementation starts at IF frequencies so don't confuse this with lesser DSP receivers that simply process the recovered

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

expect from a top-flight receiver, computer control is fully integrated and there are 1000 memory channels, with memory and and

changes in the frequency of the interfering tone. As you would

audio. You can therefore control the IF bandwidth from 10kHz

A superlative short-wave receiver, designed to fulfil the needs of professional monitoring

JRG NRD545



HF35

The new Lowe HF350 is a simple to operate receiver with excellent performance. The result is a receiver with very good strong signal handling capabilities using high performance ceramic filters to achieve selectivity.

programmable scan features.

The tuning control changes speed as the knob is rotated faster, also pushing the control in changes

between fast and slow tuning speed. There are 100 memories available which hold all settings. The receiver has been designed with the requirements of operating in Europe in an environment of high powered broadcast stations in mind.

All external connections needed are available on the rear panel, and the receiver can be run from internal batteries or an external 12V DC power source. It is ready for an active antenna, with a DC feed already available at the antenna socket.

Ordering Information Product Code: HF-350

Carriage: £10.00 by Courier





In our view...simply the best!

This is the scanner of choice for many of our serious users. If a radio is transmitting and you are close enough you will hear it on the MVT7100. Superb for monitoring military and civil airband channels also allows you to listen to ground crews and base security. Its shortwave coverage with SSB offers opportunities for monitoring Shanwick and the trans-Atlantic routes!

Lowe Price £375.00

- LSB/USB/AM/WBFM/NBFM Reception
- 1000 memory channels
- High sensitivity
- Signal Strength Meter
- Illuminated keypad
- High speed search & scan functions
 - User friendly
- Battery save function
- Priority function Individual power/volume and
 - Tuning dial
 - Channel pass function on memory

Ordering Information Product Code: IC-R2E

Lowe Price £149.00

Carriage: £10.00 by Courier

Tel: (01629) 580800 Fax: (01629) 580020

E-mail: info@lowe.co.uk www.lowe.co.uk



Ordering Information Product Code: NRD545

Lowe Price £1195

Carriage: £10.00 by Courier

MVT-7300 • Full coverage from 531kHz to 1320Mhz
Wide FM
Narrow FM, AM
Narrow AM, LSB and

USB

8.33kHz channel steps are correctly implemented • 1000 memories Supplied with belt clip, wrist loop, flexible antenna. Optional accessories include NiMh batteries at

£8.95 and matching charger at £9.95

Ordering Information Product Code: MVT-7300

Lowe Price £289.00

Carriage: £10.00 by Courier

IC-R2

Our lowest priced full coverage scanner also happens to be our smallest! The frequency coverage is from 0.495MHz to 1309.995MHz with NO GAPS making it ideal for monitoring military airband channels.

Send us four first-class stamps for our latest full colour catalogue, full of receivers, antennas, books, accessories, nightvision and **GPS** receivers and more!

Ordering Information Product Code: MVT7100

Lowe Price £229.00

Carriage: £10.00 by Courier



