

5. THE OTHER SIDE OF THE POND.

The whole family was in a mood of great excitement... but at the end of 1966 we moved to Canada, and awaited the arrival of our furniture, shipped ahead of time from Britain... and we waited, and waited... Christmas saw us sitting on garden chairs in a town house! We were very grateful for the kind assistance of our neighbours, who rallied round to provide us with many necessities! Finally in the New Year, the shipment arrived and with baited breath I opened the case containing one Hammarlund HQ180... intact!! The Ferrograph tape recorder had to be adapted for the Canadian house power supply (both voltage and cycle) and this took some time to find the needed expertise.

Soon I was listening in the New World and learning a different set of normal reception conditions; it was a joy to be free of much of the jamming-tho' not all; reception of Latin American stations was markedly easier, and at first this area was my main target. In fact the 1967-8 log contains very little else! There was one interesting oddity though, signals from the Basque underground resistance station, "Radio Euzkadi" were logged on 19 metres, and QSLd via France.

There were long blank periods when DXing stopped in favour of studies, since it was necessary to take my basic medical and speciality exams again (the Canadian equivalents), which certificates had to be obtained within two years of arrival in order to practice medicine. Naturally this was very stressful, for failure would have been a disaster; I did not welcome the task, but in retrospect it did me a good service. By 1969 we had acquired our own house in Mississauga, Ontario, and with great help from a local ham, I had a 300' long wire antenna erected. With this I was able in the Fall of 1969 to pull in some good Pacific DX, including Tahiti, Solomon Isles, Suva, Fiji, and from PNG: Rabaul, Wewak and Daru; all of which was very exciting.

By 1972 my interests were changing, and I had discovered the fascination of the Utility stations, with logs of such fascinating countries as Barbados, Bermuda & Greenland. Most of my catches were "voice mirrors" on SSB, but some CW logs were recorded, since I was

practising reading code, with a view to becoming a ham! It was not to be, tho' I didn't know what lay in store for me. Also by now I had been appointed to a post in Guelph, and we moved to a new home. The antenna situation was nowhere near as good as the previous one, but I did manage a long wire of sorts.

Even within the Utility field some specialised interest developed; namely marine radio, coastal stations and ship-to-shore transmissions. A particularly interesting band was the region around 2.1 and 2.5 mhz, where many inland stations were heard around the Great Lakes, WFS Detroit, WLC Roger City, WBL Buffalo, WNJ Jacksonville, WAK New Orleans, WGB Norfolk, WMI Lorain, WAQ wilmingon and KQP Galveston, to name the more interesting ones.

By 1973 a further shift in interest was occurring; slowly I was becoming a medium-wave BCB addict! This was encouraged by the use of a loop antenna, home-built 4 foot type, without any amplification. Then later a ferrite-rod shielded "magnetic" antenna was purchased (the famous Space Magnet of Worcester production!) I developed a great respect for this modest "midget" and it certainly gave some good results in my wood-frame house. This point is important, for using this antenna in a house or apartment of ferroconcrete construction confuses the directional capability of the antenna. I also used the long wire for MW, especially on the crowded "graveyard" channels, but essential to this was the ability to switch off the RF gain on the HQ180, and allow signals to fade up and down, over and under each other. Without this capability, not possible on some modern receivers, I think a long wire is rather useless on MW; certainly a loop is essential.

The next several years brought a huge log of MW DX, most of the States, all Canadian provinces, Mexicans such as XEMO XEQ XEOY XEN XETRA XEPRS XERF XEWA XERPM XERB XECO and XEDM. Quite a few stations from the Caribbean, Central America, and South America were tuned, but interest waned in these since I found it very difficult to get QSLs from the Latin stations on MW outlets. I was a member of the NASWA club, and others, at this time and had become aware of the existence of the famous CPC TEST transmissions, especially common on Monday mornings. These were a great source of delight, enabling one to catch otherwise impossible stations on crowded channels. A very helpful feature, when utilised by the station, was the identification of call letters by morse code; this could often mean the difference between a tentative and definitive log. I would often call the station and talk to the Chief Engineer, if he was there, and this was most satisfying.

Among the more memorable CPC Tests heard were:KBEW Blue Earth,Minn., WTIK New Orleans,La.,WJIC Salem,N.J.,KQYX Joplin,Mo.,KLTJ Macon,Mo.,WRIB Providence,R.I.,KPIA Ironton,Mo.,KNUJ New Ulin,Minn.,KWIP Merced,Ca., KRYT Colorado Springs,Co.,KVBR Brainerd,Minn.,KOKO Warrensburg,Mo.,KYMN Northfield,Minn.,KYME Boise,Id.,and CJGX Yorkton,Sask.

Two stations were "heard" by remote control timer taping,while I was asleep! (Do these count as "loggings"!!??).They were both on 740 khz with CBL off the air;WBAW Barnwell,SC., with a CPC Test;and KBRT Avalon,Ca., with a frequency check just after WBAW went off!

A very special event was a CPC I arranged myself from our local station at that time,CJOY Guelph on 1460 khz.This was on February 28th 1977 at 01.00 E.S.T. with a call to the National Radio Club.Only 4 members phoned in,due to severe interference from other stations,but it was fun.The Chief Engineer at CJOY was most helpful.

Apart from the CPC Tests,some good DX was heard from the West Coast,namely,KFBK,KDAY,KFRE,KNX,KKHI,KNBR,and KFI from California,KVI and KUUU in Washington,KTWO Wyoming,KBCQ New Mexico,KOA Colorado,KLUC Las Vegas,Nevada,and KFDF Van Buren,Arkansas.There were also many loggings from Texas,Oklahoma,Minnesota,Missouri,Kansas,Louisiana,and the Dakotas.

The opportunity arose on several occasions to take a portable receiver with me,on holiday visits to Ottawa,Cold Lake Alberta,Whitehorse,Yukon,San Juan,Puerto Rico,Edmonton Alberta,San Jose,Costa Rica,and the Cayman Islands.Most of these occasions were exploited DX-wise by taking a Realistic TRF receiver and a short wire antenna. Obviously several nearby stations could be heard in each visit;stations that would have been quite impossible from the home base of Guelph,Ontario!Treasured memories of these trips include KINY and KJNP in Alaska,CKRW and CFWH in Whitehorse,YNAC Ondas del Xolotlan(Managua),and several stations in Oregon,Vermont,Saskatchewan and Quebec.The chief difficulty was finding space to carry a separate portable tape recorder!(By now I had converted to simple cassette tape recorders-probably one of the greatest steps forward in DXing!!)

When I reflect on these good years for the AM band,I consider myself lucky to have been around then,since I do not think it would be possible in the 90's to hear such a variety;there are just too many NSP =No Silent Period,and All-night stations cluttering up the channels today! The QSL situation though,was not too good.The reply ratio was not much better than 50% overall (much less from Latins),and this did not compare well with shortwav results. Of course,you can always travel and actually VISIT the DX you heard!..

As time went on, I was able to appreciate, apart from reception conditions, certain more subtle differences for DXers in North America, in comparison to Britain. One of these was space; it is easier to acquire, or have access to, a large open area of ground for the erection of antennas. Equipment is easier to obtain, and to a degree, at more reasonable cost. Perhaps the biggest difference however is the existence of several radio Clubs, through which one can meet fellow enthusiasts in the hobby. The custom of having regular meetings and conferences is one I was not used to in Britain, and certainly adds a new dimension to the hobby. My membership in the Ontario DX Association has been a source of great pleasure to me, and I have been privileged to be on the editorial staff of the magazine DX Ontario. Good friendships have resulted from this, and I will allude to such in the next chapter.

To return to the historical narrative, the last efforts of 1977 saw the final CPC tests logged for quite a time; namely over WCMY Ottawa Ill., WCPK Chesapeake Va, and the best: KBCQ Roswell N.M. -two of which QSL'd reports. I was now all set to leave Canada for a while and teach laboratory technology in Central America! This situation had arisen slowly, by a complex of factors. I had become alarmed and despondent over the coming conflict between politicians and the medical profession, as I envisaged it; furthermore I did not agree with the attitude of my fellow professionals in this matter. I was also discouraged by the amount of time that had to be devoted to control tests for Government certification, and the ever present need to consider legal implications of our work, which led to "defensive medicine". Thus when a chance advertisement for a Pathology Teacher came across my desk, offering a contract to work in Guatemala, the result was almost a foregone conclusion!

I had already gone to night school in England to study the Spanish language, and had made several trips to Latin America. To add to my interest in this part of the world, I also enjoyed any kind of teaching assignment. So, we sold our home and parted with many possessions (once again!), and departed for the Republic of Guatemala!

As the plane landed at the airport in Guatemala City, it was the strangest feeling in a long time; no, this was not some short vacation, after which I could return to familiar surroundings...this was for a long haul! In addition, although I was "prepared" for culture shock, I still had to live through the experience. It took quite a little time to adjust to both the life there, and the altitude. We were living in the second city of the nation, at about 2500 metres above sea level (not high enough to produce serious illness, but don't try sprinting the 100 metre in record time!!.)

Quite soon, after a period of language instruction (almost a holiday for me!) I was renting a house and teaching in Spanish. This was an interesting job, instructing and upgrading laboratory staff. The climate was wonderful, the people friendly, and the cost of living very favourable (provided one did not expect typical North American products, especially canned or packeted food items.) Since the change in employment had made a massive cut in income, the economics were important; even so, we were privileged people in comparison to the local population.

I was able to erect long wire antennas during this Central American interlude, but at the beginning I was using a portable set, the famous South African receiver, the Barlow-Wadley. This gave quite good results on its whip antenna, and the tuning mechanism was a joy for those days (with switched one megahertz segments of the dial.) In retrospect, I do not think this set was as sensitive as modern receivers, and it was very heavy for a "portable". Curiously, it was stolen from our home one night when we were asleep! This was soon replaced by a Drake SSRL, which seemed to get a poor reputation; it certainly was no world-beater in sensitivity, but I heard quite a good deal of DX with it, especially on AM BCB listening. My DXing was very sporadic, depending on work and travels.

Night-time DX on the AM dial was interesting with Texas and Florida as the predominant states. One night I had good reception from KOAM 860 in Pittsburg, Kansas, and called the DJ on the phone; he nearly jumped out of his chair, being almost unable to believe the station was heard in Guatemala! As a dedication he played an oldie "Latin" song, "El Rancho Grande", and could be heard to mutter "Guatemala!" many times for the next half-hour!! (Unfortunately they did not QSL!!) There were of course, many local and Latin American stations audible, but I was confined to long wire reception; with a loop it would have been possible to hear lots more. Daytime reception was particularly interesting on the Tropical shortwave bands, with solid signals from stations like Radio Mam, La Voz de Nahuala, La Voz de Atitlan, and Radio Tezulutlan. One came to appreciate how important these frequencies are in Tropical countries. TGDS was situated on the very beautiful Lake Atitlan, in the small village of Santiago, and my wife visited the site; before it was burned down! It was not easy to get around the country without a car, and there were practical difficulties in owning one. So I did not personally visit stations except "La Voz de Quetzaltenango", in town. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say they visited me!... because they came to the local hospital and arranged a broadcast, which I attended, and the Minister of Health gave a speech. (This was another strange feeling, since I had

in my file a QSL card from the station with a foto-view of the municipal building where the station was located; and to be standing on the steps of that edifice a few minutes later was emotional!)

Shortwave reception down there was not as different as I had hoped; marginally there were some better signals from Bolivia, Indonesia and other Eastern areas. It was here that I had my first definite logging of Nepal; Malaysia, Sarawak, and Sabah were often heard. Another first log was the Falkland Islands on 2370 khz. Naturally, some of the less common Central American stations were easy to hear, often at midday or early afternoon; such as Radio Rumbo, Costa Rica, and La Voz del Junco, Honduras.

Unfortunately I did not have easy access to a car or other vehicle, for private use, so I did not visit the local stations as I would have wished. Discussions with friends gave me some second-hand information of interest; we had a good British friend who was a radio engineer, on loan to assist technically with the Guatemalan regional stations. Some of his accounts were quite amusing! I also developed a deep respect for any journalist who presented accurate news reports of some local events; if one offended either the Government or the rebels, there could be some nasty consequences, (It was much safer just to read the news over the air, from the day's newspaper!) The difficulties under which many of these small stations work is quite fantastic. Apart from political problems, economic survival is a real struggle, and the technical aspects-which impinge on the economics-are those of staff training and electrical supply (Hydro to Canadians!). It was a frequent event to lose the house power for a day or two after a thunderstorm.

Journeys on public bus routes were often "interesting"; normally it took about 4 hours to get from Quetzaltenango (Xelaju in the Indian dialect), the capital city, but this could double if there was a mechanical breakdown. The mail service, which one feared would be awful, in fact was quite good, and I managed to get a few QSLs while down there. One U.S. BCB station sent a present of three plastic "frisbees", which caused a major upheaval in the Customs office. They were all for charging several dollars duty; but on being told they could keep the plastic, attitudes changed! I gave them to some local kids.

The music of Latin America has always been a strong addiction for me, and of course in Guatemala the National instrument plays a significant part; this is the "marimba", a sort of giant xylophone, in sections, with a wide musical scale. It takes several (about 7-9) musicians to play it, each coping with his own section. The "real" marimba music is played on this instrument

alone; however my personal preference is for what is termed the "marimba orchestra" which adds other instruments such as the trumpet, drums, etc. Just two houses down the street from ours there was such a group, "Marimba Alba" who could often be heard at midday practising for the next week's dance, where they would be playing. Let me tell you, they were fabulous musicians, and it was a hard job to return to hospital work for the afternoon when they were playing their "studio" being the front room of the house, open to the street.

During my time there I fell ill with hepatitis, probably from contaminated food, and spent about three weeks in bed; this time was made more bearable by the Drake at the bedside and much listening on the Utility ship channels with traffic to Galveston and Houston - you can travel the world from your armchair (or bed), with shortwave!

As time progressed, the political situation deteriorated, in that the guerillas became more menacing and ruthless, with foreigners being kidnapped and murdered for no better reason than that they were foreigners. It did not matter that our group was there to provide medical assistance, we were still branded as CIA agents or some similar nonsense. So regretfully the time came to call it quits; I resigned and we made our way back to Canadian soil, not without many sad farewells, as we had made many good friends among the Guatemalan people. Thus ended the "Guatemalan interlude".....

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 Returning to Canada with very mixed feelings, presented an immediate housing problem. We no longer possessed any real estate, so the first step was to rent an apartment, back in the old home town of Guelph, since I had obtained a contract appointment at the University. Teaching there was a real privilege, and an educational opportunity since it was in Veterinary Pathology as opposed to human medicine.

Now as you will realise, apartments present difficulties for antenna projects; so for the best part of ten years I was deprived of a good outdoor wire, but experimented with loop designs (home-brewed). For shortwave I ended up with a ridiculously simple 24 inch wood frame with just two loops of bell-wire and a 350 pf. tuning capacitor. On this I was able to hear the 120 metre Aussies, and WZJO Marshall Isles, in addition to many Latins. Most of this DXing was from a 5th floor apartment, and no doubt the height was helpful. Though not highly directional, the loop could minimise interference and performed very well on the tropical bands; for higher frequencies a random wire around the room did perform quite adequately; so you see, with modern receivers, there is no need to give up DXing because of restricted space! This brings me to a consideration of

the equipment in use, namely trading in the Drake for a Kenwood R1000. This was a step forward, as the R1000 was a very nice set to use, and I altered the selectivity (a simple internal change as suggested in their manual) to give a 2.7/6 kHz choice on AM reception. This narrow filter made all the difference on DX loggings on shortwave. The receiver also has a very effective noise limiter, albeit producing some audio distortion. (In fact, at this point in time I did not fully realise just how bad the audio quality was on Japanese manufactured sets! Please see later comments.)

I continued for a while with BCB DXing almost exclusively until about March 1981, and from that point I used to take my TRF Realistic portable on holidays for my only serious BCB listening. This was to include trips to Ottawa, Yukon, Alberta, Brockville. The visit to Whitehorse produced some fascinating logs such as KINY & KJNP in Alaska, plus many from Washington & Oregon states. Listening in Edmonton & Cold Lake gave good reception from Montana, Utah & Nebraska in addition to Saskatchewan.

By July I had returned to my first love, Tropical band reception of Latin Americans; in addition I organised my listening more rigidly, using an increased understanding of propagation patterns, and a defined "hit-list" of wanted countries & stations. This significantly contributed to an increase in "totals".

Around this time, another sub-speciality developed in my DX interests; namely the Utility signals on the Marine bands. In addition to the coastal stations I logged and verified many ships, some of the more memorable being the Queen Elizabeth II, cruise ships Royal Viking Sea, Cunard Countess, Song of Norway, Canberra (of Falklands fame, used as a troopship!), Veendam, Southward, and many others; cargo vessels such as Marjorie Lykes, Barber Perseus, Contract Carrier etc.. down to small personal vessels with intriguing names like Mr-Nice! Finding appropriate addresses for QSLing ships, was, and still is, a major problem.

1982 brought to the shortwave dial the Falklands Crisis, and resultant war. Patriotic speeches from the Argentine side were heard over the semi-Utility station "Radio Rivadavia" on 5985 kHz with various relays from LS5, LRA-1 etc.. and the propaganda voice of "Liberty" was logged on more than one occasion on 17740 kHz, with such awful voice quality as to render the broadcasts almost unintelligible! The regular BBC programme was well heard from the Ascension relay, "London Calling the Falklands" which took on historic significance in those days. There was also the astonishing British Ministry of War effort, taking over an Ascension channel to put out propaganda broadcasts in Spanish from "Radio Atlantico del Sur"

A new aspect of listening became part of my DXing when the family purchased a small cottage at Lovesick Lake, in the Kawarthas. We used to drive out for a weekend or several holiday days, and I was able to erect some better antennas than ever before. This included my first (primitive) delta-loop type of antenna, for 60 metres. Even though only made of cheap bell-wire the quietness of this antenna astonished me; so much so, that at first I thought it was not connected. More comment to follow about this!

Concurrently with these developments I had joined the ODXA, a mcvg which has proved to be a source of great benefit & satisfaction. The monthly journal, selected meetings, editing columns, and the friendship of numerous DX fans, have all been most enjoyable. I have said in public that this is the greatest DX club in the world, and I stand by that opinion! The leading personalities in the club are both knowledgeable and friendly. The antennas at the lakeside cottage were put up by my good friend Cedric Marshall of ODXA, whose proficiency with a fishing rod and line, stone attached, have to be seen to be believed! If you've ever tried throwing stones over tree branches, or copied my "Robin Hood" act with bow and arrow - well you'd be converted to the fishing rod!!

In general, in those years of the eighties, my best DXing was on the LF bands in the tropical spectrum, logging many Latin stations, mainly in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. Despite the low percentage of replies to reports, many excellent and treasured QSLs were obtained. This reminds me that over the years, the Latin world was the main source of those delightful pennants, now less frequently sent out by stations - the more's the pity! 1984 gave me my first logging of Radio Quillabamba, Peru, which in addition to its very delightful folklore music, sent me their beautiful pennant, a treasured item for many DXers. It is certainly one of the most attractive ever produced. In retrospect, the most prolific country for sending out pennants to DXers was Spain itself, rather than Latin America. This of course applies to the many AM BCB stations in that country, from the networks., e.g. COPE, SER, etc.

In 1983 two special loggings were recorded, KNLS in Alaska and LRA.36 Radio Nacional Arcangel in Argentine Antarctic territory. Winter months in the eighties also produced the very best reception conditions for China, regional PBS stations being heard from many provinces such as Yunnan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Nei Menggu, Jiangxi, Heilongjiang Hunan; Lhasa Tibet, and Shanghai were also heard quite often; surprisingly, many of these stations verified directly from their home locations (but this seems to have become a rarity nowadays.)

In addition to the Chinese, other "Afternoon Asians" were heard, particularly the Indonesians Stations at Jambi, Bukittingi, Padang, Tanjungkarang, all from Sumatera, were the most prominent. At these hours, signals from Singapore, and Malaysia, were audible, mostly on 60 meters.

In the morning hours, 10.00 - 12.00 later, Pacific DX was at it's best, with logs from many P.N.G. stations, Irian Jaya Indonesia, and miscellaneous other sites. In 1987 I made my one and only trip to an ODXA "camp" specifically targetting the Marshall Isles, which I was thrilled to pull in on 4940 khz (WSZO, Radio Majuro).

For such distant DX targets, it was the site and antenna situation at Lovesick Lake that really was a boon, if the propagation was correct; memorable mornings of P.N.G. reception remain in my mind, hearing 8-12 Papuans was not unusual! The antenna set-up at that time included an inverted V, a long wire about 80' in length, and a 120 meter folded dipole (the latter for Brasilians). The quiet location was an important factor, the lakeside beautiful - and if conditions were poor, well there's always fishing to be done!! (Have you noticed that DXers and anglers are both prone to great exaggeration, about fish size and DX signal strength!!??)

Some Utility band listening continued with interest sparking in the U.S. Navy MARS ships on the HF bands, and CW logs of XSX, XSW2 XSW XSQ XSG and many Japanese marine stations. Many of these sent very fine QSL cards. This period of my life closed out with two unusual Utility station loggings: LPC42 Ushuaia, Argentina - probably the most southerly station in the world? - and Monaco Marine Radio in Monte Carlo.

And so, on April 20th 1990 we moved home to Peterborough, Ontario to be nearer our much loved cottage on the lake.....

收听证明

亲爱的朋友:

兹证明您在一九八八年二月二十日,在4800千赫兹,收听我台的汉语普通话广播节目。请您继续收听我台的广播节目。

新疆人民广播电台

一九八八年三月十四日

新疆人民广播电台
Bronze Address: Shanshan Dynasty, Kizil Kumbur, Urumqi, Xinjiang
Voice & Vis "Lei". Bronze, Dynasty des Chang, Kizil Kumbur, Lianmeng.

新疆维吾尔自治区
乌鲁木齐市
新疆人民广播电台
Les Editions Xinjiang, Pékin.

R. K. H. S. 25
200-2/58-82230

RADIO HONG KONG

Broadcasting Department,
Mercury House, HONG KONG.

English Programme
ZBW
860 K/cs.

Chinese Programme
ZEK
640 K/cs.

Short Wave
ZBW3
3940 K/cs.

Radio Hong Kong confirms your direct reception report on our programme broadcast on 3940 K/cs, and we forward this official QSL card with compliments.

广播收听证

亲爱的朋友: Doctor Tom Williamson
兹证明您1987年11月14日的收听报告符合我台(4875千赫)节目内容。欢迎您继续告诉我们收听情况。谢谢!



Dear Friend,

Your reception about Broadcasting (4875 KHz) is correct on 14 November 1987.

You are warmly welcome to write to us again.

Thank you very much.

Voice of Jingling
Broadcasting Station
Nanjing, China

CHINA ON THE DIAL.

ZBW3 used to have a regular schedule on the 90m band - now only on for the boat racing event.

The Chinese regional PBS stations were often heard quite well on the Tropical bands in the eighties; late afternoons in Ontario, around 22.00 - 23.00 UTC; also often in the mornings.

广播收听证

亲爱的朋友:
兹证明您在1988年2月20日收听报告上记录的是本台节目播出内容。谢谢。



Yunshan (1988)

明信片

270-506 Waterloo Ave
GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA

North America

您寄来的 Mr Lan Kilkenny

月 日在本台

欢迎您继续来信, 来信, 经常收听本台广播节目, 多提宝贵意见。

浦江之声广播电台
地址: 中国上海北京东路21号
市邮政信箱3064
香港邮政总局信箱6104
电话: 216655 218177
传真电话: 219370

用稿纪念

弘扬爱国爱乡情
弘扬爱国爱乡情

江泽民

丁卯冬

昆明 KUNMING

POST CARD

广播收听证

亲爱的朋友
兹证明您11月26日的收听报告, 频率4760千周, 符合本台节目。欢迎继续告诉我们收听情况。

云南人民广播电台
1987年12月23日

云南昆明 Dianyan (1987)

DEAR FRIEND
WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR RECEPTION REPORT ON 4760 KHZ ON Nov 26 87 WHICH CORRESPONDS WITH OUR STATION LOG. FUTURE REPORTS ABOUT YOUR RECEPTION OF OUR STATION ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.
OUR BEST WISHES TO YOU.
SINCERELY YOURS
YUNNAN PEOPLE'S BROADCASTING STATION

THE MARINE BANDS.

Centre Radio Maritime
MONACO-RADIO



Tél. 93.30.13.13 - Télex 469300 M.C.
1, chemin du Fort Antoine 98000 - M. C. MONACO

LORAIN WMI OHIO
MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE

500 WATTS ON AM, AM Freqs. KC
2182 2550 4492.5 4415.8
2514 2582 4434.9 4428.6
8799.2 8783.2

Antennas - 1/4 wave verticals and horizontal dipoles.
This will verify reception of WMI at Guelph, Ont.
on date of 2/28/72 at 1815 EST on 2514 KC.

LORAIN ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
2307 LEAVITT ROAD - LORAIN, OHIO 44032
JACK COOK, MGR. AVENUE 8-8118

W.A. Goodell, Mgr.

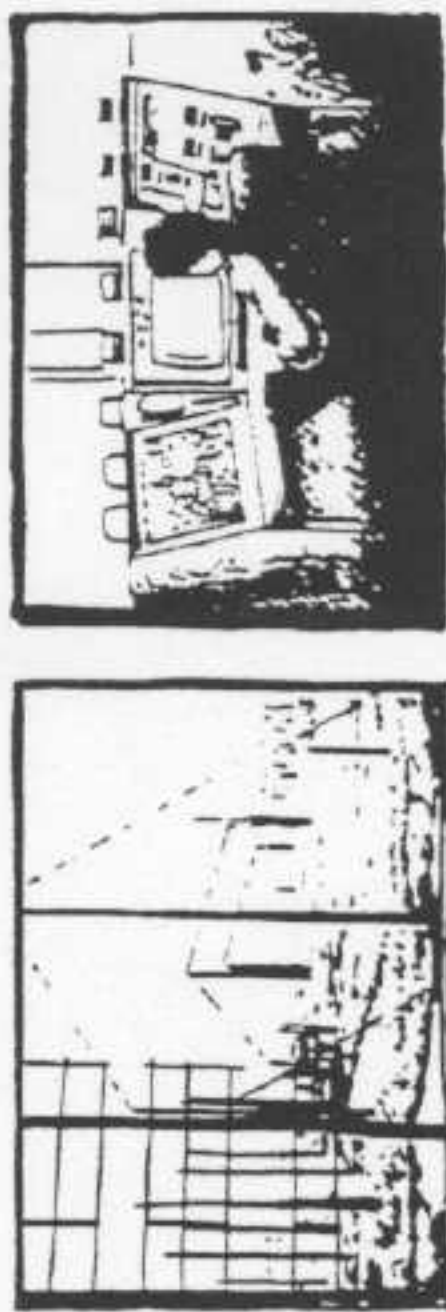
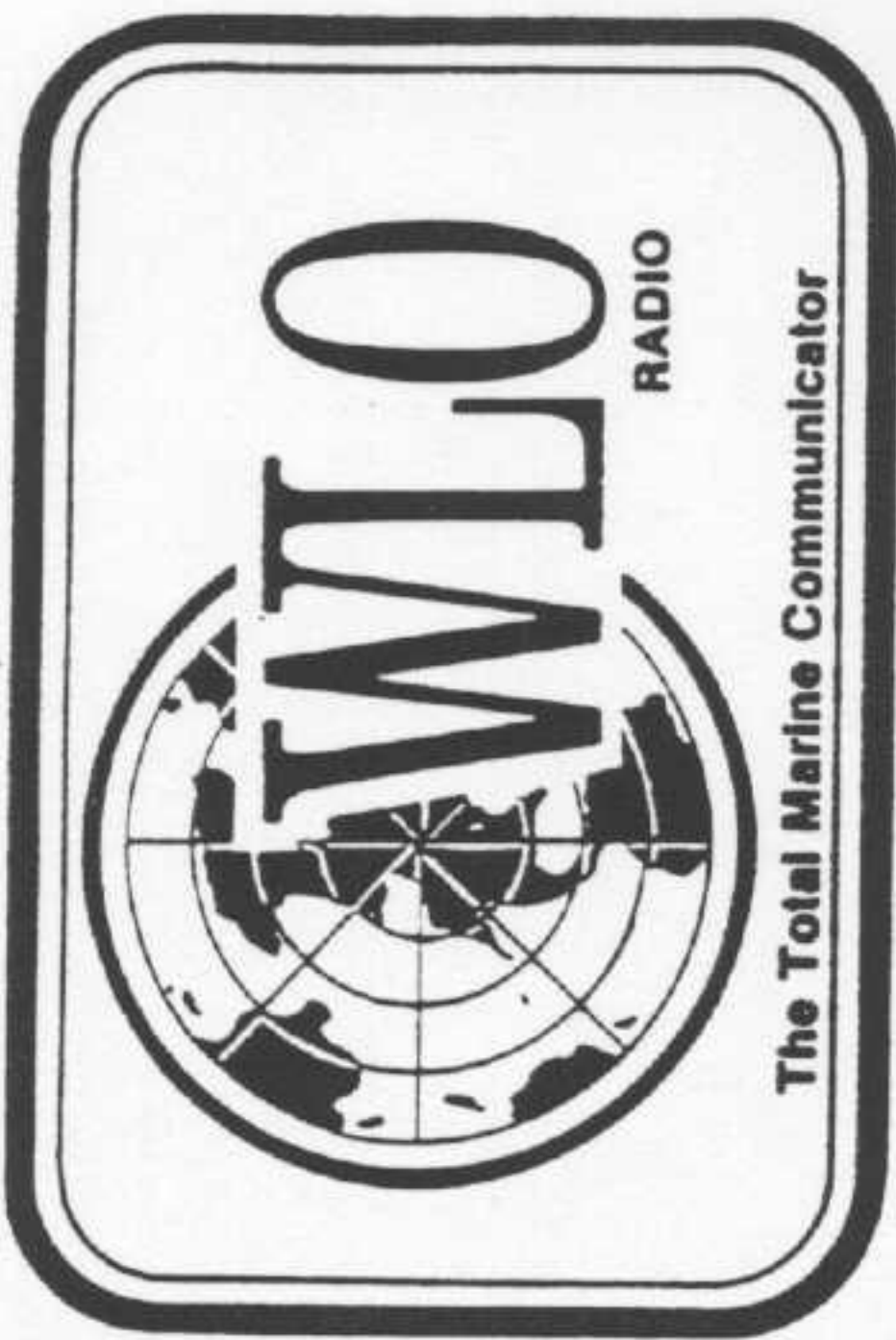
WEH WAQ WLF

COASTAL HARBOR RADIO



THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY
901 TATNALL STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

RADIO TXN... QSL
DATE April 10, 1972
XMTR POWER 400W INPUT
ANT 1/4 λ VERTICAL



WOO OCEAN GATE RADIO

PORTISHEAD RADIO
GIKA British TELECOM International

Thank you for your reception report, which has been found to be correct and corresponds with our log.

DATE	TIME	FREQUENCY	CALL	MODE
4/2/89	165/2	22448.7 kHz	6487	CW

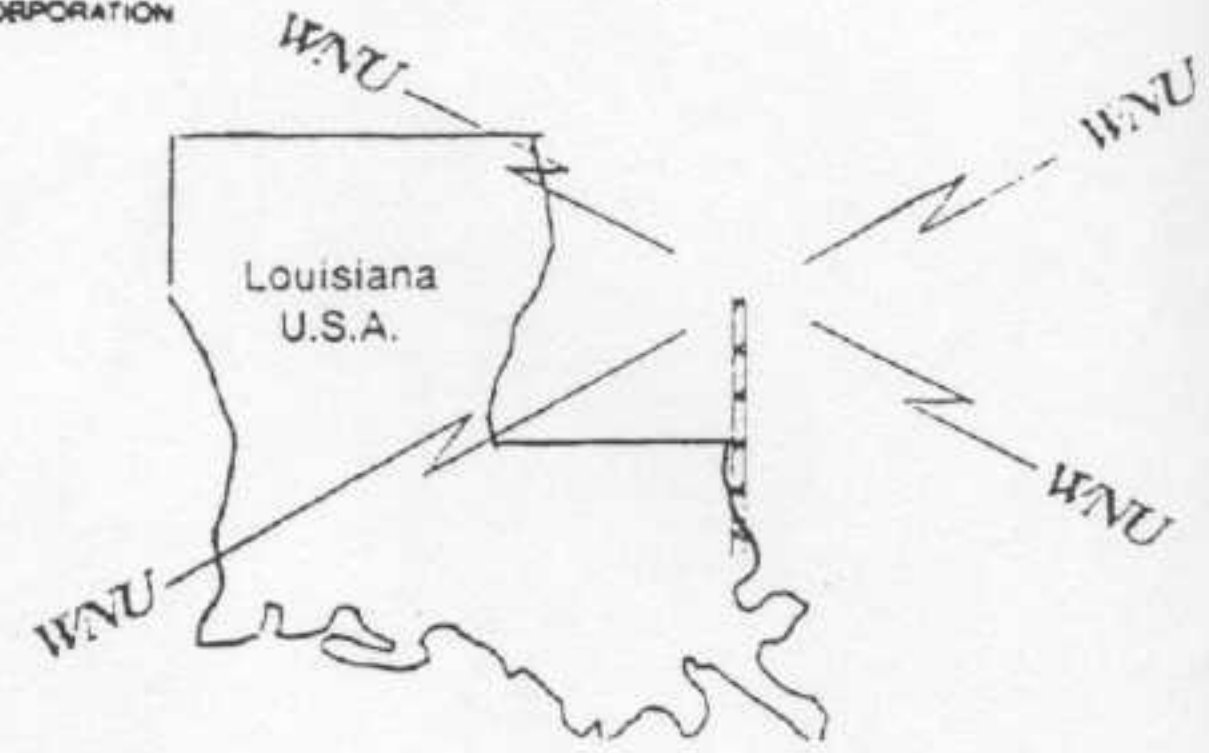
Larry Smith Radio Officer 17 FEBRUARY 1989

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES



GOVERNMENT RADIO AND TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION

ARUBA - BONAIRE - CURAÇAO - ST. EUSTATIUS - ST. MAARTEN - SABA



THE MARINE RADIO STATIONS ARE THE SOURCE OF SOME SUPERB QSL CARDS.

WOM



maritime radiotelephone service
fort lauderdale, florida



上海海岸电台

Shanghai Coast Radio Station
The People's Republic of China

This verifies your reception of XSG as follows:

Date: 25 FEB. 1989	Mode: CW A1A
Time: 2305-2310 U	Power: 10KW
Freq: 17103.2	Tfc: CQ DE XSG....

Wish you success in your radio activities!

Date: 1 APR. 1989

Sign: 富永源

CHUO RADIO JFA



PHOTO JFA

JAPAN

Dr. Tom Williamson
270 Waterloo Ave; # 506
Guelph, Ontario Canada
North America



VERIFICATION OF RECEPTION

Kaohsiungradio/NSW
Maritime Radio Telegraph
Coastal Station
Republic of China

This will confirm
your reception of our
radio transmission on the
details:

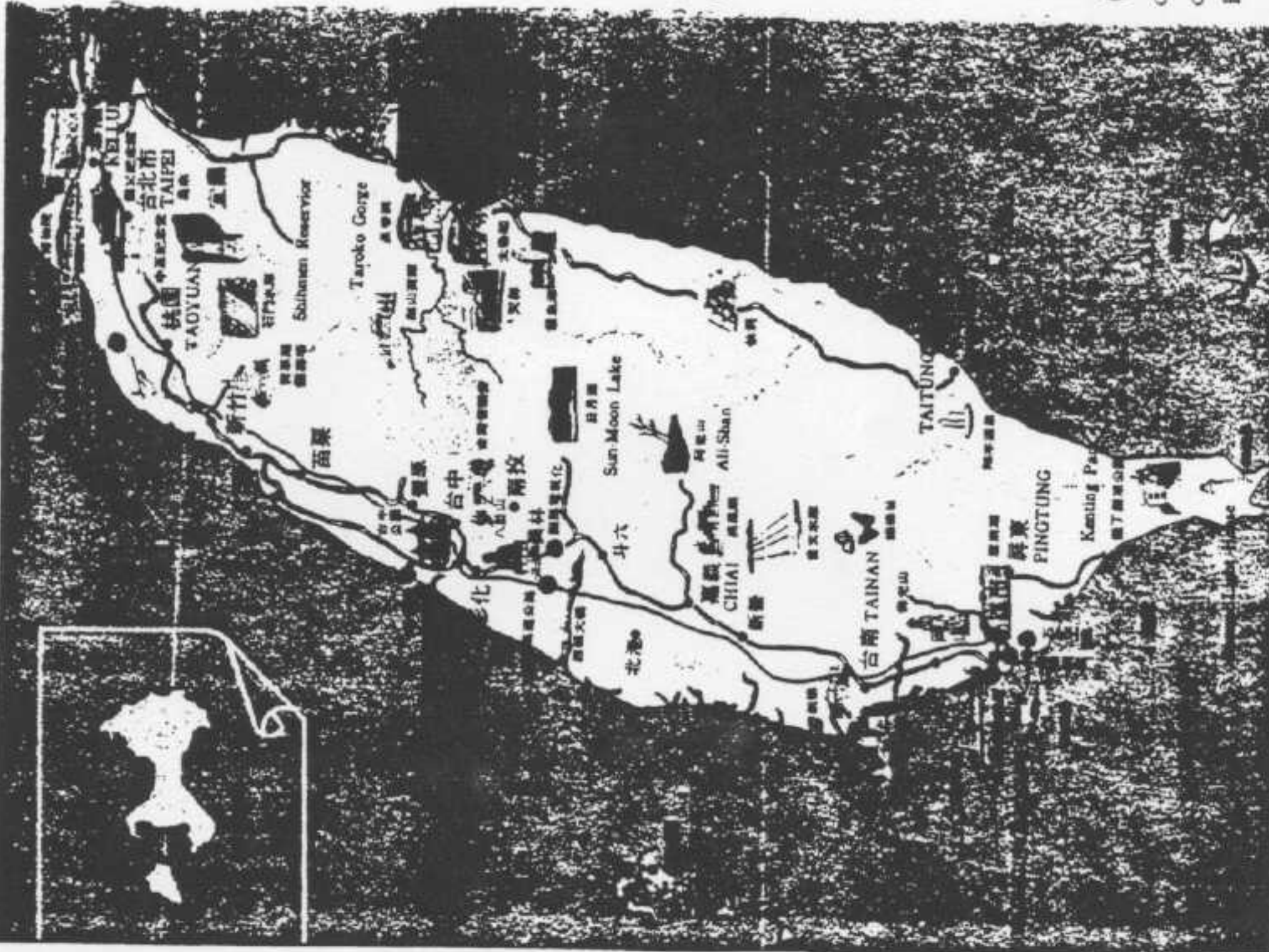
DATE: Mar. 23rd 1989
TIME: 23.48-23.56 hrs UTC
POWER: 3 KW
FREQUENCY: 12864 KHz

The station you
heard was NSW on the
exact regards
Apr. 21st 1989

Station Master



Kaohsiungradio
coast station ministry of
communications Taiwan
Republic of China



To: Dr. Tom Williamson
270 Waterloo Ave #506
Guelph, Ontario, Canada
North America
Date: 7th Apr. 89.

VERIFICATION OF RECEPTION

Taichung Maritime Coast Radio Station
37, Shih Fu Road
Taichung City Taiwan
R. O. C.

Dear Sir,
This is to verify that you certainly have received our signal
XSW2 (callsign) on FREQ: 8511 KHZ, MODE: A1CW, at
THE PERIOD OF TIME: 23.10-23.14 UTC., DATE: 25th Feb. 89,
etc.

The additional technical data relevant to our emission are as follows;

1. POWER OUTPUT: 5 KW.
2. TYPE OF TRANSMITTER: Marconi H1141
3. TYPE OF ANTENNA: G-A 3011
4. DIRECTION OF TRANSMISSION: Nod-DIRECTION
5. GEOGRAPHIC POSITION: ANTENNA LOCATED: 24.59N 121.18.10E
(In the North part of Taiwan)

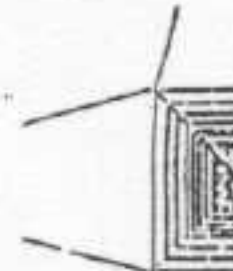
With best regards.

TAICHUNG MARITIME COAST RADIO STATION
(XSW2)
R. O. C.



By:

[Signature]



THE COASTAL TELEGRAPH STATIONS OF TAIWAN PROVIDE INTERESTING DX.

ONDAS PORTEÑAS



"LA EMISORA QUE
IMPERA EN ORIENTE"



PUERTO LA CRUZ - LDO ANZOATEGUI
VENEZUELA

RADIO TACNA

OAX6H-OAX6K



TACNA
PERU

BEAUTIFUL PENNANTS AGAIN! SADLY ONDAS PORTEÑAS IS NO LONGER HEARD: TACNA,
BEING IN THE SOUTH OF PERU IS NONE TOO EASY, UNLIKE THE NORTHERLY STATIONS.

SOME LATIN FAVOURITES.



STILL A REGULAR ON THE 90m BAND,
LA VOZ DEL NAPO IS AN "INDICATOR"
STATION FOR ECUADORIAN RECEPTION IN
ONTARIO.

H. B. M. H.
1.500 Kcs.
ONDA LARGA

H. B. M. H.—S
6075 Kcs.
ONDA CORTA

6006 KHZ
49 METROS

4832 KHZ
60 METROS

CLOCK RADIO IN SAN JOSE HAS A GREAT
"TRACK RECORD" FOR CONSISTENT SIGNALS
AND FOR VERIFYING—THE STAFF ARE VERY
FRIENDLY, IF YOU SHOULD VISIT!

LA VOZ DEL JUNCO

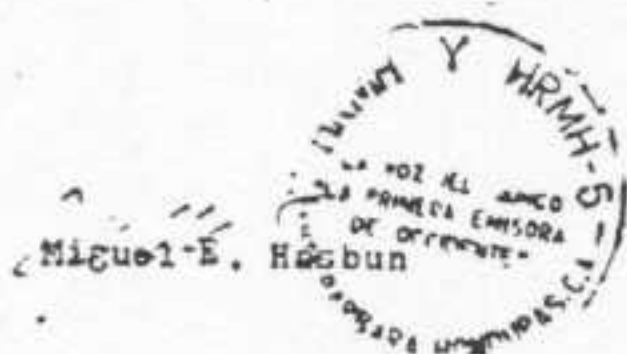
LA PRIMERA EMISORA DE OCCIDENTE

SANTA BARBARA, D. D.

REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS, C. A.

A DOCTOR TOMAS WILLIAMSON
Quezaltenango,
Guatemala, C.A.

Thanks
73's y Dx's



TIPJ AND HRMH ARE TWO MIDDAY "LOCALS"
IN CENTRAL AMERICA!

T.I.P.J. RADIO VICTORIA

Heredia, Costa Rica, América Central, Apartado 76.

ONDA CORTA: 6.082 Mhrz. Banda Internacional de 49 metros.
ONDA MEDIA: 1.220 Khz.



Plantas de Emisión:
San Francisco de Heredia.
Estudios: Ciudad de Heredia.

Emilio Pineda Jiménez,
Gerente Propietario

Fecha: 15/3/80

RESPUESTA A SU INFORME DE SINTONIA.

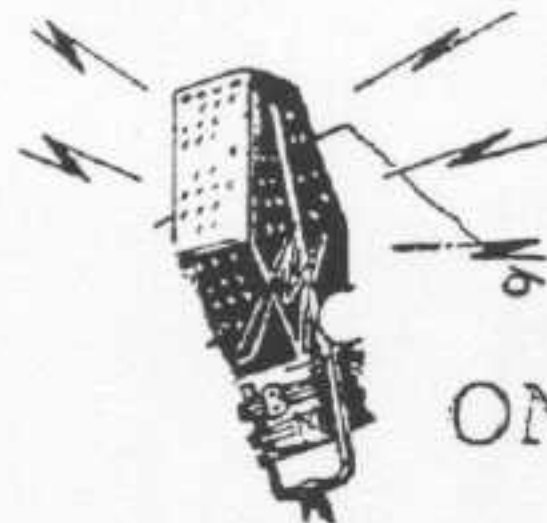
Señor Dr Tomas Williamson
ap 128 -Quezaltenango, Guate-
mala Centro América.
Su atenta carta de fecha 11 de marzo de

1980 une a nuestros pue-
blos al establecer un puente de amistad promovido por
este maravilloso invento de la Radio-comunicación. He
tomado en cuenta las características de sintonía de RA-
DIO VICTORIA en su onda corta. Las mismas coinciden
con reportes que hemos recibido de otros lugares del
Hemisferio Occidental y diversos puntos de los otros
Continentes. Su mensaje es merecedor de gratitud.

5955 Kics. 49 Mts.

ZELAYA *Radio* **NRG**

BLUEFIELDS - Ap. 72 NICARAGUA Tel. 54



ONDAS DEL YAQUE

HICK

920 Kcs. ONDA LARGA 2000 WATTS

4980 Kcs. ONDA CORTA 250 WATTS

SANTIAGO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Radio Televisora "ONDAS AZUAYAS" - Canal 5
HC5JC



FRECUENCIAS DE TRANSMISION
 1100 KHZ BANDA LOCAL
 4980 KHZ BANDA INTERNACIONAL
 DE LOS 60 Metros
 CUENCA - ECUADOR
 América del Sur

T. G. R. T.
 RADIO NACIONAL "TIKAL"
 FLORES PETEN
 GUATEMALA, C. A.

FOUR LATIN "TOUGHIES" - TGRT & HICK BOTH TOOK OVER TWO HOURS OF CONTINUOUS LISTENING TO IDENTIFY FOR SURE, AND UNDER OPTIMAL DX CONDITIONS.

TWO "ODDITIES"!! OIX-7 was a special TEST transmitter of the Finnish BROADCASTING Co. operating in the HAM MANDS! The famous Radio Americas was a CIA operation (a la Radio Swan)

To BSWL 1635 14

We thank You for the report on our 45 Mc signals. At the time You heard us we were using an input power of 600W to a pair of HF 300 tubes and a bidirectional four element fixed beam antenna ("lazy H") which was directional E-W.

OIX-7

The transmitter is an experimental one, built for testing simple directional antennas and observing the max. usable frequency.

Remarks Time for us card. Best of luck and say hi's to us!

RADIO

OIX-1 6120 kc/s 15 kW
 OIX-2 9800 kc/s 10 kW
 OIX-4 18190 kc/s 10 kW
 OIX-5 17800 kc/s 1 kW

The Finnish Broadcasting Company
 Helsinki, Finland.
J. Holopainen
 Operator *Jack*

RADIO AMERICAS
 P.O. Box 352, Miami 1, Florida.

Stations shown on map: EL PASO, HOUSTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, MIAMI, BAHAMAS ISLANDS, KEY WEST, HAVANA, VERACRUZ, GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA CITY, SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, COSTA RICA, PANAMA, SAN JOSE, COLOMBIA, MEDELLIN, SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, SANTO DOMINGO, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, JAMAICA, KINGSTON, CARIBBEAN SEA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.

Two BCB rarities;CJGX was logged on a CPC special. KJNP was heard when on holiday in Whitehorse;even there it was surprising how hard it was to hear Alaskans!



CX/RADIO/94

This will verify your reception of Radio Station CJGX . . . Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada S3N 1G2.

940 KHz. 10 KW. Day . . . one tower, omni-directional 10 KW. Night . . . four towers, directional Tower height . . . 262 feet

Transmitter located five miles east of Yorkton Studios and offices at Yorkton and Melville.

Date signal monitored March 1st 1977

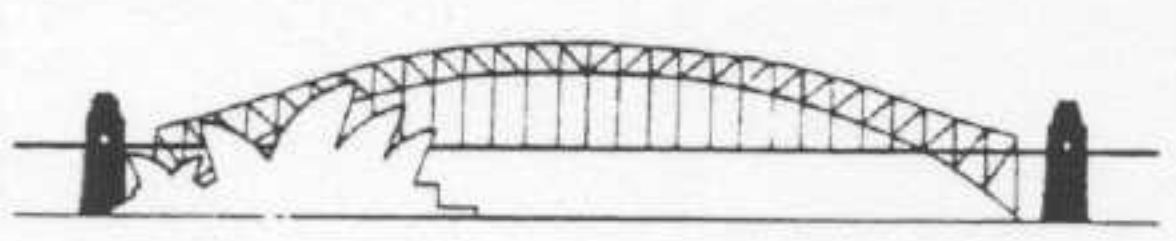
Engineer Harry Kerr

Canada's greatest rural radio station . . . serving and selling the midwest for more than half a century. Established 1927

KJNP MY CHOICE NORTH POLE 1170

AVIATION WEATHER SERVICES HAVE ALWAYS FASCINATED ME - AND PROVIDED SOME NICE CARDS.

SYDNEY VOLMET 3432 FLIGHT SERVICE. 6680 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA 10017 KHz



EVERY HOUR AND HALF HOUR - FOR FIVE MINUTES



TIA Aviation Weather Service, J.M.A. Tokyo International Airport, Japan

ANCHORAGE VOLMET KHZ 2880 5519 8903 13344 ANCHORAGE RADIO KHZ 2910 5589 8938 13264 17909

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA KIS / 70

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT SERVICE STATION 2016 EAST FIFTH AVENUE ANCH AK 99501

CONFIRMING QSO DATE June 14 77 GMT 0125-0130

LOGGED IN GUATEMALA

The 1560 station, my
rarest MW veri.



ONDAS DEL XOLOTIAN
 Kilometro 10 y medio Carretera Vieja a Leon
 MANAGUA, D.N., NICARAGUA

10 de Septiembre de 1976

Dr. Tom B. Williamson
 43 Forest Hill Dr.
 Guelph, Ontario Canada

Estimado Dr. Williamson:

Agradeciendole mucho por su complete
 repertaje fecha 23 de mayo de 1976, y al mismo tiempo disculparnos
 por no haberle contestado pronto, pero es que por el motivo
 de remodelar nuestros estudios hubo una pequeña confucion con
 nuestra correspondencia pero ya esta solucionado.

Desde hace una semana estamos transmitiendo en dos frecuencias
 Ondas del Xolotlan en 1560 y Radio Karavilla en 1320, esa es la
 razon del nombre Karavilla Xolotlan, y nuestras transmisiones
 seran de 5am a 10 pm todos los dias.

Esperamos Dr. Williamson estar en contacto y espero visite
 Nicaragua muy pronto.

Sinceramente

Danilo Castro
 Gerente Ejecutivo

LOGGED AT ODXA CAMP.

Heard both on longwire and loop antennas!



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
 DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR & OUTER ISLANDS AFFAIRS
 MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS 96960

DATE: 9-9-87

THIS IS TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR VERIFICATION REPORT DATED: 23-5-87
 RADIO STATION: WSZO

LOCATION: MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS
 MINISTRY: INTERIOR AND OUTER ISLAND AFFAIRS
 SHORT WAVE OUTPUT POWER: 10KW. ANTENNA TYPE: LPA
 MEDIUM WAVE OUTPUT POWER: 5KW. ANTENNA TYPE: TOWER
 SHORTWAVE ANTENNA BEAM DIRECTION: 290° NW
 OPERATING FREQUENCIES: SWI 6070 KHZ DAY TIME 7:00 AM - 5:30 PM
 CHANGEOVER TO 4940 KHZ AT 5:30 PM TILL 10:00 PM.
 BROADCAST SCHEDULE: MON. - SAT. 7:00 AM - 10:00 PM LOCAL TIME
 SUN. & HOLIDAYS 8:00 AM - 10:00 PM LOCAL TIME
 LANGUAGE: MARSHALLESE & ENGLISH

AIM & OBJECTIVE: INFORM, EDUCATE & ENTERTAIN MARSHALLESE PEOPLE WHO RESIDES
 ON SOME 24 ATOLLS SCATTERED IN AN AREA WITH A DIAMETER OF 300 MILES OR SO.
 MANUFACTURE & CONSTRUCTED BY NEC A JAPANESE COMPANY
 OFFICIALLY BROADCASTED: SW 4 MARCH 1987

AM 24 DEC. 1987

THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT THE STATION YOU HEARD IS STATION WSZO.
 YOUR COMMENTS AND REPORTS ON OUR PROGRAMS WILL BE VERY MUCH APPRECIATED.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Boon
 Peter Boon

Sta. Mgr. & Chief Tech.
 Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960

*Sorry for the late reply.
 I was in Papua New Guinea attending a workshop on maintenance
 & operation of transmitters. Regards this I don't have
 the picture of the station at the moment*

RADIO RUMBO



RUMBO

APOC 140, CARTAGO, COSTA RICA

325 8075 903

TI-CAL CONFIRMA REPORTE

Fecha: 1 DE JUNIO DE 1980 Hora: 5:30 H.C.A.

Frec.: 6.075 19 METROS Reg.: RUMBO # 2.021

Zonas: QUEZALTENANGO. País: GUATEMALA

Operador: Señor Dr. Tomas Williamson.

DESDE COSTA RICA, CENTRO AMERICA.. SUS AMIGOS DE RADIO RUMBO AGRADECEMOS LA SINTONIA Y LA INFORMACION.

GRACIAS...

[Signature]
GERENTE

Another midday regular in Guatemala.

A beautiful card, symbolic of Portuguese Africa.



A
THOMAS B. WILLIAMSON
43 FOREST HILL DRIVE
GUELPH, ONTARIO
CANADA, NORTE AMERICA.



RÁDIO CLUBE DO HUAMBO
CAIXA POSTAL 125 - NOVA LISBOA - ANGOLA



FEBC excelled themselves with this delightful QSL!



FEBC 
RADIO INTERNATIONAL

IT'S NICE TO NOTE THAT BOTH OF THESE
LATINS ARE STILL ON THE AIR.

ASOCIACION LA VOZ DE ATITLAN
 - 25-XXV -
 ANIVERSARIO
 2.390-KHZ
 1991
 1966
 TGD S
 BODAS DE PLATA

emisora
VOZ DEL UPANO

HCVB-7



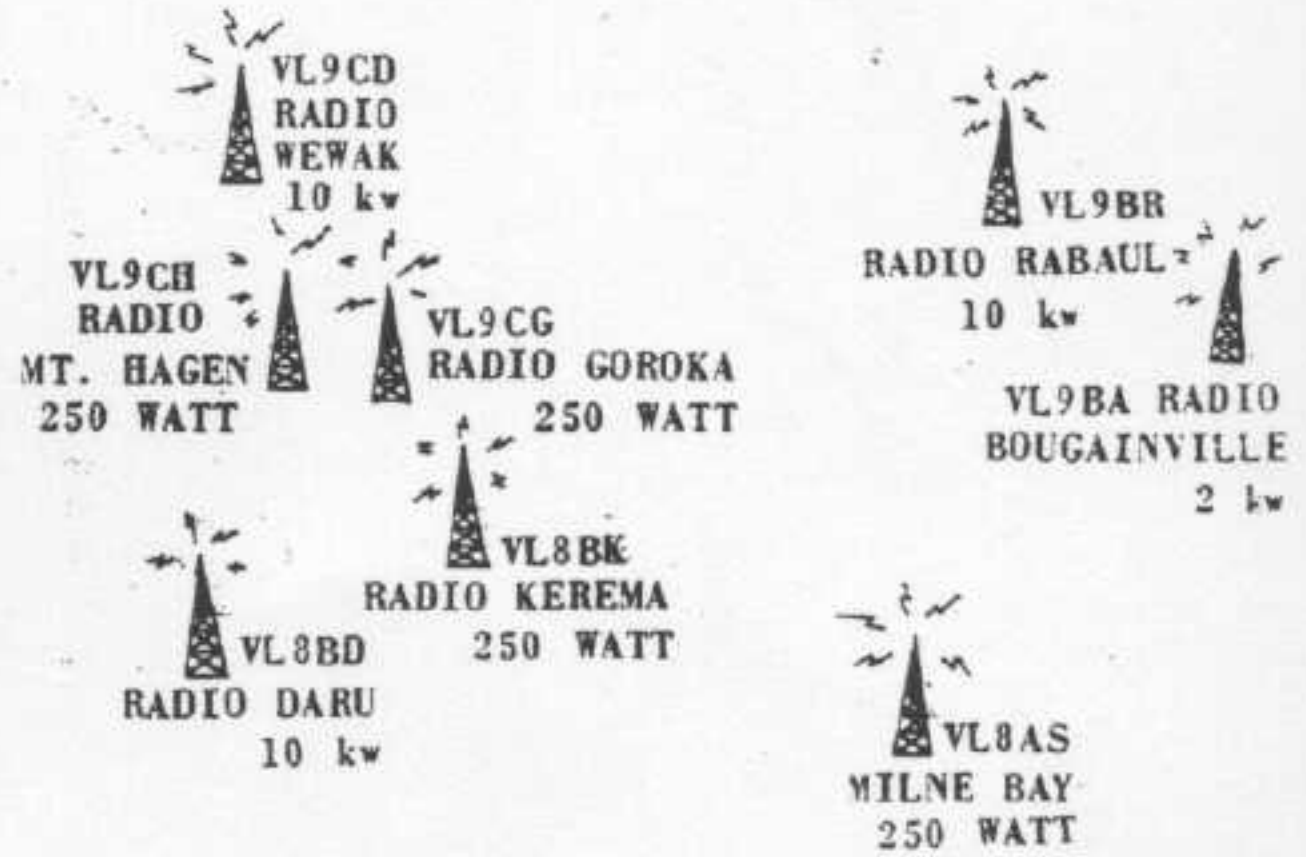
1.540 KHZ. onda media
 5.040 KHZ. onda corta

MACAS
 MORONA-SANTIAGO
 Agosto - 5 - 1984

TGDS, ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE ATITLAN WAS BURNED
 DOWN IN POLITICAL DISTURBANCES, BUT NOW
 IS BACK IN OPERATION.

THE ORIGINAL P.N.G. BROADCASTING SERVICES WERE FOUNDED BY THE AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES, AND USED VL CALLSIGNS.

THESE STATIONS ARE OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION IN PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



LOCATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION BROADCAST STATIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA. GEOGRAPHICAL BROADCASTING ZONE 51.

- VL9BR RADIO RABAUL** - Frequency 3385 KHz - 90 metre band. Power 10,000 Watts. Broadcasts: 0600 hrs. - 1300 hrs. 2000 hrs. - 2200 hrs., G.M.T.; 6 a.m. - 8 a.m., - 4 p.m. - 11 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Rabaul, P.O. Box 71, Rabaul, New Britain, New Guinea.
- VL9CD RADIO WEWAK** - Frequency 3335 KHz - 90 metre band. Power 10,000 Watts. Broadcasts: 0615 hrs. - 1230 hrs., 2000 hrs. - 2200 hrs., G.M.T.; 6 a.m. - 8 a.m., 4.15 p.m. - 10.30 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Wewak, P.O. Box 65, Wewak, New Guinea.
- VL8BK RADIO KEREMA** - Frequency 3245 KHz - 90 metre band. Power 250 Watts. Broadcasts: 0700 hrs. - 1200 hrs. G.M.T., 5 p.m. - 10 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Kerema, Gulf District, Papua.
- VL8BD RADIO DARU** - Frequency 3305 KHz - 90 metre band. Power 10,000 Watts. Broadcasts: 0645 hrs. - 1200 hrs. G.M.T., 4.45 p.m. - 10.00 p.m. Local time. Address: Radio Daru, Daru, Western District, Papua.
- VL9CG RADIO GOROKA** - Frequency 2410 KHz - 120 metre band. Power 250 Watts. Broadcasts: 0700 hrs. - 1200 hrs. G.M.T., 5 p.m. - 10 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Goroka, P.O. Box 146, Goroka, Eastern Highlands, New Guinea.
- VL9CH RADIO MOUNT HAGEN** - Frequency 2450 KHz - 120 metre band. Power 250 Watts. Broadcasts 0730 hrs. - 1130 hrs. G.M.T., 5.30 p.m. - 9.30 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Mt. Hagen, P.O. Box 162, Mt. Hagen, Western Highlands, New Guinea.
- VL8AS RADIO MILNE BAY** - Frequency 3235 KHz - 90 metre band. Power 250 Watts. Broadcasts 0700 hrs. - 1200 hrs. G.M.T., 5 p.m. - 10 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Milne Bay, P.O. Box 6, Samarai, Milne Bay District, Papua.
- VL9BA RADIO BOUGAINVILLE** - Frequency 3322.5 KHz - 90 metre band. Power 2,000 Watts. Broadcasts: 0700 hrs. - 1200 hrs. G.M.T., 5 p.m. - 10 p.m. Local Time. Address: Radio Bougainville, Kieta, Bougainville Island, New Guinea.


ALL STATIONS ARE ESPECIALLY ESTABLISHED AND DESIGNED FOR BROADCASTING TO AN EMERGING PEOPLE.
 xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx

SOME ENGLISH IS USED AT ALL STATIONS DEPENDING ON DEGREE OF LITERACY IN ENGLISH

- RABAUL** Languages: Tolai, Pidgin, serves the Tolai people in the Gazelle Peninsula, New Guinea. (Population 78,000).
- WEWAK** Languages: Pidgin, serves the people of the Sepik District (Population 268,000).
- KEREMA** Languages: Toaripi, Orokolo, Kerowo, Police Motu, serves the people of the Gulf District of Papua. (Population 63,000)
- DARU** Languages: Kiwai, Police Motu, Cogodala, serves the people of the Western District of Papua. (Population 251,000).
- GOROKA** Languages: Gahuku, Kafe and Pidgin, serves the people of the Eastern Highlands. (Population 251,000).
- MT. HAGEN** Languages: Pidgin, Enga, Medlpa, Mid Wahgi, serves the people of the Western Highlands of New Guinea. (Population 202,000).
- MILNE BAY** Languages: Wedau, Suau, Dobu, Misima, serves the people of the Milne Bay District. (Population 98,000).
- BOUGAINVILLE** Languages: Pidgin serves the people of the Bougainville District. (Population 68,000).

ALL TECHNICAL SERVICES, TRANSMITTERS, STUDIO EQUIPMENT, ETC., SUPPLIED AND SERVICED

Q. S



Confirming your reception report of this station.
 Freq: . 11760. khz.....
 Date: . 19th. July. 1985....
 Time: . 04.45-05.16. U.T.C.
 Pwr :

Many thanks and best wishes.

COOK ISLANDS BROADCASTING AND NEWSPAPER CORPORATION

RADIO VANUATU

NATIONAL SERVICE



slit Gong (Tam Tam) from Ambrym Island; used in village to village communications and in custom ceremonies.

To : ...
 of ...
 I AM PLEASED TO VERIFY YOUR RECEPTION OF THIS STATION AT G.M.T. ... DATE ... ON 1125, 3945, 7260 KHz FM 98 MHZ For RADIO VANUATU P.O. Box 49, PORT VILA VANUATU

PACIFIC TREASURES!

(Sadly, only Vanuatu and Tahiti are still on the air.)



FIJI BROADCASTING COMMISSION
 LADSTONE ROAD, SUVA, FIJI. BOX 334. CABLES: "BROADCOM".



RADIO TAHITI BOITE POSTALE 25