



CLUB ONDES COURTES DE RADIO-CANADA SHORT WAVE CLUB

MONTHLY BULLETIN MENSUEL

No. 38

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1971

Ten Thousandth Member

The Radio Canada Shortwave Club now has ten thousand active members. This came about when Mr. Alberto Mota de Oliveira of Guaratingueta, Brazil was enrolled as member number 10,550. May we offer our sincere congratulations.

CLUB BULLETIN TO BE INCORPORATED INTO PROGRAM SCHEDULE

This will be the final edition of the Club bulletin as a separate entity. Starting with the next issue, we are borrowing a leaf from other international broadcasters and incorporating Club news and features as a special section of an enlarged Radio Canada International program schedule. We felt that the aims of the Radio Canada Shortwave Club in promoting DXing and friendship among shortwave listeners in all parts of the world are a focal point of our audience relations and, as such, deserve a place in the program schedule which goes to some 160,000 listeners of Radio Canada International.

As members of the Club, you will continue to constitute a very special group of our listeners. As always, we will be very happy to answer any of your questions, either on the air or by letter. At Club headquarters, we will keep a master list of members seeking penpals (with their special interests, languages spoken, etc.) whose names will be given upon request to other members. On occasion, special features of particular interest will be sent to Club members only.

We are proud of the Radio Canada Shortwave Club and we appreciate your reports and comments on our programs. We hope that you will remain with us in this wider promotion of Club activities.

The Club news and feature articles in the new section of the program schedule will be written by the Club Secretary and, on occasion, by experts from various departments of Radio Canada International. Although I will be relinquishing the position of Bulletin Editor, I will be contributing articles from time to time. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your comments and suggestions during the past three years.

MEMBERS IN THE LIMELIGHT

It was Saturday, September 12th, 1970 at 1800 local time and the bride and groom and some 40 guests interrupted their wedding celebrations to tune into special greetings from Canada on their shortwave set.

Mieczyslaw Serwacki and Hanka Nowakowska of the Radio Canada International Polish language section of the Shortwave Club gave congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Pawlewski on their wedding day. What were the reasons which warranted special mention during a club program? Well... first of all, both are club members and second they met through the club. Perhaps we are being a bit presumptuous for taking so much credit, since nature usually prevails in such matters. However, the club certainly provided the required amount of impetus to their relationship. This is how it all started:

Marian Pawlewski (member 2796) a long time member of the RCSWC and a regular listener was in the habit of going down to the local Post Office every week to mail his reception reports and to collect envelopes from Radio Canada. Whether by accident or design, a certain Miss Jadwiga Modrzejewska happened to be there at the same time on many occasions. She had listened to Radio Canada many times but had never bothered to write in. Then, one day she saw Marian with an envelope bearing the CBC label and decided that she would ask him for our address as a good opportunity to strike up a conversation. Well, it wasn't too long before they started to meet at one another's house to listen to Radio Canada Inter-



national transmissions. Jadwiga enjoyed the club meetings so much that she decided to join, as member 10154. Soon after, they became engaged and eventually married last September.

Marian is a truck driver and enjoys hockey, motor mechanics and movies, he has his own movie camera. Jadwiga works as a clerk in Accounting for the Civil Service but she still attends night school. After graduation she intends to study Law. She likes boxing, travelling, antiques and visiting historical buildings all over Poland. Highest on both their list, of course, is SWLing. They are much interested in Canada and its customs. Their receiver is an old Stolica 5 tube Superhet, one of the first models manufactured after World War II. The antenna is an outside Inverted "L", 45 feet long. The Pawlewskis reside in the city of Wabrzezno at Ulica 1-Go Maja 41, in Poland. Marian and Jadwiga are 24 and 22 years old respectively.

P. S. Many of the members who heard the greetings on the air sent their own message of congratulations to the Pawlewskis and received in return a very nice QSL card which was designed by Marian and Jadwiga, especially for this occasion.

WORLD TIME CHART

We have just recently revised our World Time Chart and it is available to you upon request. This is a real asset to any SWLer. The new chart is printed in English and French.

MORE HINTS ON QSLing

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you to give you a few of my observations concerning Mr. Gelfand's recent article regarding the QSLing of radiotelephone or point-to-point stations. The main factor that one must bear in mind when writing to one of these stations is that the majority of point-to-point stations do not like to receive reception reports and consider them an invasion of their privacy. In fact, the ITU states that reception of these stations by those other than the intended parties should be greatly discouraged. For this very reason it is impossible to obtain a QSL from any station of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

It is still possible to obtain many rare countries in this fashion but certain things must be remembered when sending for a QSL:

- 1) Again, the main thing is that most stations don't want reports. Those that do verify are doing it only as a favor to the DXer since his report actually does them no good. Never expect a QSL from a PTP station for it is more than possible you will be disappointed. Simply write a personal letter that is brief, polite, and to the point. NEVER DIVULGE THE CONTENT OF THE TRANSMISSION! This is the best way to have your report wind up in the wastebasket. Simply send time, date, frequency and an evaluation of reception.
- 2) Many stations would be more than happy to QSL but have no cards and do not wish to take time writing a letter. It is best to include a card you've already made verifying reception, listing time, date and frequency. Simply have the engineer sign it and return it. It is still very possible that you will also receive one of their cards but it is better to be safe and send a premade QSL.
- 3) You must send return postage in all cases in the form of IRCs or mint stamps. Include a return envelope whenever possible.
- 4) If you hear a DX PTP station but do not know the address, send it as such: (name of city) Terminal, Ministry of Posts, Telephones & Telegraph, (City, Country). If you do not know the city where the transmitter is located send your report to the capital city of that country.

There are many more ways to receive stations out of the SWBC bands and gain many new and rare countries. If you know morse code, try your hand at a few coastal stations in the 4-, 8-, 12-, 17-, and 21- MHz bands. The stations generally send a series of six "v"s, call CQ and then send their call sign (of usually 3 or 4 letters). To identify them it is necessary to write to the ITU in Geneva and obtain a list of worldwide coastal stations. Armed with this you should be able to QSL rare locations such as Guam, Martini-que, Curaçao and Canal Zone with no trouble whatsoever. QSLing follows almost the same procedure as above.

The 20 meter amateur band is also a hotspot for SSB DX and in one good night you should be able to get more DX than you could in a year by other methods. Hams are very faithful verifiers, too. Their addresses are found in the Foreign Amateur Callbook.

More than half the fun of owning a shortwave radio are these stations on the side-lines that most SWLs neglect.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Tarte (6689) 720 Dorroll St., NE, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505, USA

HONORABLE MENTION

A new Shortwave listeners' Club has been formed by a group of enthusiasts not too far from us, in Quebec City. The "Club des DXers du Québec" was formed on September 15th 1970 and its first Bulletin, "A L'ÉCOUTE" was issued in November. The Bulletin has a lot of useful information, especially loggings on SW and MW. The reason we are mentioning this Club in our Bulletin this month is that Radio Canada International was nominated the Shortwave Station of the Month in the first issue of "A L'ÉCOUTE". So, we feel that one good turn deserves another. The address of this bilingual club is CDXQ, C.P. 34, Sillery, Quebec 6, P.Q., Canada.

NEW RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL PENNANT

We have redesigned our pennant and anyone wishing to receive it should write to us. We'll be happy to send it to you right away.

TO ALL TAPESPONDERS

This is addressed to Members who have our list of Tapesponders. Please add the following names to your list: Mr. Donald King (1047) 5796 Ulmerton Rd., Lot 303, Clearwater, Fla. 33516, USA - 3" tapes at 3 3/4 ips. Mr. Barry Riddiford (2276) 11 Ashley Ave., Tea Tree Gully, Ridgehaven, South Australia 5097. If any others are interested, they should write to us giving us their names, addresses and details of recording equipment.

OPINIONS ABOUT TAPE RECORDING YOUR REPORT

"The article, Tape Recording Your Report, September-October, was generally correct. However, most stations that I have come in contact with, in the broadcast band especially, refuse to QSL without return postage. Some refuse to QSL without tape. Others simply refuse to QSL. Furthermore, the larger stations use full-track tape recorders and prefer 7 1/2 ips (19 cm/sec) tape speed. In other words, it is best to send a tape which is recorded at the fastest speed possible in one direction (one track). A tape may be recorded continuously if an id. is on the tape and one gives information concerning how this compares to the rest of the program. It is always necessary to include more information than is on the tape. A tape must be mailed in a suitable container. The normal cardboard container for 3 inch reels is NOT good for mailing, out of 9 tapes that I have mailed, 3 have been returned - 2 were hand delivered. I suggest that SWLers use tapes as a last resort and state clearly that they want the tape back." (Edward Hendrix, Box 348, Dillon, South Carolina 29536, USA).

"I would like to add a comment to the article on Tape Recording your report. I think that it is a good idea to use a plastic mailing box when sending a taped report as they tend to survive the abuse suffered in transit better than the standard cardboard container. Also, it is a good precaution to write "DO NOT X-RAY" on tapes that are sent out of the country". (Mark Everhardt (3087) 912 Rambling Drive, Baltimore, Maryland 21228, USA).

MORE GOODWILL

"Your feature "Members in The Limelight", in your monthly Bulletin of September 1969, in which you mentioned Member 725, Mr. D. J. Doull, of Auckland, New Zealand, a blind operator, prompted me to write him a letter. I am very happy to report that this was the beginning of a pleasant friendship which has developed over the past year, not only with Douglas himself, but also embraces his parents and my wife.

We correspond by Air-Mail and by Tape (this latter method enables us to compare reception of different shortwave stations all over the world from our respective locations) and we also exchange stamps and publications of our different countries, as well as items of family news.

I would like to thank Radio Canada Shortwave Club for having been the means by which this friendship was formed and I hope to be a member of the Club for many years to come." (H. E. Eglon (5750) 33 North Arlington, Bridport, Dorset, England).

SUNSPOTS AND YOU (PART III)

In part II we said that sunspots have a periodicity of 27 days and that is the sun's rotational period. We also said that the cause of sunspots is still unknown, but one of the most important discoveries about them occurred in 1908 when Dr. George Hale of the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, photographed sunspots in enough detail to

show that large spots are often surrounded by great whirling masses of gas. In 1914, Dr. Hale made another important discovery when he proved that Sunspots often have magnetic fields much more powerful than the magnetic field surrounding our earth. Working from these two discoveries, physicists have developed what is perhaps a partial explanation or theory for sunspots. Many of them believe that they are caused by strong magnetic fields lying deep within the interior of the sun. Huge energies generated by these magnetic fields sometimes break through to the sun's visible surface, the photosphere. These magnetic eruptions, on reaching the photosphere - have a strong magnetic field in their centres. These, in turn cause certain changes in this electrified gas. The temperature drops below that of the surrounding surface of the sun which results in a visible contrast. That is a dark area which is identified as a sunspot. Now, on to the actual sunspot count, the degree of the sun's spottedness at any time can be measured by counting them, that is the spots or by noting their total area. We know from past records and current observations that the number of sunspots varies from day to day and from year to year, and that the number of spots counted and their area depends, to some extent, upon the observer and his telescope. According to Dr. Waldmeier of the Zurich Observatory, in the year 1848, Rudolf Wolf, then the Director of the Observatory introduced the so-called relative sunspot numbers as a measure of sunspot activity. They are based on the striking fact that sunspots very often appear in groups. It is seldom that the sun's face shows only one spot, unless it is a giant probably formed from a number of smaller spots. The wolf formula is $R = k(10g + f)$, where "g" is the number of sunspot groups and "f" the number of actual spots whether in groups or not. The constant "k" has a value which depends upon the type of telescope used and the viewing conditions. Dr. Waldmeier says that Wolf carried out his observations with a Fraunhofer refractor telescope of 8 cm aperture and 110 on focal length with a magnification of 64 giving the "k" constant a value of 1. Wolf considered that the "g" number alone did not represent a satisfactory measure of sunspot activity because the sizes of the Sunspot groups differed greatly. Considering this and other circumstances, he showed that the multiplier 10 which multiplies "g", the observed number of sunspot groups gave greater weight to the large groups which he believed to be a more important indicator of solar activity than shortlived small spots. By the way, that telescope, the Fraunhofer refractor is still in use today at the Zurich Observatory. Observations from around the world are collected at the Observatory in Zurich and examined before the final sunspot number is compiled for that day. Although you may think that in the Wolf formula, the R number, is a rather arbitrary method of determining the sunspot count, it has proved to be a satisfactory measure of solar activity in the sense that over the years it has shown a high degree of correlation with other related phenomena, for example, the electron density in the ionosphere.

FREE RADIO GOING DUTCH

Offshore radio celebrates its tenth birthday in Europe - to be more specific, in Holland. Many political and economic problems had to be mastered before a new European radio station could take the air. Radio Veronica was not the first of its kind, there were already two pirates broadcasting from off the Danish coast. Many others followed but only one survived: Veronica.

Veronica, the brainchild of a number of private business men who met at Amsterdam's famed Krasnapolsky Hotel one day in the fall of 1959 to found an 'Independent Dutch Broadcasting Company', which they called 'Vrije Radio Omroep Nederland'. The name survived within the name VeRONica, containing all four initials.

Today, some 10,000 of the 12,000,000 inhabitants of Holland write the station every week. Although all programs are announced in Dutch, there is also a great following outside of Holland - especially in the British Isles. All programs are prerecorded in modern studios in Hilversum, opposite the picturesque Vijfer Park. Only the hourly newscasts are read live aboard the ship. Veronica's success rests on such pillars as a good choice of music, a responsible and experienced staff, a transmitter of rather modest output and the fact that they have not in one instance attacked the Dutch Government, or the Royal Family. Radio Veronica returns high profits. That those profits are however not so easy to come by has only recently been proved once again.

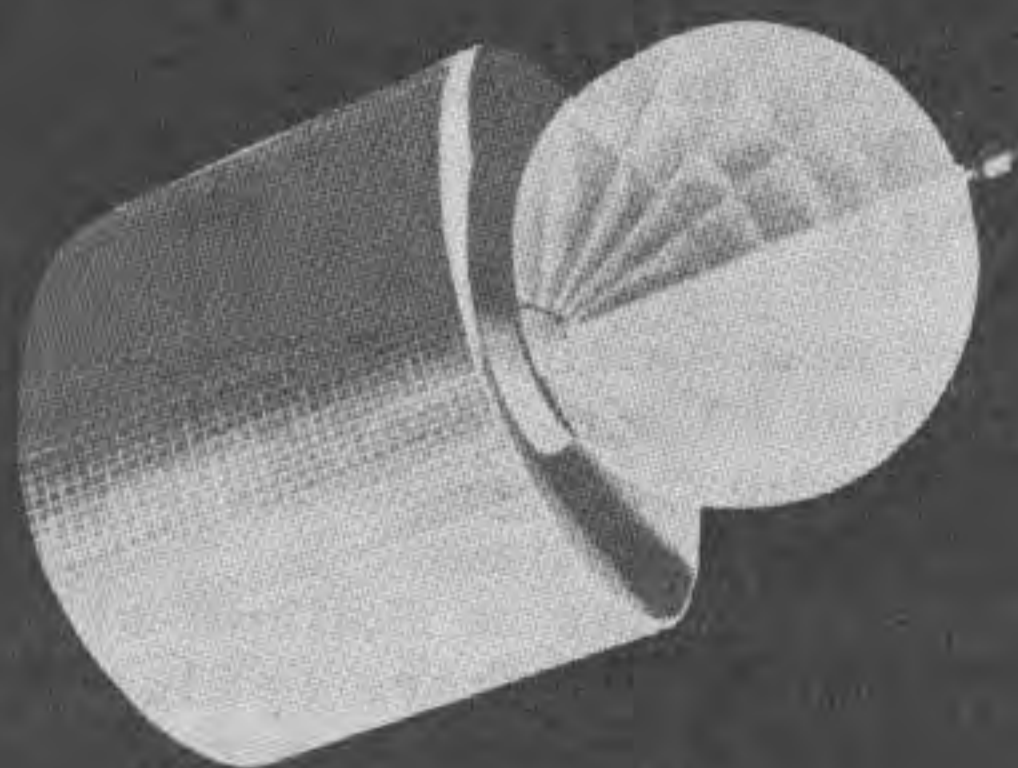
Not far from the Veronica ship "Norderney" lies the radio ship "Mebo II", owned by

the Swiss company that operates Radio Nordzee International. The station has been off the air for over 2 months now, and it is very doubtful whether it will ever return. There had been plans to broadcast to Holland. The co-owners of Mebo Electronics, Messrs. Meister and Bouillier, have been to Holland to look for new business contacts, and for talks with Dutch G.P.O. officials. Radio Nordzee does not want to cause Veronica any trouble; a law passed against Radio Nordzee would also affect Veronica, still not recognized by the Dutch Government. The 'Mebo II' may soon be up for sale, or take up a position off Northern Africa. Why Radio Nordzee has failed to make itself established in the North Sea is not so easy to answer, but it seems that to some extent shortcomings in the technical quality, too strong a transmitter (100,000 watts), and the heavy attacks on the Wilson Government (even if under Caroline make-up) are to blame for it.

A new venture and a new approach is Capital Radio, operated by the International Broadcasters Society, based in Bussum, not far from Amsterdam. Their low powered (1,000 watt) transmitter operates from the M.V. King David, anchored off Zandvoort-on-Sea, not far from the other two ships. A specially constructed ring antenna puts a stronger signal into Holland than would be expected from such low powered equipment. Capital Radio programs light (M. O. R.) music twenty hours a day, only interrupted by station breaks, once every half hour. The studios in Bussum, in fact the ground floor of an apartment house, are extremely modest, but well equipped. From L.P. and single records the music is copied on to tapes which are then shipped out to the King David. The crew aboard is a mixed one, something rather unique in offshore radio. The aim of Capital Radio is to prove that Commercial Radio can be Good Radio. "Broadcasting is a Profession For Gentlemen." claims the station. (H.P.S., Amsterdam, Holland).

NEW QSL CARD

Radio Canada International has a new QSL card. It is shown below in black and white but it is actually white and silver on a royal blue background with white lettering. It depicts Anik I, the domestic satellite of Telesat Canada. This 12 foot satellite will go into orbit above the Equator at a distance of 22,300 miles, approximately at the same longitude as Winnipeg, Manitoba. This is the first of three such satellites to be built by Hughes Aircraft of California. The major sub-contractors are the Northern Electric Company of Montreal and Spar Aerospace Products of Malton, Ontario. The launching of Anik I is expected to take place at the end of 1972.



ANIK I, the first domestic satellite in Canada will, after its launch into fixed orbit in 1972, provide telecommunication links between all parts of this vast country.

ANIK I, le premier satellite domestique au Canada qui, lorsque placé en orbite stationnaire en 1972, servira de liens de télécommunications entre toutes les parties de cet immense pays.



Radio Canada International

PEN PALS AND GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Rick Dunlop (8962) Woodford, Ontario, Canada - in English with anyone in Europe wishing to play Chess by mail.

David Barrash (10062) 1 Samwood Court, Pikesville, Maryland 21208, USA - swap stamps and postcards.

Franz Fischer (9661) D-684 Lampertheim, Poststr. 1, W. Germany - with Canadian in German - swap stamps and coins.

J. Rozema (10374) Five Lingolaan 30, Stadskanaal, Holland.

Vicente Ferreira de Assis Neto (8532) São Francisco de Oliveira, Via Oliveira, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Horst Klemm (3269) 8023 Dresden, St. Pauli-Friedhof, W. Germany - in German - swap stamps, postalview cards and travel brochures.

Werner Lthmann (8570) D-3121 Odrdorf/Nieders Nr. 41, W. Germany - in English and German - swap stamps.

Robert Gerardi (8815) 514 Madison St., Benton, Illinois 62812, USA - swap SWL cards with anyone outside continental USA.

Louis Chevallier (9805) 38 r. de Canne - 06 Le Cannet (Alpes Maritimes) - France - with members of the region "Le Cannet".

Lucia V. Caruso (4588) 3709 Lake Ave., Reiffon, Reading, Pa. 19606, USA.

Graham Fleck (10006) 133 Bushby St., Victoria, B.C., Canada - would appreciate schematic(s) for shortwave converters anywhere in the range of 1.8MHz-25 MHz(VE7DX1GA).

Danny Leonard (10191) 306 Maeglo Dr., Lexington, N.C. 27292, USA - swap cards.

Ronald Lanoue (9976) 69 Blackinton St., North Adams, Mass., 01247, USA - Eng. or Fr. outside USA - would like to know if anyone has ever received a QSL from Radio Peking.

Glenn Davis (7581) 910 N. 25th St., Pennside, Reading, Pa., 19606, USA.

Rainer Gangl (5596) Moosbruggergasse 1, 2/7, A-1120 Wein - Austria - with East and West Germany, also Switzerland.

Wolfgang Neske (9382) 2 Hamburg 63/Justus-Strandes-Weg 6, W. Germany - in English or German with USA or Canada - swap stamps, postalview cards, also play chess by mail.

Karl Eichner (8654) 161 Riverdale Ave., Ottawa 1, Ont., Canada, English, swap stamps.

Guy Gibbson (9849) 378 Market St., Kingston, Penn. 18704, USA.

Richard Ferguson (1483) 1218 Churchill St., Cornwall, Ont., Canada - in English with Germany - swap stamps.

Patrick Folan (7968) 49 St. Finbars Terrace, Bohermore, Galway City, Republic of Ireland, swap stamps, coins and matchbox covers.

Norbert Huebner (7630) 4435 Horst Mar, Eichendorffstr. 39, W. Germany.

Lutz Schinke (8028) D-6380 Bad Homburg v. d. H. Am Pfingstbrunnen 3, W. Germany, in English or German.

Konig Gerald (8071) 67 Lu-Edigheim, Ostring 168, W. Germany - in German.

James C. Knight (4228) 49 Julian Rd., Sholing, Southampton, England - in English.

Robert Zaugg (9287) 1346 Fawcett Ave., Tacoma, Wn. 98402, USA - swap stamps, flags, records.

John D. Noble (8684) 3 Barden Rd., Eastmoor, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England - Wishes correspondents to write again because addresses of previous correspondents were lost.

Lawrence W. Trask II (5007) 22 Renny Ave., Southwick, Mass. 01077, USA - in English, swap QSL cards and program schedules.

Alan Benson (2673) 518 Oak Hill Dr., Edwardsville, Ill. 62025, USA would like to borrow cassette recording of the ID's on Radio Canada SWC earlier this year.

Mike Carroll (8611) 3109 Sheridan, Garland, Texas 75040, USA - Has anyone received a QSL from Radio International, La Voz de la Victor, Apt. 1079, San José, Costa Rica - How long for a reply?

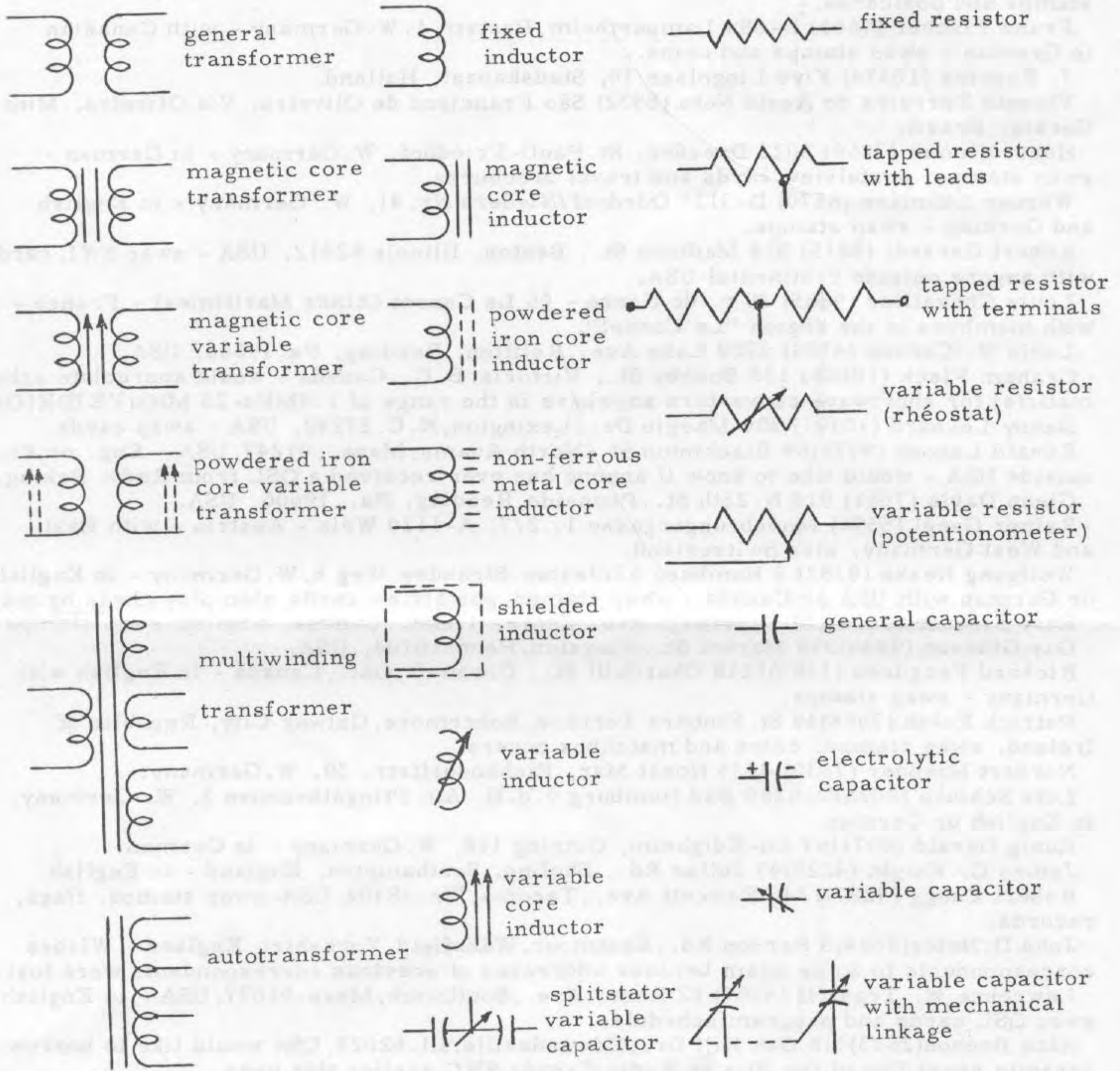
Craig L. Masters (7836) 2615 Belle Vista, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46809, USA - in English with Spain - swap stamps, coins and postcards.

Joe Hardman (6394) 313 Leysdown Rd., Leysdown-on-Sea, Sheerness, Kent, England - swap stamps and newspapers.

Jean Paul Heraud (7824) Passage Régina, Boulevard de Cimiez, 06-Nice, France, wishes to know if anyone has received a QSL from Saudi, Arabia. Address of RFE is 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, USA.

Mark R. Crispin (1288) 15 Douglass Lane, Middlesex, New Jersey 08846, USA - in English with England, Holland, W. Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Austria.

MORE FUNDAMENTAL SYMBOLS IN ELECTRONICS

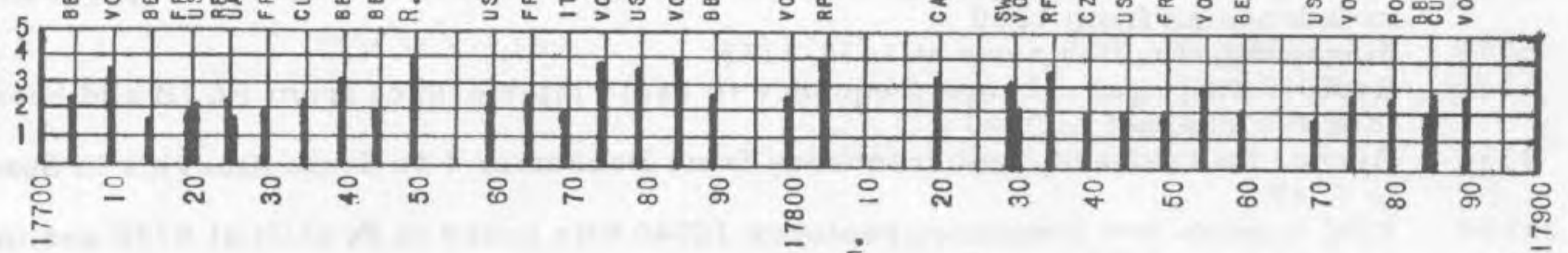


SHORTWAVE OBSERVATIONS

The charts on the next page show all the stations which appeared on three different bands in three different locations during November and December. A) 16 meter band in Europe from 1700 to 1800 GMT - B) 41 meter band in Europe from 2000 to 2100 GMT - C) 31 meter band in New Zealand from 0900 to 1000 GMT - D) 31 meter band in Ottawa, Canada from 0400 to 0500 GMT. When monitoring these bands, remember that certain stations are on the air for periods which may be as short as 15 minutes.

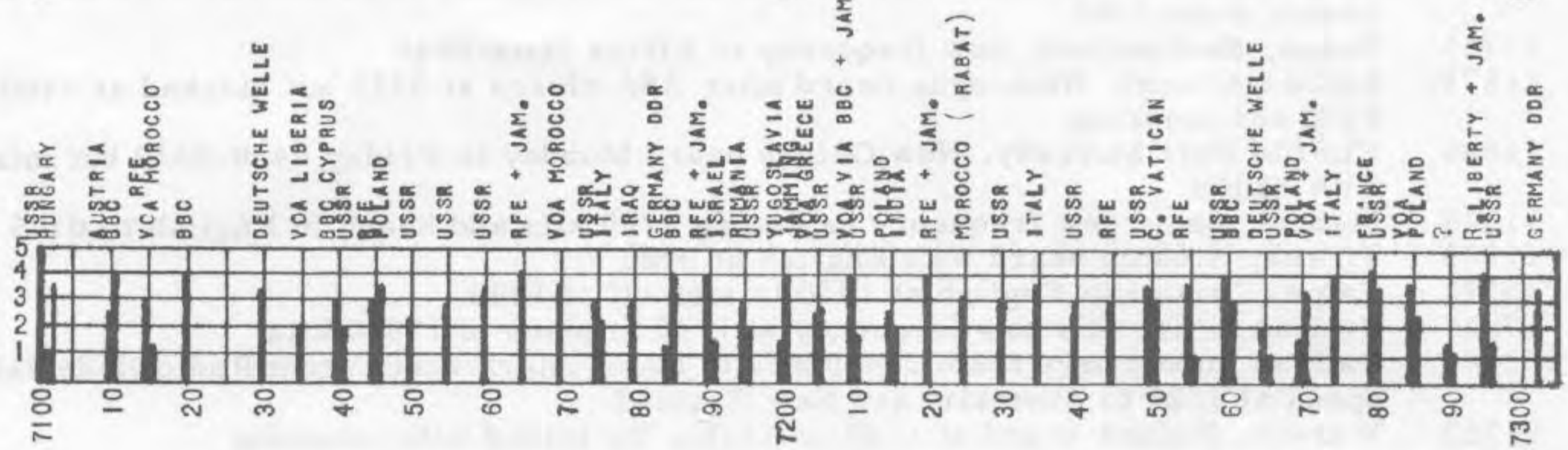
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SIGNAL



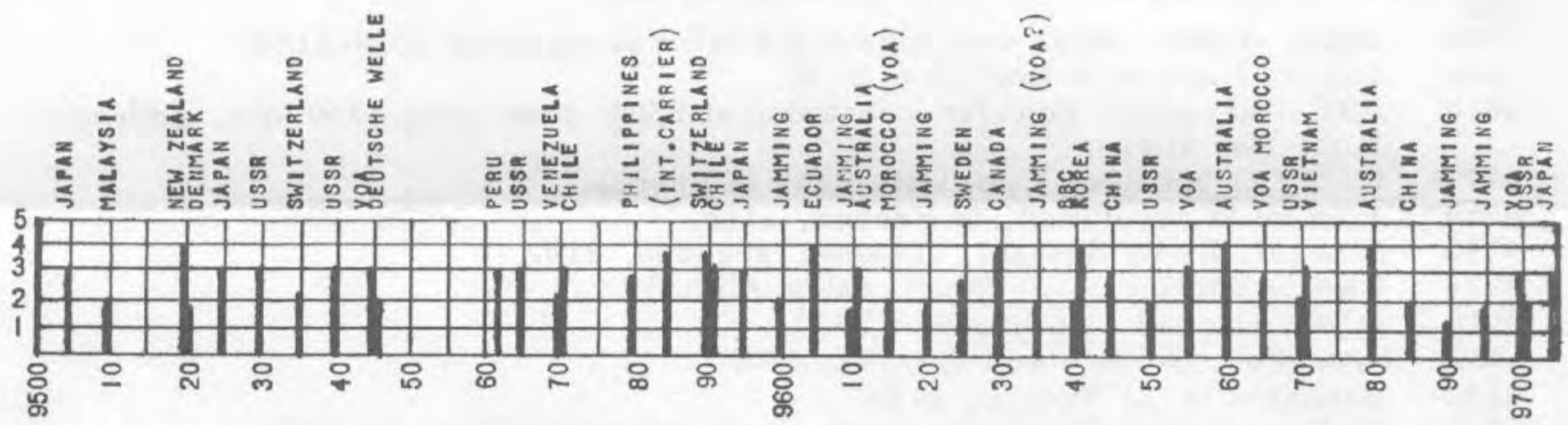
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SIGNAL



C

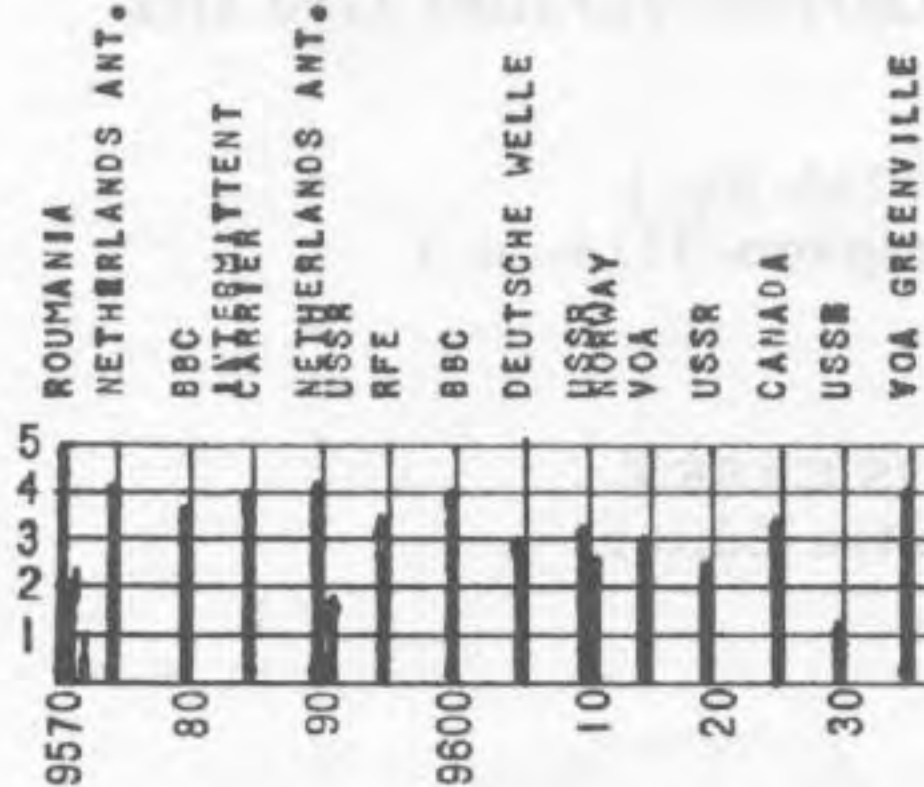
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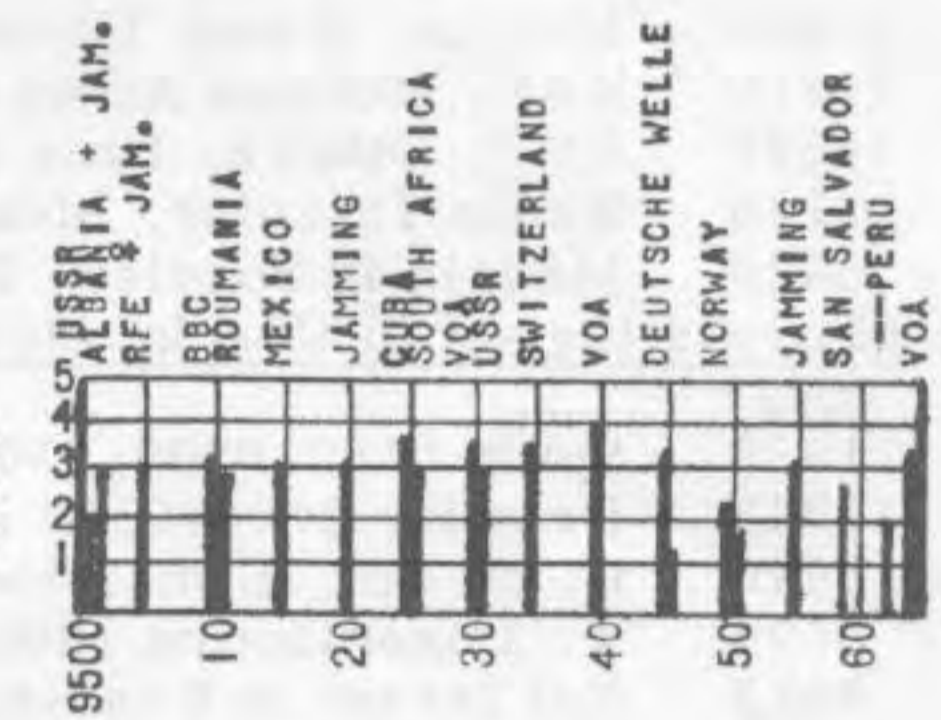


SIGNAL



D

SIGNAL



DX PARADEStations logged in New Zealand by A. T. Cushen

- kHz
 2415 DZH4 Manilla relays DZHP and heard with news at 1200
 5047 YDJ Djakarta Indonesia English news at 1145 then popular music with programme in Indonesian from 1200
 5054 Singapore, English news at 1130-1145
 6140 Radio Tahiti again change frequency to avoid interference from HCJB and heard on this new channel to 0800
 9750 Berne, Switzerland, new frequency from December 1 to South America in Spanish to 0345
 11680 BBC London new frequency replaces 12040 kHz heard in Swahili at 0330 and in Arabic from 0345
 11765 Berne, Switzerland, new frequency to Africa 0600-0645
 11875 Radio Nacional, Nicaragua heard after RSA closes at 0325 but blocked at 0400 by RFE and jamming
 11880 VL8BM Port Moresby, New Guinea heard Monday to Friday 0430-0530 but mixed with XEHH
 11925 Madrid, Spain new frequency replacing 9760 kHz and heard in English to 0345
 11980 Tirana, Albania heard with English at 0700
 15370 Taie, Taiwan in English at 1830 to sign off at 1900
 17815 Vatican to use this new frequency at 1125 in place of 17830 kHz
 21485 Vatican moved here from 21690 kHz to avoid interference from Radio Nederland, opens at 1125 to Australia and New Zealand
 21725 Warsaw, Poland heard at 1130 in Arabic but mixed with jamming

Stations logged in Brazil by Newton C. Braga - (4462)

- kHz
 3940 JOZ4, Tokio, Japan with music and talks in Japanese 2050-2105
 3986 Lagos, Nigeria in English at 2100
 4650 CRE-Guayaquil, Ecuador in Spanish at 2300. Now using 4750 kHz. Address: P.O. Box 4144
 4777 R. TV Gabonaise, Libreville-2200 in French
 4760 Voix de la revolution, in French, 2100
 4890 Senegal, Radio Senegal, unknown language, 2107
 4975 RSA in English, 2106 (Radio South Africa)
 5010 WBS, Grenada, in English, 2330
 5085 Sutatenza, Colombia in Spanish, 2300
 3232 Brazzaville, in French, 2100
 11835 El Expectador, Montevideo with music and talk in Spanish 1300
 11880 Radio Splendid, Buenos Aires with music and talk in Spanish, 1315
 11880 Mexico, Radio Tricolor with music and talk 0103, Spanish
 11710 RAE, Buenos Aires in Spanish 2055
 14670 CHU, Ottawa, time signal 2130
 15110 Radio Tricolor, Mexico with music and talk in Spanish 2350
 15420 Madrid in Spanish, 2053

Stations logged in USA by club members

- kHz
 11925 Spain 0100, 0200, 0300 English to North America (L. Biermeyer-9147-Penn)
 11745 Ecuador 2300-0300 in English (J. Higginbotham-8983-N.J.)
 5970 R. El Sol, Lima, Peru 0330 - Spanish (G.S. Doyle Jr.-3117-CA.)
 6090 R. Luxembourg 1800 English news (B. Levine-1576-Colo.)
 9625 Kol Israel in Russian 2215 (E.M. MacLeod II-4371-Mass.)
 9665 R. Trans Europe, Portugal testing in French & German parallel 7150 kHz (E.M. MacLeod II-4371-Mass.)
 3280 Windward Islands 0145 (M. Bochrach-10060-Va.)
 11780 R. Lebanon in English 0230-0255 (F. Ament III-9745-Ky.)
 4890 ABC Port Moresby Papua 1300 BBC news (A. Simpson-9514-In.)

Happy listening, good DXing and 73.

DENIS CASEY
 Bulletin Editor

Please address all mail to:

The Secretary
 Radio Canada Shortwave Club
 CBC International Service
 P.O. Box 6000, Montreal 101, Canada