



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE CLUB

In order to streamline the clerical work and ensure that applications are handled as quickly as possible, we have been obliged to change the regulations for application for membership and insist that all reports must be submitted on the printed forms which are available free of charge. We do sincerely hope that since each report is being acknowledged with a card indicating the status of the application (i.e. how many reports are still missing) that listeners will collaborate with us and **not** send in reports on any other forms or papers.

MEMBERS' CORRESPONDANCE

It would also facilitate matters if members would be good enough to address all their letters to the DX Club — not only on the envelopes which have generally disappeared by the time they reach our department — but on the letter itself so that this can be immediately channelled to the right section and ensure prompt handling. Members are also very welcome

RADIO PORTUGAL DX CLUB

to submit questions or requests which we hope we shall be able to answer or play in future editions of the DX Club program.

MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES

One of the aspects in which the Correspondance Department has got most behind-hand is in acknowledging the reception of the Monthly Logs and sending the IRC's to members. Together with the first issue of the Newsheet for 1970 we are sending to all members a Radio Portugal Pennant, an IRC, a collection of log forms and a selection of six used Portuguese stamps — and hope that this will be accepted as sufficient penance for past lapses.

We also have a complete new set of acknowledgement cards dealing with Portuguese Handicrafts at the Printers and as soon as these are ready, they will be used for future acknowledgements of the logs. However we should like to clarify one misunderstanding which has apparently cropped up — we shall only be sending out one IRC per month **against** reception of the respective log. No IRC's will be sent to members who do not send in their logs.

A further plan is to award a prize at the end of the year to the member who proves to be most regular in sending in his logs and also provides what both the Production and Engineering Departments regard as the most valuable information.

However we are now in a position to keep a complete control on the logs which members send in every month and we must stress that those who fail to comply with this requirement will lose their privileges.

INFORMATION FOR LOGSHEETS

Just a word on this topic to answer some doubts which have arisen. The purpose of the logsheet is to facilitate the work of members in supplying regular information as to how this particular service is being received. In other words, each logsheet should cover a period of about eight days, giving the date in the first column and the approximate time in the second. The indication of local standard time is optional. The SINPO rating is important and members are free to give any remarks such as the name of interfering stations on the right of the sheet. The use of the three divisions is merely to help those (for example in the States or in England) where more than one service is beamed per day. They can then fill in the target area after the words «Transmission for ...» and the Frequency on the right hand side. On the back of the form there is a «Space reserved for your comments and suggestions» and we should be most grateful if you would use this to comment on the program which you heard. Was it good, mediocre or bad? What could be done to improve it?

In passing we should mention that we are already in touch with the Postal Authorities in various countries to study how these forms could be adapted for acceptance as an «Aerogramme». This is a long and tedious job but we are making progress and hope that in the near future we shall be able to come up with the right answer and thus reduce postage costs to a minimum.

One final word — we would ask members **NOT** to give these log forms to non-members, as this causes confusion and delay in their handling? These forms are solely for the use of members of the DX Club.

CERTIFICATE AWARDS

In recent months we have had some applications for Certificates, most of which have been granted, but some other members have sent in other applications which do not comply with the Regulations. In each case there must be different QSL cards, that is to say from different stations. Our own QSL's can only be accepted in applications in the proportion agreed in the regulations, that is to say one of for the Bronze, two for the Silver and ten for the Gold Certificate.

In other words each of the stations (59) listed in the Regulations is valid for applying for one of the Certificates and on top of these 59 stations, members can enclose an extra QSL on one of our Short Wave frequencies for the Bronze, two for the Silver and so on.

In view of the difficulties which American listeners have in picking up African stations, it has been agreed that they can submit Brazilian QSL's in equal proportion. That is to say five QSL's from the list and five from Brazilian stations for the Bronze — ten from the list and ten from Brazil for the Silver and twenty five from the list and twenty five from Brazil for the Gold Certificate. Good luck!

DX Corner

Recently several members of the Radio Portugal DX Club have been complaining somewhat bitterly about the absence of the Newsheet which has not appeared for several months.

This is absolutely true but the reason is frankly quite simple. Some ten months after the Club was first founded there was a similar interregnum in that the members who had been kind enough to contribute with a series of articles and other suggestions, found that they were no longer able to do so, and publication was suspended for nearly a year.

At the present moment we find ourselves in exactly the same position. Listeners have been extremely kind in their comments on several of the programs which we have broadcast in the DX Club recently but the material used has been taken mostly from other magazines or bulletins to which we have given credit in the broadcasts but we do not feel justified in reprinting such items.

This is therefore an appeal to all members of the Radio Portugal DX Club — and in fact to all listeners — to be good enough to send in articles or other material which they would like to see published in the Newsheet. As soon as we receive the material, we will get to work at once and arrange for further issues of the Newsheet which is after all the magazine of the members and should be written by the members for the benefit of the other members.

Don't forget — send in your contribution today — for the younger members this is the holiday period and so you should have plenty of time to be able to get out that pencil and paper and let us have the material.

We shall be looking forward to hearing from you!





DX-ING IN THE TROPICS

The following article is based on an extensive survey published by Anker Petersen, the President of the Danish Shortwave Club International under the title of «DX-ing 60 Meters». By way of background information it should be explained that he spent twelve months on a systematic check of all stations measuring signal strength with an S-meter. The receiver used was a DRAKE R-4B with a windom antenna running SE-NW four meters above the ground and 29 meters long.

The 60 meter bands, covering the frequencies from 4750 to 5060 kHz is reserved by the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva for the use of domestic broadcasting stations operating in tropicale areas. The main reason for this is that the high level of static noise caused by the frequent thunderstorms makes medium wave broadcasting a very dubious matter. Most countries between the Tropics Cancer and Capricorn use frequencies within this range.

From the technical standpoint, the radio waves in this frequency spectrum are reflected earthwards during nighth time from the ionized F layer which is about 250-300 kms above the ground so that reception should be good at distances of more than 1,000 to 2,000 kms from the transmitter, i.e. in the whole of Northern Europe.

As soon as the sun rises above the horizon, the ultra-violet and X-rays will ionize the D layers which in only about 10 kms above the earth, to say nothing of the E layers which is about 110 kilometers. This explains why reception is not so good if at all possible over long distances during daylight hours. The D layers contain a large number of gas molecules which rob the electrons of the radiowave of much of their energy. In other words they absorb the strength of the radio wave. This absorption varies a great deal according to the time of year and is generally in proportion to the altitude of the sun. It is greatest at noon when the sun is directly overhead in the tropics.

The radio waves propagated in the 60 meter band move along the great circle path from receiver to transmitter so all listeners can easily plot these paths by stretching a piece of string round a globe from his own home town to the position of the station. As mentioned above most of these waves are reflected to earth for the first time about 2,000 kms from the transmitter. The second hop is about 2,000 kms further on or a total of 4,000 kms. This should give you a good guide as to which are the best stations to look for.

As a general rule the signal strength of such tropical stations increases steadily from the beginning of darkness and absorption on the path decreases. In most cases, a peak is attained about two hours after fade-in, followed by 3 to 4 hours of weaker strength before a second peak which will last until just before sunrise. Of course most stations are

closed down from local midnight to sunrise so listeners should work out the length of time which they have from local darkness in their area until midnight in the transmission area. For Northern Europe the difference is not considerable and never more than about two hours. The big time difference between Africa and the United States explains why it is so difficult for American DX-ers to pick up African stations and why they can so often get Brazilian stations.

Most African stations using a transmitter power of between 10 and 50 kW can be easily picked up in Northern Europe, but some smaller transmitters can also be picked up when the ionization conditions are exceptionnally good.

Solar activity has considerable influence on all long distance reception because the eruption of flares or even the occurrence of sunspots visible on the solar surface cause a wave of electrically charged particles to be ejected from the sun. Radiosignals may even be stronger at the time of the eruption but when the «solar wind» reaches the ionosphere about 20 to 40 hours later, it will reduce reception considerably. The duration of such storms varies considerably and it may take several days before conditions return to normal. Perhaps the best guide to incipient DX-ers is to say that solar activity of this sort which interfere with reception often recur at intervals of 27 days following the rotation of the sun.

There will always be a certain amount of static noise. This stems mainly from the thunderstorms on the earth's surface as lightning strobes propagate by both ground wave and skywave. Such storms can easily be recognised by a typical crashing noise heard in the receiver. Both the E and F layers can reflect the noise from tropical thunderstorms so this merely increases the general noise level.

Interference can also be a nuisance because the 60 mb is much used by utility stations with telegraphy, teletype and teleprinter. However such activity drops by about 30 % over the weekend so this is the best time in case of difficulty.

On the basis of his own observations Anker Peterson found that the foregoing difficulties varied according to season. He got the impression that absorption seemed to be stronger during winter than in summer. He also found that the period between December and February seemed to be the worst for thunderstorms in the African area to increase the level of static noise. Finally the interference caused by utilities seemed to be stronger in the winter months mainly because several of these users tend to change to higher frequencies in the summer months.

Towards the end of his article he published a note of the actual reception conditions which he noted from various areas — all of which tend to confirm the foregoing analysis:

	Nov.-Feb.	Mar.-Apr.	May-Aug.	Sep.-Oct.
East Africa (Mozambique)				
Open	1500-2300	1600-2200	1600-2200	1600-2200
Open	0300-0600	0300-0500	—	—
Good	1700-2100	1700-2100	1700-2200	1600-1900
Good	0500-0600	—	—	—
Central Africa (Angola, São Tomé)				
Open	1600-0100	1700-2400	1700-2400	1600-2300
Open	0400-0600	—	—	—
Good	2100-2200	1800-2100	1800-2400	2100-2200
West Africa (Guinea, Cape Verde, Azores)				
Open	1600-0200	1700-2400	1700-2400	1700-2400
Open	0400-0800	0400-0500	—	0400-0600
Good	2000-0100	2000-2300	1800-2300	1700-2300
Good	0500-0600	—	—	—

In each case at least two ionospheric reflections will be required in N. Europe. For the first group the best months are April to August, for the second April to September and for the third above all in May to August.

The best reception conditions for listeners in N. Europe who want to pick up Brazilian stations are May to July the best times being given below

Nov.-Feb.	Mar.-Apr.	May-Aug.	Sep.-Oct.
2100-0500	2200-0400	2100-0400	2100-0400

All times indicated are GMT



An amusing moment aboard the Jumbo Jet which took the party from Luanda to Lourenço Marques

ISWC

world short wave station popularity poll 1974

The ISWC, originators of this Official Poll, which has been conducted every three years since 1950 seeks to determine in the opinion of Listeners the World over, the most popular short wave stations. Three years is considered a sufficient interval to hold this census of opinion, since during that period of time, Listeners tastes could have changed, also station programme content.

Stations confirm now as in the past, that this is the only complete census that records all station and includes Listeners throughout the World irrespective of language.

Listeners no matter whether they are members of the ISWC or not are asked to participate by sending to the International Short Wave Club, 48 Harridge Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex SS9 4HE, England; a List

of their five (5) most popular World Short Wave Stations in order of Merit, together with a short note of **not** more than 30 words why they consider their No. 1 choice to be their most popular station. More than 30 words will automatically disqualify any Listener from any Reward that may be given in connection with this Poll.

It is customary that when the Poll is completed, that the stations at the top of the Poll will Award Prizes to those who have given the best reason for their No. 1 choice.

Voting commences on September 1st 1973 and terminates December 31st 1973.

It is expected that the results of the Popularity Poll will be made known in the February 1974 issue of the ISWR and from Broadcast Stations.

The vote count will be as follows:—5 votes are given for No. 1 choice 4 votes for the No. 2 choice and so on.

The results listing the first five places in the ISWC WORLD SHORT WAVE STATION POPULARITY POLL over the past years have been as follows:

1950

OTC Leopoldville	609
Radio Australia	446
Swisse Shortwave Service	435
Radio Canada	419
B.B.C. (General Overseas Service)	401

1953

B.B.C. (General Overseas Service)	847
Radio Australia	751
Swisse Shortwave Service	615
Belgian Shortwave Service	531
Radio Canada	471

1956

Radio Australia	1156
Swiss Shortwave Service	1013
B.B.C.	905
Radio Canada	672
Radio Nederland	664

1959

Radio Australia	1303
Swiss Shortwave Service	1093
Radio Nederland	890
B.B.C.	579
Radio Canada	551

1962

Radio Australia	1922
B.B.C.	1001
Radio Nederland	968
Swiss Shortwave Service	782
Voice of America	681

1965

Radio Nederland	1131
Radio Australia	1121
B.B.C.	914
Swiss Shortwave Service	883
Radio Canada	777

1968

Radio Nederland	1487
B.B.C.	1442
Voice of Germany	1009
Swisse Shortwave Service	984
Radio Canada	839

1971

Radio Australia	
B.B.C.	4943
Radio Nederland	3877
Voice of America	3711
Voice of Germany	

NOTE 1971 a record number of Votes 39,000 received.

The Portuguese World Today

As announced over the air on May 31st, this year the Jury unanimously decided to award the first prize in the contest «The Portuguese World Today» to David Adams of Scarborough, Ontario, Canada.

David Adams who is specialized in Audience Research is currently employed as a Client Service Manager. He first started listening to Radio Portugal about six years ago and has since competed in several of our competitions. His first entry was for the «Holiday in Portugal» contest in 1969 which was followed the next year by a quite outstanding essay on «Portugal and her wines» for which the Jury was seriously considering awarding first prize. The decision was reversed at the last moment because David Adams explained that although he was fully conversant with the different wines, he himself did not drink and did not therefore feel that he should embark on a trip which would obviously involve a good deal of wine tasting.

David Adams began his essay with the words:

«What is the strongest influence on the lives of men?

«Is it heredity of environment? Religion perhaps? Or simply chance? Or should we acknowledge with Hamlet that 'there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hews them how he will?'

«For nations, as for men, there is no simple answer.

«But for Portugal, there is little doubt that her position, her Atlantic environment, has for centuries exerted the strongest influence on her history and on the lives of her people.

«It has been the ocean washing against her rocky shores, her warm beaches and

the fishing villages trung out along her Atlantic coast, that has shaped her destiny, produced her heroes and carried her influence around the world.»

And ends with the words:

«It seem as though history has been preparing Portugal of today for the role as a natural link between Europe, Africa and South America, a role for which her geographical position so perfectly suits her.»

We should like to have quoted the whole essay as it really is of outstanding interest — although the entries received this year were also of extremely high quality — but unfortunately space will not permit.

At the time of going to Press work is forging ahead on the final arrangements for the long journey which David Adams will be making in company with his wife. He has travelled quite extensively in Canada and the United States, but never, to our knowledge, has he been to Europe and much less to Africa.

The present schedule calls for Mr. and Mrs. Adams to arrive in Lisbon on Friday the 21st of July, spending three or four days looking around the Capital and meeting



DAVID ADAMS

the sponsors of the competitions before flying off to Luanda in one of the latest jumbo jets just acquired by Portuguese Airways on Tuesday the 25th April.

He will be spending at least two days in Luanda looking round the city and visiting the wonderful tourist sites at Mossulo Beach just a few miles south. The remainder of the program calls for a visit to a coffee plantation, probably a farming settlement, then down to Benguela or Lobito (perhaps looking at the Iron mines) and — if time permits — a trip right down to the Moçâmedes Desert.

About eight days later he will be flying south west down to Lourenço Marques in Mozambique. Another couple of days — including a visit to the University — and up north to Beira, which is world famous.

This will serve as the base for an excursion to the wonderful Wild Life Park at Gorongosa and then further north to Tete so that he can see for himself the giant Cabora Bassa Dam Project.

The trip back will start from Beira, stopping at Luanda and then Lisbon before leaving for Lagos in the Algarve to spend three or four days hard earned rest — because a journey such as this can be quite tiring, above all with the changes in climate.

Having heard so often from David Adams by correspondance, all of us here are looking forward to meeting him in person — and we should like to place on record our sincere Congratulations for having been chosen by the Jury — and for having been so persistent in sending in entries to successive contest.

The
Portuguese
World
Today
**David
Adams
WINNER**

Precisely as arranged David Adams arrived in Lisbon together with his wife, Betty, after a night flight from Montreal aboard Portuguese Airways TAP on Friday morning the 21st of July.

David, who is the father of two married daughters and a teen age son, has been a listener to Radio Portugal for about six years. He has had an extremely interesting and varied life for he was born at Asyut, in Egypt, the son of a banker. After studying both in Egypt and England, he emigrated to the United States just before the last war and started work in Radio. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he volunteered for the Royal Canadian Air Force (a native of Quebec) in Montreal before being sent over to England for service. On being demobbed, he returned first to the States but then changed to Canada where he continued to work in Radio for about five years until he was offered a post with the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation to train producers and announcers before the grant of independence. When his contract ended, he and the whole family set off on a courageous and long trip through almost the whole of Western Europe, spending three days in Lisbon—a city which they said they had always wanted to revisit. was sent down to the Bahamas to do his training. Subsequently he met his wife. Returning to Canada, David settled down in his present job as an expert in audience research, which still involves a great deal of travel from one end of Canada to the other. Both he and his wife are passionately interested in botany and geology—devoting most of their spare time to seeking out rare plants, shells and rocks and building up their already valuable photographic collection of such species.

Before coming to Portugal, David and his wife had tried to learn Portuguese and on more than one occasion, pleasantly surprised people by trotting out a well pronounced phrase that was very pertinent. David, himself, also speaks French



Mrs. Adams

and often reverted to it when he found that his informant was more at ease than in English.

When they arrived in Lisbon, the weather was extremely warm and so they spent at least two of the four days on the beach lapping up the sun and sea—which David said is something that they both miss very much in Toronto on account of the very short summer. Even so they still found time to visit the Gulbenkian Foundation Museum which they described (in spite of having visited most of the famous ones during their tour of Europe) as just about the finest collection they had ever seen. They also attended the first night of «The Merry Widow» by the Portuguese Opera Company and had the good fortune to meet many leading figures of Portuguese Cultural Circles. Yet another day they were taken to visit some of the historic buildings in Sintra (where they were received by the Curator herself) and also the famous Botanical Gardens at Monserrat.

Right from the outset we tried to serve them typical Portuguese dishes and wines which they greatly enjoyed, the highlight being a dinner given in their honour by the Tourist Department at a restaurant which has a floorshow comprised of a wide selection of Portuguese folk dances and songs. The climax comes when the cast invite members of the audience to join in—which David did of course. (See photo).

David and Betty left Lisbon in company with a senior member of the staff, aboard one of the new Jumbo Tets operated by Portuguese Airways. It was the first time any of them had ever flown on one of these new aircraft and they were most enthu-

siastic about the smooth flight and the excellent organization.

They only spent one day in Luanda but this was sufficient to see some of the historic buildings and to get a general idea of the beauty of the city especially when seen from the «island» a long strip of sand which runs out and then turns parallel to the coastline to form the famous bay with its «Marine Drive».

The next three days were devoted to driving about 1,500 kilometres to see some of the main beauty spots of Angola. Starting southward, the party stopped at Massangano, an old fortress built on a bend in the Cuanza river, early in the 16th century where the old chapel still has tombs dating back to the 1560's. After lunch at Dondo, further upstream, they headed for the Dam at Cambambe, built across the gorge in the same river where the scenery is quite breathtaking. Then east and inland to reach the famous Duke of Bragança falls after nightfall. However, they were both delighted to find that arrangements had been made for them to stay at the Pousada which overlooks the Falls from the south bank and found it difficult to contain their exuberance on discovering that the following morning they could walk out on to the balcony of their room and contemplate them in all their glory. The thing which struck them most was the per-

fectly natural surroundings which were so different to Niagara close to their own home.

On leaving Bragança, the party decided to take the opportunity of visiting the famous «Black Rocks» strange outcrops of really dark coloured rock towering to heights of some 600 to 700 feet in the midst of an absolutely flat plane. The shapes are quite capricious and resemble a head and shoulders or the like apart from having an extraordinary giant footprint at one point. This is perfectly shaped but nobody can explain how it came to be there.

Then a long drive northwards across country to Carmona which was the scene of the first outbreak of terrorism back in 1961. During the 48 hours that they spent in the district, they were taken to see several of the new villages built to resettle the locals, the cooperatives for the native farmers, the larger plantations where they saw the workmen brought in from the south to handle the coffee harvest. In conversations with local people they gleaned a great deal of information about working conditions and welfare benefits provided for such people.

On Saturday afternoon the small group returned to Luanda and had an early night ready to leave for Nova Lisboa at 5 a.m. the following morning. This is one of the



The Falls Duque de Bragança (Angola)

most beautiful cities in the whole of Angola. Often called the «Garden City» it was founded only about sixty years ago as a possible new capital for the province but this has never been implemented. Running through the centre of the city is a magnificent park and public gardens nearly eight kilometers long. Today it is an important industrial centre and also the headquarters of the Main Workshops of the Benguela Railway. Both were surprised to find that the trains passing through should have so many wagons from neighbouring countries with whom Portugal is supposed to be on such bad terms and Betty insisted on taking a film of one such train to show people back home.

After one night in Nova Lisboa, it was back to Luanda to prepare for the flight to Lourenço Marques on Tuesday the first of

versity (to discuss higher education) the Director of the Nurses' Training School and the Hospital (to discuss medical services) the Chief Inspector of Health and the Malaria Brigade (to discuss the problems of tropical diseases) and yet other places.

Then it was a short flight north to Beira (the other big port of the province which they also visited together with the new railway terminal). This is the closest point to Gorongosa Game Reserve where they spent the next night. Leaving the rest camp shortly after dawn they were at the same time delighted and astonished to see so many wild animals so close. This included a pair of lionesses and their five cubs, lying drowsily after gorging a large meal of zebra which they had killed during the night, elephants, hippopotami, hundreds of monkeys, wildebeaste, impala, gazelles



The Gorongosa Game Reserve (Mozambique)

August. Mozambique, of course, is very different to Angola and the capital is eloquent proof of this. Having been subject to such a strong influence from South Africa and neighbouring Johannesburg, it is far more cosmopolitan than Luanda and also much younger. Until 1910, the capital was situated on the Island of Mozambique and so the present Lourenço Marques is only about seventy years old.

Having already seen a good deal in Angola, David and Betty were now in a better position to ask questions, the result being that, during their two day stay, they visited the Chancellor of Lourenço Marques Uni-

and so on. The result was, of course, that both David and Betty ran out of film.

The following day saw the small group flying north again — this time to Nampula, one of the fastest growing cities in the province, the population having increased from 10,000 to 100,000 in ten years. This is the nearest point to the old capital on the Island of Mozambique — a drive of only one hundred kilometers odd. Boty David and Betty were enchanted with the beauty of the Island and its historic association dating back to the first chapel built in 1510, with its old tombs and memories. Unfortunately time was pressing around midday,



Bird's eye view of Beira (Mozambique)



Mozambique and across Lake Nyassa. This is the capital of the District in which the Zambezee River Development Plan and the Cabora Bassa Dam are situated. After spending some time at the Head Office of the Development Plan, learning about the way in which the local people (some 30,000) are being resettled on the best available farming land and new free houses and villages, they flew out to Cabora Bassa which represented a fitting climax to the whole trip. Much has been written and said about this gigantic undertaking which will be the biggest in the whole of the African Continent but nothing can express the feeling of insignificance when one actually stands at the base of the foundations for the dam (as they did) or drives at 60 m.p.h. into the main Machine Room situated 600 feet below the mountain through about 2 kilometers of solid rock. It is something which must be experienced to be believed and the party was all the more fortunate to have been some of the last visitors before work actually begins on filling in the foundations and closing some of the working channels through the gorge.

they were driving back mainly because David wanted to visit a Cashew Nut Processing Plant. He was fortunate enough to be taken round the biggest in the world — producing some 5,000 tons a year. Whilst there he had a good opportunity to investigate workers' conditions (there are some 3,500 employees) and see the free canteen and the like.

The day after their return to Nampula, the party flew out to Tete in north west



Health services in Angola

The journey back to Lisbon was uneventful but the whole party was pleased to have the opportunity of spending four days resting down on the beach in the Algarve for the whole trip had involved something like 30,000 kilometers in just under three weeks.

Before returning home to Toronto, both David and Betty recorded some of their impressions for other listeners of Radio Portugal but for those who did not hear these programs we feel that we can do no better than quote from a letter which David wrote to Mrs. Barros Santos a week after their return home.

«I feel that I should make it plain that not all my views about Portugal and Portuguese Africa have changed. But both Betty and I are vastly better informed about what is happening in Portugal and its African provinces or States. There is absolutely no doubt about the fantastic

pace of progress and development in Angola and Mozambique, of which we saw evidence everywhere we went. And we have a better appreciation than before of the historic role of Portugal in Africa over the past 500 years. We were astonished at the really delightful weather we experienced both in Mozambique and, so much closer to the Equator, in Angola. We drank in the beauty of the gardens, parks and avenues of flowering trees which made even the smallest towns so attractive. We particularly appreciated the fact that many of our hosts and guides in Africa had either been born there or had lived there most of their lives. I don't think I need to enlarge on the way the Portuguese, the Africans and those of mixed blood mingle quite freely and unselfconsciously — because I knew that in this respect many other people have much to learn from the Portuguese.»

A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

Because of the Holiday Season, our year here at the Radio works differently to that of most people. We generally feel that it begins around October and ends about July. So that it just around now that we generally try get together and think up some new ideas to whet your appetite. And that is just what we have been doing for the last three or four weeks.

Looking through the Program Schedule for the next three months, the only innovation that you will notice so far is PORTUGAL AT HOME...

This is an attempt to meet some of the many requests that you have sent in for more interviews and more live programs. We have already got a whole lot of interactive secretary, a university professor, an

engineer, an expert in tourism and so on. This also applies to the Competition for Next Year for which the prize will, in principle, be another trip to Angola and Mozambique. We have learned a great deal from this year's competition and the tour of Africa and this is yet another angle that we are considering in our talks about the «breath of fresh air».