



DX-tra nr 3

Maj 2022



Informationsbulletin för Aros DX Club, Västerås som utkommer vid behov.
Utgivare: Lennart Weirell, sekreterare ADXC.

Så var det dags för den andra bulletinen för året. I denna bulletin: Årsmötesprotokollet, Extraknäck, The Early History of Rock'n Roll, New Caledonia radio history, Favorit i repris eller? och Presentation av Hans Sundgren.

Ny medlem

Hans Sundgren, boende på Rönby i V-ås är vår nye medlem. Han är en återfalls-DX-are från 70-talets Linköping. Välkommen till ADXC!

KALENDERN

20 - 22 maj DX-Parlamentet i Karlsborg

Årsmötesprotokoll för Aros DX Club 2022-04-10

Plats: Flisavägen 22, Västerås

Närvarande: Magnus Jesperson (MJT)
Rolf Berglund (RB)
Kristen Eriksson (KRI)
Lennart Weirell (LWV)

- § 1 Ordföranden Magnus Jesperson förklarade mötet öppnat.
- § 2 Val av mötesfunktionärer:
Mötet utsåg Magnus Jesperson till mötesordförande och Lennart Weirell till sekreterare samt Rolf Berglund till justeringsman.
- § 3 Mötet ansåg att mötet var utlyst via DX-tra nr 2-2022.
- § 4 Dagordningen fastställdes.
- § 5 Ingen bordlagd punkt från föregående möte.
- § 6 Verksamhetsberättelse: Verksamhetsberättelsen var införd i DX-tra nr 2-2022 och innehöll bl.a. följande:
- Funktionärer i klubben har varit Magnus Jesperson (ordförande), Lennart Weirell (sekreterare), Rolf Berglund (kassör), Bernt-Ivan Holmberg (suppleant), Kristen Eriksson (valberedning) och Dan Olsson (revisor).
 - DX-tra utkom med sju nummer. Lennart Weirell var huvudredaktör för samtliga.
 - Magnus Jesperson, Lennart Weirell, Dan Olsson och Stig Granfeldt deltog i SDXF:s årsmöte i Karlsborg.
 - Förutom Årsmötet i mars har inga formella möten hållits.
 - Magnus Jesperson har utnyttjat DX-anläggningen i Parkalompolo.

- Magnus Jespersion har deltagit i lyssnarnätter/lyssnarnatt anordnad i Väsby av Norrköpings Distanslyssnare.

§ 7 Ekonomisk redogörelse: Rolf presenterade klubbens ekonomiska status. Resultatet för 2021 -275 kr. Klubbens kassa uppgår nu till 7299 kr.

§ 8 Revisionsberättelsen lästes upp.

§ 9 Avgående styrelse beviljades ansvarsfrihet.

§ 10 Motioner: inga motioner hade inkommit.

§ 11 Propositioner:

Medlemsavgift för året 2023: Mötet beslutade behålla 50 kr.

DX-tra utkommer vid behov.

Verksamhetsplanen för 2022 enligt nedan godkändes.

- Delta i ESA:s Radiomässa i Eskilstuna.
- Delta i SDXF:s årsmöte.
- Hålla formellt årsmöte 2023.
- Delta i minst ett av Norrköpings Distanslyssnares lyssnarträffar.
- Delta i någon DX-pedition i Parkalompolo.

§ 12 Val av funktionärer:

Mötet valde följande funktionärer för det kommande verksamhetsåret:

Ordförande: Magnus Jespersion (omval)

Sekreterare/huvudredaktör: Lennart Weirell (omval)

Kassör: Rolf Berglund (omval)

Suppleant: Bernt-Ivan Holmberg (omval)

Revisor: Dan Olsson (omval)

Valberedning: Krister Eriksson (omval)

§ 13 Val av firmatecknare: Till firmatecknare för Aros DX Club valdes: Magnus Jespersion, Rolf Berglund och Lennart Weirell var för sig.

§ 14 Övriga frågor:

- Magnus Jespersion valdes att representera klubben vid SDXF:s årsmöte.

§ 15 Mötet avslutades.

Mötessekreterare

Justerare

Lennart Weirell

Rolf Berglund

Lennart Weirell

Rolf Berglund

Extraknäck

Vår kassör, Rolf, extraknäckar på Västerås NR eller Vår Radio 93,7 MHz som man kallar sig, med countryprogrammet **Red Dirt Country Hour** som sänds fredagar kl. 16:00 och med repris kl. 17:30 på tisdagar. Så här kan det låta: <https://youtu.be/JW5UEW2kYvc>. Om du inte kan lyssna direkt på 93,7, gå in på hemsidan <https://fmiv.nu/wordpress/>.

/ h-red /

The Early History of Rock'n Roll

Doc Searls, Twitter via Sverre Martinsen, ARC fb 15.1.2022



That's a photo of WABC's transmitter in New Jersey. I bring it up because I want to research the role a handful of top 40 flamethrowers played during the early history of rock & roll.

The role is serving regions outside their home markets. So we're talking about skywave here, and how a handful of these giant top 40 stations served rural areas and small towns at night, far from their cities of license: stations that were literally music for the ears of listeners whose local favorites were off the air or shrunk in size at night when they had to drop power and pull in their directional patterns. Going up the dial, here's a list:

770 WABC from New York
800 CKLW from Windsor/Detroit
890 WLS from Chicago
1090 KAAZ from Little Rock
1100 KYW-WKYC from Cleveland
1090 XERB from Rosarita, Baja California
1190 WOWO from Fort Wayne
1520 WKBW from Buffalo
1520 KOMA from Oklahoma City
1540 WPTR from Albany
1570 XERF in Ciudad Acuña, Coahuila

Not all of those operated all through the late 50s and 60s, and some played bigger roles than others, but that's a placeholder list.

Note that I'm not talking about the important stations that were secondary signals in their home markets:

WMEX in Boston, WMCA and WINS in New York, WCAO and WITH in Baltimore, WIL in St. Louis, WEAM and WPGC in DC, WAYS in Charlotte, WAIR in Winston-Salem, WQXI in Atlanta, WKNR in Detroit, KFNB, KHJ and KRLA in Los Angeles, KLIF in Dallas, KIMN in Denver... the list is long. All of those stations had good-enough signals but were not the alphas in town.

The flamethrowers listed above are exceptions to that. I think they had a story, as a group, that's worth telling, and it's similar, in a way, to the role that WSM played for Country music. And it seems to me this might be the right list for bringing up that idea.

/ MVE 62-14 /

New Caledonia radio history

The Radio Spectrum on the South Pacific Island of New Caledonia

Recent news reports from the South Pacific indicate that the local citizens on the French island with a Scottish name, New Caledonia, have opted not to proceed any further in the direction of obtaining their independence from the mother country, France, in continental Europe. The independence referendum was conducted throughout New Caledonia on Sunday December 12 (2021), and it was the third occasion in which the local citizenry has rejected independence and opted instead to retain their traditional ties with Metropolitan France.

However, it should also be stated that a large segment of New Caledonian citizens would still prefer to exert their independence as a separate international political entity.

New Caledonia is a verdant tropical island with a quarter million population and it lies close to a thousand miles off the east coast of Australia, and a thousand miles north of New Zealand. This French Overseas Territory is made up of more than 140 different islands, some 40 of which are inhabited. Two of those uninhabited islands, Hunter and Matthew, are also claimed by the neighboring island cluster of Vanuatu, though both are uninhabited.

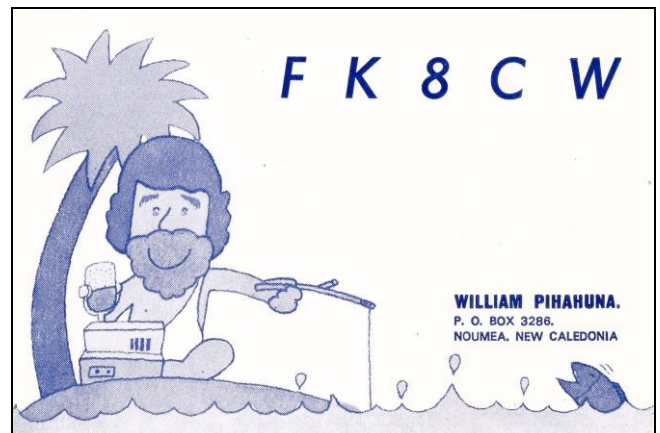
In our radio topic for today, The Radio Spectrum on the South Pacific Island of New Caledonia, we take each cluster of stations in chronological order, and we begin with their communication stations. It was in 1920 that their first communication station was installed in Noumea the national capital and it was allocated the French callsign FQN.

Other subsequent callsigns have been HZG FZN and FJP. Their usage of callsigns would seem to indicate that their various forms of international and local radio communication all emanate from the one combined shortwave communication station, which is located near Noumea.

Amateur radio has featured prominently in New Caledonia, and the best known early Ham was Charles Graveau, who operated under the callsign FK8AA. For a period of seven years beginning in 1937 and into the era of World War 2, FK8AA

was on the air with radio programming for the benefit of local listeners.

Many international radio monitors in New Zealand and Australia, and a few beyond, were successful in receiving a QSL card verifying their reception of radio programming from FK8AA. Over the years New Caledonia is represented by several amateur radio operators, and also occasional amateur radio DXpeditions are staged in their territories.



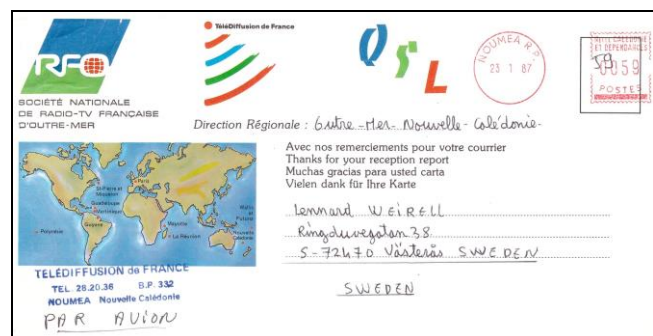
H-reds SWL-QSL från 1980

A government operated broadcasting service was established in Noumea during the early part of the European War, and it was first noted on air in both New Zealand and Australia in 1940. This new program service operated in parallel on both mediumwave and shortwave, 558 kHz and 6122 kHz, under the communication callsign FJP.

Work began on the construction of a totally new radio broadcasting station in 1968 with studios in an outer suburban area of Noumea at Rue Guy-nermer, and with transmitters on two of the Ste. Marie Islands in Noumea Harbor. The shortwave transmitters were installed near Antenna Bay on the largest island Ste. Marie, and the medium-wave transmitters were installed on the smallest island, Uere Island.

Two additional regional mediumwave transmitters were also on the air in New Caledonia, both of which were installed near the middle of their main island, Grand Terre. One mediumwave transmitter, with 4 kW on 1260 kHz, was sited on the summit of Mt Aoupinie in the mid 1980s, and the other with 5 kW on 729 kHz was sited at

Toupo, on the east coast of the island in the early part of this century. However the usage of shortwave was closed in 1994, and the usage of mediumwave was subsequently phased out in favor of nationwide FM coverage.



H-reds QSL från 1987

Interestingly, back in the year 1984, RFI Radio France International in Paris, gave serious consideration to building a large shortwave relay station on the island of New Caledonia. At the time, they were studying the feasibility of either building a large new shortwave relay station, or instead taking out a part time shortwave relay via the SLBC in Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation. However, as things worked out, neither option was taken up.

It was during the year 1942 that American forces began to flood into the South Pacific Islands, and at that stage, an American shortwave communication station was installed at Anse Vata, in suburban Noumea. That station was on the air as WVJN with Morse Code communication to Brisbane Australia and to California in the United States. On several occasions, WVJN was noted with the relay of programming beamed to the United States for nationwide broadcast over the continental mediumwave networks.

In 1943, the Australian Red Cross installed radio equipment in the International Red Cross Building in Noumea, and it was on the air with programming for the benefit of American service personnel. During the following year (1944) a new American mediumwave station was

inaugurated in Noumea under the Mosquito Network callsign WVUS. Two years later again (1946), this station was removed from Noumea and reinstalled at the American Air Force base at Tontouta, 30 miles northwest of Noumea.

The National Broadcasting Service of New Zealand operated a Mobile Radio Unit in Noumea from April 1943 to August 1944, and it produced programming for local broadcast in New Caledonia and also for rebroadcast back home in New Zealand. During its year and a half service in Noumea, this NZNBS radio unit also produced a daily program, the Kiwi Hour, which was broadcast by Radio Noumea on both mediumwave and shortwave.

Another regular program was prepared in Noumea under the title With the Boys Overseas and this was forwarded by plane to New Zealand twice weekly for re-broadcast over the NZNBS home service mediumwave network throughout New Zealand. In August 1944, their mobile radio equipment in Noumea was donated to Radio Noumea, and the personnel returned to their homeland, New Zealand.

For a couple of years beginning in 1960, a locally produced program in the Ifira language was produced in Port Vila in the nearby New Hebrides islands. This program was beamed back to the New Hebrides from Radio Noumea also on both mediumwave and shortwave under the title Radio Kavelicolico.

During the 1980s, a French language program that was produced in the Paris studios of Adventist World Radio was broadcast from Radio Noumea on mediumwave (666 kHz) and on shortwave (3355 kHz and 7170 kHz) for which QSL cards were issued.

We look at the radio scene in the outlying islands associated with New Caledonia in our Wavescan programming next week.

/ Adrian Peterson, IN, script for AWR Wavescan, Jan 16, 2022 via SWB 1997 /

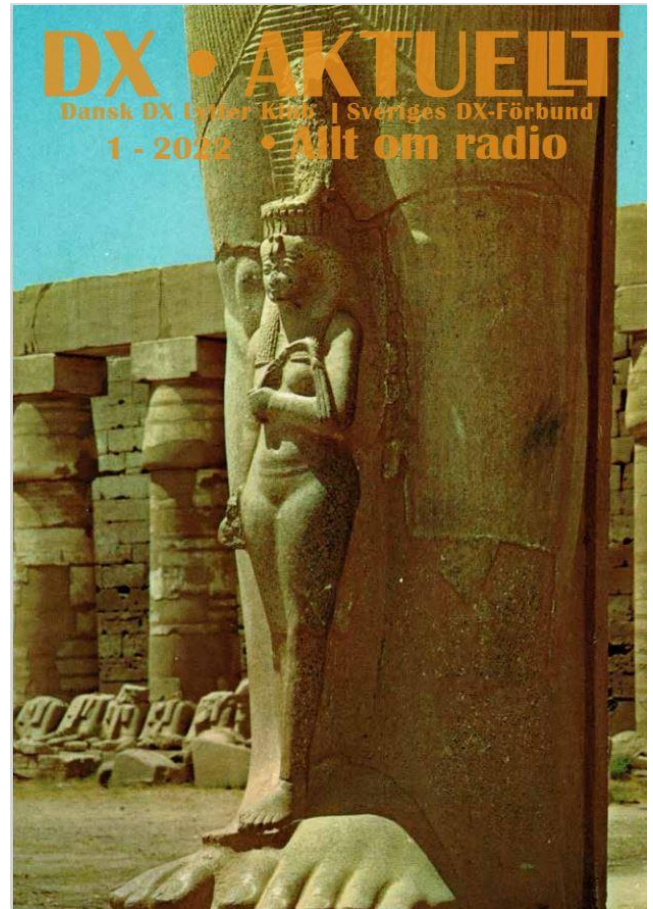
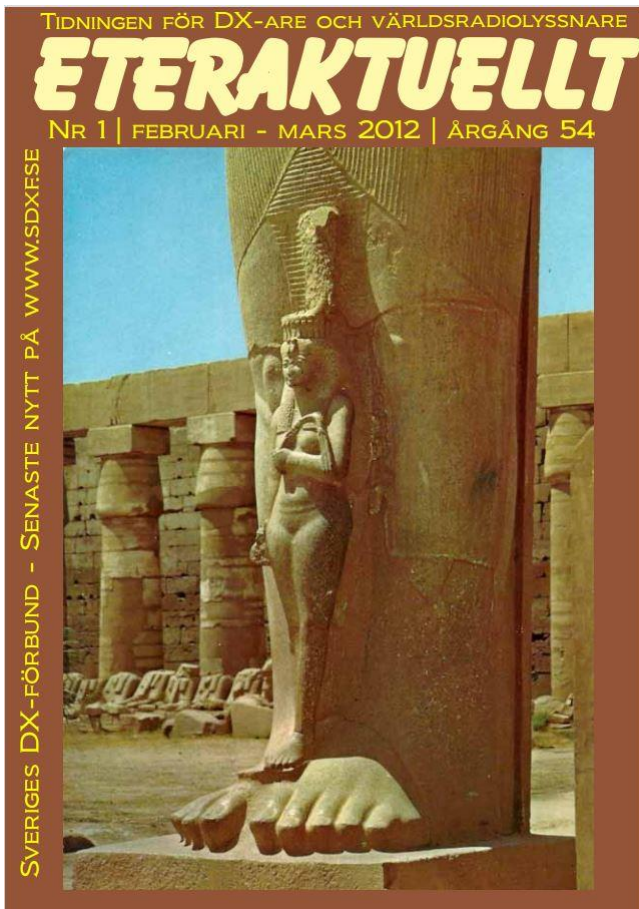
F.Y.I. Jag och familjen besökte Nya Kaledonien hösten 1982 på väg till en annan fransk ögrupp, Franska Polynesien och Tahiti, för semester. Stannade ett par dagar i Noumea. */ h-red /*

Favorit i repris eller?

H-red för DX-Aktuellt, MJT, verkar gilla Radio Cairos QSL-kort från 70-talet.

EA 1 - 2012 såg ut så här:

DX-A 1 - 2022 ser ut så här:



QSL-kortet från Radio Cairo och Luxor (som f.ö. gav namn åt den svenska radiofabriken) tillhör h-red.

Från h-reds samlingar visar vi denna gång ett QSL-kort från Egyptian Broadcasting som man hette då det begav sig på det glada sjuttioalet.

Favorit i repris, nostalgi, återvinning eller 10-årsjubileum?

/ h-red /

h-reds QSL från 1965:



Om mig

Jag Hans Sundgren, är 65 år och bor högst upp i ett höghus på Rönby. Jag är också radioamatör sedan 1988 men är inte, och har aldrig varit, speciellt aktiv.

Jag DX:ade senast som tonåring från föräldrahemmet i Linköping 1970 - 1974. Pappa hade en 5- eller 6-rörs AGA-mottagare från 1950-talet som vi piffade upp med prescaler och noise blanker.

Jag och några kompisar från högstadiet åkte moped till Linköpings Radioamatörers klubbstuga i Ryd-skogen och där spenderade vi ibland natten med att lyssna på världen med finare apparater. En kompis hade råd att skaffa en Grundig Satellit och den var ju jättespännande att använda.

Jag prenumererade på Eter-aktuellt och jag har för mig att det fanns en tidning som hette DX-radio.

Jag kommer inte ihåg hur många länder jag fick bekräftade men det var nog högst 20 länder. Alla vimplar har jag tyvärr slängt och även de flesta QSL-korten men några har jag kvar.

Nu på äldre dar inser jag vilken nytta jag haft av DX-ing i mitt senare liv. Jag skulle gärna vilja börja lyssna igen, men inser att det har hänt en del med stationerna de senaste 50 åren. Jag behöver dessutom hjälp med att välja mottagare och antenn. Mellanvåg verkar spännande.

Jag bifogar två QSL från min aktiva tid: Egypten på kortvåg och Irland på mellanvåg.

تأييد وصول تقرير استماع
 نقضنا بالنظر في تقريركم عن الاستماع بوزنا عننا
 الساعة: بتوقيت: للزود: كبلوسكيل في الثانية

قسم انتشار الموجات
 مبنى التلفزيون
 ص.ب: 1186 - القاهرة

Verification de Reception
 Nous vous remercions pour votre rapport d'écoute
 à destination de: sur: K.Hz.
 en date du 2-1-77 à 566.1621. G.M.T.

Departement de Propagation
 des ondes
 B.P. 1186 - Le Cairo

Hans Sundgren
 Getingstigen 48
 S-582 58 Linköping
 S W E D E N

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QSL-kort från Radio Cairo

2/57
 Radio Telefis Eireann,
 Henry Street,
 Dublin 1.
 ...23rd Nov...19 71

We are glad to verify your reception
 report of 22nd July, 1971
 of our transmission on 566
 Khz/sec. Best wishes to your future
 listening.

Yours faithfully
 PGD/318

Our Ref: PGD/318

Hans Sundgren
 Getingstigen 48,
 S-582 58 Linköping,
 Sweden

MONASTERBOICE, CO. LOUTH: This monastery is like a dead city, where the ruins of two small churches, a broken Round Tower and three sculptured crosses rise from among the tombstones. The domestic buildings were often constructed of wood, but the church and the belfry tower, which was also a watch tower and a refuge, were built of stone. The massive Cross of Muiredach is the finest of the three crosses on the site and perhaps the most splendid of all Irish sculptured crosses.

Printed and Published by John Rinde Limited, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, Irish Republic.

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QSL-kort från RTE, Irland



Grigoriopol, Moldavien 2022

RADIO DNIESTER INTERNATIONAL
 QSL - CARD

Sir,
 We herewith verify that on 18 Dec. 1993 at 21:00-21:45
 hours UTC on 999 kHz (300.3 meters MW)
 you received a transmission of our station,
 directed to West Europe. and North America

The transmitter fed 1000 kW.

QSL från Grigoriopol 1993