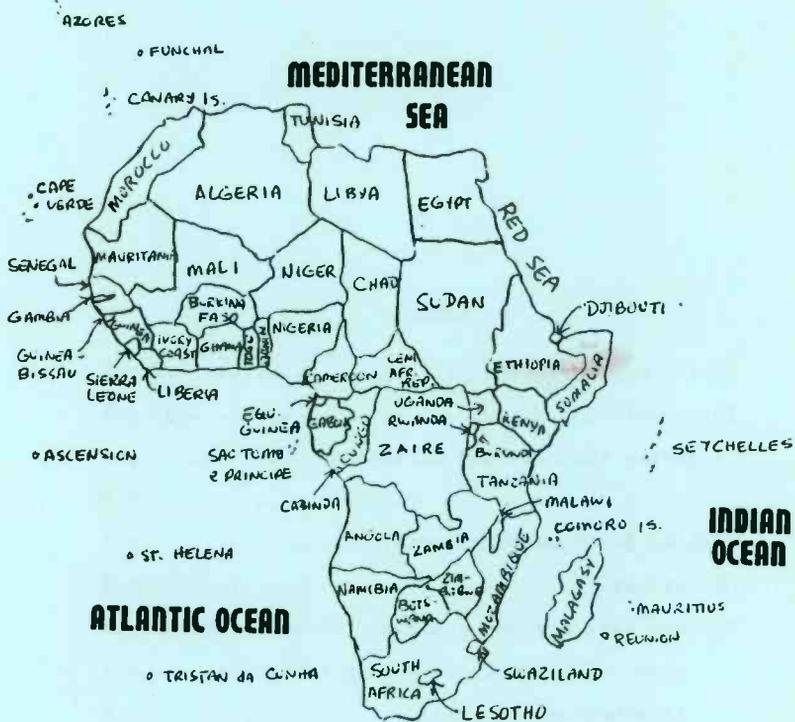


# THE SPEEDX GUIDE TO AFRICAN LISTENING.

BY DAVID SHARP



AFRICA

INDEX:

Africa map and cover.....p.1  
Introduction.....p.3  
Languages (Swahili and Afrikaans).....p.4  
    (Arabic).....p.5  
African Instruments primer.....p.5  
QSL Primer.....p.5  
Station Features and profiles (Radio Moundou)..p.6  
    (Dev. of Radio Broadcasting in Egypt).....p.6  
    (Seychelles Feature).....p.7  
    (Communications in Mauritius).....p.8  
    (Radio Tanzania Loses Credibility).....p.9  
    (How Radio Dealt w/ a Central African Coup)p.9  
    (Development of South African Broad.).....p.9  
QSL Parade.....p.10  
List of African Stations.....p.16  
Credits.....p.20

## THE SPEEDX GUIDE TO AFRICAN LISTENING (SGAL)

BY: DAVID SHARP, LUTZ, FL

Africa, the vast, diverse continent she is, has long since been a challenge to DXers. Much of this problem is because many African countries have relatively undeveloped economies, and are unable to initiate large, international broadcast stations. There are, however, small regional shortwave stations in most countries. These are the challenge to the DXer.

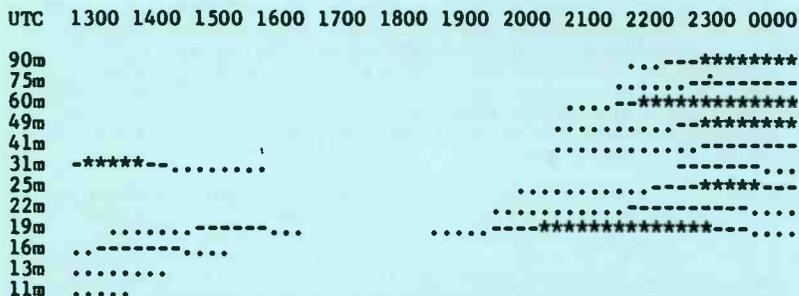
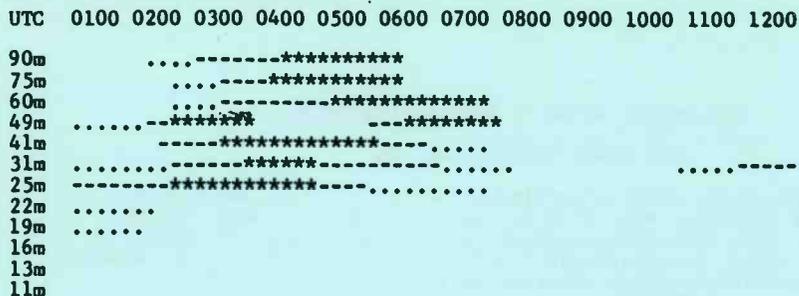
In a competitive market, where literally dozens of shortwave receivers are available to the prospective buyer, one may wonder which type of receiver is most capable of receiving African DX. Naturally, a radio with good sensitivity and selectivity is desirable. However, that does not mean less sophisticated receivers are incapable of receiving African broadcasts; quite on the contrary, I used to own a Realistic DX-60 (a \$60 portable) and was able to hear many stations. The key to success is with the antenna you use.

We will not dwell on antennas, as there are many fine publications on this subject. Naturally, an outdoor antenna is most desirable, preferably a longwire or dipole, erected as high as possible. Remember, dipoles are directional, and for maximum reception of African DX, your antenna should have an easterly heading. If you live in an apartment, best results will probably be obtained with an active antenna. While they may be expensive, these antennas sometimes provide better results than larger outdoor antennas. If you desire more information on antennas, SPEEDX offers a fine publication devoted to this subject. Additional information may be received from Radio Netherlands at: P.O. Box 222, 1200 JG, Hilversum. Radio Australia (P.O. Box 428G, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001) also has information for the asking.

Now that you have your listening post set up and ready to go, the newcomer to African shortwave will need to know the best times to listen. Peak seasons for DX will be Fall and Winter, and the early part of spring. Summer is notoriously bad for DX from this part of the world. Generally, if you live on the East Coast in North America, you can expect African stations to fade in at about 2100 UTC during the seasons aforementioned. Another good time will be after 0300 UTC. At this time period, many East African stations sign-on, and are usually audible, with West Africans audible about an hour later. For listeners on the West Coast of America, Africans will be audible about one-and-one half hours later than in the East. West Coast DXers will also hear East Africans via trans-Pacific routes around 1100 UTC on 31 meters. During winter months, East Coast DXers will also hear openings on 31 meters, from about 1100 to sometimes as late as 1530 UTC. General rule of the thumb is West Coast DXers will have it harder than their counterparts in the East, but with a little work, most African countries will be audible. For a more exact time schedule, check the graph that follows, or obtain a copy of SPEEDX's Sunset-Sunrise booklet, computerized for maximum accuracy and an excellent aid for the DXer.

How do you know the station you're hearing is African? Firstly, make sure the times and frequencies you're hearing the station on roughly correspond to those mentioned above (or refer to graph.) Secondly, learn to recognize specific languages. Of course, this will take time, but will be an invaluable tool in identifying a station. Generally, many stations in Eastern Africa will use Swahili for broadcasts, while stations in Northern Africa broadcast in Arabic. Likewise, a station in Afrikaans will probably be from South Africa, while French may mean west or Central Africa. Naturally, there are always exceptions, and one station may broadcast in many languages. But consistent monitoring will help you learn to identify the more common languages. Radio RSA in South Africa broadcasts in many languages, and monitoring of this station is recommended. You can get a program schedule by writing to: P.O. Box 4559, Johannesburg.

GRAPH: BEST TIMES FOR AFRICAN RECEPTION



These graphs represent the approximate times for maximum reception on each meter band. Primarily for East Coast reception, people in the west may have to add or subtract an hour from what is shown above.

.....Fringe Conditions (NOTE: Graphs depict winter reception.  
 -----Good Conditions Conditions in summer will be better  
 \*\*\*\*\*Excellent Conditions on higher frequencies and worse on  
 lower frequencies.)

As mentioned earlier, language identification is very helpful in station identification. what follows is a brief analysis of some basic phrases in the more common languages:

**SWAHILI:** This is a very common language in East Africa. Radio Mozambique, the Voice of Kenya, Radio Tanzania, and others broadcast in this language.

A sample ID from the Voice of Kenya would go something like this: "Hii ni Sauti ya Kenya." In this phrase, "Hii ni" basically translates to EE as "This is." In Swahili, "Sauti" translates as "Voice," while Kenya remains the same. So, Hii ni Sauti ya Kenya means This is the Voice of Kenya. Simple enough, isn't it?

Likewise, if you heard the ID "Sauti ya Tanzania," that would mean the Voice of Tanzania. Easy, huh?

**AFRIKAANS:** This language is similar to Dutch and used in Southern Africa. Look for it on RSA, the SABC, and the SWABC in Namibia.

A sample ID from the SABC could be like this: "Dit is die Afrikaanse Diens van Radio Sud Afrika." Key phrases to look out for are "Dit is die," which means "This is the..." The word "Diens" roughly means "service" in EE, and "van" is a connecting word meaning "of." So, the sample ID would translate as: This is the Afrikaans Service of Radio South Africa. Another sample ID, this time from the SWABC, would sound like this over the air:

"Dit is Radio Suidwes Afrika." Remembering the words we just learned, we could translate this ID as "This is Radio Southwest Africa." So, as you can see, phrases in Afrikaans are fairly uniform and easy to recognize.

**ARABIC:** Used throughout the Middle East and North Africa. While this is a very easy language to identify, there are many variations. All AA stations feature Koran recitations.

Arabic is as diverse as English, in that there are slight variations, depending upon where you might be. Generally speaking, the word *Idha'at* will precede an identification, and basically means This is in EE. Another, quite common word is *Huna* which is often a predecessor to station locations and ID's. While not an African station, the BSKSA in Saudi Arabia is a good station to listen to for Arabic programming. They can often be heard on 15060 kilohertz. Another good station is Radio Cairo. Write them for their latest schedule at: P.O. Box 1186, Cairo.

Another way to identify stations is by the music they feature, often called *hi-life*. Below follows a brief description of some of the more common instruments you may hear:

**GULU:** A double-headed cylindrical drum suspended from the shoulder and played either with one hand and a curved stick, or with two curved sticks.

**KOUNTOUNG:** A single stringed lute with a hide covered resonator. A thin strap of metal with wire rings in the holes around its edge is attached to the end of the neck, thus creating a sizzling sound when played.

**KOUUCU:** A small fretless lute with five strings. Two are tuned a fifth apart and play the melody. The other three are tuned to octaves of the lower main string and serve as drones. The strings are tied to movable leather strips fastened around the upper end of the neck to facilitate tuning. A sizzle mechanism similar to that on the Kountoung is attached to the end of the neck.

**WIJK:** An end-blown vertical flute with three finger holes, most often used in ensembles of three or more. Players alternate notes hocket-style to produce a melody.

**DUNDUN:** A variable pitch double-headed drum. The heads are stitched to rigid rims, and are connected to each other by leather strips that surround the outer edge of the instrument. The dundun hangs suspended from the shoulder and is played with a curved stick called a dua.

Basically, Arabic stations in North Africa often have guitar accompaniments with their music, while West Africans will feature some of the instruments just described. A very interesting station to listen to is La Voix de la Revolution in Guinea on 15310 kHz. They feature very listenable xylophone music. When La Voix du Zaire is active on 19 meters, they too offer xylophone music and *hi-life*.

So, you've heard your first African station, and it's time to start QSLing. There are some general rules to follow when sending a reception report to an African broadcaster.

For smaller broadcasters, reception reports may have to be written in French. SPEDX offers the Foreign Language Report Guide, which will aid you in writing reports in French, plus Portuguese and Spanish. Also remember, many of the smaller stations do not broadcast to a foreign audience, so really could not care how they are being heard in the U.S. Therefore, when they send a QSL, they are doing it as a favor to you. Keep your report friendly, concise, and accurate. However, do not make it too lengthy, as long reports take up valuable time, which is money.

With your report, try to include photographs and/or postcards. These will help to attract the attention of the station staff and thus increase your chances of getting a QSL. Also remember to include return postage, either in the form of IRC's, mint stamps, or dollar bills. In many instances you will not get a reply unless return postage is included. Larger stations, such as RSA, Radio Cairo, and the like do not require return postage.

In many instances, a first report will not be answered. If so, you will then have to send what is called a follow-up report. With these reports,

NEVER, NEVER be rude or accusative (even if you believe the station ignored your report.) Instead, explain that you believe the first report was lost in the mail (or similar excuse). That will help maximize your chances of getting a QSL.

One last, and very important note. If you hear the Koran, do not refer to it as a chant in your report. To do so is a grievous insult, and will destroy your chances of getting a QSL. In such instances, it is best to refer to the Koran as a recitation. Also remember to keep your report legible. One that cannot be read is useless, and will find its way to a waste paper can in a distant country.

## STATION FEATURES AND PROFILES

### Radio Moundou, Chad

Radio Moundou, located just a stone's throw from the Central African Republic, was inaugurated in February of 1979, after the larger station in N'djamena (then Ft. Lamy) was damaged from the civil war. The station's objective is to unite the peoples of Chad in a common solidarity. Interestingly enough, Radio Moundou, legally, does not exist, as RM's engineer, Dorong Guela Ketchoua states, "because the Chadienne Government wants it that way." Makes one want to raise his brow, doesn't it?

The transmitter used has a nominal power of 5 kw, but they are currently using only 2.5 kw. The transmitter is almost worn out, but the people at Radio Moundou work hard to keep their equipment operative. That in itself is a chore, as Chad's war with Libya has drained an otherwise normally fragile economy. As such, Radio Moundou is unable to improve or extend broadcasts more than a few hours a day.

Nonetheless, Radio Moundou is hoping to acquire a 20 kw transmitter, to "ensure coverage on a national and international plan." Everyone there remains optimistic... "we should obtain the transmitter this year if God permits and our hopes come true, if we reach peace, unity, and progress in this Central African country of Chad."

Currently, Radio Moundou broadcasts on variable 5285 kilohertz, from 0500 to 0800 UTC, and again from 1400 to 1800. News in French is at 0545, and news in Arabic, vernaculars, and French is at 1630 UTC. (This from info provided by a QSL letter from RM. The story was originally carried in SREEDX in March, 1984.)

### Development of Radio Broadcasting in Egypt

When wireless appeared in the world in the twenties, radio broadcasting appeared in Egypt in the form of private transmission stations owned and operated by individual radio amateurs and merchants who sold radio sets. Their prime objective was profit. These private stations, therefore, broadcast commercial advertisements with songs in between as an enticement to listeners. Stations also had a subscription system whereby a subscriber could have his name broadcast together with the songs he wanted to listen to and have his birthday or marriage anniversary celebrated on the air against a monthly subscription of 10 piastres, or about two English shillings.

There were no fixed hours for broadcasting. The government tried to establish fixed times but the stations were able to get around these hours on the pretext that they were testing their transmitters.

As time went by and competition between the private stations grew stiff, they engaged in a war of words on the air. This made the Egyptian government order the closing down of the stations in 1931. There were, however, some stations that maintained proper conduct, and educated people joined these stations and broadcast talks of a political and patriotic nature at a time when broadcasts were, as a rule, confined to music, songs, children's programs, advertisements, and competitions. The stations did not broadcast political talks and news bulletins to steer

clear of government action against them as Egypt was dominated by British colonial rule. On the 15th of July 1931, the Egyptian Communications Ministry sent a note to the Cabinet conveying its desire to found an official broadcasting station and proposing that the English Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company be assigned to set up a broadcasting station in accordance with the international treaty on telegraphy and wireless, concluded in Washington in November 1927, of which Egypt was a member. In its contract with the company, the Egyptian government set a period of ten renewable years after which Egypt would take over the station and run it.

The contract stipulated that English experts would give the Egyptians the experience they required in the art of broadcasting requiring training of engineers, technicians, program organizers, and announcers.

The Marconi Company set up the transmission installations two years before inauguration in the area of Abu Zaabal, north of Cairo on the Cairo Ismailia road. The Egyptian State Broadcasting Service was inaugurated on May 31, 1934, half a century ago.

### Seychelles Feature We Listen As They Plot a Coup

You probably wouldn't have heard it on FEBn, but if you lived in London and owned a scanner, something even more interesting was being broadcast on 105 MHz.

Three Seychellois who oppose Seychelles President Albert Rene were planning to overthrow the government. The three, Gerald Hoareau, former chief immigration officer, Edmond Camille, former first secretary, and Paul Chow, a news agent on the islands, were meeting in what they believed was total secrecy in the Carlton Tower in London's Belgravia.

Unbeknownst to them, their room was bugged, and anybody with a VHF receiver within 100 yards or so of the Carlton Tower would have been able to hear the broadcasts:

The story began in 1977 with the overthrow of former Seychelles President James Mancham by his own prime Minister Albert Rene. Mancham, a London-trained barrister with a flamboyant lifestyle, had been resolutely pro-western and believed that the future of the islands would be assured if he courted enough investments.

Rene, though, was not interested in turning the Seychelles into a playground for rich tourists. He was a hardline Socialist who was determined that the Seychelles would remain non-aligned. He was also determined to crush right wing and liberal opposition; something that was easily accomplished by putting critics into jail without trial. His behavior soon attracted the interest of the super powers.

The Seychelles are not just strategically important; the waters around the islands almost certainly contain large oil reserves. Since 1977, various governments, including the French and the Italians, have tried to curry favor with Rene.

In 1981, their first attempt to stage a coup ended in fiasco. A group of mercenaries, led by the infamous Colonel Hoare-- a veteran of numerous African wars-- flew from South Africa to the Seychelles in a chartered Swazi aircraft. But Hoare's weapons were spotted at the airport and there was a brief flurry of gunfire before the mercenaries hijacked an Air India plane to South Africa. Rene remained in power.

Hoareau, Camille, and Chow gathered at the Carlton Tower Hotel to make new plans to overthrow the government. As they talked, two correspondents from the London Sunday Times listened in, as did special agents of resident Rene. The plan was in two stages. The first was a period of destabilization, when a mercenary vanguard infiltrated into the Seychelles would plant bombs and generally try to create an atmosphere of tension. Part two of the plan called for an invasion of the Seychelles by a ship of 300 mercenaries.

The coup never happened. On October 20th, 1982, it was aborted when two men were killed while making a bomb on a holiday beach 15 miles from Victoria, capital of the Seychelles. When confronted with the details of what the London Sunday Times reporters heard on their VHF receivers, the three plotters denied their involvement or knowledge of the caper. However, they have admitted that they want to see President Rene overthrown.

### Communications In Mauritius

Mauritius, that elusive DX spot off the coast of Madagascar, has been a prime target for SWLs around the globe. Considered one of the toughest African catches, this dubious honor may soon end. In 1985, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) may put two 50 kW SW transmitters into operation, thus making it much easier to hear the station. But, before we discuss the future, let's look at the developments and history of broadcasting in this tiny and isolated Indian Ocean country.

Television was launched by the MBC in 1965. It has now become an essential part of life in Mauritius and is playing an increasing role in the educational, cultural and social, as well as political and economic development of the country. In the education of the people the contribution of MBC Television is most significant. On the one hand, adult education programs, covering agriculture, health and civics, have been regularly broadcast, and on the other, formal educational television programs, which were introduced at the MBC in 1969, have greatly encompassed more and more disciplines. Finally, the College of the Air supplementing the other educational programs and set up in 1972, is well appreciated by secondary school students.

Even before MBC Television was equipped with an outside broadcast van fitted with cameras, special national events were being covered live. But that was on sound and the viewer missed the vivid visual impact of the instant happening. Now, however, ambitious coverage of major events are undertaken.

To better facilitate such live programming, relay points have been established linkin through a microwave chain the cameras in the field and the studios. A further improvement came with the introduction of a lightweight mobile video tape color recording system.

Much of the programming on the MBC is produced locally but some special entertainment and educational programs are obtained from sister broadcasting organizations, networks, and producing companies. These include well known serials, dramas, musical entertainment, and the like.

It is the duty of the program section to ensure that a fairly balanced output is maintained on radio to serve the Corporation's important objectives and to meet the varied audience needs and preferences.

Events of national importance are covered live on radio and, on special occasions, even international events are brought live to the listeners in Mauritius through communication-satellite-linked international relays. Important cultural, religious and sporting manifestations are also carried via microwave. The MBC has been encouraging public participation programs like song competitions, quizzes, and community action programs to stimulate mass interest and involvement.

Keeping in mind the fact that a large section of the public speaks oriental languages like Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati, Marathi and Chinese, the MBC program schedules specially feature several programs in these languages. Such programs emphasize the cultural heritage and richness of each ethnic group.

The Corporation has a special staff of producers and presenters competent in the various languages and also draws upon a panel of free-lance contributors for various types of programs. The MBC allows for commercials on its broadcast services. Besides spot advertising, sponsored programs are also broadcast.

Besides providing a cultural melting pot for the ethnic groups of Mauritius, the MBC also promotes health care seminars for the public. Through such programs, the MBC hopes to better the life for people in Mauritius. However, such an endeavor sometimes evolves into a 24 hour, round-the-clock operation. Being situated in the Indian ocean, Mauritius is extremely vulnerable to being hit by cyclones. Such was the case during Christmas of 1983, when a powerful cyclone devastated the island, and the MBC was ready. In such a crisis, the MBC operates 24 hours a day, giving warnings as to when the storm will hit land and what evacuation procedures will be taken. After the cyclone has passed, the MBC helps in coordinating relief efforts.

on shortwave, the MBC currently operates with about 10 kw. However, the Corporation realizes that with the crowded conditions of shortwave, more power is needed for reliable signals. Hopefully, that problem will be resolved, as the MBC plans to make two 50 kw transmitters operational in 1985. Currently, the best time for Nam reception is around 1100 UTC on 9710 kHz. A colorful QSL card is awarded for correct reception reports.

### Radio Tanzania Loses Credibility

According to a report in the April, 1982 edition of Africa Now magazine, Radio Tanzania's coverage of a hijacking of an Air Tanzania Boeing 707 was less than accurate. In fact, the magazine states that the hijacking affair proved to be the worst hour ever for Radio Tanzania. The magazine report goes on to say that Tanzanians by the tens of thousands tuned their radios to Voice of Kenya, VOA, BBC, and even RSA, rather than try to get news of the hijacking from their country's own official radio. There was no reluctance to report the hijacking itself; Radio Tanzania was among the first to report the plane had been seized. But RT left out the fact that the hijackers, who reportedly were displeased with the government of Tanzanian President Nyerere, would not release the plane unless Nyerere would resign. The magazine also reports that for several days, crowds would gather around radios able to pick up signals other than Radio Tanzania. Even families of the hijack hostages tuned to the BBC to get news. Comments like, "Our own radio just tells lies" were heard repeatedly.

### How Radio Dealt With a Central African Coup

At 11:40 p.m. Central Africa Republic time, on Wednesday, March 3, 1982 Radio National Centrafricaine listeners were startled by an announcement by the Minister of Information, Brigadier-General Francois Bozize, who excitedly broadcast that a coup was taking place and that the national gendarmerie were supporting it. Ten minutes later, Lt. Colonel Diallo, the commander of the national gendarmerie, was on the air vigorously denying any such thing and protesting the gendarmerie's loyalty to the regime. At ten minutes past midnight, the Head of State, General Andre Kolingba, made his appearance at the radio station to broadcast his own message. He said there was nothing to worry about, that everyone should stay calm, that soldiers should go back to barracks and that it was all merely a matter of military personalities. Despite this comic opera at Radio Bangui, there actually was a coup, even though it was easily crushed.

### Development of South African Broadcasting

From a modest beginning in 1936, the SABC has developed into a dynamic organization broadcasting 16 radio program services and 2 television services, totalling 2,237 hours a week in 18 languages. The SABC's programs are beamed out by 451 FM transmitters, which reach 98% of the total population.

The nationwide services comprise the following: The English and Afrikaans services, which are on the air 120 hours a week, and Springbok

Radio, the commercial service, which broadcasts for 132 hours a week. These services are beamed out on FM and shortwave. There are three commercial services, each on the air 132 hours a week:

- Radio Highveld, for the Transvaal Highveld, the orange Free State and part of the northwestern cape.
- Radio Good Hope, for the Western Cape and the southern and eastern coastal areas as far as East London.
- Radio Port Natal, for the Natal coastal region and midlands.

Radio South Africa is heard between midnight and 0500 every day. This all-night service is carried for 35 hours a week by the transmitters of all the commercial services. In addition, Radio 5, which features youth-oriented commercial programs, are presently broadcast on medium wave from Johannesburg for 133 hours a week.

The External Services are beamed on shortwave to areas beyond the borders for over 156 hours a week and offer programs in Afrikaans, English, Dutch, German, French, Portuguese, and several African dialects. Internally, six commercial networks for blacks broadcast for a combined total of 1,176 hours each week.

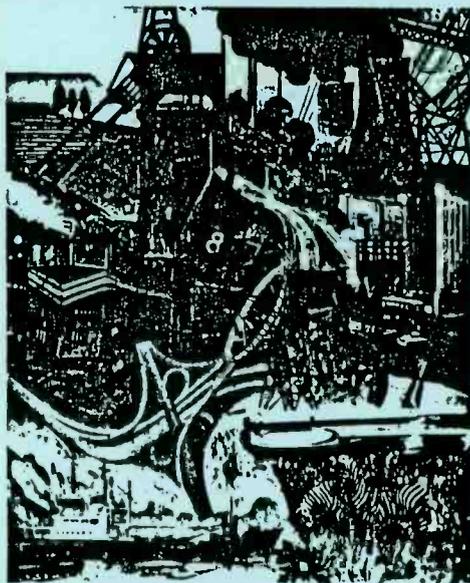


B.P. 97 — DJIBOUTI  
Télex : 5863

REPUB

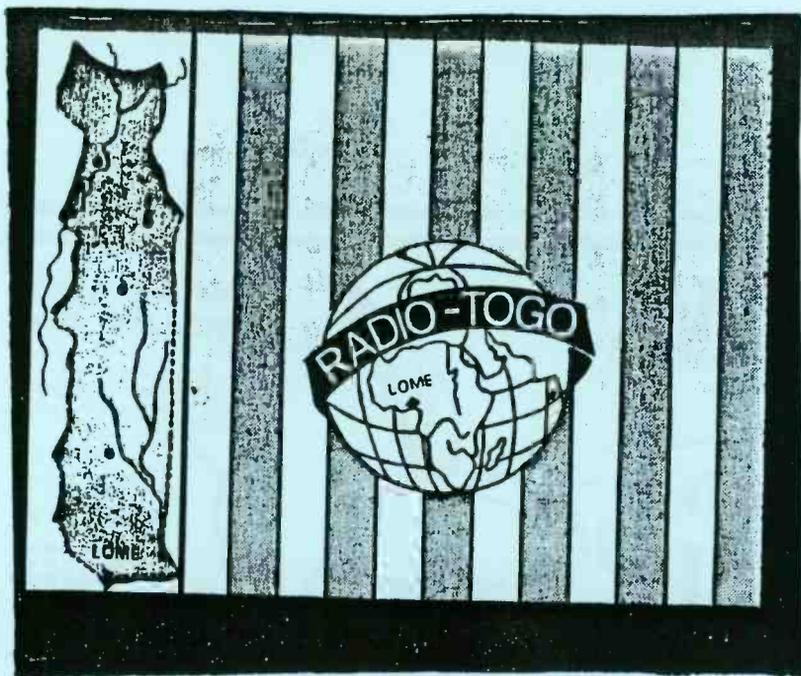
Radio Djibouti- 4780 kHz

SABC, S. Africa- 4880



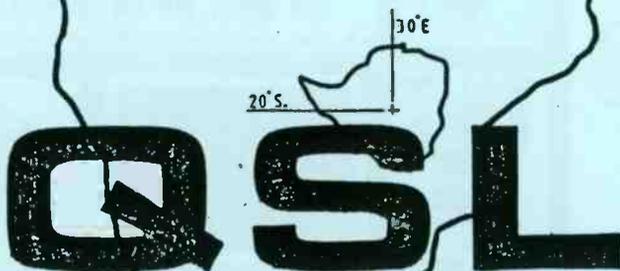
Die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie  
The South African Broadcasting Corporation





Above: Togo- 5047 kHz. Below: Zimbabwe- 3396 kHz

# ZIMBABWE BROADCASTING CORPORATION



TO:

NAME:

MR. DAVID SHARP

ADDRESS:

2204 BLIND ROAD AVE.  
LUTZ, FLORIDA 33549, U.S.A.

YOUR Q.S.L. CONFIRMED:

DATE: 14-1-31

FREQ.: 3396 kHz

SERVICE: RADIO I

SIGNED: *Staweed*

**SWL**

**DE**

**RADIO**

**ABIDJAN**

MERCI POUR VOTRE REPORT  
CONCERNANT NOTRE EMISSION

DU 17 - 18 - 19

A - a - b - c - d - X - Y - Z  
 B - a - b - c - d - X - Y - Z  
 C - a - b - c - d - X - Y - Z

Heure GMT

ⓐ - 00 h 00 à 00 h 00  
 ⓑ - 06 h 00 à 00 h 00  
 ⓒ - 06 h 00 à 00 h 00  
 ⓓ - FRANÇAIS  
 ⓔ - VERBALE  
 ⓕ - ANGLAIS

A - 11.920 kc/s - 100 kW  
 B - 7.215 kc/s - 45 kW  
 C - 4.940 kc/s - 25 kW  
 D -  
 E -

B.P. V 191 ABIDJAN COTE D'IVOIRE

*Avec les compliments de*  
 l'Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision du Bénin  
**ORTB**  
**LA VOIX DE LA REVOLUTION**  
 B. P. 368 - COTONOU (REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DU BENIN)

Many African stations feature popular verification cards. The top card is issued by Radio Abidjan in the Ivory Coast. This card verifies reception for their 41 meter band frequency of 7215 kilohertz.

The bottom card is issued by La Voix de la Revolution, the ORTB, in Cotonou, Benin, on 4870 kilohertz. A separate card is issued by the URTB station in Parakou, which broadcasts on 5025 kilohertz.

Both of these cards were received for English language reception reports and return postage. French reports are also accepted.

SUDAN NATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
RADIO ADMINISTRATION P. O. BOX 572  
OMDURMAN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN.

OUR REF:- SNBC/RA/128/4.

DATE:- Nos. 22ND 1983

GENERAL PROGRAM TRANSMISSIONS:-

From 0400 - 2200 UTC daily. On frequencies 1295,764,572,4994 and 11835 KHz.

News: 0430,0800, 1000, 1300, 1500, 1930 and 2145 UTC.

VOICE OF MUSIC:- From 0500 - 0700, 1330 - 1600 UTC on FM frequency 92 MHz.

Voice of the People: From 1000 - 1300 UTC on frequency 960 KHz.

Holy Qura'n Service:- From 1330 - 1600 UTC on freq. 960 KHz.

Voice of the Sudanese Nation:- From 1600 - 2200 UTC, on the frequency of 960 KHz.

News:- 1800,1900 UTC.

The station closes down its transmissions after mid-night.

We hope to hear from you again and thanks to your reception report.

Sincerely yours, *Attahir*

Department of International Relations  
Radio Omdurman - S U D A N.

*Please acknowledge apology for delay in replying your letter and thanks*

1980/1 Frequency of 11941 KHz, 25m-



GHANA BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX 1633  
ACCRA, GHANA

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your reception report of our transmission(s)  
on 4915 kc/s heard at 2240 -  
2305 G.M.T. on 7<sup>TH</sup> NOV, 1981

We have pleasure in verifying your report which is much appreciated.



17-2-1982  
PE/82/93

*M. Kwasi*  
for Director-General

TUR:

Ghana- 4915 kHz

SIDE:

Tanzania- 4785 and  
5050 kilohertz

RADIO TANZANIA



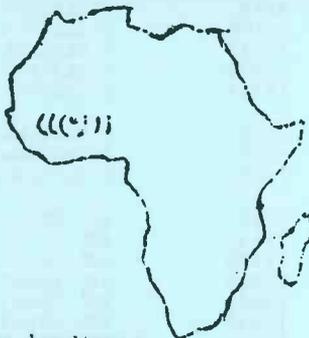
DAR ES SALAAM

REPUBLIQUE DE HAUTE-VOLTA  
Unité - Travail - Justice

MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION

**RADIODIFFUSION TELEVISION VOLTAIQUE**

BP. 7029 - Ouagadougou -



Nous avons le plaisir de confirmer  
votre rapport d'écoute

du : 19 Octobre 1983 de 05 29 h à 06 14 h GMT

Notre station émet aux heures GMT.

DATES	HEURES GMT		
	MATIN	MIDI	SOIR
Lundi	05.30 à 09.00	12.00 à 14.00	16.00 à 24.00
Mardi	05.30 à 09.00	12.00 à 14.00	16.00 à 24.00
Mercredi	05.30 à 09.00	12.00 à 14.00	16.00 à 24.00
Jeudi	05.30 à ..	.. ..	.. 24.00
Vendredi	05.30 à 09.00	12.00 à 14.00	16.00 à 24.00
Samedi	07.00 à ..	.. ..	.. 24.00
Dimanche	07.00 à ..	.. ..	.. 24.00

FREQUENCES	UTILISATIONS
4815 KHZ	05.00 à 09.00 GMT
7230 KHZ	09.00 à 17.00 GMT
4815 KHZ	17.00 à 24.00 GMT
747 KHZ	05.30 à 24.00 GMT

N.B. Langues employées : Français, Anglais et langues nationales.

Republic of Upper Volta- 4814 kHz

LATEST LISTING OF AFRICAN STATIONS HEARD BY SPEEDX MEMBERS:  
 AN ASTERISK (\*) DENOTES A LOGGING IN ASWLC

UTC	BRD. FREQ.	STATION	COUNTRY	BRD. LANG.
2032	9510	R ALGIERS	ALGERIA	SS
2000	15160	R ALGIERS	ALGERIA	EE
2002	15215	R ALGIERS	ALGERIA	EE
2000	15370	R ALGIERS	ALGERIA	AA
2000	17745	R ALGIERS	ALGERIA	EE
0500	4950	R NACIONAL	ANGOLA	-
2053	9535	R NACIONAL	ANGOLA	-
0615	9660	R NACIONAL	ANGOLA	PP
0310*	6005	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	-
0545	9915	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	-
2000	11750	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	EE
1905	15105	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	-
2200	15355	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	EE
2130	15390	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	-
1600	15400	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	-
2300*	15435	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	EE
1615	17880	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	EE
1625	21470	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	EE
1430	21660	BBC RELAY	ASCENSION	EE
0458*	4870	URTB	BENIN	FF
2200	4870	URTB	BENIN	FF
0345	3356	R BUTSWANA	BOTSWANA	-
0347	4848	R BUTSWANA	BOTSWANA	-
0349	7255	R BUTSWANA	BOTSWANA	SET
2221	4814	RN du BURKINA	BURKINA-FASO	FF
0300	3300	LV de la REV	BURUNDI	-
2153	4000	R BAFUSSAM	CAMEROON	-
0500	4000	R BAFUSSAM	CAMEROON	FF
2250	4795	R DOUALA	CAMEROON	-
0539	4795	R DOUALA	CAMEROON	EE
2101	4850	R YAOUNDE	CAMEROON	EE
2235	49725	R YAOUNDE	CAMEROON	-
0440	5010	R GAROUA	CAMEROON	AA
2155	5010	R GAROUA	CAMEROON	VERN
2045	9745	R YAOUNDE	CAMEROON	-
2326	3931	V de S VICENTE	CAPE VERDE	PP
2245	5035	R CENTRAFRIQUE	CEN AFR REP	FF
2210	4904	RNT	CHAD	-
0455	4904	RNT	CHAD	FF
0500	5289	R MOUNDOU	CHAD	-
2108	9710	LV de la REV	CONGO	FF
2044	15190	LV de la REV	CONGO	-
0305	4780	R DJIBOUTI	DJIBOUTI	SUM
0200	9455	R CAIRO	EGYPT	-
0200	9475	R CAIRO	EGYPT	EE
0201	9675	R CAIRO	EGYPT	-
0230	9695	R CAIRO	EGYPT	EE
2116	9805	R CAIRO	EGYPT	EE
2330	9850	R CAIRO	EGYPT	-
0145	11715	R CAIRO	EGYPT	-

UTC	BRD. FREQ.	STATION	COUNTRY	BRD. LANG.
2000	12050	R CAIRO	EGYPT	AA
1130	17675	R CAIRO	EGYPT	EE
0505	4826	R BATA	EQ GUINEA	SS/AFK
2132	4925	R BATA	EQ GUINEA	SS
2010	15107	R BATA	EQ GUINEA	SS
1324	9560	VORE	ETHIOPIA	AMH
2000	9595	VORE/V FREEDOM	ETHIOPIA	EE
2346	4777 T	RTVG LIBREVILLE	GABON	FF
0505*	4810	ANO	GABON	FF
0500	7270	RTVG LIBREVILLE	GABON	FF
2030	9805	ANO	GABON	FF
1915	11940	ANO	GABON	FF
0704	15200	ANO	GABON	-
1430	15200	ANO	GABON	FF
0500	15315	ANO/ RJ RELAY	GABON	EE
0640	21575	ANO/ RJ RELAY	GABON	FF
1500	21695	ANO/ RJ RELAY	GABON	EE
----	7424	R SYD	GAMBIA	-
0611	3348	GBC EJURA	GHANA	EE
0600	3366	GBC	GHANA	EE
0545	4915	GBC	GHANA	EE
2243	4910	LV de la REV	GUINEA	FF
0630	15310	LV de la REV	GUINEA	FF
2016	15310	LV de la REV	GUINEA	-
0615	5476	R NACIONAL	GUINEA-BISSAU	FF
2320	5475 T	R NACIONAL	GUINEA-BISSAU	FF
2258*	7215	RTVI	IVORY COAST	FF
0257	4915	VOK	KENYA	SWAH
0255	4800	LNBS	LESOTHO	ES
0625*	3230	ELWA	LIBERIA	VERN
0645*	3255	ELBC	LIBERIA	EE
2308	3255	ELBC	LIBERIA	EE
2135	4760	ELWA	LIBERIA	EE
0320*	6035	VOA RELAY	LIBERIA	-
0525*	9670	VOA RELAY	LIBERIA	EE
1715	11830	ELWA	LIBERIA	FF
0630*	11940	ELWA	LIBERIA	-
1610	15600	VOA RELAY	LIBERIA	EE
1645	17870	VOA RELAY	LIBERIA	EE
0030	3200	SPLAJBC	LIBYA	AA
0045	7245	SPLAJBC	LIBYA	AA
0230	9890	SPLAJBC	LIBYA	AA
2135	11815	R JAMAHIRIYAH	LIBYA	-
0410	15040	SPLAJBC	LIBYA	AA
1725	15415	SPLAJBC	LIBYA	AA
1820	15450	R JAMAHIRIYAH	LIBYA	EE
2245*	15450	R JAMAHIRIYAH	LIBYA	EE
0112*	17930	R JAMAHIRIYAH	LIBYA	-
1445	17940	SPLAJBC	LIBYA	AA
2158	3358	R MALAGASY	MADAGASCAR	FF
0600	9540	RN RELAY	MADAGASCAR	EE
2027*	9715	RN RELAY	MADAGASCAR	EE

UTC	BRD. FREQ.	STATION	COUNTRY	BRD. LANG.
1432	11740	RN RELAY	MADAGASCAR	-
1130	15560	RN RELAY	MADAGASCAR	-
1205*	21480 T	RN RELAY	MADAGASCAR	-
0700	21485	RN RELAY	MADAGASCAR	-
0342	3380	MBC	MALAWI	CHI
0555	4783	RN du Mali	MALI	FF
0610	4845	RN MAURITANIE	MAURITANIA	FF/AA
2247	4845	RN MAURITANIE	MAURITANIA	AA
1730	4855	MBC	MAURITIUS	EE/FF
1021	9709	MBC	MAURITIUS	-
1200	6110	VOA RELAY	MOROCCO	EE
0330	3338	R MOCAMBIQUE	MOZAMBIQUE	PP
0325	3370	EM MAPUTO & GAZA	MOZAMBIQUE	PP
1040	11820	R MOCAMBIQUE	MOZAMBIQUE	-
2321	3270	R SWA	NAMIBIA	AFK
0300*	3270	R SWA	NAMIBIA	-
0105	3295	R SWA	NAMIBIA	EE/AFK
0022	4965 T	R SWA	NAMIBIA	AFK
0508*	6185	R SWA	NAMIBIA	-
0430*	4770	FRCN KADUNA	NIGERIA	EE
0500*	4990	FRCN LAGOS	NIGERIA	-
0547	6050	FRCN IBADAN	NIGERIA	EE
2304	6050	FRCN IBADAN	NIGERIA	-
0510	6100	FRCN MAIDUGURI	NIGERIA	HAUSA
0500	7255	VON	NIGERIA	EE
2135	7255	VON	NIGERIA	-
1930	11700	VON	NIGERIA	EE
1015	15120	VON	NIGERIA	-
0630*	15180	VON	NIGERIA	-
0400	3330	R RWANDA	RWANDA	FF
0430	7225	DW RELAY	RWANDA	-
2005	11785	DW RELAY	RWANDA	EE
2310	4890	ORTS DAKAR	SENEGAL	FF
1904*	9530	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	-
0200	9580	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	HI
0353*	9610	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	SWAH
0340	11755	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	AA
1614	11760	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	-
1610	11790	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	-
0358*	11800	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	EE
0400*	11810	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	EE
1230	11865	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	-
1455	11895	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	-
0400	15200	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	-
1500	15325	FEBA	SEYCHELLES	EE
0740*	5980	SLBS	SIERRA LEONE	-
0400	7200 A	R MOGADISHU	SOMALIA	-
0336	3230	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0305	3250	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0405	3320	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	AFK
0349	3930	CAPITOL RADIO	SOUTH AFRICA	EE

UTC	BRD. FREQ.	STATION	COUNTRY	BRD. LANG.
0400	3957	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0400	4835	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0435	4880	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	AFK
0334	4990	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0159	5980	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0200	6020	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0555	7170	SABC	SOUTH AFRICA	AFK
0530	7270	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
2059	9585	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0155	9615	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0552	9764 A	CAPITOL RADIO	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
2100	11900	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	EE
0700	15220	R RSA	SOUTH AFRICA	-
0552	5039	R OMDURMAN	SUDAN	-
0337	3200	TWR	SWAZILAND	EE
0305*	3240	TWR	SWAZILAND	SHAN
1741	3275	TWR	SWAZILAND	VENDA
0355	5055	TWR	SWAZILAND	EE
0350	5955	TWR	SWAZILAND	EE
0440*	6155	R TRURU	SWAZILAND	-
0500*	7295	TWR	SWAZILAND	-
0340	9640	TWR	SWAZILAND	EE
0430	9725	TWR	SWAZILAND	EE
1855	9825	TWR	SWAZILAND	EE
0400	5050	R TANZANIA	TANZANIA	SWAH
0353	9749	R TANZANIA	TANZANIA	EE
0525	3222	RT LAMA-KARA	TOGO	FF
0557	3222	RT LAMA-KARA	TOGO	FF
0525**	5047	RT LOME	TOGO	FF
2100	7225	RTVT	TUNISIA	AA
0316	5027	R UGANDA	UGANDA	EE/VERN
0310	15325	R UGANDA	UGANDA	-
0350	4910	ZBS-R ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA	EE/VERN
0410	3396	ZBC-R ONE	ZIMBABWE	EE
0637	7255	LV du ZAIRE	ZAIRE	FF

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