

## IRM MEET RTE



The IRM recently had a very successful meeting with a representative from RTE following communications with RTE Chairman Donal O Morain. Topics of mutual interest were discussed and the meeting proved most informative to both sides. It is hoped that future meetings will take place helping IRM members to keep in contact with our National Broadcasting Service.

## PARLIAMENT PIRATE

The Houses of Parliament were the unlikely hosts to a pirate radio station on July 9, when Mr. R. Corbett, Labour M.P. for Hemel Hempstead, aided by three members of the weekly magazine, New Scientist, bugged the office of fellow Labour M.P. Mr. Tom Torney. By broadcasting without a licence the magazine and presumably Mr. Corbett were violating the British Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

## BBC

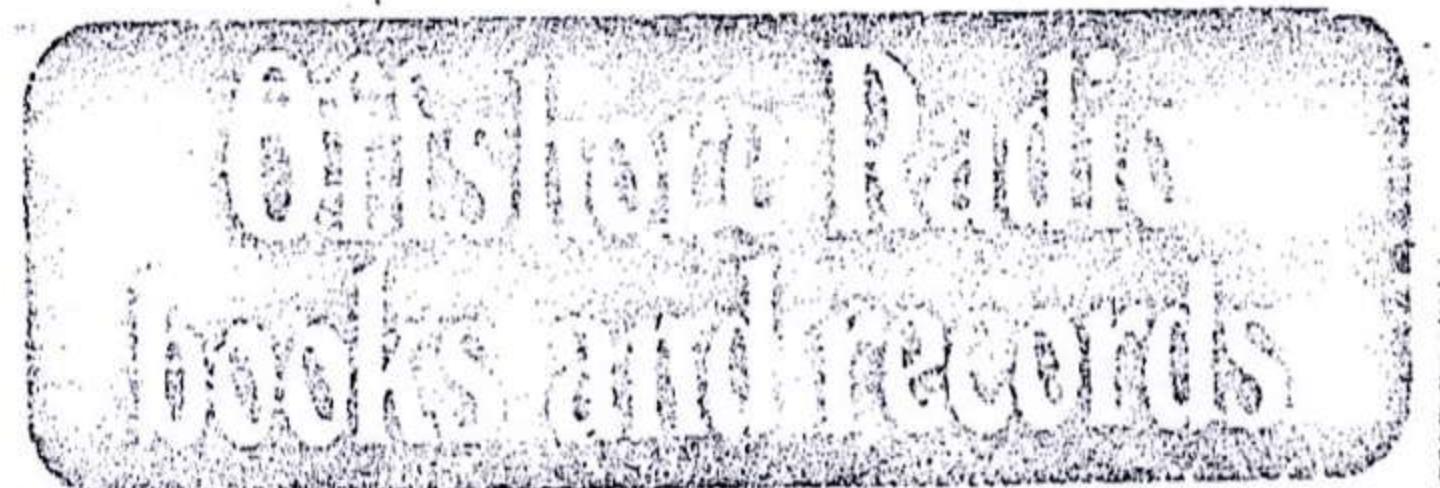
BBC Radio One's "Story of Pop" programme has been the subject of controversy over the past few weeks due to a decision not to broadcast Episode 18 of the series which deals with the Offshore Radio era. A spokesman for the BBC stated that the series had to be shortened by one episode to allow for a Radio Times cover promotion for a new series to coincide with the new programme. It seems strange that the Offshore episode, one of the better programmes in the series, should be dropped or that the need should arise at all.

## RNI

RADIO NORDSEE  
RNI's ship, the Mebo 11 is still in dock in Holland despite a ruling by the Dutch High Court that the ship was free to go. The reason for the delay is the fact that the Dutch are demanding some £540,000 in legal expenses in the court case and docking fees for the Mebo's 9 month stay at Slikerveer. Erwin Meister, co. owner of the station refuses to pay stating that the expenses are a direct result of the ship being illegally impounded.

All contributions for Medium (7) by August 20, please

Page (1) ...	News
Page (2) ...	Radio Concord, TV DX-ing
Page (3) ...	Radio Rag, Committee Report
Page (4) ...	Technicalities, Local Radio
Page (4a) ...	Diagrams
Page (5) ...	QSL Report
Page (6) ...	Offshore Diary
Page (7) ...	Offshore Diary (contd.)
Page (8) ...	Radio Belinda
Page (9) ...	Writing a Reception Report
Page (10) ..	Acknowledgements, R. Norway
Page (11) ..	Local Radio News
Page (12) ..	Radio Recording Services, Socialist Party Radio
Page (13) ..	Odds 'n Sods
Page (14) ..	DX News
Page (15) ..	Editorial



- Singles - price £1 each
- JS/1 40 Radio Northsea International
  - JS/2 40 Radio Caroline/Mi Amigo
- Books
- "Offshore Radio" by Gerry Bishop - price £4.60
  - "Radio Caroline" by John Venmore-Rowland - only 60 pence
- Radio Caroline "T" Shirts
- Sizes Medium or Large - £1.60
- Poster - Giant colour photo - posters of the Mi Amigo, 42 x 59 cm - price £1.00

When ordering please write clearly and send a postal order crossed and made payable to:-

Music Radio Promotions  
P.O. Box 400  
Kings Langley  
Hertfordshire England

BAD VIBES FOR RADIO CONCORD

by DAVID PALLISTER

It may have been the cheeky item about the abdication of "Betty Windsor of Buck House" or perhaps the interview with the British Army deserter from the north of Ireland, but after four years of illegal transmissions, Radio Concord has suddenly got the full attention of the Post Office investigation squad.

In the past month (April/May) the squad, acting for the Home Office and aided by more than a dozen police, has raided Concord on two successive weekends. Tapes, transmitting equipment, and records have been confiscated. Once the Home Office has studied reports from the Post Office, prosecutions under the Wireless, Telegraphy Acts are expected to follow.

Concord, however, is determined to carry on with its broadcasts on 225 metres medium wave from any hideout in north London conveniently high enough to take the 180 ft. aerial. Within a week of the last raid - on a flat in Camden Town - the hard core of about 10 people who run the station has rebuilt the transmitter for about £50 and were back on the air.

As heirs to the sea pirate stations which were sunk by the Marine Offences Act, Concord's bunch of "ether freaks" began broadcasting minority rock, blues, and folk music that Radio One programmes refused to consider.

They claim to be the first station to use live phone-ins: yet even with this blatant identification, the Post Office detection vans moved on only two other occasions until this year. South of the Thames, Radio Kaleidoscope also continues to thrive with a claimed listening audience of 30,000 for its exclusively pop orientated transmissions.

But in the past few weeks, Concord has become more than just a minor irritant: it began putting out news and comment which governments since the Third Reich have realised can be a powerful, and dangerous, weapon.

Concord's recent excursions into public affairs are not, however, particularly subversive though they would make most BBC executives blanch with horror.

There is a squad bulletin for the homeless, a run-down on the latest dope prices, and some good humoured, occasionally savage, satire on current events. We are promised shortly an interview with Christine Keeler on life under the Tories.

"Don't submit - transmit" is currently the front runner for Concord's choice of station slogan. "We accept there has got to be some sort of control," one of the founders says. "But we want to see the law changed so that every community can have its own station. There's plenty of room on the wavebands: just look at how much space the police use on VHF. We choose our frequency very carefully. The only other users are Italian stations."

The Home Office and Post Office has no official comment to make on pirate radios or their detection strategy. It is, understandably, a sensitive subject. Concord claims that the Home Office has sent out a directive to the Post Office to get all landbased pirates off the air by July.

On the face of it, that seems an impossible task as the equipment, including the crucial quartz crystal for selecting the frequency, is easy to come by and can be set up even in the boot of a car. And with an average of 70 prosecutions a year over the past five years, the voice of alternative radio shows no sign of being stilled.

---

The above article first appeared in The Guardian on the 12th May, 1975. We thank our faithful Scottish member, Kenneth Macinnes, for submitting the article to us for publication in MEDIUM.

---

TV DX-ing ... by JOHN DOWLING

During the past few weeks favourable conditions have existed for the reception of continental TV signals via Sporadic E. Very clear pictures were received from Spanish Television in Channels 2 and 3. Even sound was observed on some occasions in addition to clear pictures. Bavarian Television was also observed in Channel 2, also with clear pictures, and, on a recent Sunday afternoon, the test card from Swedish Television made several appearances on the screen. Lack of time has prevented your editor from making even more use of these unusual but very interesting conditions..... I should also point out that reception of Westward Television from Caradon Hill (Ch 25 - UHF) is quite common at this location, despite the fact that the aerial is oriented towards Presely in Wales..... A reception report was sent to Spanish TV -- anyone else in the IRM collecting verifications from distant TV stations?

RADIO RAG

During Trinity College Dublin's "Trinity Week" - a sort of Rag Week held in the University, there emerged the inevitable "Radio Rag, run by students and located somewhere on the campus.

The operators of the station remained anonymous (for obvious reasons!) and up until Rag Week, the existence of the station was a very closely guarded secret.

Radio Rag, which broadcast on 225 metres medium wave, played requests and dedications for students, and reception on the campus was good -- for those who remembered to bring their transistors along!

The station received some help from some students who had upstairs rooms in the College - they opened their windows and blared their radios through loudspeakers onto the campus...

Radio Rag issued a special QSL card for the event. (MS)

\*\*\*\*\*

IRM COMMITTEE REPORT by MARK STORY

Since the last edition of MEDIUM, there have been regular meetings of the IRM's committee which deals with the day to day running of the organisation.

On the 3rd April, 1975, it was decided to send letters to the provincial newspapers to encourage the promotion of radio as a hobby and also to "plug" the IRM.

This brought a fair response with letters being published in several local papers, resulting in several new members joining the Movement.

Ken Sheehan wrote The Irish Press and his letter was published on April 10th. The following week, The Irish Independent published a letter from your Secretary, while your President had a long letter in The Evening Herald.

Letters were also sent to Mr. Donal O Morain - who has since requested a meeting with us - and to Radio na Gaeltachta. These letters were sent following the committee meeting on April 17th.

Two financial reports have been submitted and checked by the committee since the last edition of MEDIUM, and several letters have been received in response to initiatives taken by the committee. Very encouraging letters have been received from Mr. Ruari Brugha, T.D., and from Mr. Sean Moore. A meeting is yet to be arranged between the I.R.M. and Mr. David Andrews, T.D.

Due to pressure of work, Brian Kavanagh has had to resign from the position of Chairman of the I.R.M., and I know I speak for everyone in the Movement when I express my thanks to Brian for his assistance to us in the past. We trust he will continue to take an interest in the progress of the Movement, and we all very much regret having to accept his resignation.

For the present, the office of Chairman has been abolished - consequently, no one will be elected to fill that role.

A new committee member has been co-opted, however, by unanimous vote of the meeting. This new member is Eoin McDonagh, a keen radio enthusiast whose contributions in the past have already proved most helpful and informative. Now that he is on the Committee we know he will work even harder for the advancement of the ideas and ideals of the I.R.M.

Paddy Brennan, who has been kept away from Dublin because of pressure of work, has, unfortunately, not been able to attend many meetings, but he recently returned to Dublin and has been able to take his place on the committee.

For the record, here is a full list of the Committee members:

- Roger Lloyd, Paddy Brennan, Eoin McDonagh,
- Eamonn O'Connor, Billy Ebrill, Stephen Iland
- and Declan Meehan.

The President and Secretary are members ex officio.

\*\*\*\*\*

A special greeting to Kevin Ryan in Roscommon who is doing very well in the QSL statistics section of the Danish Short Wave Clubs' monthly magazine. Keep up the good work, Kevin, and keep them busy counting all those QSL cards! Don't forget to let us have some details now and again for publication in MEDIUM. (JOHN DOWLING)

This section is being run by Billy Ebrill and Paddy Brennan. Last time, we had some contributions from Billy - now it is Paddy's turn to introduce himself to those members who may not already know him, and also Paddy contributes an interesting article which we hope will prove interesting and informative.....

Hello! My name is Paddy Brennan, and I have been involved with the I.R.M. for a number of years, and at the last A.G.M., I was elected to the committee. It was decided at a subsequent meeting to appoint me as "Information Officer" to the movement to take care of any information the members, committee or other officers of the movement may need, whether it be of a technical nature or otherwise.

In the last edition of MEDIUM this section was launched by my colleague, Billy Ebrill. In this and future editions of the magazine, Billy and I will be writing articles on the technical aspects of radio which may be basic electronics theory and other information necessary to fully appreciate radio. But it is you, the readers, who will determine the format and content of the articles which we will write, as it is to fulfill your needs that we are doing this section.

There is a need for a readers' problem page in this magazine where you can write in about any technical problems you may have - no matter how complex or how simple - and we will try to answer your questions. Extracts from your letters will, of course, appear above our replies so other readers may also benefit from the solution.

Some more complicated problems may require a personal reply and for this purpose it is important to enclose a stamped addressed envelope, and circuit diagrams and any other details of equipment which would make the solving of the problem easier.

The engineers in the I.R.M. (Billy and myself) have a lot of reference books and technical journals - e.g. Practical Wireless, Practical Electronics, Wireless World, Radio and Electronics Construction, Television and Electronics Today International, and if a reader finds he or she needs an article out of a particular issue it will be photocopied and sent to him or her at a charge of 5p per page.

Next you will find my technical article for this edition, but may I remind you to send in your problems and suggestions. Please address your enquiries to the following address:

Engineering Department, Irish Radio Movement, c/o 406 Mourne Road,  
Dublin, 12.

And don't forget that SAE for a personal reply if your problem is rather complicated ... Paddy

\*\*\*\*\*

TECH - REVIEW by PADDY BRENNAN

LOCAL RADIO

I have selected this as the topic for my first technical article as both political and media circles are very much aware of the need for such a service in Ireland.

The I.R.M., since its foundation, has worked towards the establishment of such a service which is both free from government and commercial influences.

In trying to model a local radio service for Ireland, we must look to Britain, which has a very extensive service with stations operated by both the BBC and the IBA. The U.S.A. has several thousand (4467 AM and 2713 FM stations authorised as at July 1st, 1974, according to the WRTVH). The vast majority of these stations are commercial in origin, the remainder are either all news stations (some of these carry ads. too!) and educational.

One of the major problems of starting a local station is to find a suitable site for the transmitter and aerial - any old place will not do. The aerial site - and system - must be chosen so that it gives an even signal strength over the reception area.

The aeriels used in Britain and America have been specially designed so as to avoid overloading radio receivers near the mast, as the site is bound to be near a built-up area. Aerials are also arranged so that the signal

is beamed in one direction only - if the mast radiated in all directions, the transmissions would interfere with other local stations on or near the same frequency.

(See figure 1 elsewhere in the magazine)

Because of the overcrowding of the medium wave band, the local stations in Britain opted for VHF, but it wasn't realised at the time that most of the radio receivers in use were medium wave only, as VHF had not "caught on" with the general public. It was then necessary at a later date to provide a medium wave back-up service. Ironically, this caused all the headaches as a much larger site is required for MW aerials (8 to 10 acres) and, of course, there was also the huge problem of interference.

The technique usually employed to obtain the MW service is to obtain the programme from the VHF service by means of a VHF receiver in the MW transmitter building, and re-transmitting on medium wave. Figure 2 shows this idea in block diagram.

And now something for the really technically minded...

AERIALS: The following is a description of a typical TX (transmitter) site:

The chosen structures are guyed masts rather than self-supporting towers with mast heights limited to about one quarter wavelength. The mast radiators are fed by buried coaxial cables from the transmitter building about 200 feet away. This building, measuring about 25 x 14 ft., houses a 1 kW transmitter and an aerial network cabinet containing a four-way power divider, a four phase trimming circuits in series with the feeder cables. The cables are of different lengths to provide the coarse phase differences between the masts.

In the aerial network cabinet, power division is made by tapping of at four points from the inductor of a tank circuit.

The power divider is matched to the transmitter by a T - network and impedance matching of the masts to the feeder cables was accomplished with T - networks mounted in small cabins at the mast bases. The circuits were designed to match the predicted operating impedances of the masts, and were provided with a wide range of control to cater for inevitable differences when the final radiation pattern was set up.

-----  
The above article will be continued in the next edition of MEDIUM - JD  
-----

QSL REPORT by KEVIN RYAN

ASCENSION ISLANDS: Verification received from the BBC in 76 days. Frequency was 9510 kHz and verification was by card.

ALGERIA: RTA can be heard in English daily from 1900-1930 GMT on 251 kHz LW. Reports should be sent in French, and I received my card, plus report sheet and schedule in 54 days. The following address should be used for reports: 21, Boulevard Des Martyres, Algiers. (NOTE: RTA can be heard quite clearly on a transistor radio). (Editor's Note: I had no trouble verifying this station even though reported in English.)

AUSTRALIA: Radio Australia Darwin verified a report by QSL card in 105 days. The frequency was 770 kHz. Reports may be sent to: GPO Box 428G, Melbourne, Victoria 3001 or Australian Embassy, 54, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Editor's Note: The London address is quite effective but perhaps a little slower than sending a report by direct airmail - still, it saves a lot of postage!)

CYPRUS: The BBC verified by card in 11 days. Frequency was 6180 kHz.

GERMANY (WEST): Deutschlandfunk verified by QSL in 12 days. DLF broadcasts Mondays to Saturdays in English from 1840 to 1930 GMT on 1268 kHz MW. A weekly programme schedule may be received by writing to: DLF, English Section, 5, Koln, 51, Postfach 510640, Lindenallee, 7, West Germany.

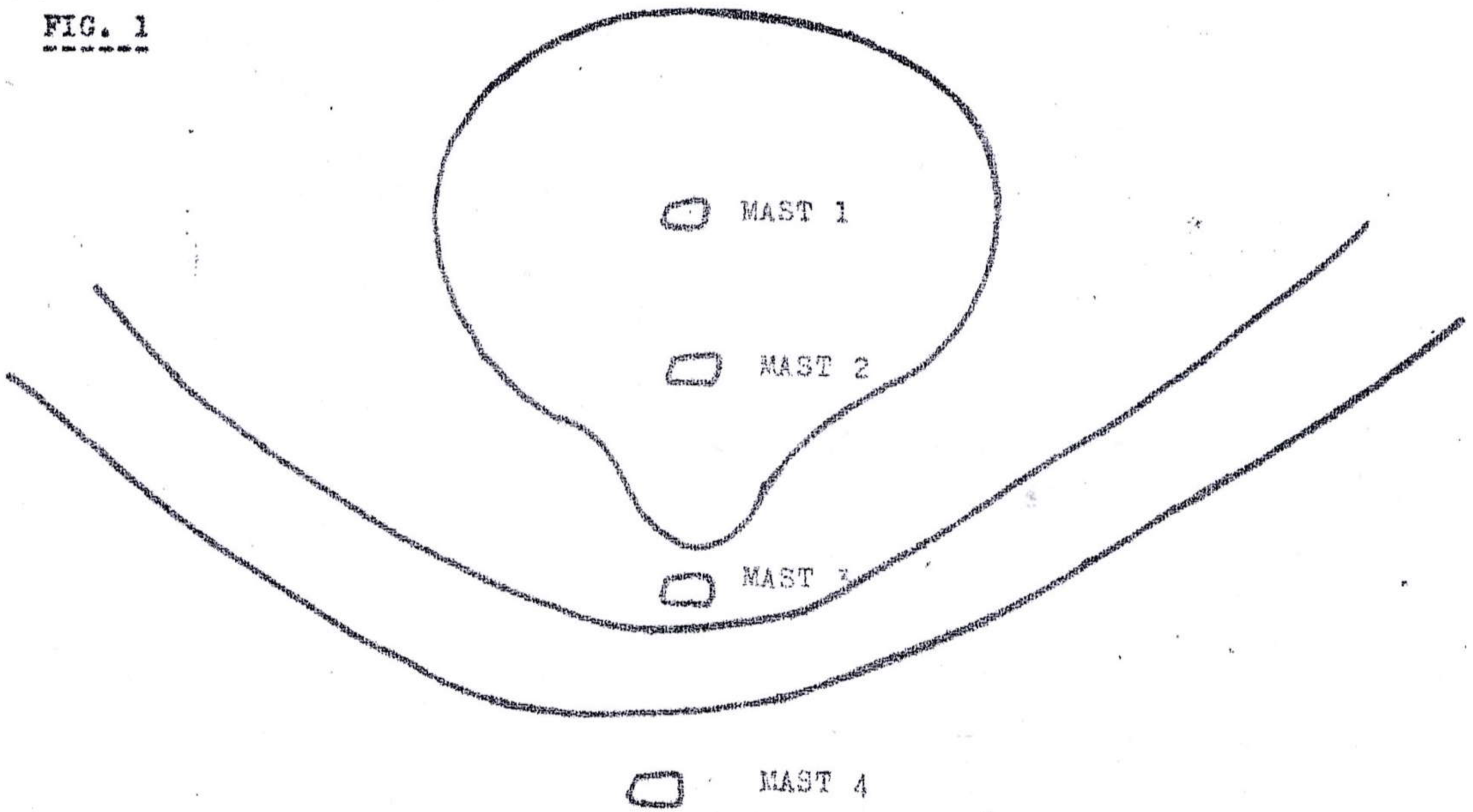
GHANA: Radio Ghana verified by card and programme schedule in 126 days. Frequency was 9545 kHz. Address is: Propagation Engineer, P.O.B. 1633, Accra

MALAGASY REPUBLIC: Radio Nederland relay station verified by card in 14 days. Frequency was 11730 kHz. Reports to P.O. Box 222, Hilversum, Holland.

SEYCHELLES: FEBA Seyhelles verified by card in 24 days. Frequency was 11740 kHz and the time 1745. IRC was sent for airmail reply.

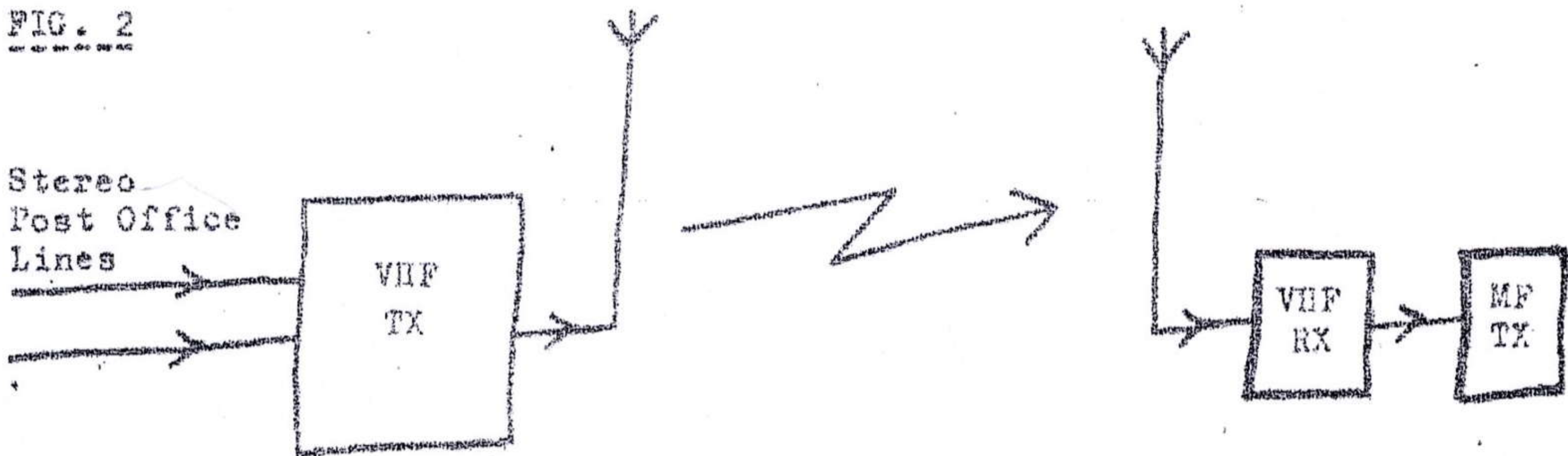
TUNISIA: RTV Tunisien verified by card in 121 days. Frequency was 11970 kHz.

FIG. 1



The above sketch shows one example of a "field" map plotted in plan around the four masts for the "London General" (LEA) service at a frequency of 1546 kHz and a power output of 25 kW.

FIG. 2



RADIO CONCORDE QSL CARD

DATE: 2/1/77

This card confirms that John Dowling  
of Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, Co. Cork, Ireland  
heard RADIO CONCORDE, a free radio station broadcasting with a  
power output of 60 watts from LONDON, ENGLAND, on the medium  
wave frequency of 1330 kHz, from 0130 to 0140 hours G.M.T.  
on the 21st December 1972.

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR: RADIO CONCORDE  
Philip Day

JOSEF SEGER'S OFFSHORE DIARY

Hello Free Radio Friends, how are you? At the end of August last year, three free radio stations closed down: Radio Veronica at 1800 hours, Radio Atlantis at 1900 hours and Radio Noordzee at 2000 hours -- all on August 31st.

The decision of the Dutch parliament to implement the law was made on August 12th. Minister H. Von Doorn took the decision when the complete Dutch government was on holiday, although he promised to wait until there was a decision on the V.O.O. (Radio Veronica) he brushed this aside.

During August Radio Atlantis announced that they would close down and come back after three months. This they have not done.

While the other stations made announcements Radio Caroline/Radio Mi Amigo didn't make any official announcements. There were rumours about continuing after September 1st - but these were only rumours. On August 29th, the Mi Amigo was towed away from the Dutch coast - programmes continued during the towing. Nobody knew where the station was going.

Also on August 29th a big party was organised in Scheveningen by RNI. The last Dutch deejays and Director were brought by tender to the MEBO 11.

On Friday 30th Stan Haag had his last request show, and at midnight the English service of RNI ended.

On August 31st there were no final shows on Radio Mi Amigo. At 1800, however, Tony Allen interrupted programming to thank Veronica and wish everyone the best of luck.

At midnight on Caroline, Tony Allen played "Caroline" by The Fortunes and "All you need is Love" by The Beatles .... Caroline continued just as she did six years earlier in 1967.

In Feyenoord Stadium that night RNI and Veronica played a football match - the result 3 - 3 !

In early September, Minister Von Doorn, who passed the Broadcasting Act, was given a police guard. The anchor chain of his own "weekend" boat was broken and the boat drifted for hours.

Mi Amigo also had troubles. Their taped programmes didn't arrive and they had to use old shows.

A. Von Landschoot had to appear in court in Ghent in September with deejay Tony Houston.

On September 11th the MEBO 11 was towed into Slikkerveer harbour where her long stay began.

The former owner of Radio Mi Amigo, Sylwain Tack, when asked whether he was still in charge of the station admitted that he was not. Where was the ship being tendered from? Well, one of the companies concerned was the Delta Diving Company who own the MV Delta. The crew of the ship are not Dutch.

New advertisements appeared on Mi Amigo after the act was passed. The companies concerned stated that they didn't pay for them and knew nothing about them! I think some of the commercials on Mi Amigo are paid for and some are not. It is best that no one except the Mi Amigo people know which are which....

Mi Amigo use a completely new method of introducing their advertisements. Every hour there is a Dutch announcement which when translated means "Read for you in....". Then follows the names of some magazines and newspapers: De Post, Pop Telescoop, Joepie. A normal ad. in a magazine like Joepie costs about 5 Dutch Guilders, but somehow when a firm pays 500 guilders for the ad. it can be heard on Mi Amigo. Therein lies the secret....

In September, 1974, Mi Amigo started a soul-programme. Also in September V.O.O. (The Radio Veronica organisation) changed address to Oude Enghwey 24, Hilversum. They are still trying to get time on Dutch radio and television.

At the end of September, the MEBO 11 was prepared for the restart of transmissions under the name Radio Nova International. The MEBO 1 also at the same shipyard in Slikkerveer was totally repainted. The ship has been re-named the MV Angela.

On October 11th the Dutch police chained up the MEBO 11 just a few days before the ship was scheduled to leave.

A few days before the 11th, an English station (LBC, London) had stated that

the MEBO 11 would drop anchor off the English coast and re-start broadcasting there. Was it true that the MEBO 11 would go to England and not to Italy?

As for the ship it has been repainted in the same colours. The aerial has been changed and a new shortwave aerial has been installed. Now there are three small studios on board. The main studio (always unpopular with deejays) has been converted into two studios. The name Radio Noordzee International has been changed to RNI Radio.

In October the MV Angela got her final coat of grey paint with white at the top and on the deck. The Angela still has the RNI symbol at the top and will be used as tender.

On October 18th AVRO, a Dutch broadcasting organisation, broadcast a programme on Mi Amigo. They found out that Rado was a villa owned by Sylvain Tack.

In November Dave Owen joined Radio Caroline while Norbert, one of the Mi Amigo deejays, re-released his song "Marian".

Veronica decided only to ask for a radio licence and not one for television as well.

On December 21st the Dutch court at Rotterdam took a decision about the MEBO 11. The transmitters had to be taken off the ship before it left harbour. The court agreed to pay for the transmitters but Mr. Edwin Bollier, RNI's owner, refused and appealed to a higher court.

On December 24th Adriann Von Landschoot of Radio Atlantis and others were convicted and had to pay 1500 million guilders.

If Von Landschoot broadcasts again in the next five years he will get three months imprisonment. The MV Delta, a tender for Mi Amigo, was tied up on December 20th.

On December 23rd, the English police raided a small ship on which there was a lot of equipment for the new Radio Atlantis. The ship was on its way to a Tower in the Thames Estuary. Script magazine had carried the story outlining how the station would be run - perhaps this is how the raid took place - but this is only guesswork...

In January, 1975, RTV Noordzee received the news that their request for a licence was refused as they did not have enough members. It was a pity but to be expected.

Also in January, RNI's bosses, Meister and Bollier went to the Higher Dutch Court.

On February 10th the summer programmes of Mi Amigo began with Stan Haag as programme director. Haag is ex Veronica. He still does his Juke Box request show on Mi Amigo.

All shows are now recorded in Spain following the events in February when the Mi Amigo studios in Onbrakel were raided. During the raid all equipment was taken. This, it is said, amounted in value to 5 million Belgian Francs. The studio was on a little farm.

The Belgium police are, at the time of writing, still trying to prove that all the arrested persons were working for the station.

Rumours that Radio Veronica will return are circulating. Dubois, the man behind the Veronica Drive-in, is said to have bought the Nordeney which never left its position off Scheveningen. Bull Verwey, the "old" owner said he had nothing to do with the comeback.

At the end of February, Sylvain Tack, who is in Spain, contracted with Radio Gerona and Radio Barcelona to transmit programmes recorded by the Mi Amigo deejays. These programmes will contain commercials for the Dutch and Belgian tourists in Spain. The shows will also be broadcast by the Mi Amigo. Advertising on Radios Gerona and Barcelona is legal so the advertisers cannot be hindered in any way. Yet they can hear their commercials on Radio Mi Amigo without risk!

Pete Chicago returned to the Mi Amigo at the end of March and is attempting to fix the 389 metres transmitter.

A new station planned, according to rumours here in Belgium, is Radio Andorra situated in Andorra. The person behind this venture could be Frank Van Heeuwen, an ex-Atlantis deejay. Adrian Von Handschoot is probably also involved.

Sylvain Tack may well try a new way to broadcast in the future by using a short



wave transmitter in Paraguay to transmit Mi Amigo programmes to the MV Mi Amigo where he will place a short wave receiver. These will be re-transmitted on medium wave. He also wants to buy the Peace Ship now in Marseilles harbour.

Another loophole found by Sylvain Tack is the use of advertising planes which fly over the Mi Amigo with an ad. which is read on board and relayed to the listener. The company operating the planes is owned by guess who? -- yes, Sylvain Tack - and no money is paid directly to the station.

In the meantime, everything is coming from Spain with Tack, the deejays and other personnel living in his villa, Playa de Aro in Gerona.

In Holland, Hilversum 111 (Holland's Radio One) is now on 445 metres. Hilversum IV is being set up as a classical music station. Tack, Mi Amigo's owner, has bought time on Radio Barcelona and Radio Gerona in Spain which enables the deejays to operate a drive-in show in the Benelux under the name "Radio Gerona Drive-In".

N.B. Since the above article was sent to us, Radio Noordzee have won their court case in the Dutch courts. It was held that the MEBO 11's transmitters constituted cargo under Panamanian law (the ship being registered in Panama), and that in this case Panamanian law should be followed.

At the time of going to press the ship has not yet returned to the air but rumours from England indicate that the station will operate off the British coast beside Caroline and that the Angela (MEBO 1) will tender both stations and thus bring about a drastic cut in costs. Another rumour is that the ship will be chartered to the P.L.O. (Palestine Liberation Organisation) although we doubt this very much.

What is likely is that the ship will operate off the Kent coast as a Top 40 station during the evening and may possibly have a Dutch station during the day run by Radio Veronica's deejays together with ex-RNI Dutch deejays. Mi Amigo's studios in Spain might also be used. However, this is purely speculation and only time will tell.

\*\*\*\*\*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our thanks to Josef for this very long and informative article on the offshore scene, and thanks, also, to Mark for the closing comments. I have transferred the article, which was handwritten, directly onto stencils, and I apologise if I have mis-spelt any of the Dutch or Belgian names, as some of the names are not familiar to me - JD.

\*\*\*\*\*

EVERYTHING COMES TO HIM WHO WAITS! by JOHN DOWLING

Some of you will recall an article written in an earlier edition of MEDIUM about a station called Radio Belinda International - a station which proved impossible to contact despite numerous letters....

Well, at last contacts have been established and QSLs have been received for a number of reports.

Even more astonishing was the discovery that a short wave station "Radio CS" heard back in January, 1971, was also operated by people connected with Radio Belinda International. Certain facts had pointed to this fact, but a QSL card received after four years confirmed it! By the way CS stands for Carl Snider who was a deejay on the station when I heard it on the once only occasion in January, 1971.

Radio Belinda International has not been heard for quite a while, but it used to operate in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday morning (from around 0045 hours local time) on 227 metres approximately). The station was also heard on several successive mornings before 8.00 a.m. with programmes aimed to bring a little life into people getting up for work around that time! One of the regular Belinda deejays is Mark Rory. Other deejays are Mary Jo Grayson (request show, country and western), Leo St. Paul (progressive, pop), J. W. and Trevor Richards (flashback, pop), Valeria West (folk music show). 70% of the shows are pre-recorded on tape. Several different locations are used when transmitting, and the antenna is 150 feet long. Power is only 15 watts, but the signal is very good, and I know I am located quite a long distance from the station.

\*\*\*\*\*

How successful are you at obtaining QSL cards? Do you get a 95% or higher return? If so, you are doing fine, and this article is probably not meant for you! But, perhaps your QSL returns are much lower than 95%. If this is the case, let me ask you this question: Are you sure you are sending good, well-presented reception reports? Do you make out your reports in a clear and concise manner?

When writing to a station - any station - for the first time, your prime objective should be to make a good impression if you wish to obtain a QSL card. Keep the reception report on a separate sheet, and never demand a QSL card - you do not have any RIGHT to a QSL card, stations merely oblige listeners by verifying reports. In most cases it is important that the reception report is not included in the body of a letter or on the reverse side of the sheet on which the letter is written. Separate sections of major broadcasting stations deal with reception reports, so avoid the possibility of having your report sent to the wrong department simply by keeping it separate from all other correspondence.

Most of the larger stations receive a tremendous amount of mail daily, and if they have trouble trying to read your name and/or address your chances of receiving a reply are considerably reduced. Print your name and address clearly. The ideal way to write out a report is with a typewriter, so clearly the DX-er who can also type has an advantage, but if you do not type or have not got access to a typewriter, you should remember to write clearly, and print in capitals the most important items in the report.

I would not recommend sending a report on a post card, mainly for one simple reason: it is not possible to include on a post card a proper report - a report which will be of some real value to the station.

Most of the big international broadcasting stations do not require return postage, they receive big state subventions and are interested in reception reports, especially from their target areas. So, they will verify almost 100% without return postage.

But if you are reporting to an overseas station whose broadcasts are for the people living in the country in which the station is located - a domestic broadcasting station - you should include return postage. Most of these smaller stations are not really interested in receiving reports from DX listeners and only reply out of courtesy. You should, therefore, out of courtesy, send them return postage! One international reply coupon will be sufficient for return postage by surface mail. Three IRC's should bring a reply by airmail. You can obtain IRC's from your local post office in most cases.

If you are writing to a land-based pirate station, you should also remember to include return postage. This is appreciated by these stations, as they have to finance themselves, and I think your chances of receiving a reply from a land-based station increases several times if you include return postage. To stations broadcasting from your own country, you can, of course, send mint stamps, and to stations in another country, an international reply coupon.

And now we come to the question: what should one include in a reception report?

You must include the time, the date and the frequency. Give the time you commenced listening to the station and state how long you listened. State whether the time is in local time or in GMT. When writing to overseas "domestic stations" it is advisable to give THEIR local time.

You can then go on to give details of the quality of the signal. Do not rely on the SINPO code alone. Give in words your assessment of the signal, state what you think caused interference, for instance, and give details about fading or other disturbances of the signal. Name the interfering stations if you can and say if they were on the same or on an adjacent frequency. In the case of land-based pirate stations, you could comment on their modulation - say if the signal was clear, was it possibly distorted, or maybe it was under-modulated.....

Then give details of your receiver and antenna. The more details you include the better, but still do not go into a whole article!

In order that the station can fully check your report, the items under the heading PROGRAMME DETAILS are most important. If you are listening to a station which is broadcasting music and songs, try and include details for about half an hour of the broadcast. Give the names of the songs heard,

give an idea of what the announcer or deejay said, state the exact time when you heard identifications and, if possible, the wording of the identification. You can use your discretion, of course, but if you hear time checks, local weather information, jingles and advertisements, please include them in the report. If you are reporting on a "talk" programme, give a fairly detailed summary of what you heard. For instance, if you are reporting on a news bulletin, give a summary of each news item dealt with. If a news commentary or press review follows the news, give some brief extractions. All fairly basic ingredients, you will agree.

These details will enable the station to check your report and satisfy themselves that you definitely heard them and that you, therefore, merit a QSL card.

Try to fill a foolscap size page when making out a report. The writer usually fills at least one page when reporting, and the typing is done with the typewriter which is now cutting these stencils.

I hope you will find this article interesting and informative. If you are fairly new to the DX-ing hobby, I know you will increase your QSL returns by broadly following the details outlined in this article.

However, I don't think anyone will ever get a 100% QSL return. I've made out what I considered very detailed reports from time to time, but I've been disappointed when, after a period of perhaps a year, no verification has arrived. Sometimes follow-up reports will bring the prized QSL, but these can fail, too.

For instance, there seems to be no way that I can get QSL's from Burma, "La Voz de Madrid", Radio Atlantico in the Canary Islands (despite reports compiled in Spanish) or RNI. A.J. Beirens has a stack of IRC's belonging to me and he also has the result of several hours listening to RNI -- pages of reception reports! Anyone know why he requested reports but then never replied to them? In this regard, he was a very bad PRO for RNI....

\*\*\*\*\*

Comments on the above article would be appreciated, and if you think you can contribute an article or any other items of interest for the benefit of DX-ers who are not too experienced, we would very much like to hear from you. Please write direct to the Editor.

\*\*\*\*\*

Now, thanks to Dr. John Campbell, King's College, Cambridge, who sent in his views on MEDIUM 5 - especially the section devoted to DX-ing..... Your comments were certainly appreciated, John, and I do agree that we did perhaps "jump in at the deep end" in some of our articles on DX-ing. As you say, it is more than likely that the majority of IRM members are either beginning to take an interest in DX-ing or have not, as yet, passed the "basic" DX-ing stage, and it is at these people that we should be directing out articles and tips. Highly skilled DX-ers, such as your good self, John, get their information from more professional publications and, of course, from their own vast amount of knowledge - JD

\*\*\*\*\*

No edition of MEDIUM would be complete without a few words of thanks to our Scottish friend, Kenneth Macinnes. Kenneth continues to send us plenty of interesting newspaper cuttings. We can assure you, Kenneth, that they are appreciated.... I hope you enjoy your holiday in North Uist - if the weather is anything like it is here today (21/6/75) you'll be doing fine! I am cutting these stencils out in the back garden, with my dark glasses on and my back exposed to the sunshine! The tan is coming along nicely! -- JD

\*\*\*\*\*

According to SCDX, Radio Norway's English language programme "DX-Radio Norway" was broadcast for the last time on June 1st. The editor, Ole Johan Eriksen, is going to Africa for a year, and, in the meantime, there will not be any regular DX feature in the English language broadcasts from Norway on Sundays. SCDX reporter, Knut Bjørkmann, urges all DX-ers to write to Radio Norway asking them to continue DX-Radio Norway on a regular basis.

Radio Norway currently broadcasts to Europe in English on Sundays at 0800-0830, 1200-1230 and 1800-1830 GMT on 6180 kHz. There is also a broadcast at 1400-1430 GMT to Europe and West Africa on 9590 kHz. For all you night owls, there are broadcasts in English on 1578 kHz (190 metres) on Monday mornings at 0000-0030, 0200-0230 and 0400-0430 hours GMT. The latter is not recommended for those who have to work on Mondays. We do not want to encourage sleeping on the job!

- JD

LOCAL RADIO NEWS by JOHN DOWLING

---

The IBA local radio which will serve the Teeside area is currently testing on 1169 kHz. Test tones have been noted interfering with Swansea Sound which operates on the same frequency. Taped identification has also been noted in the early hours of the morning. This new station will have a power of 1000 watts and the aerial will be omni-directional. The address of the new Teeside station is: 7, Ashville Avenue, Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, England.

Plymouth Sound on 1151 kHz commenced regular broadcasts on May 19th. This station now dominates the frequency here in Carlow, but there is an awful clatter in the background from all the other stations! The address of Plymouth Sound is: 1, The Crescent, Plymouth, England. The aerial employed by Plymouth Sound is omni-directional and the power is 500 watts.

Commercial Radio Services, Belfast, will operate with a power of 1000 watts on a frequency of 1025 kHz. The aerial will be directional. I have no information regarding the commencement of tests from this station... I wonder what will our reception of the Belfast station be like, as 1025 kHz is dominated by a very strong Spanish station (day and night - and sometimes broadcasting in French) Radio San Sebastian.

Those of us who listen from time to time to BBC Radio Ulster on 1340 kHz will, no doubt, have noted in the background programmes from BBC Radio Four. These Radio Four programmes come from a 1000 watt transmitter located at Swindon - surely in Swindon there must be a good deal of disturbance from the 100 kW transmitter of Radio Ulster.

Recently only test tapes noted on 557 kHz advising listeners to tune to the new frequency being used by Capital Radio (1546 kHz). Both London Broadcasting and Capital Radio moved from their temporary frequencies on March 3rd.

Swansea Sound which can still be heard here in Carlow with a very good signal during the daytime may be contacted at the following address: Victoria Road, Swansea, SA4 3AB, Wales.

We move all the way to Italy for our next item! CONTACT magazine reports that a "pirate" station, Radio Milan International, which operates on 100.88 MHz FM (not much chance of hearing it in this country!) has been declared LEGAL following an extraordinary court decision. When the station had been on the air for four days the police moved in and confiscated the transmitter, but, in the court case which followed, the Judge declared that the station had every right to broadcast as long as it did not interfere with other services. The transmitter was ordered to be returned to the station operators who can now commence broadcasting legally. This breaks the RAI monopoly. It would now seem that anyone can start up a station in Italy as long as he is careful in selecting a frequency!

Back now to more local items: Radio Trent, from Nottingham, is due on the air this month (June) on 998 kHz. The power will be 250 watts and aerial will be directional. The address of Radio Trent is: Clumber Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.

The programme director of Bradford Community Radio, which will broadcast on 1277 kHz with a directional aerial and 300 watts of power, is Stevie Merike (ex Caroline and RNI). This station is expected on the air later this year.

BBC Radio Nottingham on the 12th May, 1975 verified a reception report dated 17th August, 1974! A stencilled letter received with the QSL stated that the delay was due to the illness of one of the staff. Radio Nottingham, which operates on 1520 kHz, may be contacted at York House, York St., Nottingham, NG1 3JB, England. The QSL card is quite good, and I do think we should be grateful to the BBC and IBA local stations for issuing full and proper verifications (in most cases!)

We could not close this section without mentioning Radio Telefis Eireann's mobile Radio station which has already been on the air from three locations: Radio Liberties was on the air during the Liberties Festival, Radio Listowel was on the air during Writers' Week there and now the station is on during a Festival in Drumshambo. Broadcasting on 96.6 MHz FM only this mobile station has an output of about 30 watts. It represents a very exciting venture by RTE into community radio. What a pity, though, they don't use a low powered MW transmitter as well! I very briefly heard Radio Liberties when visiting Dublin, and noted very good quality sound. Unfortunately I could not visit the station, but when it visits Gorey shortly I will pay them a visit..... Do let me have your views on this section of the magazine ... JOHN

RADIO RECORDING SERVICES:

Radio Recording Services have a collection of recordings from OFFSHORE and other radio stations, which are available to everyone interested FREE OF CHARGE - all you provide is a blank tape and return postage. We believe that these recordings should be freely available, they're offered on the condition that they are not intended for sale. The Tape Service now operates primarily on an exchange basis - the service is a spare time operation and most spare time is taken up running it.

Radio Recording Services have been operating for 2½ years under that name, and for about a year before that under the name "Box 460 Tapes". We've now over 300 hours of recordings from radio stations around the world and this collection is constantly being enlarged.

Tape lists are published every three or four months, covering the offshore stations past and present, landbased stations, and radio worldwide. We've also recently added sections on Vintage Radio and Comedy programmes. If these prove popular, then more recordings of this type will be added.

We can record tapes at 3¾ and 7½ i.p.s. (9.5 and 19 cm per second) on reels up to and including 7" (18 cm) diameter, two or four track, and also on to Compact Cassettes. Tapes can be recorded in Stereo where applicable, and most cassettes are now recorded with Dolby Noise reduction system. All recordings are made on Tanberg and Philips open reel machines and Sony Cassette machines.

Finally, a few details of some of the recordings that we have:

- 5/19 Radio Nelson, the Henry Morgan Show for Sunday 16th July, 1972. Copy of the studio master from this landbased station. 60 minutes.
- 4/41 RNI, part of the Alan West and Stevi Merrike Show, their one and only show together recorded on Sunday 6th June, 1971. Good quality. 56 minutes.
- 6/93 WCFL, Chicago, part of the Wolfman Jack Show recorded in mid-October, 1973. Good quality. 55 minutes.
- 8/1 War of the Worlds, the Orson Welles original 1938 broadcast of the H. G. Wells classic, which caused widespread panic throughout the United States when first broadcast. Good quality. 60 minutes.
- 2/65 Radio Caroline, part of the Tony Allen Show as the Dutch MOA becomes law, recorded in Holland on 31st August through 1st September, 1974. Medium quality. 90 minutes.
- 1/94 Radio City, "Margery in Wonderloafland", the Aunty Mabel Christmas 1966 pantomime. Fair quality. 56 minutes.

These are just a few of the many recordings we have. If you'd like the full lists then send a large SAE or 2 IRC's to

Radio Recording Services,  
Box 460,  
22, Coldershaw Road,  
West Ealing,  
London, W13 9DX.

The above article was contributed by Christopher Edwards. We hope IRM members will make use of the services offered - as they seem both interesting and cheap. Irish members please note that Irish stamps cannot be used in Britain, so you should send IRC's or a postal order to cover the postage costs - JD

\*\*\*\*\*  
SOCIALIST PARTY RADIO (FRANCE)

The French Socialist Party which ranks second in France when the number of members is taken into consideration is planning to open an FM radio station from the socialist-run city of Champigny near the eastern side of Paris. The transmitter - Telefunken - has already been ordered and the station should have a range of 45 to 50 miles around Paris. Programmes will be on the air 9 hours a day and will consist of political and entertainment programmes. The station will be financed by the Party and will not be commercial (!) This station will, in fact, be illegal as the French state hold the monopoly in broadcasting. The two sides are trying to establish an agreement before the necessity for a court case arises. (Via Jean-Yves Camus, WWDXC, Germany).

Sign of the times - at last I've seen a Caroline Car Sticker on the back of a car in the Dublin morning traffic - MT \*\*\* IRM Editor's car now displays a Caroline sticker ... I can hear MT murmur, "I don't believe it, I just don't believe it!" - JD

DJ Duke Box on Radio Nederland recently give IRM a plug - MT \*\*\* Another sign of the times - US Advisory Commission recommends VOA to use - would you believe - 2½ MEGAWATT transmitters which are now available from Continental - and just to think now that I thought a few years back that we had reached the limit at 1.2 megawatts - JD Well, at least it won't be Continental's fault if our radio broadcasts are not heard on the other side of the Milky Way - of course, the information will be out of date by the time it gets that far!! - JD

Deutsche Welle has discontinued its broadcasts to North America - JD Listening this morning to the 19 metre band for a while, I asked myself the question: when will all this East-West detente get rid of all those jammers. It is really sad that countries distrust their own people so much that they must prevent them at all costs from listening to foreign radio stations. We say to the Soviet Union and its allies: Why, if your governments have the complete support of the people, do you have to spend countless millions to prevent them from listening to certain foreign stations? Jamming is an open admission that there is something to hide from the people - JD

New Irish hobby pirate is Dr. Don and Radio Westside on 6.2 MHz. Nice programmes, but haven't I heard that "Swing and do your thing" ending before? - MT Radio Star International heard Saturday morning 21/6/75 on 6250 kHz (announcing 6260 kHz). Modulation only fair, no address heard - JD ABC Europe going great every Sunday - seems to have definitely taken over where World Music Radio left off - JD

The Dutch World Broadcasting (Radio Nederland) relay station in the Malagasy Republic now broadcasts to Europe at 2000-2120 GMT on 15125 kHz. This provides a good opportunity to verify that country. Just send your reports to the usual address for RN - P.O. Box 222, Hilversum, Holland. - JD \*\*\* SCDX reports that the official Radio Madagascar can be heard in Europe with an English transmission from 1500-1600 GMT on 17730 kHz. Only interference apparently is some jamming meant for Radio Free Europe on 17735 kHz. - JD

Radio Caroline North continues to broadcast every Sunday afternoon for long periods of time. Signal is very good and modulation is clear. Seems to be VFO controlled as broadcasts are sometimes on 1140 kHz, also on frequencies just barely HF of the IBA stations on 1151 kHz - JD \*\*\* Caroline North should be audible in Dublin.....

"Medium Wave News" reports that during the week from March 8th, Radio Carlisle's programmes were presented solely by female staff. The idea was dreamed up by station manager, Tim Pitt, who said that he was looking forward to doing nothing but making coffee for the week! Dare I ask, is that all the female staff do when the men are presenting the programmes!? - JD

"India Calling" programme schedule for month of April has just arrived - a few days before mid summer's day! - JD Radio Canada International is revising its regular mailing list. Those who wish to remain on the list must complete a post card sent out by the station. That reminds me, some years ago Radio RSA asked me to inform them if I wanted to remain on their mailing list, I forgot to reply, but I still receive the schedules! - JD

Brian Kavanagh, recently resigned chairman of the IRM, is to be congratulated on his recent engagement - MT & JD \*\*\* IRM President, Ken Sheehan, had a letter in IRISH published recently in "Hibernia". It was read out on RTE in their Irish language programme, "Na hIrisi Gaeilge", which reviews Irish language newspapers and periodicals - MT

Jumbo Records "Ten Years of Offshore Radio" Double Album somewhat disappointing as it did not include anything about the new Radio Caroline. The first edition of this album set had to be withdrawn after record companies sued for breach of copyright - MT. \*\*\* Home Office continues to harass Caroline supporters in Britain, but the broadcasts go on - MT \*\*\* "Contact" reports via Mike Barraclough that there is no D Notice in connection with the coverage of pirate radio information. Under the MBOA genuine news items and editorial comment is not suppressed. MB also reports that Record Mirror columnist MARK LETT is son of former Tory Post Master General Chris Chataway - JD \*\*\* The runaway British MP John Stonehouse will be remembered for his involvement in the jamming of RNI - JD \*\*\* Westward Television noted advertising Plymouth Sound several times before the latter commenced regular programmes - JD. Bye for now - MT & JD

- CHILE: The Voice of Chile may be heard in English to a fairly good signal on the 31 metre band frequency of 9560 kHz at 2310 hours GMT.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Radio Prague currently broadcasts to Great Britain and Ireland as follows:  
 1630-1700 on 5930 and 7345 kHz  
 1900-1930 on 5930 and 7345 kHz (at this time 7245 kHz is beamed to the Mediterranean area)  
 2000-2030 on 5930 and 7345 kHz  
 2130-2200 on 6055 and 1286 kHz (1286 kHz = 233.3 metres medium wave)
- Radio Prague recently send out postcards which they asked listeners to sign and send on to a government department in Chile - these cards demanded, among other things, the release of certain political prisoners. It occurs to me that they don't have to go to Chile to find political prisoners...
- ETHIOPIA: CONTACT reports that ETLF (Radio Voice of the Gospel) may be heard opening in English at 1315 GMT.
- FINLAND: It is also reported that the Finnish Broadcasting Company has had to make some cutbacks due to financial reasons, and the English language service may be one of the first to go. The FBC says it is the job of the government to provide a foreign service. FBC are asking listeners to write in with their views on the closure. Well, it seems that like Denmark the Finnish Radio's broadcasts in English may be about to cease. DX-ers must try and prevent this. The protests of DX-ers in the Radio Denmark case did not have any effect, but maybe they will in this case. It would be a pity if the smaller short wave stations were driven off the air for financial reasons. You can be certain none of the international propaganda stations will be forced off the air for similar reasons!
- GREAT BRITAIN: The BBC's World Radio Club programme is now on the air at the following times: Wednesdays at 1330 GMT, repeated at 2315 on same day, on Fridays at 2100, and on Sundays at 0815. Perhaps the best time to listen to this programme is at 2315 hours on Wednesdays on 1088 kHz (add one hour for British and Irish Summer Time).
- IRAN: CONTACT reports that a Letterbox programme may be heard from the Voice of Iran on Fridays in English at 2000 on 9022 kHz. This "out of band" frequency provides a very strong signal.
- SOUTH AFRICA: During the period May 4th to November 1st, 1975, Radio RSA invites listeners to participate in a DX contest. One must report on a Radio RSA or an SABC domestic frequency in each of the short wave bands used in the contest period. A book on DXing will be sent to each qualifier according to the Radio RSA publication, "RSA Calling".
- Radio RSA has several English language broadcasts to various parts of the world. For example, there is a broadcast for West Africa and Europe at 2100-2150 GMT on 11900, 9695, 5980 and 4875 kHz. A DX programme "DX Corner" is broadcast on Wednesdays.
- You might be interested in receiving a special aerogramme QSL for the "DX Corner" broadcast. The QSL gives the time, date, frequency, transmitter site, transmitter type and power, area of coverage, and beam direction. You must report on the DX Corner programme and also include some item of DX interest for broadcast in the programme.
- Radio RSA's address is: Post Box 4559, Johannesburg 2000, S. Africa.
- SWEDEN: Many changes have been announced in Radio Sweden's programme schedule. The medium wave transmission to Europe may now be heard at 2300 hours GMT on the usual frequency of 1178 kHz (255 metres) - right there beside Caroline! At this time, the English language programme is also beamed to North America on 6035, 9605 and 11705 kHz.

-----  
 Your suggestions and comments on this section would be appreciated. Until next time, it's cheerio and gud DX-ing,

JOHN

MEDIUM is the quarterly publication of THE IRISH RADIO MOVEMENT, the official address of which is:

c/o 406, Mourne Road, Dublin, 12

PRESIDENT: K. SHEEHAN      SECRETARY: M. STORY      NEWSLETTER EDITOR: J. DOWLING

\*\*\*\*\*

EDITORIAL

Hi there, all you IRM members in the "wide and wonderful"! I hope each and everyone of you are enjoying this lovely summer weather. Many of you will probably have given the old radio a rest, as the type of weather we've been enjoying has not been conducive to staying indoors and listening to the radio!

Now, down to business! May I be permitted to once again appeal to members for their support for MEDIUM. For this edition, we've not had very many contributors - there's certainly room for more!

We seem to be relying on the faithful few for every edition. This may give the impression - falsely, of course - that a certain small number of members are taking it upon themselves to guide the policies expressed in MEDIUM along a particular course. MEDIUM is open for the expression of views from all members, and we strongly urge ALL members to write in and express their views. More about that later....

Again this edition of the magazine is coming out late, and we are still lagging behind in regard to the number of editions so far produced, but we will catch up, you'll see!

A number of factors have to be taken into consideration when we are speaking about the late appearance of the magazine:

One very important factor is the time element. It really does take up a good deal of time to assemble a 14 or 15 page magazine. As our secretary recently said, "Life is a constant battle against time." And may I also state that the feedback from the members leaves a little to be desired! For instance, after spending several hours getting the last edition ready I only received three or four letters from people commenting on the contents of the magazine! I am tempted to ask: Is the labour involved in producing the magazine simply labour in vain!? Feedback is essential if the magazine is to continue -- and improve...

Regarding the actual duplication of the magazine, this is not completely satisfactory as we are relying on certain facilities to be made available to us, and sometimes one hears that these facilities are not available or may be withdrawn. Ideally, of course, we should have our own duplicator. At the present time, a secondhand Gestetner duplicator would cost in the region of £45.00 (plus 6.75% VAT). I think we will have to seriously consider purchasing a duplicator - we did advertise in an earlier edition of MEDIUM for one but there was no response.

We should also consider the question of deadlines. To date no deadlines for the receipt of contributions have appeared in MEDIUM. I think if we could introduce deadlines, it would help to expedite the production of the magazine, but again this is tied up with other factors, such as the lack of proper duplicating facilities.

Now, again, the appeal for contributions! All contributions will be gratefully received (I'm not talking about money now - I'm talking about written articles and contributions!) These articles and/or items of interest on any aspect of the radio hobby should be sent directly to the editor. And do let us know what you think of MEDIUM, do the articles satisfy your requirements and expectations, of instance? Do you find the articles cover adequately the aspect of radio in which you are particularly interested? If you, the "ordinary" IRM member, do not let us know the answers to these questions, we just don't know what you want included in MEDIUM! Maybe we can assume if we don't hear from you that you are satisfied, but let us know anyway!

Decide now to write something for MEDIUM soon! Your articles and letters for inclusion in the magazine should be sent to:

John Dowling Jnr., Ballytiglia, BORRIS, Co. Carlow, Ireland.

Until we hear from you, it's goodbye, and, in the meantime, I hope you will enjoy this edition of MEDIUM.

JOHN