

felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years, or fined by not more than five thousand dollars or both."

The state of California has a misdemeanor section in its penal code which prohibits "Every person who goes to the scene of a disaster" (fire, explosion, airplane crash, flooding, windstorm damage, railroad accident, or traffic accident) "or stops at the scene of a disaster, for the purpose of viewing the scene or the activities of policemen, firemen, other emergency personnel or military personnel coping with the disaster in the course of their duties during the time it is necessary for emergency vehicles of such personnel to be at the scene of the disaster or to be moving to or from the scene of the disaster for the purpose of protecting lives or property, unless it is part of the duties of such person's employment to view such scene or activities, and thereby impedes such policemen, firemen, emergency personnel or military personnel in the performance of their duties in coping with the disaster."

As you can see, reasonable alternatives to the New Jersey law do exist which permit citizens to monitor whatever type of radio traffic they desire and still protect the interests of public-safety personnel who are conducting their official duties. It is time for a change. If you really are concerned with your "monitoring rights," communicate your thoughts to your legislators--they make the laws!

(Reader comments may be sent directly to the author at P.O. Box 997, Las Vegas, NV 89125)

UNLICENSED BROADCASTERS

PART I

Dr. John Santosuosso, a political science professor at a Florida college, is well respected as a thorough researcher in the study of unlicensed broadcasters.

His monthly column in MT is enjoyed by our readers and we appreciate his exhaustive efforts to prepare this two-part series on the present state of private and clandestine radio.

WHAT THEY ARE

Legally there is no difference between a pirate and a clandestine broadcaster. Both operate without a license. However, those stations normally referred to as clandestine are openly political and usually have as their objective the overthrow of an existing government, or the independence of an unhappy minority. Most are operated by organized revolutionary or resistance groups. In rare instances a few clandestines have managed to obtain licenses to broadcast from neutral or sympathetic countries.

Black clandestines are stations intended to deceive. They are usually established by an unfriendly outside government rather than by domestic political opponents, although they may appear to speak for such groups. The purpose of the stations is to confuse and demoralize the enemy, and if possible to encourage defections.

The term pirate is usually applied to those stations established by radio hobbyists, who simply enjoy broadcasting. A few of the hobby pirates have been

rather politically oriented in their programming, but the vast majority prefer music and comedy.

Some pirates claim they are completely nonpolitical. Although the situation could change, at present some European countries, such as Ireland and Italy, tolerate unlicensed broadcasting within certain limitations.

WHEN AND WHERE TO LISTEN

Because they are illegal, most pirates and clandestines must maintain an irregular schedule. Changes in frequency are also common. In the case of clandestines these may even take place during a transmission in order to avoid jamming.

Fortunately, many of the broadcasters do fall into particular patterns, which can make it somewhat easier for the monitor to hear them. Let's take a look at some typical times.

LATIN AMERICAN clandestines normally are best heard during evening hours in North America from about 0000 to 0600 GMT. Some of those in Central America may often be found in the early morning hours after about 1100 GMT. **FAR EASTERN** clandestines can also be logged during this same morning period.

The best time to hear **NORTH AMERICAN** pirates is on weekends, especially GMT Sunday after 0400 or 0500. During the winter months, if conditions are ideal, **EUROPEAN** pirates may occasionally be heard testing to North America after 0500 to perhaps as late as 0800 GMT.

North American pirate activity often peaks around major holidays such as

Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years Day and Independence Day. Most stations sign on at the beginning of the hour.

While there are exceptions, pirates tend to use specific bands for their transmissions. In recent years the most popular has included those frequencies between 7350 and 7450 kilohertz. This one has also been favored by some anti-Castro clandestines.

Another band, especially popular in Europe, falls between 6200 and 6300. Some activity may also be found between 6900 and 7000, while a search between 14450 and 15100 may turn up an occasional pirate, especially on weekend afternoons.

Those in major metropolitan areas may find it profitable to monitor frequencies just above 1600 kilohertz medium wave and between 88 and 92 megahertz on the FM band. Pirates seeking an essentially local audience can sometimes be found here.

Clandestine activity is somewhat less clustered. However, frequencies between 6800 and 7100 will often yield Central American clandestines. Those between 6990 and 7100 may still contain an occasional anti-Castro broadcaster, but not in the great numbers of a few years ago.

A search of any frequencies outside the regular international broadcast bands may produce some clandestine activity. A few stations deliberately seek frequencies near those used by the governments they oppose.

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM

Practically all the European pirates likely to be heard in North America will broadcast some English, at least an occasional station identification. In fact, English seems to be the nearly-universal language of pirate shortwave broadcasters.

With clandestines, English is much less common. If the listener will carefully note key names of persons and places, which sound nearly the same in any language, he will discover that considerable information can still be obtained. The language barrier need not be an obstacle to enjoying clandestine transmissions.

NEXT MONTH: The most in-depth, up-to-date list of pirates and clandestines ever published!

Where Did "Ham" Come From?

Few bits of technical history are as steeped in mythology and speculation as is the derivation of the word "ham" as referred to amateur radio operators.

Research into old publications a half century ago fail to shed any light onto the puzzle. Let's take a look at some popular--and not so popular--conjectures:

1)"Ham" is the English Cockney pronunciation for "am," short for "amateur."

2)Amateur Morse commu-

nicators were occasionally chided for their sloppy sending, accused of being "ham-fisted."

3)It was common for early ship operators to identify with their initials; H, A and M were three of the early "sparks" on a boat.

4)"Ham" was a dialectic pronunciation of "Home," referring to home-made equipment.

5)Ham son of Noah, was

the first in recorded history to relay a message (Gen. ch.9, vs. 20-27).

We'd like to thank reader Jim Van Dalsem for sharing these thoughts with fellow hobbyists (and linguists). Incidentally, Jim also noted some other derivations: "Chatterbox" from the open-front sounding box/dust cover combination on the old Morse telegraphy sounder; "You big lug" from the lug bolt and lug nut; and "You guys" from guy wires.

UNLICENSED BROADCASTERS

Dr. John Santosuosso

PART II

NORTH AMERICAN PIRATES

The following is a list of selected North American pirates known to be active. Frequencies are subject to change and some stations use more than one.

- 1615 PRN, PIRATE RADIO NEW ENGLAND
 1616 REBEL MUSIC RADIO
 1617 KPRC PIRATE RADIO CENTRAL
 1620 WDX
 6225 RADIO PARADISE INTERNATIONAL
 6230 VOICE OF THE PYRAMIDS
 6240 KPRC, PIRATE RADIO CENTRAL
 6240 VOICE OF TOMORROW. Political with anti-Semitic broadcasts
 6250 THE MINORITY ASSOCIATION. This organization says it wants to colonize Jupiter with resurrected human beings
 6275 KQSB
 6900 RADIO GANYMEDE
 6910 RADIO 91, VOICE OF THE SOUTHEAST
 7375 RADIO CLANDESTINE. Old established broadcaster, with 10 years experience, famous for its comedy productions
 7375 RADIO USA
 7399 NEW WAVE RADIO INTERNATIONAL

- 7408 WOIS
 7410 RADIO CLANDESTINE
 7410 SON OF IRELAND. Features Irish music
 7410 VOICE OF TOMORROW
 7410 VOICE OF THE UNITED STATES/VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
 7414 KTGR
 7420 THE CRYSTAL SHIP
 7420 WIMP
 7425 MUNCHKIN RADIO
 7425 RADIO ESPIRITU. Features Gregorian chants
 7425 RADIO USA
 7425 TANGERINE RADIO
 7425 VOICE OF VENUS
 7430 ROLLING THUNDER RADIO
 7432 SECRET MOUNTAIN LABORATORY
 7433 KQSB
 11600 KQSB
 14470 RADIO USA
 15050 KQRP
 15050 VOICE OF LARYNGITIS
 21495 TANGERINE RADIO

EUROPEAN PIRATES

The following selected list of unlicensed European stations consists of broadcasters who have been heard in North America or who have conducted test transmissions to North America. Frequencies are subject to change and are not necessarily the ones monitored during North American reception. Additional frequencies are also in use by some stations.

CLANDESTINES

The following is a selected list of clandestine broadcasters grouped by geographical area. Since many of the Latin American stations broadcast extensively during evening and morning hours, with frequent changes in schedule, times of transmission for these are not normally given. For stations in other parts of the world a time when the station has been monitored will usually be listed. In some instances the station can be heard at other times as well. Frequencies are subject to change at any time, and some stations use additional ones. Clandestines typically operate irregular schedules and in some cases may even be inactive for a period of time.

requests from readers concerning articles they would like to see. Even if the topic was covered before, there are always fresh insights and perspectives that are worth reading. For example, who among us would not read an article entitled "How to Choose a Receiver"?

Cont'd on p.11

- 963 RADIO CAROLINE. Off the Southeast coast of England. The most famous of the offshore commercial pirates, now reactivated.
 6225 BRITAIN RADIO INTERNATIONAL, England
 6240 ATLANTA RADIO, England
 6240 BRITAIN RADIO INTERNATIONAL, England
 6240 WEEKEND MUSIC RADIO, Scotland
 6260 WEEKEND MUSIC RADIO, Scotland
 6264 RADIO KRYPTON, England
 6280 WESTSIDE RADIO, Dublin, Ireland
 6910 RADIO DUBLIN, Ireland. Often heard on East Coast of North America during evening hours. Has been logged on the West Coast. Relays World Music Radio GMT Mondays at 0200.
 7105 RADIO TIME, Florence, Italy, via Italian Broadcasting Corp.
 7110 KBC RADIO, Belgium
 7140 RADIO TIME, Florence, Italy, via Italian Broadcasting Corp.
 7145 KBC RADIO, Belgium
 7295 RADIO MILANO INTERNATIONAL, Italy. 5 kilowatts
 7320 RADIO NOLAN, THE NETHERLANDS
 7325 FREE RADIO SERVICE HOLLAND
 7330 RADIO APOLLO INTERNATIONAL, ENGLAND
 7373 VOICE OF THE LEEK, Wales
 7400 VOICE OF THE LEEK, Wales
 11463 WESTSIDE RADIO INTERNATIONAL, Dublin, Ireland
 11562 RADIO NOLAN, The Netherlands
 13733 SPECTRUM WORLD BROADCASTING, England
 13999 RADIO CBN. Famous Australian pirate. Has tested to North America on this frequency, using USB.
 15040 RADIO FREEDOM INTERNATIONAL, Scotland
 15460 TELE RADIO PACE, Italy. 5 kilowatts.

LATIN AMERICA: Except where noted, these stations usually broadcast in the Spanish language.

- 3675 RADIO VENCEREMOS. Chief station of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). Opposes the government of El Salvador. In addition to those given here numerous other frequencies are in use.
 5106 RADIO IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, LA VOZ DEL CID. Operated by anti-Castro organization Cuba Independiente y Democrática. This group maintains the most extensive clandestine broadcasting network in existence, with each station in the network named for a different Cuban patriot. In addition to those listed here, others are currently active, while still additional stations are planned for the future.
 5570 RADIO QUINCE DE SEPTIEMBRE. Operated by the Fuerza Democrática Nicaraguense, a coalition of groups opposed to the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.
 5750 LA VOZ DE NICARAGUA LIBRE. Operated by the Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática (ARDE).
 5920 RADIO QUINCE DE SEPTIEMBRE
 6150 RADIO IMPACTO, San Pedro Montes de Oca, Costa Rica. Licensed station whose broadcasts include programming produced by Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática (ARDE), which opposes the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.
 6205 LA VOZ DE SANDINO. Operated by the Frente Revolucionario Sandino (FRS), one of the groups in the Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática. This station features Eden Pastora, Comandante Cero, who was once a Sandinista hero but now opposes them. Some English broadcasts.
 6210 LA VOZ DE SANDINO. Some English broadcasts.
 6586 RADIO VENCEREMOS
 6640 RADIO GUAZAPA. Operated by the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). Opposes the government of El Salvador.
 6850 RADIO FRIE SRANAN. Operated by the Council for the Liberation of Suriname. Broadcasts in Dutch and local languages. 0100.
 6965 RADIO MISKUS. Broadcasts in Miskito, Spanish, and English to the Miskito and other Indians of eastern Nicaragua.
 7000 RADIO QUINCE DE SEPTIEMBRE
 7000 RADIO VENCEREMOS
 7040 RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI. Operated by the Fuerzas Populares de Liberación (FPL), a member of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional.

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WANT TO WRITE FOR MT?

It seems that we can't find enough pages each month to adequately assist readers in the endless questions we receive. And that's good. It means that MT readers are alert, intelligent and inquisitive. And we want to help.

Many of our readers are very creative with a flair for expression. That was obvious when we listed sample topics for articles a couple of months ago and were impressed by the number of responses.

But even if you have a natural talent for writing, it is often difficult to get started if you haven't written for publication before.

It's fun to see your name in print; I think it would be safe to say that every major author now in the public eye began by volunteering his services for clubs, newspapers, and newsletters, even school publications. With that humble beginning, they began to think more in terms of novels and Pulitzer prizes!

Our files bulge with