

# How to use WRTH

## ORGANISATION OF THE BOOK

The book consists of three main areas: **Features**, consisting of equipment reviews, broadcasting predictions and informative radio-related articles; **Directory**, which is further divided into *National Radio*, *International Radio* (including Clandestine and Other Target Broadcasts), *Frequency Lists* (which includes Mediumwave lists by region, Shortwave Stations of the World, International Broadcasts in selected languages and International DRM broadcasts), and *Terrestrial Television*; and finally **Reference** where a full country index, abbreviations used in WRTH and transmitter site location tables, as well as other useful information related to the world of radio broadcasting can be found.

Each section is identified by a unique 'side-bar', which can be found both on the main contents page and on each individual page throughout the book. Each section starts with an alphabetical country listing.

In the Directory, countries are listed alphabetically within each section so that they may be easily located by flicking forward to the relevant location. Alternatively, the index in the Reference section may be used to find the exact page number for a specific country of interest.

Under each country in the National Radio section, state broadcasters are listed first followed by major networks and then other stations. Armed forces stations and local relays of international stations are at the end of the entry. For all stations, mediumwave is listed first, followed by shortwave and finally FM. Many stations now only broadcast on FM. Details are given of digital radio multiplexes where appropriate.

## OPERATING TECHNIQUES

When operating their receivers, the majority of listeners tend to operate in one of two main modes, switching between them as and when they deem appropriate. One method is to 'target' a given station or country by monitoring known frequencies and the other is simply to 'cruise' a specific band and identify each station as they occur (known as 'band scanning'). We have designed WRTH in such a way that either of these methods can be accommodated.

When operating in the targeting mode there are two ways to find a particular country. The first option is to go to the main contents page and use the section 'side-bars' to direct you to the right area of the book. Once there, you then only have to flick forward a few pages to locate the country of interest. Alternatively you can use the country index at the back of the book, which will tell you the

precise page number. As you develop a 'feel' for the book and get used to the alphabetical layout, you will probably find that the side-bar method is simpler and quicker than using the country index.

Should you prefer to use band-scanning, there are listings of both medium wave and international short-wave broadcasts available in the Frequency Listings. These can also be useful for casual listening, but in either case can help to identify a station by frequency – whereupon further details can be obtained using the country entry to identify alternative frequencies for the station of interest.

## UTC

UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) is the current time standard used throughout the world by broadcasters and many other organisations. UTC replaced Greenwich Mean Time, GMT, as the world time standard some years ago. UTC, like its predecessor, is based on the Greenwich meridian at 0 degrees longitude (in London, England). To find out how many hours ahead or behind UTC your location is, refer to the World Time Table elsewhere in this section. If your location is ahead of UTC (indicated by a '+' sign in the table), you will need to add that number of hours to the time shown in the schedules. Likewise, if your location is behind UTC (indicated by '-'), you will need to subtract that many hours from the time shown in the schedules in order to find out at what time the broadcast can be heard at your location.

## RECEPTION REPORTS

When requesting a verification of the reception report you sent (commonly referred to as a QSL-card), it is important that you include details of the programming heard (over a period of time, usually at least 15 minutes wherever possible); The date and time, in UTC (as explained above); how well you heard the broadcast and what receiver/antenna you were using. Where possible, try to use the language of the broadcast, rather than English, as there may be no English speakers available at the station. Be polite and do not demand a QSL card – stations on a tight budget may not have the resources to print QSL cards, but may send you promotional items and a verification letter instead.

It is courteous to enclose return postage when writing to small domestic broadcasters. This can be in the form of an International Reply Coupon (IRC) available from post offices. In all cases, when writing to radio stations you must write clearly. Remember, if the station cannot read your address, then you cannot expect to receive a reply!

**Population** → **ANGOLA** ← **Country**

**Local Time, with respect to UTC** → **L.T. UTC +1h**

**Principal Language(s)** → **Pr.L: Portuguese + ethnic**

**Electricity supply (Electric Current)** → **E.C:**

**Country Code** → **50Hz 220V ITU: AGL**

**Address** → **RÁDIO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA (RNA)**

**Telephone & Fax** → **+244 2 323172/321258**

**Mediumwave Stations** → **+244 2 324647/391234 W: www.rna.ao E: dgeral@rna.ao L.P: DG: Filipe Diatezua. PD: Júlio Mendonça. TD: Cândido R. Pinto.**

**Leading Personnel** → **MW:**

Location	kHz	kW	Pgr.	H. of tr.
Mulenvos	1088	25	A	24h

**Web & email** → **SW:**

Location	kHz	kW	Pgr.	H. of tr.
Mulenvos	4950	25	A	24h
Mulenvos	7217v	15	N/A	24h

**Hours of Transmission** → **FM (MHz): Luanda (4kW): 93.5 (A), 94.5 (S), 96.5MHz (FMIC), 99.9 (RL), 101.4MHz (N).**

**Power in kiloWatts** → **Ann: "Rádio Nacional de Angola". F.PI: new 100kW tx on MW.**

**Programme** → **Pgrs: A=Canal A in Portuguese (general coverage): 24h. N: on the h. N=Rádio N'Gola Yetu (ethnic): 0000-2000. N: rel. Canal A.**

**Future Plans (F.PI)** → **FME=Rádio FM Estéreo (music): 1000-2400. RL=Rádio Luanda (capital channel): 24h. 5=Rádio 5 (sports): 0500-2300.**

**NB:** Not all entries are in the same format, example above is given for guidance and should cover most entries. If a country observes Daylight Savings Time/Summer Time, the effective dates are shown after the local time (L.T).