COUNTRY LIST

& AWARDS PROGRAM

The North American Shortwave Association
THE NASWA RADIO COUNTRY LIST

**SCOPE** - This list is designed for those who listen to shortwave broadcast (SWBC) stations.

**PURPOSE** - A standard for NASWA Scoreboard rankings, awards and contests and for individual record keeping.

**TIME** - In the early days of radio, hobby listeners made little distinction between communications (utility) stations and those broadcasting programs (SWBC). The end of World War II is a convenient point to mark that separation of SW interests. Therefore, users of this list need consider only one date, September 1, 1945. There are no subsequent cut-off dates. Logging an SWBC station at a particular location can be counted for that radio country regardless of the date of that logging, providing it is after September 1, 1945.

**LISTINGS** - Initial radio country references in this list are to each area’s current commonly-used name. Next, in parentheses, are listed names which that radio country previously used, in historical sequence, back to 1945.

The NASWA Radio Country List is formatted in two parts. The first is the basic country list itself, arranged alphabetically, by continent, and includes space for checking off those radio countries heard and verified, or for other personal record keeping uses.

The second part is the gazetteer, a listing of the same radio countries arranged alphabetically, worldwide. This is intended as a reference tool to facilitate the use of the basic list. It includes helpful background data on geography, political history and status, station locations and continent in which a radio country is located.

In both parts of the list, an asterisk after a radio country name indicates it has been “silent” on SWBC for a substantial period of time.

Additional data may be added to the gazetteer in future editions of this list to make it even more useful as a reference tool.

**POLICY** - The NASWA Radio Country List is unique. It considers the interests of the longtime listener who has heard and counted some radio countries which, in the political world, no longer exist. Even if war or revolution, conquest or annexation, split-up or merger, change the world map, the listener need not subtract these politically defunct countries from his or her tally.

The interests of the person who began listening much more recently also are taken into consideration. That person can count loggings of stations in countries which, politically, are extinct.

This seems fair to all. After all, reception of shortwave stations is not directly linked to such matters as political boundaries or independence dates.

In determining a radio country, the six-member NASWA Country List Committee considers, insofar as possible, three factors: geography, politics and hobby tradition. Although in considering a particular case these factors sometimes conflict, the committee strives to reflect what it believes to be the mainstream of DXer opinion.

This list includes radio countries which have, or have had, SWBC stations on the air at some time since the end of World War II. It is likely that no DXer has ever heard, much less verified, all of them. Many of these still are represented on the air, giving DXers a wide range of targets to tune.

Additions to this list, and name changes, when appropriate, may be made from time to time by the committee. But for reasons noted above, there will be no deletions from the list due to a station ceasing to broadcast or because of geo-political factors.

Persons interested in a more detailed history and explanation of radio countries in general, and the philosophy involved in the creation of the NASWA list nearly 40 years ago, are referred to: *Counting Countries*, an article by Don Jensen, chairman, NASWA Country List Committee, in *PROCEEDINGS 1989* (Fine Tuning Special Publications, Stillwater, OK), reprinted on several occasions in past issues of NASWA’s *THE JOURNAL*.

Questions and comments regarding this list and its use may be directed to the NASWA Country List Committee, c/o NASWA Headquarters.
NASWA STATION COUNTING RULES

What is an SWBC station? The Country List Committee has prepared the following guidelines. Like the radio country list itself, these rules are a combination of logic, tradition and good judgment. In making its decisions, the committee attempts to apply reason and fairness, and recognizes generally accepted practices in the listening hobby.

1. An SWBC station is a station whose fundamental frequency lies in the radio spectrum between 2,000 and 30,000 kHz., whose broadcasts are intended for reception by the general public. This includes standard frequency and time stations with voice announcements, satellite stations in space which transmit intelligible material and utility stations which periodically carry broadcast programming intended for direct reception by a general listening audience.

SWBC stations may transmit in analog AM, digital AM (DRM) or single sideband modes.

This definition excludes spurious and harmonic radiation of broadcast signals whose fundamental frequency lies outside the radio spectrum range between 2,000 and 30,000 kHz, even though the frequency of the received spurious and/or harmonic signal lies within that range. Reception of harmonics of medium wave broadcast stations heard within the defined shortwave frequency range are not considered SWBC stations. The definition also excludes satellite stations in space which transmit only telemetry data and/or CW Morse signals. Also excluded are utility stations transmitting “voice mirror” repeated identifications; point-to-point relays and other utility type transmissions; aero, marine or public service stations carrying weather reports; ship-to-shore, military transmissions, etc.

2. Each transmitter site of a broadcasting organization constitutes a separate and distinct station. Any move in transmitter site creates a new station to be counted. When a broadcast organization uses multiple transmitter sites, unless the organization is widely known to use a specific transmitter site on a specific frequency at a specific time, verification should show transmitter site before credit is claimed. Although many broadcast organizations operate several transmitters at a given site, the virtual impossibility of identifying the various transmitters rules out counting separate transmitters at that site as separate stations.

3. Different services of the same broadcast organization (e.g. Radio Canada International and CBC North services) do not count as separate stations when using the same transmitter site at different times.

4. Different program sources when leasing airtime from a transmitter/station (e.g. various government, exile or religious programs aired by Sentech or VT Merlin) do not count as separate stations.

5. Transmissions of a single broadcast organization on various frequencies may be counted only once. The use of multiple frequencies for a broadcast does not create as many new stations as frequencies used.

6. A change of station ownership through sale, independence of the country or revolution constitutes a new station when coupled with changes in call or slogan.

7. In the case of Monaco, where stations studios are in Monaco but transmitters are in France, albeit a few miles away, Monaco will be considered the station location. In the case of Vatican City, it should be noted that Italy recognizes Vatican sovereignty over transmitter sites outside Vatican City proper. Should similar situations arise in the future, the Committee will consider each on a case-by-case basis.

THE NASWA COUNTRY LIST COMMITTEE

Jerry Berg
Wendel Craighead
John Fisher
John Herkimer, Chairman
James Ronda
PRACTICAL TIPS FOR USING THE NASWA RADIO COUNTRY LIST

In general, the factor of paramount importance is the location of a station’s transmitter, as long as the reception is after Sept. 1, 1945. In counting a radio country, political considerations are of much less importance.

Here are some examples:

1. Logging a station at Lusaka, Zambia counts as ZAMBIA (Northern Rhodesia), regardless of when, after Sept. 1, 1945, you hear the station.

2. Logging a station at Mogadishu, Somali Democratic Republic, formerly Italian Somaliland, counts as SOMALI, DEM. REP. - ITALIAN (Italian Somaliland), whether received prior to 1960, when politically it was still Italian Somaliland, or after 1960, when it became, politically, the Somali Democratic Republic. A longtime listener can count this country on the basis of a logging made long ago, as can the DXer who heard Mogadishu in more recent years.

3. Logging a station at Enugu, Nigeria, counts as NIGERIA - BIAFRA regardless of when, after Sept. 1, 1945, you hear it. The veteran listener who heard Enugu many years ago, then heard it a second time while breakaway Biafra existed (1967-1970), and heard it a third time in more recent times, after the area was politically reincorporated into Nigeria, will have heard three separate stations (see Station Counting Rule #6) but only a single country.

4. Logging a station at Goa, now a part of India, but at one time, prior to 1961, a Portuguese possession, counts as INDIA - GOA (Portuguese Goa). It may be counted by a veteran DXer who logged Emisora da Goa many years ago, or by a listener who hears All India Radio's Panaji station today.

5. Logging Voice of America stations at Greenville, NC; Delano, CA; plus overseas relay transmitters at Tinang, Philippines, and Mopeng Hill, Botswana, count as three countries, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PHILIPPINES and BOTSWANA. Because of NASWA Station Counting Rule 2, the two U.S. transmitter sites count separately, or a total of four different stations.

6. Logging a standard time and frequency station with voice announcements (e.g. WWVH in Hawaii) are defined as SWBC stations. These transmissions are considered to be broadcasting broadcasts intended for the general public. (See Station Counting Rule 1). In this example, therefore, a logging of WWVH counts as HAWAII. Standard time and frequency stations using only CW Morse, not voice, are not considered to be broadcasting to a general audience, and therefore not SWBC stations to be counted.

7. Aeronautical VOLMET (meteorological) stations are not considered SWBC although they may, periodically, transmit time or weather information. These transmissions are considered to be intended for a specialized (aircraft, etc.) service, not the general public.
EUROPE

- ALBANIA
- ANDORRA*
- AUSTRIA
- BELARUS* (Byelorussian S.S.R.)
- BELGIUM*
- BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA* (Yugoslavia)
- BULGARIA
- CHANNEL ISLANDS*
- CROATIA* (Yugoslavia)
- CZECH REP.* (Czechoslovakia)
- DENMARK*
- ENGLAND
- ESTONIA* (Estonian S.S.R.)
- FINLAND
- FRANCE
- GERMANY, FED. REP.
- GERMANY, FED REP. - D.D.R. (German Dem. Rep. & East Berlin)
- GERMANY, FED. REP. - BERLIN* (West Berlin)
- GREECE
- HUNGARY*
- ICELAND*
- IRELAND (Eire)
- ITALY
- ITALY - SICILY*
- LATVIA* (Latvian S.S.R.)
- LITHUANIA (Lithuanian S.S.R.)
- LUXEMBOURG*
- MALTA*
- MOLDOVA* (Moldavian S.S.R.)
- MONACO*
- NETHERLANDS
- NORTHERN IRELAND*
- NORWAY
- POLAND*
- PORTUGAL*
- PRIDNESTROVIE (Moldavian S.S.R.)
- ROMANIA
- RUSSIAN FED. - EUROPEAN (European R.S.F.S.R.)
- RUSSIAN FED. - KARELIA* (Karelo-Finnish S.S.R.)

*Countries are marked “inactive” when it appears that there is no shortwave broadcasting activity taking place from transmitters situated within the country. Where the matter is uncertain, or where a country’s activity is intermittent, the country is shown as being active.

AFRICA

- ALGERIA*
- ANGOLA
- ASCENSION ISLAND
- AZORES*
- BENIN* (Dahomey) (French West Africa)
- BOTSWANA (Bechuanaland)
- BURKINA FASO* (Upper Volta) (French West Africa)
- BURUNDI* (Ruanda-Urundi)
- CAMEROON* (French Cameroon)
- CANARY ISLANDS*
- CAPE VERDE*
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. (French Equatorial Africa)
- CHAD* (French Equatorial Africa)
- COMOROS, FED. ISLAMIC REP.* (Comoros)
- COMOROS - MAYOTTE*
- CONGO, PEOPLE’S REP. (French Equatorial Africa)
- CONGO, DEM. REP. (Zaire) (Belgian Congo)
- CONGO, DEM. REP. - KATANGA* (Zaire) (Belgian Congo)
- COTE D’IVOIRE* (Ivory Coast) (French West Africa)
- DJIBOUTI (Afars and Issas) (French Somaliland)
- EGYPT
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA - FERNANDO POO*
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA - RIO MUNI
- ERITREA (Ethiopia)
### ASIA

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<td>MALAYSIA - SABAH* (British North Borneo)</td>
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Malaysia - Sarawak*
Maldives*
Mongolia
Myanmar (Burma)
Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan S.S.R.)
Nepal*
Northern Cyprus, Turkish Rep.* (Cyprus)
Oman
Pakistan (India)
Philippines
Qatar*
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Syria*
Taiwan (China)
Tajikistan (Tadzhik S.S.R.)
Thailand
Turkey
Turkmenistan* (Turkmen S.S.R.)
United Arab Emirates - Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates - Dubai*
United Arab Emirates - Sharjah*
Uzbekistan (Uzbek S.S.R.)
Vietnam - North (Vietnam, Dem. People's Rep.) (French Indochina)
Vietnam - South (Vietnam, Rep.) (French Indochina)
Yemen, Rep. - North (Yemen Arab Rep.) (Yemen)

COUNTRIES HEARD COUNTRIES VERIFIED

OCEANIA

Australia
Cook Islands*
Fiji Islands*
Guam
Hawaii
Indonesia - Irian Jaya (Netherlands New Guinea)
Kiribati* (Gilbert Islands)
Marshall Islands*
Micronesia, Federated States of
New Caledonia*
New Zealand

COUNTRIES HEARD COUNTRIES VERIFIED

THE NASWA COUNTRY LIST
### SOUTH AMERICA

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Ecuador - Galapagos
- Falkland Islands
- French Guiana
- Guyana (British Guiana)
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname (Dutch Guiana)
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

### ANTARCTICA

- Antarctica

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GAZETTEER

ABBREVIATIONS: AF - Africa; AN - Antarctica; AS - Asia; EU - Europe; NA - North America, including Central America and West Indies; OC - Oceania, including Australia and Pacific Islands; SA - South America; * - Inactive Radio Country.

ABKHAZIA (Georgian S.S.R.) (AS) Part of USSR union republic until April 9, 1991; part of independent Georgia until November 1992; separatist government since.

AFGHANISTAN (AS)

ALASKA (NA)

ALBANIA (EU)

ALGERIA* (AF) French province until July 5, 1962; independent since.

ANDORRA* (EU) Station location: Andorra la Vella, active until 1981.

ANGOLA (AF) Portuguese colony until June 25, 1975; independent since. Includes Cabinda.

ANGUILLA (NA) Caribbean island; dependency of Great Britain.

ANTARCTICA (AN)

ANTIGUA* (NA) British colony/associated state until Nov. 1, 1981; part of independent Antigua and Barbuda since.

ARGENTINA (SA)

ARMENIA (Armenian S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until Sept. 23, 1991; independent since.

ASCENSION ISLAND (AF) South Atlantic island; dependency of Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA (OC)

AUSTRIA (EU)

AZAD KASHMIR* (India) (AS) India until Jan. 1, 1949; under Pakistani control since. Station location: Muzaffarabad. See also INDIA - KASHMIR.


AZORES* (AF) North Atlantic island group; dependency of Portugal.

BAHAMAS* (NA) British colony until July 10, 1973; independent since. Station location: Nassau, active until 1946.

BAHRAIN (AS) Island in Persian Gulf; British protectorate until Aug. 15, 1971; independent since.

BANGLADESH (East Pakistan) (India) (AS) India until Aug. 14, 1947; East Pakistan until Mar. 26, 1971; Bangladesh since.

BARBADOS* (NA) British colony until Nov. 30, 1966; independent since. Station location: Bridgetown, with occasional sports and racing broadcasts during the 1950's and early 1960's.

BELARUS* (Byelorussian S.S.R.) (EU) USSR union republic until Aug. 25, 1991; independent Belarus since.

BELGIUM* (EU)

BELIZE* (British Honduras) (NA) British colony until Sept. 21, 1981; independent Belize since.

BENIN* (Dahomey) (French West Africa) (AF) Part of French West Africa until Aug. 1, 1960; independent Dahomey until 1975; Benin since.

BHUTAN (AS) British protectorate until August 1949; independent since.

BOLIVIA (SA)

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA* (Yugoslavia) (EU) Part of Yugoslavia until March 1992; independent since.

BOTSWANA (Bechuanaland) (AF) British protectorate of Bechuanaland until Sept. 30, 1966; independent Botswana since.

BRAZIL (SA)

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERR.* (AS) UK Overseas Dependency formed in 1965, comprising islands of Chagos Archipelago since 1976; Station location: Diego Garcia (AFRTS transmissions activated August, 2000)

BRUNEI* (AS) Part of Borneo island; British protected sultanate; fully independent since Jan. 1, 1984.

BULGARIA (EU)

BURKINA FASO* (Upper Volta) (French West Africa) (AF) Part of French West Africa until Aug. 5, 1960; independent Upper Volta to Aug. 4, 1984; Burkina Faso since.

BURUNDI* (Ruanda-Urundi) (AF) Belgian-administered trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi until July 1, 1962; independent Burundi since. See also RWANDA.

CAMBODIA* (French Indochina) (AS) Part of French Indochina until Nov. 9, 1953; independent since.

CAMEROON* (French Cameroon) (AF) French Cameroons until Jan. 1, 1960; independent Cameroon since.

CANADA (NA)
CANADA - NEWFOUNDLAND (NA) Crown Colony of Great Britain until March 31, 1949; part of Canada since.

CANARY ISLANDS* (AF) North Atlantic island group composed of two provinces of Spain.

CAPE VERDE* (AF) Portuguese colony until July 5, 1975; independent since.


CHAD* (French Equatorial Africa) (AF) Part of French Equatorial Africa until Aug. 11, 1960; independent Chad since.


CHILE* (SA)

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REP. (AS) China until Sept. 21, 1949; People’s Rep. of China since; includes mainland China, except for Hong Kong, Manchuria, and Tibet.


CHINA, PEOPLE’S REP. - MANCHURIA* (AS) China until Sept. 21, 1949; People’s Rep. of China since; includes Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces.

CHINA, PEOPLE’S REP. - TIBET (AS) Tibet until Dec. 20, 1953; Xizang province of People’s Rep. of China since.

COLOMBIA (SA)

COMOROS, FED. ISLAMIC REP.* (Comoros) (AF) French possession until July 6, 1975; independent since. Station location: Moroni.


COOK ISLANDS* (OC) Pacific island group, partly administered by New Zealand; Station location: Rarotonga; inactive since 1993.

COSTA RICA* (NA)

COTE D'IVOIRE* (Ivory Coast) (French West Africa) (AF) Part of French West Africa until Aug. 7, 1960; independent Ivory Coast until October 1989; Cote d'Ivoire since.

CROATIA* (Yugoslavia) (EU) Part of Yugoslavia until June 25, 1991; independent since.

CUBA (NA)

CYPRUS* (AS) British Crown Colony until Aug. 16, 1960; independent since; except for Turkish Rep. of Northern Cyprus. See also NORTHERN CYPRUS, TURKISH REP. Station location: Zygi.

CZECH REP.* (Czechoslovakia) (EU) Part of Czechoslovakia until Jan. 1, 1993; Czech Republic since. See also SLOVAKIA (Czechoslovakia).


DJIBOUTI (Afars and Issas) (French Somaliland) (AF) French possession until July 27, 1977; independent since.

DOMINICAN REP.* (NA)

ECUADOR (SA)

ECUADOR - GALAPAGOS* (SA) Pacific islands belonging to Ecuador.

EGYPT (AF)

EL SALVADOR* (NA)

ENGLAND (EU)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - FERNANDO POO* (AF) Fernando Poo until Oct. 12, 1968; part of Equatorial Guinea since; Station location: Malabo.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - RIO MUNI (AF) Rio Muni until Oct. 12, 1968; part of Equatorial Guinea since. Station location: Bata.

ERITREA (Ethiopia) (AF) Ethiopia until May 24, 1993; independent Eritrea since. Station location: Asmara.

ESTONIA* (Estonian S.S.R.) (EU) USSR union republic until August 1991; independent since.
ETHIOPIA (AF)

FALKLAND ISLANDS* (SA) British possession in South Atlantic; known as Islas Malvinas in many Spanish-speaking countries.


FINLAND (EU)

FRANCE (EU)

FRENCH GUIANA* (SA) Overseas department of France.

GABON* (French Equatorial Africa) (AF) Part of French Equatorial Africa until Aug. 17, 1960; independent Gabon since.

GAMBIA* (AF) British possession until Feb. 18, 1969; independent since.

GEORGIA* (Georgian S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until April 9, 1991; independent since.


GHANA* (Gold Coast) (AF) British possession as Gold Coast to Mar. 6, 1957; independent Ghana since.

GREECE (EU)

GREECE - RHODES* (Dodecanese Islands) (AS) Greek islands off the coast of Turkey.

GREENLAND* (NA) Possession of Denmark.

GRENADE* (NA) British possession until Feb. 7, 1974. Station location: St. George’s; active until about 1983.

GUADELOUPE* (NA) Island group in the West Indies; overseas department of France. Station location: Basse-Terre, active until about 1957.

GUAM (OC) Pacific territory of the U.S. in the Marianas.

GUATEMALA (NA)

GUINEA (French West Africa) (AF) Part of French West Africa until Oct. 2, 1958; independent Guinea since.

GUINEA-BISSAU* (Portuguese Guinea) (AF) Portuguese colony until Sept. 10, 1974; independent Guinea-Bissau since.

GUYANA (British Guiana) (SA) Colony of British Guiana until May 26, 1966; independent Guyana since.

HAITI* (NA)

HAWAII (OC) U.S. Territory of Hawaii until Aug. 21, 1959; U.S. state since.

HONDURAS* (NA)

HUNGARY* (EU)

ICELAND* (EU)

INDIA (AS) British colony until Aug. 16, 1947.

INDIA - ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (AS)


INDIA - KASHMIR (AS) Station locations: Leh, Srinagar. See also AZAD KASHMIR.

INDIA - SIKKIM (AS) British protectorate until 1947; Indian protectorate to May 15, 1975; state of India since. Station location: Gangtok; active since 1993.

INDONESIA - BALI* (Bali) (AS) Part of Netherlands Indies until Dec. 27, 1949; part of Indonesia since.


INDONESIA - KALIMANTAN (Borneo) (AS) Part of Netherlands Indies until Dec. 27, 1949; part of Indonesia since.

INDONESIA - MALUKU (Molucca Islands) (AS) Part of Netherlands Indies until Dec. 27, 1949; part of Indonesia since.

INDONESIA - NUSA TENGGARA* (Lesser Sunda Islands) (AS) Part of Netherlands Indies until Dec. 27, 1949; part of Indonesia since. Includes Indonesian islands in the main archipelago from Lombok to the western half of Timor.

INDONESIA - SULAWESI (Celebes) (AS) Part of Netherlands Indies until Dec. 27, 1949; part of Indonesia since.

INDONESIA - SUMATRA* (Sumatra) (AS) Part of Netherlands Indies until Dec. 27, 1949; part of Indonesia since.
INDONESIA - TIMOR TIMUR* (Portuguese Timor) (AS) Portuguese province until 1976, when annexed by Indonesia. Station location: Dili.

IRAN (AS)

IRAQ* (AS)

IRELAND (Eire) (EU) Occasional pirate broadcast.

ISRAEL (Palestine) (AS) Palestine until May 14, 1948; Israel since.

ITALY (EU)

ITALY - SICILY* (EU) Part of Italy. Station location: Caltanissetta.

JAMAICA* (NA) British colonial administration until Aug. 6, 1962; independent since. Station location: Kingston, active until about 1957.

JAPAN (AS)

JAPAN - RYUKYU ISLANDS* (AS) Control transferred from U.S. to Japan in 1972; Station location: Okinawa.

JORDAN* (Transjordan) (AS) British mandate until March 22, 1946; independent Transjordan to Apr. 26, 1949; Jordan since.

KAZAKHSTAN* (Kazakh S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until Dec. 16, 1991; independent since.

KENYA* (AF) British East Africa until Dec. 12, 1963; independent Kenya since.

KIRIBATI* (Gilbert Islands) (OC) Gilbert, Phoenix and Line Islands; British possessions until Dec. 7, 1979; independent since.


KOREA, REP. (AS) Korea until Aug. 15, 1948; Republic of Korea since. Station location: Seoul.

KUWAIT (AS) British protectorate until June 19, 1961; independent since.

KYRGYZSTAN (Kirghiz S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until 1991; independent since.

LAOS (French Indochina) (AS) Part of French Indochina until July 19, 1949; independent since.

LATVIA* (Latvian S.S.R.) (EU) USSR union republic until Sept. 6, 1991; independent since.

LEBANON* (AS)

LESOTHO* (Basutoland) (AF) British protectorate of Basutoland until Oct. 4, 1966; independent Lesotho since.
MOLDOVA* (Moldavian S.S.R.) (EU) USSR union republic until Aug. 27, 1991; independent since. Station locations: Kishinev (Chisinau) and Grigoriopol. Receptions before December 1993 to count as this country.

MONACO* (EU) Station location: Monte Carlo. Considered a radio country by hobby tradition, although transmitters are in Fontbonne, France, outside the principality.

MONGOLIA (AS)


MOROCCO - FRENCH* (French Morocco) (AF) French Morocco until Mar. 2, 1956; part of independent Morocco since.

MOROCCO - SPANISH (Spanish Morocco) (AF) Spanish Morocco until Apr. 10, 1958; part of independent Morocco since. Station location: Nadir.

MOROCCO - SAHARA* (Spanish Sahara) (AF) Spanish Sahara until Apr. 14, 1976; part of Morocco since. Station location: Aaiun.

MOROCCO - TANGIER* (Tangier) (AF) International zone until March 2, 1956; part of independent Morocco since.

MOZAMBIQUE* (AF) Portuguese colony until June 25, 1975; independent since.

MYANMAR (Burma) (AS) British colony/protectorate to Jan. 4, 1948; independent Burma to May 18, 1989; Myanmar since.


NAMIBIA* (South West Africa) (AF) South West Africa to Mar. 21, 1990; independent Namibia since.

NEPAL* (AS)

NETHERLANDS (EU)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - BONAIRE* (NA) Island off coast of Venezuela; colony of the Netherlands until Dec. 15, 1954; autonomous part of the Netherlands since.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - CURACAO* (NA) Island off coast of Venezuela; colony of the Netherlands until Dec. 15, 1954; autonomous part of the Netherlands since. Station location: Willemstad.

NEW CALEDONIA* (OC) Pacific island and a territory of France.

NEW ZEALAND (OC)

NICARAGUA* (NA)

NIGER* (French West Africa) (AF) Part of French West Africa until Aug. 3, 1960; independent Niger since.

NIGERIA (AF) British colony and protectorate until Oct. 1, 1960; independent since. Includes all of Nigeria except territory formerly included in Biafra.


NORTHERN CYPRUS, TURKISH REP.* (Cyprus) (AS) British Crown Colony until 1960; (part of independent Cyprus until 1974, when Turkish forces took over area; independence declared Nov. 19, 1983. Station location: Lefkosa.

NORTHERN IRELAND* (EU) Occasional pirate broadcasts

NORTHERN MARIANAS, COMMONWEALTH (OC) U.N. trust territory administered by U.S. until Nov. 4, 1986; U.S. commonwealth since. Station locations: Saipan and Tinian.

NORWAY (EU) Active until December 2003.

OMAN (AS) Sultanate of Muscat and Oman until July 22, 1970; independent Oman since.

PAKISTAN (India) (AS) British colony, part of India until Aug. 14, 1947; independent Pakistan since.

PALAU (Belau) (OC) Pacific island group, part of Western Carolines; U.S. administered U.N. trust territory known as Palau to 1986; in free association with U.S. as Belau until Oct. 1, 1994; independent Palau since.

PANAMA* (NA) Active on shortwave until 1972.

PANAMA - CANAL ZONE* (NA) Station location: Voice of America relay aboard USCGC Courier in operation briefly from the Canal Zone in 1952.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - ADMIRALTY IS.* (OC) Australian administered island in the Bismarck Archipelago until 1975; part of Papua New Guinea since.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - BOUGAINVILLE (OC) Australian administered island in the Solomons group until Sept. 16, 1975; part of Papua New Guinea since.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - NEW BRITAIN (OC) Australian administered island in the Bismarck Archipelago until 1975; part of Papua New Guinea since.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - NEW GUINEA TERR. (OC) Northeastern quadrant of New Guinea island; Australian administered until 1975; part of Papua New Guinea since.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - NEW IRELAND* (OC) Australian administered island in the Bismarck Archipelago until 1975; part of Papua New Guinea since.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - PAPUA TERR. (OC) South-eastern quadrant of New Guinea island; Australian administered until 1975; part of Papua New Guinea since.

PARAGUAY* (SA)

PERU (SA)

PHILIPPINES (AS) U.S. possession until July 4, 1946; independent since.

POLAND* (EU)

PORTUGAL* (EU)

PRIDNESTROVIE (Moldavian S.S.R.) (EU) Part of USSR union republic until Sept. 2, 1990; separatist government since. Station locations: Maiać and Grigoriopol. Reception in or after 1993 to count as this country.

PUERTO RICO* (NA)

QATAR* (AS)

REUNION* (AF) Island in Indian Ocean; overseas department of France.

ROMANIA (EU)


RWANDA* (Ruanda-Urundi) (AF) Belgian administered U.N. trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi until July 1, 1962; Rwanda since. See also BURUNDI.

SAMOA* (Western Samoa) (OC) New Zealand administered U.N. trust territory until 1962; independent Western Samoa until July 1997; Samoa since. Station location: Apia, active until mid-1950s.

SAO TOME (AF) Atlantic island; Portuguese colony until July 12, 1975; independent since.

SAUDI ARABIA (AS)

SCOTLAND* (EU) Occasional pirate broadcasts.

SENEGAL* (French West Africa) (AF) Part of French West Africa until June 20, 1960; independent Mali Federation until Aug. 20, 1960; independent since.

SEYCHELLES* (AF) British dependency until June 29, 1976; independent since.

SIERRA LEONE* (AF) British colony/protectorate until Apr. 27, 1961; independent since.

SINGAPORE (AS) Singapore until Sept. 16, 1963; part of Malaysia until Aug. 9, 1965; independent since.

SLOVAKIA* (Czechoslovakia) (EU) Part of Czecho- slovakia until Jan. 1, 1993; independent Slovakia since.

SOLOMON ISLANDS (OC) British protectorate until July 7, 1978; independent since.


SOUTH AFRICA (Union of South Africa) (AF) Union of South Africa until May 31, 1960; Republic of South Africa since.

SOUTH SUDAN* (Sudan) (AF) Part of Sudan to July 9, 2011; South Sudan since.

SPAIN (EU)

SPAIN - BALEARIC ISLANDS* (EU) Station location: Palma, Majorca; active in the early 1950s.

SRI LANKA (Ceylon) (AS) British colony until Feb. 4, 1948; independent Ceylon to May 22, 1972; Sri Lanka since.

ST. HELENA* (AF) South Atlantic island; British possession. Special annual broadcasts via Cable & Wireless transmitter.
SUDAN (Anglo Egyptian Sudan) (AF) Anglo-Egyptian Sudan until Jan. 1, 1956; Sudan since.
SURINAM (Dutch Guiana) (SA) Dutch Guiana until Nov. 29, 1975; independent Surinam (also spelled Suriname) since.
SWAN ISLAND* (NA) Island in Gulf of Mexico; active on shortwave in the 1960’s.
SWAZILAND (AF) British protectorate until Sept. 6, 1968; independent since.
SWEDEN (EU)
SWITZERLAND* (EU)
SYRIA* (AS) French mandate until Apr.17, 1946; independent since.
TAHITI* (OC)
TAIWAN (China) (AS) Formosa island; Republic of China.
TAJIKISTAN (Tadzhik S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until Sept. 9, 1991; independent since.
TANZANIA* (Tanganyika) (AF) British administered U.N. trust territory of Tanganyika until Dec. 9, 1961; independent Tanganyika until Apr. 26, 1964; Tanzania since.
TANZANIA - ZANZIBAR (AF) British protectorate of Zanzibar until Apr. 26, 1964; part of Tanzania since.
THAILAND (AS)
TOGO* (French Togoland) (AF) French Togoland until Apr. 27, 1960; independent since.
TONGA* (OC) Protectorate of Great Britain until June 4, 1970; independent since; active until early 1993.
TRINIDAD* (NA) British colony until Aug. 31, 1962; independent Trinidad and Tobago since. Station location: Port of Spain; active until about 1958.
TRISTAN DA CUNHA* (AF) South Atlantic island.
TUNISIA* (AF) French protectorate until Mar. 20, 1956; independent since.
TURKEY (AS)
TURKMENISTAN* (Turkmen S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until Oct. 27, 1991; independent since.
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS* (NA) British dependency in the Caribbean. Station location: Grand Turk.
UGANDA (AF) British protectorate until October 1962; independent since.
UKRAINE* (Ukrainian S.S.R.) (EU) USSR union republic until Aug. 24, 1991; independent since.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - ABU DHABI (AS) British protected Trucial State until Dec. 2, 1971; part of United Arab Emirates since.
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - DUBAI* (AS) British protected Trucial State until Dec. 2, 1971; part of United Arab Emirates since.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NA)
URUGUAY (SA)
UZBEKISTAN (Uzbek S.S.R.) (AS) USSR union republic until Aug. 31, 1991; independent since.
VATICAN CITY (EU) A city-state, independent of Italy.
VENEZUELA* (SA)
WALES* (EU) Occasional pirate broadcasts.
YUGOSLAVIA, FED. REP.* (EU) Yugoslavia until Apr. 27, 1992; Fed. Republic of Yugoslavia since (consists of Serbia and Montenegro only).
ZAMBIA (Northern Rhodesia) (AF) British colony/possession of Northern Rhodesia until Oct. 24, 1964; independent Zambia since.
ZIMBABWE* (Rhodesia) (Southern Rhodesia) (AF) British colony of Southern Rhodesia until Nov. 11, 1965; independent Rhodesia until Apr. 18, 1980; Zimbabwe since.
THE NASWA AWARDS PROGRAM

The NASWA Awards Program is one of the most comprehensive in the hobby. Currently over 50 individual awards in six different categories are available. Membership in NASWA is not a prerequisite. Qualifications for most of the awards are difficult, but not impossible. The NASWA Awards Chairman wants to make the program a worthwhile one. A NASWA Certificate of Achievement is something to be proud of.

Each certificate is individualized. Current price is US $2.00 each in North America. Outside North America, the cost is US $3.00 for the first award, and US $2.00 for each additional award applied for at the same time. International Reply Coupons are also acceptable at a value of 50 cents per IRC. Foreign checks must be drawn on a US bank.

Awards are dispatched via First Class Mail in North America, airmail to the rest of the world.

All certificates are 8-1/2 x 11 and are suitable for framing. Each certificate comes complete with the award recipient’s name, award serial number, date of issue, Awards Chairman signature and the official NASWA gold seal.

Applications for awards are to be filed, with payment, direct with the Awards Chairman as listed below. All applications must be complete for each award and clearly indicate the following:

1. Country name from the NASWA Country List
2. Station name and/or callsign
3. Date of QSL’d reception
4. Frequency verified
5. Type of QSL (i.e. card, letter, etc.), and
6. For QRP awards, the power must be given.

All awards applications should be directed to:

Mr. Gary R. Neal
NASWA Awards Chairman
P.O. Box 1
Cockeysville, MD 21030-0001
U.S.A.

All inquiries regarding the NASWA Awards Program are welcome; return postage is appreciated.

The Awards Chairman attempts to process applications as expeditiously as possible, usually within a few days or receipt. However, personal and professional responsibilities take precedence, so once in a while, there might be a slight delay in processing awards applications.

It is the policy of the Awards Chairman to review each application. Rarely will additional information in the form of QSLs be requested. However, the Awards Chairman reserves the right to do so.

Deliberate falsifications on awards applications are cause for the individual, at the Chairman’s discretion, to be permanently disqualified from the NASWA Awards Program.

DX CENTURY AWARDS

World Wide DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 50 different broadcast countries.

DX Centurion - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 100 different broadcast countries.

Senior DX Centurion - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 150 different broadcast countries. Endorsement stickers for 160, 170, 180 and 190 countries are available.

Master DX Centurion - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 200 different broadcast countries. Endorsement stickers for each additional 10 countries are available.

CONTINENTAL AWARDS

African Continental DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 40 different African broadcast countries.

African Continental DXpert - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 50 different African broadcast countries.

Antarctica DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in the continent of Antarctica.

Asian Continental DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 30 different Asian broadcast countries.

Asian Continental DXpert - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 50 different Asian broadcast countries.

European Senior DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 25 different European broadcast countries.

Master European DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 35 different European broadcast countries.
North American Continental DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 15 different North American broadcast countries.

North American Continental DXpert - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 18 different North American broadcast countries.

DXer de Pacifica - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 10 different Oceania broadcast countries.

Master Pacifica DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 17 different Oceania broadcast countries.

South American Continental DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 10 different South American broadcast countries.

South American Continental DXpert - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 13 different South American broadcast countries.

Round The Clock Continental DXer - verification of one shortwave broadcast station in each continent, excluding Antarctica, within a 24 hour period.

All Continent “QRP” DXer - For verification of one shortwave broadcast station from each radio continent, with the power from the lowest powered station verified in each continent totaled together for the lowest possible wattage combination, not exceeding 50, 25, 10, 5 and 2 kW, including not more than one time and frequency standard station. Antarctica is not required. Endorsement stickers for succeeding lower wattage totals are available.

INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY AWARDS

All American DXer - for verification of at least 15 different licensed shortwave broadcast stations located in the United States of America, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Australian DXer - for verification of at least 7 different shortwave broadcast station transmitter sites in Australia.

Senior Brazilian DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in at least 20 of the Brazilian states and Federal Territories.

Senior China DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in 5 different provinces and autonomous regions of the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan.

Master China DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in 9 different provinces and autonomous regions of the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan.

Senior Ecuadorian DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in 12 or more of the Ecuadorian provinces.

All Germany DXer - for verification of at least 10 different shortwave broadcast stations in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

Senior Nigerian DXer - for verification of at least 5 shortwave broadcast stations in Nigeria.

Master Nigerian DXer - for verification of at least 9 shortwave broadcast stations in Nigeria.

Senior Peruvian DXer - for verification of at least 25 different shortwave broadcast stations in Peru. (Endorsement stickers are available for each additional 5 stations).

Subcontinental DXer - for verification of at least one Indian shortwave broadcast station in 5 of the Indian states or districts.

Master Subcontinental DXer - for verification of at least one Indian shortwave broadcast station in 10 of the Indian states or districts.

Senior Venezuelan DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of the 12 Venezuelan states.

STATION AWARDS

All Voice of America DXer - for verification of 12 different VOA shortwave broadcast transmitter sites.

Ecclesiastic DXer - for verification of 15 religious oriented shortwave broadcast stations - any station that is owned or operated by a religious organization.

Senior Ecclesiastic DXer - for verification of 25 religious oriented shortwave broadcast stations - any station that is owned or operated by a religious organization. (Endorsement stickers are available for each additional 5 stations.)

ORTF DXer - for verification of at least 6 shortwave broadcast stations that have been controlled by the ORTF, one in each of six broadcast countries. Includes French Guiana, Martinique, France, Djibouti, Reunion, Comoros, New Caledonia and Tahiti.
REGIONAL AWARDS

Arab World DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 15 broadcast countries that use Arabic as the major (first or second most common) language.

Arab World DXpert - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 24 broadcast countries that use Arabic as the major (first or second most common) language.

Senior British Commonwealth DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 30 broadcast countries that are or have belonged to the British Commonwealth.

Master British Commonwealth DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 40 broadcast countries that are or have belonged to the British Commonwealth.

Emissora Nacional DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in each of 6 broadcast countries that were Portuguese territories on January 1, 1974. Includes Portuguese Guinea, Azores, São Tome, Angola, Mozambique, Timor, Cape Verde and Portugal.

Senior Indonesian DXer - for verification of at least one Indonesian shortwave broadcast station in at least 7 of the Indonesian broadcast countries.

Master Indonesian DXer - for verification of at least one Indonesian shortwave broadcast station in 13 or more provinces or special districts, including one from at least 7 of the Indonesian broadcast countries.

Maple Leaf DXer - for verification of 8 Canadian shortwave broadcast stations. For purposes of this award, RCI and the Radio Canada North services are considered one station. Among the possibilities are RCI (RCNS), Time Station CHU, CFRX, CKFX, CHNX, CFVP, CKZU, CKZN and CFCX.

Senior Papua New Guinea DXer - for verification of at least 10 shortwave broadcast stations in at least 3 broadcast countries controlled by Papua New Guinea.

Master Papua New Guinea DXer - for verification of at least 15 shortwave broadcast stations in at least 5 broadcast countries controlled by Papua New Guinea.

Soviet Sphere DXer - for verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 10 Soviet Sphere broadcast countries in the former Soviet Union (does not include stations in Poland, East Germany, etc.).

Master Soviet Sphere DXer - for verification of one shortwave broadcast station in at least 15 Soviet Sphere broadcast countries in the former Soviet Union (does not include stations in Poland, East Germany, etc.).

SPECIALTY AWARDS

Senior Time Station DXer - for verification of at least 10 different shortwave broadcast Time Stations with at least one station broadcasting from each continent. Antarctica is not required.

Master Time Station DXer - for verification of at least 20 different shortwave broadcast Time Stations with at least one station broadcasting from each continent. Antarctica is not required.

Tropical Band DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in 50 broadcast countries between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, operating on shortwave below 6000 kHz.

Senior Tropical Band DXer - for verification of at least one shortwave broadcast station in 75 broadcast countries between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, operating on shortwave below 6000 kHz.

Pirate DXer - for verification of at least 10 unlicensed hobby pirate broadcast stations. Endorsement stickers are available for 25, 50, 75 and 100 stations.

International DX Listener - for having heard at least 50, 100, 150 or 200 countries within the international shortwave broadcast bands.

RETIRED AWARDS

Senior Radio Moscow DXer - verification of at least 25 different transmitter sites.

Master Radio Moscow DXer - verification of at least 50 different transmitter sites. Not issued since 1993.