

did need some cleaning and tweaking but both are doing very well now. In fact, I logged KSWB 840 last night at s/off with an R-388 using an aluminum window frame for an antenna. There was some QRM from WHAS. Anyway, I really only need one of them, so if anyone is interested just make me an offer.

My wife recently purchased a printer and word-processor software for my computer, and I find it especially handy for writing DX reports. I just type in the data as it is logged and add to it from time-to-time, then every now-and-then edit the file to list loggings by frequency and print it. Now maybe even Nancy Hardy might hear from me every now-and-then, hi.

Well, got to get to work now so 73 everyone. Good DX.

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Howdy y'all. Now this is a WDXF I like to type. Now notice the diversity of reporters locations? That's great gang, keep it up.

Local news: KEKA 790 was off the air for three days, 20-22 October. Called to find out what went wrong and got no information. Best guess it was a fry job in their transmitter, CE is in Grants Pass and parts had to be ordered. Their FM (which ironically has a repeater for Eureka on their AM tower) was going full blast the entire time. Did log KROW 780 (first time heard daytime, for obvious reasons) and daytime logging of KWIL Albany (buried at night by KGH) and finally KHIS 800 Bakersfield just after sunrise.

Correct me if I'm wrong, but I believe we're into the reduced sunspot cycle activity and like evryone else has noted, conditions have been quite good. I've noticed a lot more "spotlighting" conditions, as I call it, in the last month, i.e. one specific area booming in with everything else attenuated. Like KBOZ 1090 all alone with no sign of KING or XETRA in the wee hours of 22 October. Or KUTI 980 Yakima (same date) and at the same time all stations from central Washington absolutely cooking. Then the biggest surprise of all, KDRG 1400 Deer Lodge, Montana. I haven't seen conditions like these on a GY in years. Remember WC DX'ers, when you expected to hear GY stations ET'ing on a MM from several hundred and sometimes over a thousand miles away?

On the semi-local scene, KSHR 630 Coquille, Oregon has switched from ADC to a somewhat CWM format. "You're in K-SHoRe country, KSHR Coquille/Coos Bay." Their DJ's still sound like F students from a radio school, hi.

Briefly on the local scene: Applications in for channel 29 (TV) for Arcata. Has been suggested NBC affiliation. That would make for three commercial and one locally owned PBS (and I might add the smallest market in the country with a locally owned PBS) TV stations in a market of just over 100,000.

Humboldt State University's FM station went up the hill (2,600 feet) and increased to 10,000 watts and will join NPR. Frequency went back to 90.5. They had a campaign; buy a watt for a buck.

Still no word on the applications on CBB for 1200 Eureka and 1160 Ferndale. Both will probably get nowhere. I don't see how the community can support them, unless they go block programming, and I have this funny feeling that one of those applications is from a local fanatical right-wing group. Swell.

A correction. Our market area is 100,000+, but population of Eureka is only 25,000, that was in reference to my comment about smallest city, not market with a locally owned PBS TV. Nothing like covering your back door, hi. Until next week, (here it comes) the Grapevine's going 10-7. 73 de Rth.

A Change in the Romanization System for Korean Place Names by Bill Harms

Effective Jan. 13, 1984 the official Romanization system for Korean place names was changed by the Republic of Korea Ministry of Education from a 25 year old system that had a lot of shortcomings to the so-called "Modified McCune-Reischauer" system. This newer transliteration system has fewer ambiguities compared to the older system.

This newer system should be used in all publications from now on (i.e. WRTM and DX bulletins) when spelling Korean place names as this is the system that is now officially recognized.

The following is a list of the names of the more commonly heard station sites in Korea reflecting the official change. There are some things to note.

1. There is no change in the names of widely recognized places like Seoul and Pyongyang.
2. There is also no change for letters like a, i, m, n, ng, and i.

The official way to write two certain vowels is difficult to do on a typewriter, so a substitute method is necessary; i.e. o' and u' is easier than o.u. The latter method will be found in most official listings, the former in articles written by me.

South Korea

| <u>Old Ministry of Education System</u> | <u>New Modified McCune-Reischauer System</u> |
|---|--|
| Jeju | Cheju |
| Jeonju | Cho'nju |
| Incheon | Inch'o'n |
| Gangneung | Hangnu'ng |
| Glanae | Kimhae |
| Gimje | Kimje |
| Gunsan | Kunsan |
| Gwangju | Kwangju |
| Hogpo | Hokp'o |
| Jonang | Jo'ohang |
| Jusan | Jusan |
| Shueung | Shihu'ng |
| Sogw'o | So'kch'o |
| Seosan | So'san |
| (Suweon) Suwon | Suwo'n |
| Daegu | Taegu |
| Daejeon | iaejo'n |

North Korea

| <u>Old Ministry of Education System</u> | <u>New Modified McCune-Reischauer System</u> |
|---|--|
| Chongjin | Ch'o'ngju |
| Hamneung | Hamnu'ng |
| Naesong | Kaesong |
| Sango | Sango' |
| Sangwon | Sangwo'n |
| Sariwon | Sariwo'n |
| Shinulju | Shinu'iju |
| Sinsang | Shinsang |
| Wonsan | Wo'nsan |

This newer system, while not officially recognized by the North Korean government, has fewer ambiguities than the system currently in use by the North. Lists from North Korean sources may or may not reflect the change.

Sources
1984 World Radio and Television Handbook. Billboard publications.
The Chosun Ilbo, 14 Jan. 1984, excerpts translated from Korean.