



# DX MONITOR

PUBLISHED BY  
THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA

VOLUME 15

NO. 21

WHOLE NO. 472

FEBRUARY 11, 1978

## DX CALENDAR DX CALENDAR DX CALENDAR

Mon. 2-13-78	0200-0230	WBRM-1250	Marion	NC	1 kw
Mon. 2-13-78	0100-0130	WSSA-1570	Forest Park	GA	5 kw
Mon. 2-13-78	0315-0430	KAST-1370	Astoria	OR	1 kw
Tue. 2-14-78	0000-0100	WKDR-1470	Plasttsb'gh	NY	5 kw
Sun. 2-19-78	0300-????	KYME--740	Boise	ID	1 kw
Mon. 2-20-78	0200-0300	WPUT-1510	Brewster	NY	1 kw
Mon. 2-20-78	0300-0400	KOMW--680	Omak	WA	5 kw
Mon. 2-20-78	0400-0500	KBZY-1490	Salem	OR	1 kw
Mon. 2-27-78	0405-0600	KRCO--690	Prineville	OR	1 kw
Mon. 3--6-78	0200-0330	KXIV-1400	Phoenix	AZ	1 kw
Mon. 3--6-78	0330-0430	KROW-1460	Dallas	OR	5 kw
Mon. 3-20-78	0330-0730	KIRO--710	Seattle	WA	5 kw
Every Sunday	0200-0330	WCNW-1560	Fairfield	OH	5 kw

WBRM-1250 (1000-D) Rescheduling of earlier DX test that was a no-show. Rpts to: Biff Watson, Asst. to the C.E., WBRM, Box 219, Marion, NC 28752. Arr: Neil Zank for NRC.

WSSA-1570 (5000-D) Music, TTs & many IDs. v/s Lanny K. Wiley, Chief Op., PO Box 752, Forest Park, GA 30050. Arranged by Neil Zank for NRC.

KAST-1370 (1000-U) Tones, IDs, mentions of GWDXA. Prepaid calls accepted at (503) 325-2911. lkw ND pattern. v/s Robert Chopping, GM, KAST, Box 445, Astoria, OR 97103. Arr: Pete Nolan for GWDXA

WKDR-1470 (5000-D) Test tones. IDs on hour and half hour. Rpts to: Ken Martineau, WKDR, Box 518, zip 12901. Arr: John Kromka for NRC.

KYME-740 (500-D) Extension of the regular f/c this date. Info from Rick Carr NRC.

WPUT-1510 (1000-D) 1000 (895) watts with at least 10 minutes about middle of test with PSA of 4.2 watts. Will use music, plenty of IDs and some talk. Prepaid calls to: (914) 279-7171. Rpts to: Chris Lucas, DX Director, WPUT, zip 10509. In case of heavy snow, test may be delayed 1-2 weeks. Arr: Chris Lucas for NRC.

KOMW-680 (5000-D) Tones, code & voice IDs, also possible mentions of the various DX clubs & DXers. Prepaid calls accepted at (509) 826-0100. 5kw ND pattern. v/s Jerry Robinson, CE, KOMW, Box 151, Omak WA 98841. Mr. Robinson is very interested in any tapes or overseas rpts. Arr: P. Ronald Estremera, GWDXA.

KRCO--690 (1000-D) Tones, IDs, Code IDs. v/s G.R. "Bob" Matheny, KRCO, Box K, Prineville, OR 97754. Arr: Gary Stigall, GWDXA. Prepaid calls accepted at (503) 447-6239.

KBZY-1490 (1000/250-U) Tones & voice IDs, mentions of DX testing & GWDXA. Prepaid calls accepted, number to follow. lkw ND pattern. v/s Mr. Edwin L. Olmstead, CE, KBZY, Box 14900, zip 97309. Arr: Eddie Ryan GWDXA.

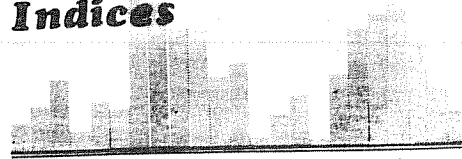
KXIV-1400 (1000/250-U) Will use mixture of music, TT and voice & code IDs. Will switch between 1000 & 250 watts. The 0300-0330 portion will be 1 kw for sure. v/s is Cliff Reno, CE. Rpts to be sent to him at Box 26901, Tempe, AZ 85282. Arr: Jerry Starr for NRC.

KROW-1460 (5000-D) Tones & voice IDs. Prepaid calls to 503/623-5769. 5kw ND pattern. v/s Mr. Edwin L. Olmstead, CE/GM, KROW, Box 229, Dallas, OR 97338. Arranged by Eddie Ryan, GWDXA.

KIRO-710 (5000-U) Full blown POP; tones & IDs. Information re: calls is: Cannot be accepted at KIRO but calls can be made to GWDXA HQ 206/524-9310 to be relayed to the station later. Will use 50 kw ND & partial proof on 10kw ND standby beginning at approx. 0700. v/s David Hubert, CE, KIRO, 3d & Broad Sts, Seattle, WA 98121. Arr: Eddie Ryan. GWDXA.

TYPING OF SPECIAL FEATURE ARTICLES This note from Editor Bill Hardy: Original articles by IRCA members are always welcome for publication. If you do not have access to a good typewriter, or if your typing is not always the neatest, you may send such articles to Bill Hardy, 2301 Pacific Ave., Aberdeen, WA, 98520 for re-typing. However, Bill cautions that there is almost certain to be a delay in publication if you follow this route, as Bill only types articles on a time-available basis, since they are printed on a space-available basis in DXM. If your article is timely, Bill recommends you send it directly to club HQ! The requirements are for you to use a good ribbon, single space, and type in columns 5 inches wide (50 spaces pica type, 60 spaces elite type), so set your margins accordingly. Also, be sure to obtain permission first before sending in any material that is copyrighted! If you use a brief quotation from another source, be sure to acknowledge your source in print. If you'd like to write an original article and aren't quite sure how to go about it, write to Bill and he'll answer your questions. Thanks.

## Geomagnetic Indices



(Fredericksburg)

Date	A	K - indices	Date	A	K - indices
1/ 2	7	3-3-2-1-1-1-1-1	1/ 9	17	3-3-3-3-2-4-3-4
1/ 3	11	1-1-2-1-2-2-4-4	1/10	15	4-4-3-2-2-3-2-3
1/ 4	57	5-6-5-5-5-6-6-4	1/11	4	1-2-2-1-2-0-0-1
1/ 5	21	4-5-4-3-3-3-2-3	1/12	2	0-2-0-0-0-0-1-1
1/ 6	26	6-5-3-2-3-3-3-3	1/13	8	2-3-2-3-2-0-1-2
1/ 7	10	2-2-2-2-1-3-2-4	1/14	2	0-1-0-1-0-0-0-1
1/ 8	15	5-3-2-3-3-2-2-2	1/15	1	0-1-0-1-0-0-0-1

Ottawa 10.7 cm Solar flux mean value for December was 102.4 compared to 74.9 in January 1977.



COLUMBUS BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

P. O. BOX 810  
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31902

## The Inside Story

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**eastern dx  
roundup**

Bob Curtis  
17 Cobbleview Dr.  
Colchester, VT 05446

DEADLINES: Mondays All times are Eastern Local  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Splatter:**

"First MW pirate I've heard." Pitt McNeil-DC  
"The NYC pirates have been putting on a real circus for the past week." Stan Stanbury-ON  
"Fairly good week with five new stations. Am still looking for my first Vermont, as well as New Hampshire and Maine." David Nelson-NC  
"Incredible signal from KFI. Better than most nights when I lived in northern Calif." (see 640) Gregg Allinson-NC  
"On vacation now for a week and a half, and haven't done anything but DX!" Don Davis-GA (ed: how lucky can you get!)

Looks like it was the week for the pirates, see reports above 1600.

Ours is a will-o'-the-wisp hobby with many a surprise both pleasurable and frustrating. Take for example my monitoring of 1550 last week, when suddenly, loud and clear, came tomorrow morning at 7:30. This was near sunset. Then it was gone. Somebody's s/off, I suppose, lost forever.  
\*\* \* \* \* \* \*

- 540 WLIX NY, Islip 1/26 1600 In just barely w/ment. of Long Island nx. Very poor. (BC-VT)
- 610 CHNC PQ, New Carlisle 1/26 1700 In good w/nx in FF & ment. of Gaspe. (BC-VT)
- 640 CBN NF, St. John's 1/26 1707 In w/wx, bad, (the wx not the sig) for PEI & NF by a YL annor. Fair but soon faded. (BC-VT)
- KFI CA, Los Angeles 1/22 0134 Incredible sig. better than most nights when I lived in northern Calif., wiping out Cuban w/Top-40 (Reddy/Joe/Steve Miller etc.) and Score-64 promo. (GA-NC)
- 710 CKVN PQ, Ville-Marie 1/24 2345 FF song by male vocalist u/MOR. Fair sig (WPT-DC)
- 730 WJFW AL, Athens 1/15 0730 Moderate fading & some QRM from many stations, all w/Sun. morning rlgz regimn. End of one rlgz pgn & into another, with no end in sight. (DD-GA)
- 740 KFMG OK, Tulsa 1/15 0120 W/DJ giving ID & "FM 24" also, mostly pop nx, frequent mentions of Tulsa. Good. (FR-DC)
- WJFW NY, Huntington 12/13 0532-0539 local on ET w/music & jxs, then "This has been an audio test of WGSN Huntington" and off. (GM-NY)
- ???? UNID, 12/13 0539-0559 deep fades the good at times w/seggd MoR nx & no IDs. Probably KRNG. Destroyed by CBL s/ox at 0559. (GM-NY)
- 790 WTAR VA, Norfolk 1/19 2330 Giving Virginia Temperatures at 2330. (BIG-CT)
- 800 CKLW ON, Windsor 12/9 1610-1628 destroying local WLAD in daylite w/regular programming. (GM-NY)
- WEAB SC, Greer 1/24 1745 Excellent signal, alone on the freq after WJAT s/off. Only heard the last 3/4 of the s/off msg, but will try for a verie with a verbatim transcript. (DD-GA)
- 810 CJVA NB, Caraquet 12/30 1631-1658 sounded like CJVL burying WGY w/FF MoR & rr nx, ID's. 1/1 1720-25 atop WGY again w/FF MoR & talk. (GM-NY)
- 820 WAIT IL, Chicago 1/16 1803 w/local wx forecast, temp for O'Hare, ID, and phone-in pgn; under WOSU. (BIG-CT)
- WBAP TX, Ft. Worth 1/19 2347 w/school closings due to snow. (BIG-CT)
- 850 CKTL PQ, Verdun 12/9 1550-1601 in daylight w/FF MoR & Nx, plus some QRM. (GM-NY)
- WKIX NC, Raleigh 1/23 0620 Poor signal u/WRUP. Only one local ad caught. Have been after this guy for some time. (DD-GA)
- WJW OH, Cleveland 1/18 1854-1901 new, finally w/adult-contemp format, legal ID, CBS Nx (which had appropriate echo due to simulcast splatter from WCBS). (GM-NY)

- 910 CBO ON, Ottawa 1/19 1802 Plug for M.R. Block tax figuring firm. News. (WPT-DC)
- 920 WJAR RI, Providence 1/20 1747 Cancellation of activities due to wx ex. Good sig. (WPT-DC)
- WMMW WV, Fairmont 1/21 1739 dominant of late. YL w/AOR rx thru WLAS sleep. (GA-NC)
- 940 WHIX IL, Mt. Vernon 1/15 0114 w/reck, spots, ID w/phone number; fair over lotsa junk on the freq. (PH-DC)
- 950 WBER SC, Moncks Corner 1/23 0601 Heavy fading & moderate interference from other stations. Cw mx, ad for mobile home dealer, etc. Thanks to Karl Jeter for the tip! (DD-GA)
- WXLW IN, Indianapolis 1/15 xlnt w/MOR rx until s/off. So loud it was occasionally almost un-nullable. (DN-NC)
- WWJ MI, Detroit 1/15 1735 snuck through WXLW QRM briefly 1735 w/report from the Detroit Auto Show by News Radie 95's Auto Reporter. (DN-NC)
- KWJK AR, Forrest City 1/15 1750 Fair w/bad QRM (WEAZ, WPER, etc.) w/Arkansas rx. Not needed but first time in a long while for this one. (DN-NC)
- 960 CHNS NS, Halifax 1/19 2325 Sports report at 2325, spot for "Cabbagetown". No sign of WELI (BIG-CT) (ed: Mike Dunn, what is "Cabbagetown"?)
- 970 WFLA FL, Tampa 1/16 1751 1800 w/pop nx. DJ was Ed Ripley, many 97-WFLA ID's. No QRM at all. (DN-NC)
- WVOP GA, Vidalia 1/16 w/country nx and s/off at 1744. (DN-NC)
- 980 WBOB FL, Pensacola 1/16 1809-1816 ever past WEC w/seul nx. S/off at 1815 mentioning FM 101.5, then "America The Beautiful". New. (DN-NC)
- WDVH FL, Gainesville 1/20 1742 fair signal torn up by WRC w/Jerry Reed record then 1745 s/off. (GA-NC)
- WRC DC, Washington 1/19 2323 w/Bess Hyer-son Consumer Report from ntwk, then local news on this all-nx sta. (BIG-CT)
- 1000 WXTV MS, Lexington 1/18 1809 noted a/WCFR w/ID & into "Day By Day" rlgz pgn. (DN-NC)
- 1110 KPAR NE, Omaha 1/22 everybody off but this w/fair sig and typical B.Mx format. Sandwiched between WNE & KNOX sleep. Typical uninterrupted sleepy music till 0300 NBC nx. (GA-NC)
- 1140 WBZY PA, Newcastle 1/20 1623 female annor w/continuous nx taking calls at 654-2349. IDs as WBZY & WBZY-1140. Long ID at 1630 & 1645, "You're listening to Donna...(something) Weekend on WBZY". Sports results at 1645 & nx at 1700. Also some promos. Good sig, little QRM, but increased at 1650. (DB-PQ)
- 1150 WDEL DE, Wilmington 1/19 noted in passing. Announcer said they were now 24 hrs. Another NSPer to contend with as another freq. bites the dust. (GA-NC)
- 1190 CHTW PEI, Charlottetown 1/19 2258 over and under WWO0, clear on the TRF in WWO0 null. YL giving local news @ 2258. (BIG-CT)
- 1220 CJSS ON, Cornwall 1/19 2300 broke thru w/annor giving temp, into nx sounder @ 2300. (BIG-CT)
- ???? UNID, 1/19 2300 unID FF mixing with CJSS, caught "emission d'information", don't know whether it was CKSM; no sign of WGAR. (BIG-CT) (ed: I think it was probably CKSM)
- 1240 CJCS ON, Stratford 1/26 2045 monitoring the complete mess on 1240 w/my 'cheap & quickie' loop & trusty tape recorder and in came call ltrs which on replay were a slow & clear CJCS. (BC-VT)
- WEDG TN, Soddy-Daisy 1/18 1744 Heavy fading & much QRM from usual GY mess. Ad for greasy spoon in Soddy & one clear ID. Love that name! (DD-GA)

RADIO STATION WVCH K - HYM  
WOLF BUILDING "E. TEXAS MOST POWERFUL STANDARD RADIO STATION"  
CHESTER, PENNA. 19013 ROUTE 4  
GILMER, TEXAS 75644

\*WGBB\* NY, Freeport 1/14 0006-0400 on PoP w/1kw whole time, off occasionally, but not for long. Sorry I couldn't inform club in time. Frequent ID's by me giving ph #, etc. (GM-NY)  
 + 1/15 rare SP's 0014-0040 and 0355-0402 due to power failure at SX (FCC sez XR must dump if remote control is disabled). (GM-NY)

1270 CPGT PA, Alma 1/19 2307 way atop anything w/sports in FF, NHL scores. (BIG-CT)

WHBF IL, Rock Island 1/22 0331 Heavy fading w/KKJZ and the Cuban filling the gap. Many PSMs & ads for cont-ests. Cw mx. (DD-GA)

1300 \*WLOW\* SC, Aiken 1/21 0546 Occasional fades w/some QRM from WMAK & WBER, altho very good on f/c & fair on RS @ 0600 Annmnts every 4 mins between periods of 1 kHz tone. Heard again on RS @ 0603 w/APR nx. (DD-GA)

1340 WRHI SC, Rock Hill 1/20 0003 Wx, wx rpt. Caught this after local WFAN s/off. Good signal. (WPT-DC)

1350 WHNE VA, Portsmouth former WKLX noted 1/12 1736 w/C&W, promo for Honey-Radio-Quarterpounder contest. Usual WCHL slop. (DN-WGO)

WGSW SC, Greenwood 1/12 1743 heard end of s/off mentioning "Radio Greenwood, Inc." Played NA. (DN-WNC)

1360 WDRG CT, Hartford 1/20 0102 caught s/off with fair signal. (WPT-DC)

1370 WRGS TN, Rogersville 1/26 0432 Beautiful signal w/WSPD inaudible 95% of the time. Playing Floyd Cramer piano mx of pop tunes, announcements between songs. (DD-GA)

1380 WYNK LA, Baton Rouge 1/19 1817-1830 c&w mx, strong signal. (LVP-AL)

1390 WTRK MS, Meridian 1/19 1812-1815 S/off female announcer. Good signal. (LVP-AL)

1410 WHLN KY, Harlan 1/24 1745 S/off with ment. of Holland ownership. Fair to good. (WPT-DC)

1460 WAXC NY, Rochester 1/25 1709 rock mx, TC & latest ski condx in central NY by a fast talking loud DJ. Good. (BG-VT)

WBET MA, Brockton 12/12 1630-1634 in as soon as WVOX s/off w/nx, wx, sx. (GM-NY)

WPDQ FL, Jacksonville 1/23 0101 ID, MoR mx Excellent signal. (WPT-DC)

1470 WBIG NC, Greensboro 1/20 1828 Wx forecast. Fair sig u/moderate QRM. (WPT-DC)

1480 WYRW NC, Louisburg 1/20 0603 S/on followed by wx rpt/temp 34° F in Raleigh. Fair w/moderate QRM. (WPT-DC)

1490 WAJF AL, Decatur 1/20 0305 Heavy fading & much QRM. EZL mx, CBS Nx, local school closings due to snow. DJ said he was "snowed in". (DD-GA)

WRLD AL, Lanett 1/20 1728 Heavy fades & fighting w/WMOG. Many local ads, Ac Nx @ 1800. (DD-GA)

WMOG GA, Brunswick 1/20 1736 Heavy fades in fight w/WRLD. Another much wanted Georgian finally made it, with a PSM for a dog show on St. Simons Island. I hope Jimmy made it in time. (DD-GA)

1510 WMEX MA, Boston 1/25 0122 Good reception w/very nice peaks. Occasional FF Can. underneath. Hallelujah! WLAC finally bit the dust w/a 2 hour SP. Only the 2nd time that they've been off, that I've known. Candy Jones & Long John Nebble Show & local insurance ads. (DD-GA)

1520 WKEW NY, Buffalo 12/11 1350-1400 blasting thru daytimer WTHE, dominating at times w/Bills football. promo. jx. (GM-NY)

1540 WARD PA, Pittston 12/24 1630 w/s/off, no NA. (GM-NY)

WKIE VA, Richmond 12/9 1700 x-WRGM good at times thru QRM, QSB, SAH. Top 40 or soul format. Confusing w/WPTR in there. A little late for a daytimer? (GM-NY)

1550 KKJO MO, St. Joseph 1/22 0213 a toughie w/ WOKJ, WBSC, CBE & WAAV cluttering up this freq., but only an easily nulled WAAV on 1/22 0213. Disco soundin aner w/disco type mx and weather watch promo. (GA-WNC)

WBSO SC, Bennettsville 1/12 2103 w/ad. "this is your 10,000 watts station. WBSO, Bennettsville..."; heard while CBE had faded down. (PR-DC)

1550 WXVA WV, Charles Town 12/9 1628-1645 s/off. Very shortened SSB. Top 40 on messy channel at LSS. (GM-WT)

1570 CKLM PQ, Montreal 12/11 1424 thru WQXR slop in daylite w/FP talk & top 40. (GM-WT)

WBOX PA, Doylestown 1/20 1758 Cancellations due to wx condx; ment. of Phila. airport closed. Momentarily good signal under CFOR. (WPT-DG)

1590 \*WGOE\* VA, Richmond 1/23 0042 Rock steady w/ only slight WVMA popping up. Tuned to Jimi Hendrix "Red House" and knew something was different from usual "junk" on 1590. FF simulcast was used for f/c until approx 0215. (DD-GA)

1605 ???? UNID, date? time? mysterious beacon of some kind putting in strong signal w/CW ID G-A-B every ten seconds or so. Listened for twenty minutes for more, but only got GAB. My ham father and local FAA do not know what this could be. Slim chance this is harmonic, or even slimmer chance it's British as G call would imply. Any LW or utility freaks out there have any ideas? (GA-WC) (ed: Only possibility I know of is the beacon, HAE, Rabinal, Guatemala on 1613 kHz, 1000 w. Could the G have been an E?)

1620 CLANDESTINE WGOR NY, New York 1/22 0045-0130 Fair to good. Talk show w/phone-in, ph # 399-9979. Frequent ID's as WGOR New York. DJ (Howie?) said GOR stands for "Get-Off Radio...ne. I mean Get-On Radio." I'm only between 5 to 10 miles from xmtr. (JC-NY)

CLANDESTINE WICE NY, New York 1/21 0050 male annor taking calls from phone number-626-9906 IDs as R. Snow & R. Ice with fair sig and no QRM, but noise. Call could be WICV-WACQ-WSAQ or WICE. Often I could hear 3 or more different versions for one call only, and when condx were good. (Is it WCPN - NY?) (DB-PQ)

1625 CLANDESTINE WICE NY, New York 1/20 2220 t/1 "Free Speech Radio" logged from 2220 t/1 w/phone-in format. About half the callers wanted to, quite literally, just make noise on the air - much to the station's disgust. (CMS-OW)

1630 CLANDESTINE WPOT NY, New York logged 1/21 w/ phone-in from 1800 past 1900. During this period a 2nd NYC phone-in pirate was on 1620A. I could not detect them there, but hrd their harmonic, poorly, on 3240A. (CMS-OW)

CLANDESTINE WGOR NY, New York by 2030 1/21 had taken over the freq again. WGOR was previously logged at 2305 1/15 w/pornographic phone call. Shortly before 2400 1/15 someone called in claiming to represent WCPN and complaining that WGOR had taken over WCPN's freq. Despite this conversation, multiple xmtrs, various call letters & freqs, I still believe all these stas are connected. They seem able to tamper w/the phone system, i.e. phone #s are changed at will. (CMS-OW)

+ WGOR NY, Brooklyn (Pirate) 1/21 Sat. night 2305 w/phone-in pm, getting calls mostly from NYC; DJ said he lived at Rockwood Beach, said stn was in Brooklyn; phone # 212-626-9906. Same setup as old WCPN, including use of 9900 and higher series numbers, which are internal usage loops for tel. Co. purposes (per Foxworth in Feb. '76 DXH) (ed: true in general, but not always) When the number is called during day-time, nothing happens, not even a ring. Fair-poor sigs, decent audio. Went off at 2345. (PM-DC)

**WMTR** 1250 AM  
**WDHA** 105.5 FM  
 STEREO  
 total communications services of  
 DREXEL HILL ASSOCIATES Ltd.  
 BOX 1250 MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07960

**WAKO** FM  
 LAWRENCEVILLE BROADCASTING CO.  
 P.O. BOX 210  
 LAWRENCEVILLE, ILLINOIS  
 62439

CLANDESTINE WICE NY, Brooklyn (Pirate) 1/20  
 0015-0110 plus, call-in pm, w/same #  
 as WGOR, different D's tho. Get calls  
 from Albany, Philadelphia, and DC (not  
 me, but a DX'er who alerted me to this  
 being on), among other places. Also  
 heard w/loud sigs on 3260.6 kHz (i.e.  
 2 X 1630.3). Said no QSLs would be  
 sent. Calls a result of the wx situ-  
 ation in NY at the time. (PW-DC)  
 (ed: after all this, I only wished  
 that the FCC subscribed to the DX MON-  
 itor. Was any of this reported to the  
 FCC? Perhaps BGE DX'ers should have  
 something akin to the amateurs' org-  
 anization, the 'Intruder Watch'.)

//////  
 ID'ING the UNIDS

920 ???? more on the 920 UNID (see EDXR for Dec.  
 10, No. 463 (BS-OW) & EDXR for Jan. 21  
 (DB-PQ)) WRTH 1977 says, 920-Lac Et-  
 chemin (too far from Levis, so could  
 not be CRLS location) which relays  
 CKRB-1460, but no call is given. It  
 could be CFMJ, the call Bernard Shulze  
 thought he heard. (DB-PQ)  
 1260 ???? (KJ-GA) (see EDXR for Jan. 14, no. 468)  
 Suspect KJ-GA's UNID on 1260 is most  
 likely WQWR Asheboro, NC, although it  
 could be WCDJ Edenton, NC. (DN-WC)

//////  
 FROM THE DX CALENDAR

920 WJAR RI, Providence 1/23 0358 Sked Test in  
 very good. On early 0358 w/code then  
 voice ID. These ID's were repeated  
 every minute. Otherwise show type mx  
 and a few escalating tones here and  
 there. Test over 0433 w/mention of  
 NRC and IRCA. Needless to say, a new  
 state for me. Thanks CPC!! (GA-NC)  
 + 1/23 0400 DX Special heard loud & clear  
 The kind of a test of which DX'ers  
 dreams are made. State # 36 for me.  
 Thanks much!! (DD-GA)

//////  
 REPORTERS THIS ISSUE

- GA-NC Gregg Allinson, 908 Christopher Ave.,  
 New Bern, N.C. 28560 Realistic TRF
- DB-PQ Denis Beauregard, 2425 Saint-Antoine,  
 Lachine, Quebec H8S 1V9 DX-160 + longwire  
 DX'ing at Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci,  
 (40 mi. north of Montreal)
- JC-NY John Czarnowski, 255 Oakwood Ave.,  
 Staten Island, N.Y. 10301  
 Lafayette HA-600A, Pioneer SX 727 + longwire
- DD-GA Don Davis, 107 Oakdale Drive,  
 Warner Robins, GA 31093  
 S-76 + counter & osc., ant - Fet loop
- LVP-AL Larry V. Flegle, 3310 - 17th Ave.,  
 Sheffield, AL 35660 Realistic TRF
- BIG-CT Bruce Gelden, 27 Spruce Hill Road,  
 Georgetown, CT 06829 FRG-7 + TRF
- GM-NY Greg Monti, 5 Hickory Road,  
 Bayville, NY 11709 Lafayette 99-35651,  
 and even a McMartin TBM-8500 AM mod monitor  
 w/Wilkinson TRF-1A RF amp & longwire!
- PM-DC Pitt McNeil, 3723 T. Street, N.W.,  
 Washington, DC 20007 Realistic TRF
- DN-NC David Nelson, 1507 Lamont Ct.,  
 Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514 Realistic TRF
- GMS-OW C. M. Stanbury II, Box 218,  
 Crystal Beach, ON L0S 1B0  
 Hammarlund HQ-200 & 90" longwire
- WPT-DC Bill Townshend, 4500 Conn. Ave., N.W.,  
 Washington, DC 20008 DX-160
- BC-VT Bob Curtis, 17 Cobbleview Dr.,  
 Colchester, VT 05446 SP-600 + longwire  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Thanks to John Czarnowski-NY for his first  
 report. Thanks to all reporters for the good  
 reporting.  
 73 and good DX Bob Curtis

central dx  
 roundup

Richard C. Evans  
 P.O. Box 392  
 New Buffalo, Mich. 49117

DEADLINES: Tuesdays thru 3/21. TIMES: ELT.

- 620 WJDX MS Jackson, 0435 1/12, caught W-J-D-X ID  
 in moment of WTMJ silence. TC by main  
 DJ. Nice to get something besides  
 WTMJ on 620. (TC)
- 610 WIOD FL Miami, 1/6 0300-0307 weak and fady o/u  
 WDAF/WIP w/WIOD Nx, ments of Bada  
 County, Wx. Much wanted. (TC)
- 640 WHLO OH Akron, 1/24 1930-1945, sports talk  
 show and IDs. I thought they went off  
 at sunset? (RS) They go off at sunset  
 in Los Angeles--rca)
- 670 KBOI ID Boise, 1/16 0210 "KBOI-Boise-testing".  
 Good-right thru WMAQ talk show. Very  
 pleasant surprise-never heard here  
 previously. Listened til 0230 but  
 nothing else heard. No tones and no  
 more IDs. (PAL)
- 680 WMPS TN Memphis, 1/25, rare appearance here  
 w/WMAQ stop, Mid-South Wx, 1802.(JC)
- 690 CFRG SASK Gravelbourg, 1/24 0150-0204, Mx and  
 s/off in FF, good signal. (RS)  
 WAPE FL Jacksonville, 1/25 0220-0223, testing  
 their 10,000 watt transmitter, ID, ad,  
 Mx, off mid-song, time approx. (RS)
- 770 WCAL MN Northfield, 1/25 0915-0922, classical  
 Mx and ID, fair signal, nice surprise
- 790 KULF TX Houston, finally hrd 1/8 0128 //(RS)  
 w/ID & RR dominating in KABC null with  
 auroral conditions. (RS)
- 830 KBOA MO Kennett, 1/19 1731 poor to fair with  
 local Nx and spot for Ford, Heard  
 now and again here--always under WCCO  
 of course. (PAL)
- 850 KFUC MO Clayton, 1/16 1757-1800, good w/Wx for  
 St. Louis, program notes for next day,  
 PSA on smoking, and ID as "KFUC-Clayton,  
 Missouri-a radio service of Lutheran  
 Church, Missouri Synod", then Nx. (PAL)
- 860 KONO TX San Antonio, 1/22 0500-0501, good, all  
 alone with ID and news. (RS)
- 870 WKAR MI East Lansing, 1/27 1335-1400, ad for  
 N.F.R. interview and ID, all thru  
 horrible local 860 splash. (RS)
- 880 WRFD OH Worthington, 1/27 0315-0332, on AN due  
 to snow storm w/emergency info, at  
 times on top of WCBS. (RS)
- 900 CKBI SASK Prince Albert, 1/25 0050-0130, T-40  
 Mx and ID. If the DJ at CHML hadn't  
 taken a breath, I never would have  
 gotten an ID. (RS)
- 910 KLCN AR Blytheville, 1803-1806 1/16, good on  
 SSS--seems to have become a pest at  
 this time of day. Hrd often this  
 season. UPI Nx-ID-Wx. (PAL)
- 920 KDHL MN Faribault, in like local 0136-0155  
 1/13 w/C&W, promo 0140 about BKB games  
 to be carried by KDHL-AM and KDHL-FM,  
 excellent ID 0155 just before Nx. (REG)  
 \*WJAR\*RI Providence, poor on DX test 1/23 0400-  
 0429 w/frequent code IDs thru heavy  
 CKCY/KARN QRM. Several tentative voice  
 IDs just barely hrd. (RAL) 1/23 0400-  
 0430 fair to good, CKCY-ONT dominant,  
 but caught lots of code IDs and 1 voice.  
 State #38, thanks again Craig Healy (RS)  
 1/23 DX test tried and TTS noted, looped  
 NE but no code, ID, or Mx, so probably  
 not WJAR. 0406-0415. (GT)
- 930 WKY OK Oklahoma City, 0120-0130 1/13 fair o/u  
 unID MOR str w/rock Mx and many IDs(REG)
- KSDN SD Aberdeen, 1/25 1820 w/local ads, fair
- 940 KIOA IA Des Moines, 0110-0120 1/13, wiping/(JC)  
 out local WMLX w/T-40 Mx and IDs. (REG)
- 950 WLSQ AL Montgomery, in like local 0405-0420  
 1/13 w/"Super Bowl of Rock and Roll"  
 contest, asked listeners to phone in  
 votes, many IDs as "95, the new LSQ"(REG)
- 970 WMAX IL Springfield, 1/16 0255-0306, fair with  
 C&W Mx, ID, and NBC Nx. At 0305, an  
 anncr named Johnny Andrews and SID(PAL)
- 980 WSIX TN Nashville, w/half dead sounding DJ and  
 MOR Mx by such singers as Robert Goulet.  
 In like local 0427-0458 1/13. (REG)

**WINQ**

50,000 WATTS



KTER

Community Service Radio - 1570 kc  
 P.O. BOX 220 TERRELL, TEXAS 75160

- 1010 ???? ?? unid, Something strange here 1/10 2030-2200a cutting in & out erratically, often loud & distorted, w/bits and pieces of ads, PSA's, C&W, and counting (1,2,3,4,5, etc.), ID about 2100 as WOEL-Homestead, also a mention of the South Dixie Highway. What's more, I think I hrd a mention of City of Phoenix in one of the PSA's. Is there really a WOEL or was someone fooling with the KHCS (Phoenix) xmtr??? (RFK) (Sounds to me like a pirate. Homestead is a Pittsburgh suburb. There is a Phenix, Ill, a south Chicago suburb. Near there is a Homewood, Ill and a Dixie Highway--rce)
- 1020 KTNQ CA Los Angeles, 1/22 0357-0400. First time noted since call change; fair, but consistent. signal w/KDKA in 90% null; "Top-40" programming complete w/"high-powered", screaming DJ; I can see why WCers have problems w/this one; as KGBS, they sent both v/q & v/l in about two months. (SAM)
- KBCQ NM Roswell, fair, fading in and out with KDKA, 2145 12/6. (DR)
- 1030 KTWO WY Casper, 1/25 0923-0950, signal like local, lots of local Casper ads, and Wx. No ID, but unless they changed the name of Corpus Christi, Texas... state #39. (RS)
- 1050 CKSB MAN Ste. Boniface, 1/25 0204, s/off in FF. Just barely thru CHUM/CHYN. (RS) Believed to be the FF stn w/XEG nulled. Gave call ID at 2100 1/20 that sure sounded like "CKSB" altho I don't speak FF. (DR)
- 1070 WHYZ SC Greenville, noted 1/17 1745 with s/off u/WAPI/WIBC mix. (TC)
- 1090 KAAT CO Denver, 1/16 1731-1735, good to excellent, way o/KAAY w/spot for selling time for KAAT, PSA for Col. Dept. of Health, and spot for Radisson Denver Hotel, and into ridiculous Mx. (PAL)
- 1140 KPWB MO Piedmont, 1/22. School closings and local spots at 1759. Fair w/Cuban. (GT)
- 1150 KXOI AR North Little Rock, 1/22 1810. C&W Mx, good, ex-KXLR. (JC)
- WJBO LA Baton Rouge, 1/10 0420-0430 w/medium to strong signal, RR Mx, IDs. Sounded automated. Usual CKOC/CJRC jumble absent. (TC)
- 1180 WLDS IL Jacksonville, 1/22 fair at 1700 s/off, no SSB. (GT)
- 1190 KAYQ MO Kansas City, logged for a rpt w/Hockey game 2115-2130 1/20. Heavy ORM from KLIF/WOWO/ (DR)
- 1230\*KEXO\*CO Grand Junction, noted on unlisted r/c 1/8 2nd MM 0210-0220 w/TT (RFK) (1/8 was 2nd Sunday, wasn't it?--rce)
- 1250 WREN KS Topeka, good w/Nx 1/23 1815. (JC)
- KNEU UT Roosevelt, is now on the air w/C&W, first noted 1/7, fair signal. (RFK)
- 1260 KGBX MO Springfield, good w/ID 1812 1/6. (JC)
- 1270 KADL AR Pine Bluff, s/off 1815, good 1/7. (JC)
- WHBF IL Rock Island, good o/semi-local WFUL, w/local Nx & Wx, 0811-0817. 1/13. (REG)
- WLSM MS Louisville, surprise o/WHBF w/ID at 1810 1/6. (JC)
- KBOM ND Mandan, 1/23 0400, full ID, then into CBS Nx, preceded by pop Mx, fair and alone w/KFJZ off. (RFK)
- 1310 WCCW MI Traverse City, 0825 1/13, popped out of slop w/"w-C-C-w" ID jingle, then faded back again. (REG)
- 1330 WEAW IL Evanston, 1/6 1658-1708 noted with Paul Harvey's "Rest of the Story" on car Rx w/ORM from WKAN/WJOL. 1st time noted for this highly directional stn. (TC) (What direction do they beam?--rce)
- WJPS IN Evansville, 1/25 w/Wx rpt and blizzard warnings for state of Ind., good at 1750-1759. (JC) 1/18 0916 in poor thru usual WLWL/KWWL/WHBL mess w/spot for Indiana vs Ohio State BKB. (PAL)
- KUKU MO Willow Springs, 1/18 1805, ad for local pharmacy, good. (JC)
- 1360 KFFA AR Helena, 1/6 1805 w/local ad, good. (JC)
- WSAI OH Cincinnati, 1/26 0052 w/ID, T-40 Mx, fair thru WXCL slop. (JC)
- 1370\*WLOP\*GA Jesup, 1/16 0148-56. Noted on unlisted f/c w/their famous "growl" dial-tone; always at least a minute's pause between the end of the tone & ID announcing completion of check; usual good signal well o/WSPD/KFRO QRM; exact check-time is in doubt, but try for them on 3rd MM anytime between 0100-0200; one of my few f/ups finally produced a v/l in about two weeks. (SAM)
- \*KCRV\*MO Caruthersville-Hayti, 1/15 0105-0230. Usual very good signal on yet another ET; normal (for them) ET format - various tones, very extended periods of OC, C&W Mx, w/irregular and infrequent IDs; well o/both WSPD & KFRO; this one will send v/l, but give them anywhere between 3 and 6 months. (SAM)
- WDEF TN Chattanooga, 1/6 good o/WSPD, Wx rpt, 1821. (JC)
- 1380 WWSA AL Vernon, 1/6 strong w/ad for NW Ala. Building Co., s/off 1800, mentioned power of 5 kw, studios located on Hwy 17 north of town. (JC)
- WIZO TN Franklin, 1/22 1755-1800 w/school closings, Nx, s/off 1800 w/Floyd Cramer song during s/off announcement. (JC)
- 1390 KJPW MO Waynesville, 1/7, good w/local ads 1810. (JC)
- \*WFMJ\*OH Youngstown, 1/14 0300-27. Nice consistent signal on ET, well over usual WROA/WCSC mess; continual 1000-cycle tone w/short ID about three minutes into test, then continual tone until tune-out; this one has been hrd several times before, always testing on a MM; v/q rcvd in about 2 weeks. (SAM)
- 1400?CHNL?BC Clearwater, 1/20 1030 picked up ID only thru the mess; hrd "...Kamloops, CHNL, 610, Clearwater, 1400...". However, CHNL also has another 1400 relay in Princeton with the call letters of CINL, so may have been that. Clearwater is closer as the crow flies, but Princeton may have flatter terrain, so could be either relay. Will send tape to Kamloops and ask them which is the best bet. 610 and Clearwater relay both have CHNL call letters. (KLB) (Ken, could you have hrd both relays at the same time?--rce)
- 1410\*WLAQ\*GA Rome, 1/21 0252-0330. Very good to good on PoP, w/WUNI strangely subdued; also, some slight QRM from WING & other unids; various tones, extended periods of OC, C&W Mx, & 1 ID on the half-hour; new around here w/stn called & rptd. (SAM)
- \*KAHL\*NE North Platte, 1/23 0103-0112, testing w/tone & IDs. 1/2 hour earlier than scheduled. (RS) 1/23 on early w/DX test. Readable IDs at 0226 & 0244. Fair/good step-TTs (?-rce) til tune-out at 0315. Reported. (GT) Fair on DX test 1/23 0228-0245 w/TT, frequent voice IDs. (RAL)
- 1420 KXOW AR Hot Springs, 1/6 w/"KXOW Information Radio" promo 1830, good. (JC)
- WIMS IN Michigan City, noted AN 1/24 w/easy listening music during severe snow storm. (rce)
- WKSR TN Pulaski, good 1930 1/7 w/Wx. (JC)
- 1440 WGEM IL Quincy, caught a call ID thru mess 1750 1/21 on SSS. Verified years ago. (DR)
- 1450\*WCJU\*MS Columbia, 1/17 0107-0234. Usual poor signal (for being just 20 miles away) on ET w/various tones, short periods of OC, 1 ID, then off; just barely surfacing above typical GY QRM - this one probably has trouble being hrd in Columbia at night; local & never rptd. (SAM)
- KSIW OK Woodward, sked is 0700-2315 Mon-Sat., 0800-2315 Sunday. S/off nightly at 2315 after Nx & Wx, slogan is "Voice of N.W. Oklahoma" (DR)
- 1460 WPNX GA Columbus, 1926-1939 1/13, fair signal, w/C&W Mx and many IDs. (REG)
- WACO TX Waco, o/u slop in 2 minute cycles, w/IDs by DJ & Top-40 Mx, 0419-0444 1/14.
- 1470 CPOX PQ Pointe Claire fighting off WPAR/(REG) and slop 0450-0506 1/14, w/clear ID 0458, and Nx, one Nx item about Trudeau speech in Montreal. (REG)
- WPAR PA Farrell, fighting CPOX 0450-0506 1/14, very poor, clear ID hrd 0506 by DJ. (REG)



1540 AM-104.5 FM

1480 KGCX MT Sidney, 1/18 0943-0945 fair w/various spots, etc., a real pest. (PAL)

1510 KYKR TX Port Arthur, 1/22. Fair w/spots for biz's in Jasper, Groves, Nederland, etc. 1820. No call hrd, but presumed the one. (GT)

1530\*WTHO\*GA\*Thomson, 1/21 0108-0205. Good to poor on ET w/the strongest signal coming on their 1 ID; various tones & fairly long periods of OC; slight QSB & terrible WCKY ORM; new w/stn called & rptd; GA now cleaned out on 1530. (SAM)

\*KNBI\*KS\*Norton, 1/8 2nd MM 0115, noted on unlisted f/c w/TT & ID. (RFK) (1/8 was 2nd Sunday, wasn't it?-rce)

KECK NE Lincoln, hrd w/ID after Wx 1810 1/21 w/ORM from WCKY. (DR)

KNBO TX New Boston, 1/19 0102-0211. Fair to unreadable on emergency programming as the result of severe winter storms; Wx rpts, road conditions, school & business closings, & gospel Mx. hosted by both OM & YL; much QSB, often completely buried under WCKY; also, excessive ORN for this time of year; frequent mentions of New Boston & KNBO w/phone number to call - I did, on this new one; also rptd. (SAM)

1540 WLOI IN LaPorte, 1/11 1522-1535 fair/poor with hash from WBEE. Mention of "New WLOI" into ABC Ent. Nw. (TC) Off the air at times during the afternoon 1/24 due to loss of power in the downtown area of LaPorte. (rce)

\*WBIN\*TN\*Benton, 1/18 0230-45. Very tentative on what could possibly be unlisted f/c; undetermined-type Mx & presumed ID which sounded like it contained the name Benton; off by 0245; very poor signal, almost wiped out by KXEL ORM; this one will be investigated again next month; if it is WBIN, 1st hrd on tests prior to starting operations; stn called & rptd at that time, w/no verie rcvd. (SAM)

1560 KQYX MO Joplin, 1/18, good w/C&W, s/off 1830 followed by Dixie and SSB. (JC) Believed to be the one w/Joplin news items 1804 1/21 while taking log on KKA. (DR)

KKAA SD Aberdeen, fair to good w/heavy ORM from KWCO/KQYX 1750-1802 w/spot for Pepsi Cola & Aberdeen Wx, ID on the hour. Rptd. Also hrd 1/21. (DR)

1570 CFOR ONT Orillia, 0637-0652 1/14, fading (poor to fair), w/rock Mx & IBS, best ID 0640 when time given. No sign of XERF or CKLM. (REG)

\*KVRA\*SD\*Vermillion, 1/23. DX test half-heartedly tried 0200, not hrd. (GT)

1580 WCLS GA Columbus, excellent, w/rock Mx and constant "WCLS w/Tom Steel" by DJ after each record, 0603-0622 1/14. (REG)

WAMY MS Asbury, good w/mention of 5 kw power, ID, and promo as "The Great Entertainer" 1736 1/6. (JC)

1600 WEUP AL Huntsville, 1/22 1805 w/Wx and soul music, good. (JC)

KLEB LA Golden Meadow, 1/6 1831 with s/off, good. (JC)

KUSH OK Cushing, 1/23 1825-1830, "Newsradio 16" promo, s/off 1830. Good. (JC)

**DEP. STB. LIST:**

2nd SAT: KSCJ-1360 LA T 0115-15 (SAM) Note: day & time change.

KAHL-1410 NE T (SAM) Note: day change

3rd MON: WDAX-1410 GA t (SAM)

WPNZ-1050 GA M (SAM)

WGSR-1570 GA M (SAM) Note: M, not T, as listed.

3rd TUE: WREN-1420 GA M 0200-15 (SAM) Note: time change

WUNA-1890 AL M (SAM) Note: M only, no T, as listed.

3rd WED: WPIX-1450 AL t (SAM)

3rd FRI: WRSS-1270 AL t 0130-45 (SAM) Note: time change

**WBAT RADIO**  
120 N. MILLER AVE.  
MARION, INDIANA 44662

**WBCB**  
200 MAGNOLIA DRIVE  
LEVITTOWN, PA. 19054

A TIP OF THE HAT THIS WEEK TO:

KLB - KEN L. A. BURGESS, 278 Third Avenue Northeast, Swift Current, Saskatchewan S9H 2G7

JC - JOHN CLEMMER, 2937 West Gilbert, Peoria, Illinois 61604

TC - TIM CRONIN, 7500 West 11th Street, Worth, Illinois 60482

rce - RICHARD C. EVANS, P.O. Box 392, New Buffalo, Michigan 49117

REG - ROB GERARDI, Apartment D, 1418 North Lincoln, Benton, Illinois 62812

RFK - RALPH KEMPER, 297 - 27 3/8 Road, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

PAL - PAUL A. LaFRENIERE, P.O.Box 606, Grand Marais, Minnesota 55604

RAL - BOB LAZAR, 406 Barr, Ogg West, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

SAM - SCOTT A. MENTZER, Route Three, Tylertown, Mississippi 39667

DR - DAVE ROGERS, Box 74, Buffalo, Oklahoma 73834

(Welcome back, Dave. Did you get your law degree?)

RS - ROBERT STEADMAN, 2758 South Wentworth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207

GT - GERRY THOMAS, Apt, 460, 2355 West Michigan Ave., Pensacola, Florida 32506

Was snowed in here 1/26-29. Tried some SSS on the 25th but the band was dead. WIMS-1420 and WHFB-1060 both ran almost continuous talk during the day for the snow emergency. WHFB was the better one. WIMS seemed to be trying for the comedy award. WLOI-1540 was knocked off the air 1/26 pm because of a loss of power in downtown LaPorte. Their annr was on the air at times via phone to WIMS. WLOI couldn't even get a snowmobile out to their transmitter site. That's getting bad. My Dad, just 80 miles NE of here, reported 8 foot snowdrifts behind the garage. No mail came into New Buffalo for five days. 8 rpts above were all here on Tuesday. Mail's back to normal now, tho. Letter mailed in/near Philadelphia was delivered here 2/1. Gotta run. 73. *ad/130*



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**KFNF - 920**

*Our 50th Year*

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SHERIDAN, IOWA 51401

NANCY HARDY, Editor  
2201 PACIFIC AVE.  
ABERDEEN, WA 98520

**western dx roundup**  
ALL TIMES ARE EASTERN LOCAL

Phone for hot WDXR tips: (206)532-6827 till 11:30pm (FLT) nightly--prepaid calls only

**DEADLINES:** Thurs. February 16, Thurs. February 23, Thurs. March 2; Anniversary Issue: Thurs. March 9

**REPORTERS FOR THIS ISSUE:**

(NHP) Nick Hall-Patch-3272 Alder St.-Victoria, BC  
Transmogrified HRG, VBX LP2  
FET AA loop, TRF

(BH) Bill Hardy-2301 Pacific Ave.-Aberdeen, WA  
Lafayette HE-30, SM-1 98520

(NH) Nancy Hardy-2301 Pacific Ave.-Aberdeen, WA  
Lafayette HE-30, SM-1 98520

(WJH) Bill Harms-1120 Elm Ave.-Provo, UT 84601  
Realistic Patrolman 9, Realistic TRF

(MDM) Mort Meehan-7 Wilshire-Palm Springs, CA  
Panasonic RF-2200 92252

(RW) Robert Wien-945 Desert Isle Dr.-San Jose, CA  
GE TRF long-range portable 95117

\*\*\*\*\*

590 KID ID, Idaho Falls 1/28 0254 in very good, dominating way o/KFXM & KTHO, KUGN and KHQ nulled. Ad for truck stop on highway 20, into mx. (RW-GA)

620 KIPA HI, Hilo 0000 1/18 non EB program post to fair in KGW null, then "620 KIPA" ID on hour. Now that's DX. (NHP-BU)

690 KBUA HI, Honolulu 1/24 0812 CBU TT ne longer on AN, and lo, XETRA off also. That dominated 690 w/TR & ID. Religion in KBUA null, also Kansas wx & CST ID ne EGGF? No ID as XETRA back on 0625. (NHP-BU)

690 CFRG SK, Gravelbourg must be the one w/TL talk in FF in XETRA null 0706 1/24. // 860, so possibly these both s/on 0700. (NHP-BU)

- 730 KULE WA, Ephrata 1/29 1927+ "K-U-L-E is owned and operated by..." heard weakly, followed 10 sec. later by poor SSB. CKLG nulled. KULE must s/off anytime during the 5 min. before sunset, as I've heard this same SSB - tentatively KULE - as early as 1925 in January. First positive ID 1/29. (BH-WA) +1/26 1929 s/off w/SSB in poor just seconds after KSVN s/off. CKLG nulled, no sign of KBOY. (NH-WA)
- 750 WSB GA, Atlanta 1/26 2351-2358 just barely audible u/YNK. ID heard w/mx. (WJH-UT)
- 760 WJR MI, Detroit 1/28 0251 w/slow trumpet mx. Not heard in a while, poor, in & out in KPMB null. Good cx to east tonight, best in several weeks. (RW-CA)
- 770 WABC NY, New York City rocking it up w/fair signal & singing ID 2243 1/24. In KOB null of course. (NHP-BC)
- 790 KJRB WA, Spokane noted here for the first time 1/23 0048-0106 w/album cuts and many SID's. The DJ talked about feature album. W/KGHL, o/nulled KABC. (WJH-UT)
- 920 \*KWYS\* MT, West Yellowstone 1/28 0336 not heard this month, may have been just a temporary set-up, only heard mess of KOLO/KORK/KXLY. (RW-CA)
- 920 KOLO NV, Reno 1/25 0012 SID into Beatles Oldie. O/KXLY, KORK. (WJH-UT)
- 920 CKCQ BC, Quesnel 2319 1/23 having noticed YL on 570 giving temps for Quesnel and Williams Lake, I set the TRF to 570, nulling KVI and tuned the HRO to 920. Sure enough, a nice //. This was poor to fair w/lotsa QRM, not as good as CKWL-570, which was equal to KVI. Country mx. (NHP-BC)
- 930 KBWQ CA, Paradise 1/28 1726 in weak on day skip w/religious talk show, moderate KNEW-910 slop. (RW-CA)
- 960? \*KFLN\*? MT, Baker 1/28 0242 tried several times for this one, heard very weak TT in sharp KABL null o/u KAYK, no ID heard, but time & freq. right. But, sometimes I get "whistle" on 960, so can't count it. (RW-CA)
- 1010 CFRB ON, Toronto 1/28 0332 in poor but all alone w/no sign of XEHL, faded out w/ interview, OM talking to YL. (RW-CA)
- 1040 unID 1/28 0246 unID rr u/WHO during WHO fade-out, possibly KPOI? KPOI not heard here yet. (RW-CA) (Probably KPOI. Try for an ID! --NH)
- 1060 KUPD AZ, Tempe 1/23 0227-0235 ad for Stereo and talk about "Executioner", apparently a talk show. Good o/KAMA's TT. (WJH-UT)
- 1060 \*KAMA\* TX, El Paso 1/23 0230 400 cycle tone test very strong. (MDM-CA) +1/23 ID for 20 sec. at 0230 and 0235. 400 cycle tone. (WJH-UT)
- 1140 KRAK CA, Sacramento 1/30 0215 noted on past normal 11pm s/off, w/C&W mx. Don't think it was a test as they played religious country mx. May be going back to midnight s/off. (RW-CA) (They can't legally test before local midnight anyway. Did they ID? Could have been a KGEM test. --NH)
- 1230 \*unID\* 1/28 0432 unID TT weak u/KYJC, KRDG and rest of mess, looping N/S. (RW-CA)
- 1250 KNUE UT, Roosevelt 1/23 1901-1915 frequent ID's and C&W mx, also wx. Abrupt s/off no SSB o/all. This station is not in any of my logs. How long have they been on the air? (WJH-UT) (CP granted about a year ago; call letters KNEU granted last summer. Are you sure you got the call letters right? Evidently the CP is now on. --NH)
- 1270 ?KBOM? ND, Bismarck-Mandan 1/23 0400 heard a 95% definite ID on this leading into CBS nx. A new NSP'er? Poor signal at best. (NHP-BC)
- 1270 \*KIML\* WY, Gillette 1/28 0225-0230 in w/usual monthly f/c. 1 kHz tone weak u/KCOK & KTLG. ID at 0230, then off. (RW-CA)
- ?\*KIML\*? 1/28 0215-0230 TT heard fair-to-avg thru CHAT/CHWK at listed f/c time, paused every 5 min. but no ID's audible. (BH-WA)
- 1280 KWMS UT, Salt Lake City 1/23 1915 News-radio covering Utah & Idaho items. (MDM-CA)
- 1290 KHSL CA, Chico 1/24 2313-2315 ID "You're into KHSL country" followed by a C&W song. O/all. (WJH-UT)
- 1290 CFRW MB, Winnipeg 1/16 0358 "Music 13 CFRW" noted poor in KMPS-1300 slop. Not nearly as good a signal as they used to put out on 1470. (NHP-BC)
- 1300 KPTL NY, Carson City 1/23 1931 ID into mx, good o/all. (WJH-UT) +1/23 1930 completely controlling channel, 330 in Carson City. (MDM-CA) (You and Bill Harms were listening to the same station at the same time. --NH)
- ?\*KPTL\*? 1/28 0434 most likely one w/TT u/KTNO & KWKW in KMPS null, doubt KMPB. (RW-CA)
- 1310 KNUI HI, Kahului 1/23 0500 first relog of this in years w/s/off announcement & one KNUI ID. Fair, but WRR soon took over. (NHP-BC)
- 1310 KBIN MT, Great Falls 1/30 0305 in unusually strong in KQXE null, actually slopping KCPX-1320. NEC News, "N-13" ID heard. (RW-CA)
- 1330 KGAK NM, Gallup 1/23 1921-1923 \$13.30 for the best news tip contest then stock market report. (WJH-UT)
- 1330 KOVE WY, Lander 1/23 1839-1843 local ads. SID and C&W mx. Good w/QRM. (WJH-UT)
- 1340 KIST CA, Santa Barbara 1/28 0345 this one making a rare appearance w/ID "KIST-AM and KYCN? -FM, Santa Barbara." into TT mx; dominating but quickly faded out into XEAA QRM. (RW-CA)
- 1340 KAPA WA, Raymond-South Bend 1500 1/15 w/ KAGT nulled, this came through w/"KAPA Raymond-South Bend" ID, then into YL reading northwest nx. (NHP-BC)
- 1340 CIVH BC, Vanderhoof a pleasant surprise here, poor to strong w/nice ID "Central Interior Radio nxtme 4+ past 1" 0404+ 1/16. Also noted 0300 1/20 w/ID & nx. (NHP-BC)
- ?CIVH? 1/23 0320 thought I heard a "Central Interior" reference but did not ID 0330. Checked back 0400 for ID but KMAK was atop till after the Canadian was into its nx. Will try again. (BH-WA)
- 1350 KCKC CA, San Bernardino 1/29 0255 this one not heard in quite a while. S/off in poor o/u KRLC, w/KSRO CC just after KSRO s/off. (RW-CA)
- 1380 KSRV OR, Ontario 1/23 2025 Chapel of Roses o/KGMS for a few minutes! Nx 2030. (MDM)
- 1380 \*unID\* Paint TT 1/16 0532 on, running for 10 seconds at a time. Channel was like a GY at the time--no hope for ID. KMUS r/c listed at this time. (NHP-BC)
- 1390 unID Heard a Mutual nx sounder u/CKEC automated garbage 0600 1/25. Any ideas? (NHP-BC) (KELW is a possibility if they're on at that hour. --NH)
- 1400 KBMI NY, Henderson 1/23 0236-0242 ad for something on the strip and Nevada Youth Employment, into mx. Good o/all. (WJH-UT)
- 1410 \*KAHL\* NE, North Platte 1/23 noted here at 0123-0143 w/various tones, picked out KABL & part of address. Poor to fair w/CFUN and KFTN-1400 slop. After 0200 when KFTN s/off reception was better. Station called and verified. (WJH-UT) +1/23 0235 poor w/TT in varying CFUN null. One ID and the station's address snuck thru at this time. A rocker there too, probably KERN, Nice surprise. (NHP-BC)
- 1440 \*KUHL\* CA, Santa Maria 1/30 0424-0506 t/out, mx heard poorly thru KXXR test. Nulled KXXR to get KUHL ID 0431+, ID & "testing" 0435, 0446+, & 0505. Various kinds of mx, may have been on tape as some songs repeated at 1-hour intervals. (BH-WA)
- 1440 \*KXXR\* WA, Spokane 1/30 0403-0503 on DX test, ID's, TT's, Morse Code ID's, & other pre-recorded items. Good at start, poor after 0421, better near end. Previously heard on RS at sunrise, but did get a good tape ID this time. (BH-WA) +1/30 0401-0405 in better than expected, only thing on frequency! 1440 is usually dead on MM's, nice to hear something on it for a change. 1 kHz tone at start, then several code ID's, voice ID at 0402 by OM giving full details, then more tone, then phonetic ID at 0405. Had enuf for report. (RW-CA)

1450 KTIP CA, Porterville 1/30 0415 in poor u/  
KONE in KEST null, which has become  
stronger lately, rr mx, "14-50 K-Tip"  
ID. (RW-CA)  
1580 KLOU LA, Lake Charles 1/23 0314 sounded like  
gospelish mx nil to fair in KDAY null.  
Two definite KLOU ID's by OM. Not bad  
for 1 kw. (NMP-EC)

It's good to see a report from Mort Meehan this week.  
DX has taken a turn for the worse it looks like.  
This week WDXR is the shortest it's been in a long  
time. The Anniversary Issue is fast approaching.  
The deadline for the Anniversary Issue WDXR will be  
Thursday March 9. I hope to get a lot of reports  
that week! 73.

## eastern dx forum

John Zondlo  
6617 Maryland  
Hammond, IN 46323

Larry V. Flegle-3310 17th Ave.-Sheffield, AL 35660

Conditions have been good here. DXing conditions  
that is, not the 5 inches of snow. I know 5  
inches isn't much to many of you, but in  
Alabama everything stops. No TA's this season,  
but many new Canadians and Mexicans. I've been  
my TRF since the R-388 and National are in the  
basement with no heat. Next month I'll have a  
display of antique receivers in a window show-  
case at the local library. I'm also writing an  
article about the DXing hobby that will be  
published in a local newspaper. I encourage all  
members to do what you can in your areas to  
publicize our hobby. Well, back to preparing  
tax returns. 73's LVP.  
C.M. Stanbury II-Box 218-Crystal Beach, ON LOS 1B0  
I see we're back on the subject of reception  
reports (see Peter Nolan's 1/14 WDXF), which is a  
good subject, but just so we don't get off on any  
silly tangents, there was a statement made last  
spring which I want to correct. Contrary to what was  
implied at that time, I have never sent post card  
reports to overseas stations. I have never attempted  
to obtain a QSL from any station using a post card  
report. I do, of course, favor short, concise,  
reports (because they are more likely to be read  
and checked against the station's log), but  
certainly not so short you can get it on a post  
card. Now let's go ahead and have a constructive  
discussion on reporting techniques. Meanwhile, some  
new info has recently come to light on another old  
subject, R. Swan's alternate transmitter sites.  
About the 1960's R. Cuba Libre network (WGBS, WWL,  
WKWF, and others), a 12/30 NY Times story reported,  
"The motive for establishing the Free Cuba radio  
network, a former CIA official said he recalled, was  
to have periods of air time available in advance  
in case Radio Swan, meant to be the main  
communications link in the Bay of Pigs invasion,  
was destroyed by saboteurs."

Paul Mount-507B Carman Hall-Columbia University-  
New York, NY 10027-(212) 280-6925, 0800-0030

Hi all. A few notes and quotes this time. I'm back  
at NYC address, but DX Chatline hours are different,  
since I have a 9AM class every morning (bummer!).  
However, Friday and Saturday night the hours can go  
later into the AM. Regarding issue #14, the harmonics  
that should be noted in EDXR are of those stations  
540-800 whose harmonics also fall on the BCB. I've  
only noted one here, WABC-1540, and only once I'm  
glad to say. It's worse when you go by their Lodi,  
NJ, transmitter, heading east on I-80. For some  
reason, their harmonic, and image on 640, are  
stronger on the east side of their ND antenna. So  
don't try DXing when you take your driving test.  
Did hear WDMV, Pocomoke City MD, on 1080 while  
driving down US 13, in 1973. Regarding Mark  
Connelly's listening club, some of the exchanging  
he mentions is done individually, such as where  
members solicit SCs, CMS, tapes from other  
members, and the club is the mother clubs they are  
in. I also recall an IRCA SCers list several years  
back, but it seemed to be unsuccessful because  
people were either losing interest in collecting,  
or dropping out of IRCA. Since I mentioned this,  
let me say I'm looking for people with whom to trade  
stickers, coverage maps, surveys, and tapes, scoped  
and unedited, and also radio station T-shirts.  
Thanks to (get ready for this, hi) Don Davis, Eric  
Fader, Ken Chatterton, Joe Fela, and Jim Hopkins  
for their response to my KG-104 unID on 1150. They  
all said it was WRUN-Utica NY's FM, WKCW. Also  
thanks to Jim Hopkins and Bob Wessolowski for their  
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ideas on my 1300 Shelbyville fire unID. Rick Heald:  
I note you mention DXing from the NYC area often--  
what town did you live in? You may complain in RPN  
about "Blue Bayou", but when you're listening to a  
station playing that in a mess of QRM, the last note  
"yoooooooo" sticks out like a loud test tone, hi.  
WOR is doing a lot of subway advertising since  
Klavan joined; maybe I can get one of the posters.  
WHN and WBSL are top subway advertisers, with WJIT  
on the busses. How about a list of deadlines for  
Kramer's spotlight states?? A few veries have come  
in, surprise--WKIX v/q for reception in February  
1976, WNCR v/l +CM, sticker, and CHUM with typical  
"glad you caught our signal" v/q, took about a  
year and a half, just as they did when I heard  
them in Williamsburg VA in 1973. Better than not  
verifying. No f/up sent to WKIX or CHUM. I'm  
sending reception reports again. I think I got  
the incentive from hearing Susan Sirulnick, Ron  
Kida, Mike Anderson, and Frank Colella all talk  
about the veries they've been getting. Verie total  
around 220 for me, from 33+DC states. Hope you're  
doing well. 73.

Scott Anderson-28 Boyack Road-Clifton Park, NY  
12065

Well, hello from the land of icy snow! This area  
has about 30" of the white stuff on the ground  
total; 25" or so have been between 1/13 and today,  
1/20. We tend to complain, but at least driving is  
possible, even if it is hazardous. In Oswego,  
180 miles/300 kilometers away, 54" have fallen  
since 1/14; probably totals around 72" on the  
ground. DX, at least, looks (sounds?) Promising  
for the rest of the winter. Hint: if you happen to  
hear WKAJ-900 at all, send a report - they answer  
all reports with a personal letter, and that means  
ALL reports - if you're wrong, they'll tell you,  
but they answer, in any case. Seems they've gotten  
5 or 6 reports in the last 5 years. RAM tells me  
an idea for a possible NWT station from here: a  
beacon on 530. Remember the pirate WCPR on 1620  
from NYC? Seems no one has yet figured out where  
the letters WCPR came from. Well, I have  
propounded a preposterous postulate to that  
effect. Don't laugh, it could be true: the letters  
were assigned by the FCC! I'll repeat offer from  
my last forum: if anyone wants specific station  
formats for any Albany/Schenectady/Troy  
Rensselaer AM/FM/TV stations, send a SASE. Finally,  
anyone who knows the situation about WPTR's  
wonderfully sloppy transmission (which, it is my  
guess, probably covers at least 1530-1550 thru  
most of NY state) will like this forum's "witless"  
poem:

A girl has diamonds (her best friends),  
A man can own a new car,  
But most of the 1500's,  
Belong to WPTR.

I did give fair warning, no? Oh, well, keep your  
ears and eyes tuned right here, because my forum is  
an occasional feature of most of this same station.  
73s.

Gerry Thomas-2355 W. Michigan Ave., #460-Pensacola,  
FL 32506

Just a quick note concerning the fate of the Realist's  
TRF. I recently wrote a letter to the Office of the  
President of Radio Shack concerning the rumor that  
the "TRF" would be shortly discontinued. In response  
to my question, "Do you intend to halt production  
of the TRF?", Tom Harris, a buyer for Radio Shack,  
responded in his 1/18/78 reply--"NO!" (his bold-  
faced, capital letters, and exclamation point).  
Regarding my question concerning the sales volume  
of the TRF--"Sorry, cannot divulge sales info.  
However, it's good enough to warrant the item's  
continuation." Elsewhere in the letter he had  
underlined the word "rumor" and in red pencil had  
written "NOT SO!". So there you have it, apparently  
if sales don't worsen appreciably, the TRF will be  
around for a while. Also on the TRF, Charlie Barfield  
and I recently put up a Beverage for use on the TRF  
and the results are astounding. Hearing 250w stations  
out of Texas at armchair level gives hope that EC  
TP reception is possible with this receiver/  
antenna combination. However, the Beverage (or any  
other longwire for that matter) must be resonated  
before feeding to the external antenna jack. We  
use a simple AM loopstick (\$.99 from Radio Shack)  
and a 365pF variable capacitor (price varies) which  
provides very nice peaks (a pot may be necessary  
in some locations). Right now I'm dumbfounded at



the DX potential of the 10 kHz TRF, tuner, and Beverage combination and only wish that our Beverage had a lead-in to my apartment--it's set up in a nearby wooded area and contrary to Sunshine State PR, it does get very cold in Florida in January. Nevertheless, the thought of logging KORL-650 (during a, what has now become rare, WSM SP) is stupefying enough to find me sitting out in the frozen woods in my pajamas. 73's.

# DX Worldwide



BRUCE PORTZER,  
Editor

ALL times GMT/UTC  
Deadline Thursday

6546 19th Avenue Northeast - Seattle, WA 98115 - 206-522-2521

## ATLANTIC DX ROUNDUP

- 529 ALGERIA, Ain Beida, man in AA 2311 1/21. (Connolly)
- 548 ALGERIA, Oran, very loud w/AA vocals & violin mx 2239 1/20. Fair w/AA talk //529 2311 1/21. Good w/AA male vocal 2237 1/25. (Connolly, MA)
- 611 MOROCCO, Sebba-Aioun, ultraloud w/AA talk by man, filling 610 domestics 2312 1/21. Xlnt w/female AA vocal 2239 1/25. (Connolly, MA)
- 638 SPAIN, La Coruna, RTVE, poor w/apparent SS operatic male vocal 2240 1/25. (Connolly, MA)
- 701 MOROCCO, Sebba-Aioun, potent carrier, possible group chanting thru WTW slop 0001 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 719 PORTUGAL, Norte loud w/PP talk atop Tunisia 2314 1/21. Good w/mx in PP 0001 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 728 SPAIN, various, RTVE, fair w/operatic male vocal //737, 2317 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 737 SPAIN, Barcelona, RTVE, in slop, vocal mx, //728 2317 1/21. Fair w/SS talk 0002 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 746 UPPER VOLTA, Ouagadougou, fair w/female chanting, drum beating & AA style violins 2318 1/21. March mx at s/off, then carrier cut 0003 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 755 PORTUGAL, Lisboa, strong w/soft cl piano mx 2319 1/21. Xlnt local-like sig at 0004 1/26, modern cl/jazz piano mx, occ EE talk by live concert ancr on stage w/orchestra. (Connolly, MA)
- 764 SENEGAL, Dakar, like a local w/African mx 2320 1/21. Good thru WABC slop w/Pharaoh Sanders' style jazz-like African native mx 0005 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 782 PORTUGAL, Norte, good w/man in PP, then soft mx 2247 1/20. (Connolly, MA)
- 818 MOROCCO, Rabat, good w/AA violin & flute mx //827, 2324 1/21. Man in AA talking o/mx //827 0008 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 827 MOROCCO, Oujda, xlnt, like a local, AA violin & flute mx //818 2324 1/21. AA talk & mx //818, loud atop SS stn 0009 1/26. (Connolly, MA)
- 836 ? UNID, poor mx including "50 ways to Leave your Lover" by Paul Simon, no IDs, 2336 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 853 ? UNID, SS talk, poor, prob Canary Islands 2331 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1034 PORTUGAL, Porto Alto, fair w/male vocal, WBZ mull'd, het from weaker 1035 2337 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1043 MOROCCO, Sebba-Aioun, fair w/rock mx & FF DJ 2203 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1061 PORTUGAL, Norte, fair w/piano mx 2209 1/21. (Connolly)
- 1088 ENGLAND, Crowborough, BBC fair, some WBAL slop; 19th century style romantic song, male vocal, then male in EE 2213 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1115 MOROCCO, Ouarzazate, fair w/AA chanting o/SAH 2215 1/21. Good w/AA chantants 2359 1/22. (Connolly, MA)
- 1205 FRANCE, Bordeaux, good o/others; man & woman in FF, then jazz 2216 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1214 GREAT BRITAIN, BBC, good w/up tempo Muzak/light jazz 2218 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1223 ? UNID, talk by man sounded like FF o/2nd stn on 1223 & a noticeable het from something on 1224 2221 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1268 WEST GERMANY, Neumunster, DLF, poor in WTSN/CJCB slop; woman in GG, then mx 2227 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1295 ? UNID, trumpets resembling Albania IS 2229 1/21. (Connolly)
- 1375 ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON, R. France, good w/male vocal, slightly weaker than 1376 2258 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1376 FRANCE, Lille, very good w/YL in FF 2258 1/21. (Connolly)
- 1385 SPAIN, Madrid, R. Centro, in w/3 others 2259 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1394 ALBANIA, Lushnje, xlnt w/trumpet IS 2259 1/21. (Connolly)
- 1403 GERMANY, Conakry, noted w/female chanting 2233 1/18. (Connolly, MA)

- 1439 LUXEMBOURG, Marnach, blasting 1440 domestics into oblivion on TRF at coastal location: Bee Gees song, EE DJ, R. Luxembourg ID, then disco rock 2225 1/14. (Connolly, MA)
- 1466 MONACO, Monte Carlo, TWR, loud w/choral mx 2231 1/18. Loud again, the best TA: male group rlg's vocal mx 2319 1/20. Fair/good w/hymn by choir 2301 1/21. (Connolly, MA)
- 1586 WEST GERMANY, Langenberg, WDR, fair w/OG male vocal of a popular movie theme 2226 1/18. Fair w/jazz 2323 1/20. (Connolly, MA)
- +1/21 0555 in GG w/orch mx & female ancr. Ncr at 0600. Inaudible to fair, unstable w/1590 slop. (Beauregard)

## PAN AMERICAN DX ROUNDUP

- 660 CUBA, Santa Clara, CMHG, 1/30 1028 hrd even w/& u/ St. Lucia w/Cuban NA. (Korinek, CA)
- 660 ST. LUCIA, Babonneau, R. St. Lucia, 1/30 0956-1039 totally caught by surprise when passing 660 & finding accented EE at xlnt level, on went the tape & caught a beautiful & extensive ID at 1000. (Korinek, CA)
- 720 CUBA, Colon, CMGN, dominant w/R. Rebelde ID, xlnt level 2255 1/14. (Connolly, MA)
- 725 COSTA RICA, San Jose, TILX, good w/lively SS male vocal, then SS talk 0545 1/15. (Connolly, MA)
- 725 SURINAM, Paramaribo, SRS, like a local w/slow Caribbean-style song, apparently neither in EE or SS 2238 1/18. African influenced rock mx good 2242 1/20. (Connolly, MA)
- 750 t NICARAGUA, Managua, YNK, this one most likely the SS dominating WSB 1/27 0444-0455 w/LA mx, SS talk poor-fair. No positive ID but am almost sure. (Harms, UT)
- +Strong w/LA mx & OM & YL anc's, "La Equis" ID 0946 1/30. Not usually hrd on at this time; possibly on due to widespread riots/general strike. (Portzer, WA)
- 750 VENEZUELA, Caracas, YVKS, good w/US pops 0546 1/15. (Connolly, MA)
- 750 ? UNID, 1/21 0500 fair-weak u/WSB in SS w/US pop mx like "Hotel California": "Nicaragua" hrd (not ID), but format looks like YVKS. (Beauregard, QU) (YVKS most likely; YNK's format is more sedate LA mx. bp)
- 780 t CUBA, Camaguey, CMJN, 1/21 0530 suppose this one w/non-stop talk in SS, stable & fair w/WBEM. (Beauregard)
- 800 MEXICO, Cd. Juarez, XEROK, boy did this one have me faked out for a while. 1/30 0303-0400 I hrd X-Rock on w/of all things rlg's pgm. If I wouldn't have listened for the ID I could have sworn it was PJB. To top it all off underneath was a rock stn which I could have mistaken for XEROK. The IDs were in SS by a YL at 0333 & 0345. 0333-0345 it was rr mx w/o amts, then more rlg's pgm 0345. At 0400 an abrupt s/on (sic) w/o ID. I noticed them back on at 0715 when I returned. This is probably a good case for making sure of a positive ID before claiming a catch. I wonder how many times others have made the same mistake. I listened for PJB but no dice. (Harms, UT)
- 800 NETH. ANTILLES, Bonaire, PJB, 0458-0502 2/1 rlg's organ mx & Trans World R. ID, then musical interlude, single pip 0500, "mx from Trans World R. ...", then live broadcast to 0502 fadeout. (Bythway/Jones, WA)
- 820 COLOMBIA, Cali, HJED, atop WBAP w/festive LA vocal mx 0547 1/15. (Connolly, MA)
- 834 BRILIZE, R. Belise, 1/21 0440 good w/h kHz het & mx in EE. (Beauregard, QU)
- 860 t NICARAGUA, Managua, YNOV, apparently the one here w/ad ending "...en Managua." 0945 1/30; momentarily good sig, but severe KTAC-850 splatter. (Portzer, WA)
- 900 MEXICO, Mexicali, XECL, 1/27 0501-0505 in good-fair o/CBW easily. Loud R. Rama IDs hrd several times; loud SS talk. Must have been modulating at 200%, hi. (Harms, UT)
- 1007 ? UNID, carrier looping LA here w/occasional bits of what sounded like SS talk 0913 1/30. (Portzer, WA)
- 1580 t MEXICO, Hermosillo, XEDM, 1/21 0615 suppose this one w/sport in action in SS w/slop from 1570 & 1590, fair-good. (Beauregard, QU)

## PACIFIC DX ROUNDUP

- 1196 PHILIPPINES, Surigao, DXRS, (cf 1/14 DXWW, p 246), Charlie Taylor, after listening to a tape of my unid here, says he is "98% sure" it's DXRS: the lang is definitely Tagalog, there is a definite mention of Surigao (province), and the "personality" format I hrd is fairly typical of Philippine stns (as opposed to the state BCing systems of most other Asian countries). Listed as 1 kw, but he suspects they're more likely 5 kw. I'm going to try for a verie. (Portzer)

CONDITIONS

"14-21 January exhibited transitional characteristics going from an auroral period to a return (hopefully) of the TA openings which were xint from Christmas to New Year's Day. Short-skip prevailed w/strong signals from domestic stns in the middle Atlantic states & the Great Lakes' area. TA's were in well carrier-strength wise, but short-skip QRM was a limiting factor on TA audio extraction." (Connelly)

COMMENTARY

Bob Foxworth's comments in the 1/21 DXM on East Coast TP reception were very interesting. I might add to his comments that the EC openings of existing Asian & DU splits might give us a clue as to what we can expect to see reported next year. First, there are already many splits in the Far East -- several high powered Russians (647, 575, 584), North Koreans (655, 625, 877), and Chinese (835, 615). Yet when was the last time an EC DXer reported one of these gems? The addition of more Japanese stations may improve the picture slightly, but probably only to the point of raising EC TP reception from "extremely rare" to "very rare". And with solar activity at the beginning of another 11 year cycle, it'll probably be another 9-10 years before there's a halfway reasonable chance of such receptions. Second, the outlook for DU reception is more optimistic; there is a DU split which is sometimes heard east of the Mississippi - Tarawa-844. Tarawa has the advantage of a "3-wire" (antenna) with a 250' top mounted on 180' masts, per a varie dated 1970. Hopefully they're still using it as an antenna of this type radiates better skywave signals than the verticals used by nearly everyone else. But even so, Tarawa is only reported on ECNA 2 or 3 times a season, on the average. (And we all know there's no such thing as an "average" DX season). Trying to extrapolate to the number of reported receptions there will be with a couple dozen good DU prospects is difficult. Openings could occur only at the upper end or lower end of the dial, Aussies & Zedders are farther from ECNA (9-10000 miles), and most DXers are usually only able to listen for DUs on weekends & MIs due to work or school commitments. While it'll be interesting to see just what does get reported, and even though I hate to pour cold water on some hot prospects, I have a feeling Bob's estimate of 10-30 receptions per year may actually be a bit optimistic.... West Coast TP reception will, of course, be easier and will presumably be quite interesting. To some extent it may get monotonous listening to a bunch of NHK stations running in parallel. On the other hand, there will hopefully be enough commercial stations in Japan, Australia, and the Philippines to keep things lively. Time will tell....

Denis Beauregard inquires as to whether or not it's useful to report regulars such as Belize-834, etc. My own feelings are that if a station can be heard several nights a week, there's probably not much point in reporting it except to note s/on & s/off times, unusual conditions, formats, etc. Of course there are some stations which are heard easily given the right conditions, such as Japanese stns on the WC, and it would be helpful to know when these types of stations are heard. Does anybody else have some thoughts on the subject?

CONTRIBUTORS

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Dave Korinek, 4769 Calle Solimar, Oceanside, CA 92054 R-388/URR, Radio West Ferrite loop
Bruce Portzer, HQ-180A & h' box loop, FRG-7 & SM-2



western! dx forum! Rick Heald 1581 - 20th Avenue San Francisco, CA 94122 Ph: (415) MOnrose 5-4201

GENE MARTIN-3303 E. EVANS AVENUE-DENVER, CO. 80210
Most interesting and of the greatest importance to DXers are Bob Foxworth's comments in the Monitor, Jan 21, concerning the engineering side of broadcasting today and the practices which make receipt of distant stns ever more difficult. I know personally that these practices were beginning among broadcasters as far back as 1956 for that was the year when I first encountered radio engineers regretting what was going on at the increasing number of "rockers" in the US. Briefly, the engineers at the rock stations were being instructed by the management to soup-up the modulation level in every way possible to make the station's signal ever stronger in the market. Poxy explains in technical terms how this was done. I would explain it by just saying that every 5kw rocker tried its best to work up a 50 kw signal. The result has been the development of an extraordinary amount of splash onto adjoining frequencies today. It was the rock stations where these practices developed, but nowadays it seems obvious that stations in many other categories of programming are persuing the same policies. Surely this must be the case at KNBR, and perhaps WMAQ. And I have good evidence locally that KOA has been monkeying w/the transmitter modulation. Four or 5 years ago, I could usually null WLS and hear Bogota on 890. Now when I null WLS, I hear KOA splash. And I often hear KOA splash on WWL. And when a station sets out to develop a loud voice in the market, minus any power increase, it seems to also step-up that station's image-creating potential. Early in 1976, I discovered new images of local KIMN 950, had appeared at 1100, 1180, and 1020. In complaining about this to Howard Eldridge, who operates a frequency monitoring service for most of the Denver stations, he replied that he could understand it. He went on to tell me that KIMN had just completed an extensive souping-up procedure, that they were now operating "right up to the limits" of the FCC limitations, therefore my new images. What we have more and more apparently is a situation where the 10 kHz channel seperation that was considered adequate 30-40 yrs ago is being degraded year-by-year through the FCC's failure to set and maintain adequate standards for the broadcast signal. Many stations are moving in the other direction, transmitting audio that would call for a greater than 10 kHz seperation if this crazy business was operated on sensible principles. And the most preposterous thing about it is that the FCC permits it. Like so many other Federal agencies that are supposed to regulate, I think the FCC has become very largely a captive of the broadcasters. The 9 kHz channel seperations I checked out in Europe in December 1976, were quite clean as compared to the adjacent channel splash we hear in the US. Maybe, just maybe, if a 9 kHz seperation plan were adopted for North America (God forbid) cut stations might be required to modulate on European standards. If that happened, they would surely sound much better.

MORTON D MEEHAN-7662 NORTH STAR AV-29 PALMS, CA. 92277
I've been away from the radios what with 6 weeks of Post Office Christmas work and then a couple of weeks w/the flu this month. But, Sun, Jan 29 I drove up to the 29 Palms DX cottage and warmed up the FRG-7 on a 70ft wire and the Barlow-Wadley on an SM-2. Boy was daytime DX pushing in. KVIP 540 and 550mi/880km away was like a local at 4.30pm EST. And w/the aid of the SM-2 I nulled KIAC 570 and had a nice daytime signal from KCNO Alturas. KXL Portland some 850mi/1360km away was very good on 750, and others like KOB 770 NM and KSL 1160 UT were local like. At 5.45 pm EST, I had WJAP 820 TX weak in the noise. At 6 pm EST KXRX 1500 San Jose was like a local and KROQ wasn't even in the background. And KARM 1430 Fresno was completely killing my semi-local at El Centro. At 6.45pm EST KGTN 1210 Guyton hadn't reached its nighttime peak and WCAU w/CBS was coming right thru them. This is the earliest I've heard an EC stn in the afternoon. About 2am EST I was actually listening to news and concertation programs from WNBC and WBCS. The Cuban on 880 was weaker than usual and I couldn't pull up R. Belize, so I guess conditions from the South were not as excellent. I rose briefly at 4.30 am EST and heard the tone and code test from 5000 watt non-directional KXXR 1440 Spokane loud and clear. Couldn't get anything out of the TEST on 1490 as the mess of stations was too much for Florida-WKEM. Jan 30 at my local Noon would you believe KXLF Delta, UT is very good on 540 without a trace of KVIP! DX is still good as KXL is heard weak and KCRL Reno 780 is like a local. KPNW 1120 Oregon announced they joined REC 1/30. At Palm Springs I'm using a Panasonic RF 2200 and find it an excellent CCB receiver. 73.

PETER A NOIAN-P.O. BOX 1524-EUGENE, OR. 97440  
+++++  
Greetings. Firstly, will throw in my nickel's worth on the recent discussions of logging changes in calls/freqs, XR locations, etc. Debating a topic is one thing. However, IRCA's "debates", in recent years, have a tendency to result in unneeded controversies that shake the club to its roots. Unfortunately, this matter seems to be taking those proportions again. PLEASE, people, use some restraint! Personally, I log both call and frequency changes. The latter providing it's a major freq. change, if KFI moves to 641 I won't count it new (obviously), but if they moved to 1230 I would. To other stuff: Don Kaskey, KUIK does use a SSB s/off, such as you described, since they canned their "progressive" format last yr. However, their XR is on the trough between two hills N-S, and the signal doesn't get out too well outside PTL; they aren't too common even here, 100mi/160km S. I wouldn't log them as hrd unless it was certain. Rth: Wasn't up 01/22, but 01/23 MM, AK cx were superb. KPQD 750 in exc, good audio on KPAR 660, KNOM 780, and in loud KDLG 670. All this about 0300-0430. (Unfortunately, a certain someone would ruin KPAR & KDLG even w/the best cx here, hi-Rth). Unfortunately, didn't get to take advantage of super AU of 01/05; got some SSS action, but had to leave for the evening at 5. Such is life. TESTS: KXXR in 1/30 w/KEED 1450 fairly well; surprisnly, though, WKEM 1490 was nowhere in sight. I was expecting them to dominate the channel, hi. Will repeat my offer, for those who haven't seen it, I collect radio promo items, anyone who's interested in trading, just drop me a line. Hopefully, will be up at bp's GTG next weekend. 73.

DAN GRADIN-27540 SE CHASE-GRESHAM, OR. 97030  
+++++  
I've only been a DXer a couple yrs and I'd like to ask a question. Are auroral conditions always as severe as they have been this January? On 1/4 I was working the 15 mtr ham band and I found it dead when it should have been crowded. I thought this was odd so I checked the BCB that night and found, after scanning the band that ALL stns to the N and NE of me were gone. Because of this I was able to log several new southern stns, such as KSDO 1130 & KRDU 1130; KROP, KYNO, KPTL 1300; and KTMS 1250 and several others, not that I wanted any more CA stns, hi. Tonight, 1/31, I found the same condition, only less severe, as KIRO, KOMO & KGA made it through w/signals from S/2-3, w/deep fades. MM, 1/30, was somewhat auroral, and I heard KLEI 1130 s/off at 0500 EST o/weak CKWX, and from 0620-0625 EST I happened to tune to 895 and found a station there, weak, but clear. I couldn't tell whether the language was FF or SS. I'd like to say it was 4VRMN or 4VB, but I heard no ID. Anyway, aurora phenomena is interesting and often productive. Now all we need is some propagation that will annihilate the "weighty 680" (yes, it's bad up here too). Sunday, 1/29, I answered an ad in the paper and bought an HQ 180. Mechanically it's a mint, looks brand new. Electronically, it's excellent on the BCB, but the top 2 SW bands are dead, and it probably needs a tune-up, although BCB works fine. I paid \$200 cash to a man in Portland who was just in a car accident and needed the money. With a tune-up it will end up costing \$225.00, which is a fair price considering the demand for one of these rigs. It was w/the HQ 180 that I heard the urID on 895. Before I s/off, I'll give a note to Don Kaskey re KUIK. What you heard might have been KUIK, but Portland area stations s/off at 1945 during Jan (Hillsboro is essentially a suburb of Portland, so is Gresham), but KUIK might have been on till 2000. I'm not sure if it has SSB after s/off, I'll listen and let you know later. 73.

MATTHEW F. SHUGART-12561 GROVEVIEW ST-GARDEN GROVE, CA 92640  
+++++  
Hello again folks. I guess the most interesting thing around here these days is XEGM. That's right, my former most hated NSPer has been off the air about 14 hrs in the last month. Besides, that Christmas gift DX spree on 12/23 that left me w/5 new stns on 950, they had a SP again this morning, 1/23. While I'm on the subject, I guess I'd better correct a mistake in my Forum a few weeks ago. That 12/19 XEGM SP was 0500-0600, not 2300-0000. Seems I suddenly put the WC East of the EC (or something like that!). Finally filled in those gaping holes in my log on either side of KEZY 1190. On 01/19 hrd s/off from KOFI 1180, also WQAI 1200 thru the world's worst slop...a high energy rocker practically next door - or at least it seems that way. Actually, KWIZ 1480 is quite a bit closer but not nearly so offensive. What happened to the DX Stamp Service in Webster, NY? My letter to them was returned, "Addressee Unknown". So I still don't have those Guatemalan stamps. There is a store in Costa Mesa, Princeton Coin & Stamp Service, which advertises "general foreign mint and used" but the owners are on vacation all this month and there are no other stores which advertise mint stamps. I guess I'm not suppose to get any foreign veries, hi! Anyone have any

other bright ideas? I want to verify TGJ if I have to ride my bicycle down there! It's been quite awhile since I heard them I know, but I haven't heard them since. The January 30 U.S. News & World Report has an article entitled, "The FCC: Washington's Worst Agency". It mentions such accusations as taking the leisurely approach and ignoring its own rules. It also states that the House Subcommittee on Communications reports, among other things that "We could have today, if we wanted, hundreds of local radio stations in every community" but charges that bureaucratic sluggishness is thwarting major advancements. Anyway it's a rather interesting article. One final thing...does KMMJ 750 verify. (No, they have a non-verification policy, I'm told-Rth). It really hasn't been so long, but I'm wondering because they were my #200 and so I'd like a verie from them. 73.

BILL HARMS-1120 ELM-PROVO, UT. 84601  
+++++  
Hi. I am still here in Provo. Cx are getting better, even tho there is still a high background noise level. I probably will never get all UT, because of KEYY 1450. I need 4 more stns & 2 of them are on the same freq as NSP-KEYY. KURA 1450 & KDXU 1450. The other 2 are KVOG 1490 and KOAL 1230. I have a tentative on the latter. All together, I have 36 stns including 3 extinct stns. Last Sunday eve and MM I finally hrd KJRB 790. I had to null KABC and hear it mixing w/KGHL. I recognized their SSID right off the first time, even tho the call letters were inaudible. Since they don't send much of a signal in this direction, it's a pretty good catch. I also hrd KAHL 1410 and KAMA 1060 DX TESTS. I haven't really numbered all the stations here yet, but I am sure it's over 150. I have almost 400 rovd at Spokane, w/about 120 new stns just this season. Enuf of that. 73 etc de WJH.

GARY LARSON-2806 LINCOLN-BURBANK, CA. 91504  
+++++  
Hope things are going good w/DX. I tried the dial this MM, but only noticed a couple regulars OC's and KPOL off about 0300 PST. About the 4 towers mentioned in the 01/28 WDXF, it is KRIA, but they have 6 towers and no FM antenna. The XR is off Tyler Ave @ the Pomona Frwy. East of KRIA is KTNQ at 425 S. 6th in Industry, CA w/5 towers at 491' each. East of 10-Q is KGRB. I understand that they are temporarily 250w ND day since they are going to 500w soon. Was hoping to make the SCADS meet 11 Feb but I may have to engineer at KCSN-FM. I hear it will rain here the next couple days. Usually when that happens I can't get the S.F. clears very good. 73.

RICK HEALD-1581 20th AVENUE-SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94122 Tele-Forum:  
(415) Montrose 5-4201 to 2200 prepaid  
+++++  
What's happening? DXed for 45 min or so MM 06 Feb, and just as blah as always, tho did note Tarawa 844 for first time this season around 0325 EST. Nullled KEEN 1370, but no trace of KAST TEST. Nulling KEEN also puts null on KAST, however. Sun morn at 1100 PST, (2/5) we had most severe thunderstorm ever to hit Bay Area. It did extensive damage, a 5 min cyclone ripped thru a block of homes in San Carlos, trees uprooted and tossed thru the air, and at my back fence, 2/3" of rain in 30 min!! Others described the rain as a wall of water approaching them. Midwesterners said it was the pre-tornado type weather, and one actually touched down near Sacramento. Midwesterners, I'll take my earthquakes any day, hi. A question to throw out to all....What if station changes call (ie. 3 letter to 4 letter), then back again? This happened at KRE (ex-KPAT) and WHN (ex-WMGM). Do you count that as 3 or 2 stations? Re freq change, many daytimers when becoming fulltime, go from a clear channel, an easy pick at ISS or SSS, to a GY, where they get buried, making the new freq far more difficult to hear. Matthew Shugart, to my knowledge, XEGM has had a 1 hr MM SP for some time now. Also, due to some irresponsible DXers, who sent the postcard type reports, then demanded a verie, KMMJ 750 will not verify anything, even if your report for an hour reads like the log to the letter. Also, many other stations have adopted similar policies for the same reason, the prime reason why we should the recent examples that have appeared in WDXF for a good reception report. Remember, these people are very busy, and as BH will verify, terribly underpaid, and answering reception reports is done only as a courtesy and is not required to be done, so your approach can very often determine if you will or will not receive a verie. My own personal feelings about veries is that when I was younger and postage was 5¢, I sent reports to everyone, now at 13¢, I send only if it's a really great catch. In closing, a couple things to keep in mind gang. Please double space your Forums, a single spaced one takes 2-3 times as long to type and leads to typos. Guess that's it for this time around. Enjoyed talking to all at bp's festivities (via land-line) on 2/4. Understand our Canadian friends were putting away the brew as if it were water, hi. See u in 7. 73 de Rth.

## A FEW RURAL ALASKAN RADIO STATIONS

by Mike Dorner, Jr.

In 1973-74 I worked as newsman and writer for KNOM 780 Nome, Alaska, and was able to gather information on a number of western Alaskan radio stations. The following is offered not only to DXers but also to those who are interested in radio broadcasting as such.

A few words about Alaska are in order. Everyone knows that it is the largest state in the Union; I knew as much, but was still not prepared for the sheer immensity of this state. I did not know, for example, that it is twelve hundred air miles from Seattle to Anchorage, and almost the same distance from there to Nome. One has to see this immense, brooding land from the air to appreciate it. One flies for hundreds of miles and sees no sign at all of human existence: no roads, no cuts in the mountains, no glint of sunlight off a car or house window, no fences, no domesticated animals, no power lines. This has to have a dramatic influence on any communications in the state.

Another item to consider is that, outside of Anchorage and Fairbanks, hardly any other town has an economy sufficient to support a commercial radio station. Juneau is another; it is the present state capital but has only some 6,000 people. Those of you who have long been DXing the medium wave band are familiar with small-town Alaskan stations: on about dawn till late morning or early afternoon, back on the air in late afternoon until a few hours after sundown. In the lower 48, small towns of comparable size do support one, and sometimes two, commercial radio stations, but it must be remembered that these cater to county populations of several tens of thousands and, in any case, are actually relying on the surrounding agricultural, ranching, mining or tourist populations to keep on the air. In Alaska there rarely are such outlying populations; Nome, for example, has no permanent residents living more than two miles outside the city limits. The nearest living soul is 25 miles away—actually 20 souls.

And this is why Alaska has so few radio stations. The 1977 WRTH lists 26 stations, and I think that one or two have since been licensed, including a station at Willow, near the site of the new state capital under construction, north of Anchorage. WRTH lists four non-commercial stations. Actually there are at least five. The correct listing should read: KYUK 580 Bethel, KDLG 670 Dillingham, KBRW 680 Barrow—on the north slope and probably the Scandianavian's delight, KOTZ 720 Kotzebue, and KNOM 780 Nome. KNOM actually has a commercial license, but operates non-commercially. In addition, there are two stations operated under religious auspices, KICY 850 Nome, owned by the Evangelical Lutheran Church and partly commercial; and KJNP 1170 North Pole, just outside of Fairbanks. Additionally there are a number of non-commercial FM, some only ten watts, and all financed by the Alaskan Public Broadcasting Authority, at least in the initial stages.

Some of the MW listed above are also APBA financed—KYUK, KOTZ, and probably KDLG and KBRW. KYUK has an educational TV affiliate, the first in western Alaska. The Eskimo were fascinated to no end, and KYUK recently got permission to broadcast commercial TV program videotapes, complete with commercials, since it is the only TV in western Alaska, outside of CATV in Nome and Kotzebue. Currently the FCC is authorizing low-power transmitters throughout the rural areas of the state to originate their own programming, basically videotapes of educational KUAC-TV Fairbanks, KAKM Anchorage, and KYUK-TV—and from satellites. Most of these stations belong to Eskimo, Aleut or Indian villages and are far, far away from any Grade "Z" TV signal.

To return to MW: Nome's oldest station is KICY 850, or K-ICY. It is heavily evangelistic, with Gospel programming of fundamentalist persuasion produced either in the lower 48, or at the studios in western Nome. A number of Eskimo-language programs are broadcast, for the Protestant missionaries in western Alaska have taken the trouble to learn the many dialects, and are translating the Bible into their languages. KICY is affiliated with ABC-Information, but when I was there it was carrying live network

news once in the morning and once in the evening because of the great expense of telephone circuits. At the time all teletype and telephone links to western Alaska were carried by the Air Force's "White Alice" system, the pioneer tropospheric scatter communication system built to serve the farflung radar and defense installations. KICY has an aggressive local news department. The final hour of the day, 2300 local time, is dedicated to a broadcast to Russian listeners in their own language. The program comes taped.

If I recall correctly, KICY was built about 1962, and I was told by the KNOM manager that the Russians intervened with the State Department when they heard of its construction, for they feared the station would be a propaganda outlet. Assured that it was for Alaskan native listeners, they relented. I asked Dave DeVries, program director, if they had ever received a letter or report from Russia, and he said that they had indeed, once. A listener near Provideniya had written a letter in which he said that this was his third effort to write, since the other two had been returned by the Russian Post Office. The letter was postmarked a number of Russian cities, last of all Moscow, and was almost a year old when it finally arrived. KICY answered, but no one knows if the letter were ever delivered.

KICY has a large map in its main studio with colored pins marking areas of the world which have reported reception. Countries include Australia, Japan, Sweden, Canada, and the U.S. I believe that there was one Latin report. Its 5 kw transmitter delivers a signal into a single-stick antenna of rather short height east of Nome along the Beach Road.

KNOM was built about 1971 by Jesuit priest Rev. James Poole to counter the Protestant signal of KICY. At the time, except for a dozen or so generally low-power AFRS relays in western Alaska, KICY was the only station to be heard and, as anyone who has ever lived in the Alaskan wilds during winter-time can testify, it gets powerfully lonely with little entertainment. The bishop of Fairbanks diocese authorized the station if Father Poole could raise the funds, which he did by appealing to a wide range of people, including Hollywood types.

KNOM runs on WBBM's clear 780, with 10 kw day and 5 kw night. The equipment is exclusively Collins, with the exception of production room Scullies and a McMarrin production board. Asked why he went so expensive a route, he replied, "When you're 2400 miles from Seattle, you can't afford to keep phoning for parts and then waiting two or three days and paying all that air freight." The Collins equipment is extremely reliable, though the transmitter, remote-controlled from the station on Third Avenue, has to be prodded on manually when the mercury dips below zero. Once the transmitter goes on, it heats its own building.

The interesting thing about KNOM is its antenna—a folded unipole on about a 140 ft. tower. The unipole was carefully chosen by consulting engineers as offering the best ground wave signal, since Father Poole was interested in serving the Eskimo, Aleuts and Indians with a good consistent signal, and was not interested in skip on skywave. It should be noted that, at that height in the latitudes, the northern lights plays havoc with skywave signals. Many a night we dialed the M band futilely in search of distant signals. This is the major reason why KNOM is seldom heard outside Alaska, though it was heard consistently in the panhandle and down into Washington state until co-channel KQRL 780 came on. (or do I have it backwards? Yes, I think a California and Washington pair of listeners complained when KNOM came on the air, because it eliminated good reception of KQRL's classical music.)

Both KICY and KNOM have emergency power generators at their transmitter sites, a necessary provision given the vagaries of Nome's antiquated power system. KICY has studio emergency power also. Electric power rates are roughly three times per kilowatt hour what they are in the lower 48. In 1974 the rate was, I believe, over 9¢ a kilowatt hour, and this was pre-energy crisis.

KNOM also has an aggressive news department, having won several awards and one year delivering more stories to the AP wire than any other Alaskan radio station, including Anchorage and Juneau. Nome is the administrative center of western Alaska up to the North Slope, and there are judicial deci-

sions, BIA affairs, state legislative and even federal legislative hearings, in addition to lively local municipal and school board politics. Lately the native corporations arising out of the Land Settlement Act have been generating considerable news.

While owned by the Catholic Church, KNOM is not an evangelistic radio station. Rather, in keeping with the Church's broad-based cultural approach rather than the usual Protestant evangelizing, it runs a mix of country and rock music all day long, with PSA's directed to the Eskimo to help him cope with living in the white man's world-- financial matters, safety, health and education, etc. A twice-daily meditation and Sunday Mass are the only explicitly Catholic programs. Needless to say, it is the most listened to station north of KYUK and the Yukon territory (that is, the Yukon River Valley), with a clean, strong signal. Since I left the station added two more hours of daily operation, now running 6 am - 12 am (Sundays 7 am on) and the MBS network. The station is completely non-commercial, and its transmitter at the mouth of the Nome River east of town sits on BIA land as a consequence. (Most of the land in Nome is owned by the mining company, which has recently revived gold dredging operations.)

WRTH '77 no longer lists the AFRTS station in Nome which, I believe was on either 580 or 590. The two military installations there in World War II, when the town was a launching base for lend-lease aircraft to Russia, 170 miles away, were closed after the War, and the airbase is now the airport. Nevertheless, the men at the RCA Alaska Communications office on Front Street continued to run the 50-watt station for the entertainment of this isolated community until KICY complained that it was taking away listeners from its Gospel programming. When I was there the RCA people would turn it on at night and let it run till KICY returned at dawn. AFRTS would broadcast the usual Alaskan automated service out of Elmendorf and because of the wretched White Alice phone line quality, the audio would be much worse than the standard lower 48 phone line.

The people of Kotzebue, a town with jet service some 170 miles north of Nome above the Arctic Circle, built their own station, KOTZ on 720 khz with 5 kw fulltime. Alaskan bush radio has some interesting antenna systems, and KOTZ's distinction is that its signal is fed into the FAA long-wire antenna. You read right. I couldn't believe it either, when I went up there to do transmitter watch while the manager-engineer went down to the southern part of the state to cover Kotzebue High's state playoffs (high school teams fly by jet to their games or at least by private craft--a necessity where there is no road system). I asked him how long it took the federal bureaucrats to authorize that one, and he said about a year. The station is really publicly owned, and non-commercial, and the board decided in its initial planning that, given the exceptional construction costs in this permafrost area that thaws for a foot or two for a couple of months in summer, that the only viable means of getting a station on the air was to use an existing radio antenna, and that meant the FAA's hammock long-wire.

The FAA approved, sent some of its men to supervise the actual installation, and there have been no problems. KOTZ, to my knowledge, is the only domestic MW station in the nation running off a long-wire. If you know of any others, you ought to write IRCA about them. Because of permafrost, grounding is nigh impossible in much of Alaska without expensive construction. The station building in Nome (KNOM) was alive with r.f. energy, and when KNOM first went on the air, its signal popped up all over the MW, LW, and SW bands, including the marine distress frequency. The station went back to its consulting engineer, who designed an additional \$2,000 filter system that solved the problem. When the hams opened up their station in Nome, we frequently got their signal all over the production board and every radio in the place.

To get back to KOTZ, "Arctic Circle Radio," its schedule in 1973 was 7am-11pm local Bering Standard time, which is seven hours behind EST. After a low-key morning service program, the day is dedicated to block and format programs for housewives, swap shops, a news and magazine format around noon, dinner music, then harder rock in the late afternoon, easy music and country until 10 pm or so.

There are programs in the Eskimo dialect and a reading program where listeners who have a favorite book of any kind, short of porno, can read it over the air. Surprisingly, it has proven popular, as has a classical program done by one of the BIA teachers. KOTZ is located in the basement of the BIA school in quite comfortable studios.

KOTZ is community access radio without all the kooks, and it is immensely popular, despite cable TV. Shortly after the station took to the air the heat from the transmission line melted the plexiglass gauntlet in the wall and the entire transmitter went up in flames. In a week's time the listeners spontaneously raised enough money to put the station back on the air with a new transmitter and building.

"America's Northernmost Radio Station" is no longer KOTZ, but KBRW in Barrow on the Bering Sea. This station was built long after I left, but there was talk of it back in 1973. My impression is that it is owned by the regional native corporation, and almost certainly runs non-commercially. I suppose that the 680 khz station (10kw/5kw) is fairly easy to hear in Europe.

The first western Alaskan, non-AFRTS station was KYUK 580 Bethel. Reportedly the station was authorized at first on a different frequency which, for some reason, proved to be a poor one. The original engineer-manager, it is said, moved the station to the present 580 and then, it is reported, asked for permission. The Feds, interested in promoting bush radio, ignored the situation, or so it is said.

The FCC also ignores the widespread practice, even by Anchorage and Fairbanks stations, of broadcasting personal messages. "Sally, the goods you ordered from Anchorage are on the next Munz Northern flight. Give my love to the children. Tom." "Margie or Joe Whittier, your groceries have been shipped on the Alaskan Railroad 10 o'clock train." Telephone communications between places like Nome are very unpredictable, if they exist at all. VHF links are generally ruled out because of the incredible terrain and immense distances. Short-wave links prevail into the bush, but these are often inoperable due to the northern lights and geomagnetic disturbances. Further, there are thousands of natives and whites who live far from any telephone at all. Commercial radio serves a needed purpose by broadcasting these messages, for if the party to whom the message is directed is not listening, his neighbors will tell him about it. This has been going on for years, and has been written up in Reader's Digest and several newspaper articles. The FCC knows about it, but has enough sense, so rare in a bureaucracy, to know that the sabbath exists for man, and not man for the sabbath (read, rules). Knowing some wide-eyed fanatics in the DX circles who see themselves as an unofficial FCC inspector corps, I write these lines reluctantly for fear that some idiot will make a hullabaloo to the FCC in favor of pristine observance of "The Rules". The funniest message I ever heard was, "George, from Jane Doe. I'm pregnant. What are you going to do about it?"

A final note about the very different world of Alaskan radio. There are no daytime stations--with reason. In Nome, in June the sun sets at 11 pm and rises at 2 am, and there is enough daylight to take clear color photos at midnight. But in December, the sun sets at 2 pm and rises at 11 am. That, my friends, would be a heckuva radio schedule. Consequently, KNOM does not drop to nighttime power at all for a couple of months a year, while in dead of winter runs at its customary daytime 10 kw for only four hours. Farther north, the sun does not set at all in summer and rises if at all even a briefer time in winter. There is still a good choice of frequencies open to anybody who can find the funds to run a radio station. Note that most Alaskans operate on clear channels. 50 kw operations are few because of the expensive power and light, but most run a good 5 kw or so and get out much farther than they would in the lower 48 because there is no interference.

As far as DXing is concerned, I brought along my Heath AR-13A FM-AM. Since the set needs a 30 microvolt signal at the low end of the AM band, I did not do much DXing on MW. A few nights I could hear KJNP North Pole, or KYAK and KFQD Anchorage. Occasionally Russian and Japanese stations could be heard, but I couldn't tell one from the other.

Perhaps a better radio would have helped. We had a good shortwave radio with a longwire antenna that ran a city block, and often we got almost nothing except the CBC Northern Service. I do recall one exceptional evening when I got Seattle, KXII San Francisco, and an unidentified Mexican station in Spanish. My primary interest was to see if there was trans-polar skip or tropo from Europe. There was none. -30-

DON KASKEY-386 GEARY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102  
+++++HQ PHONE-(415) 752-8691+++++  
Hoo boy! Here I am yapping at you from the middle of the Special Features pages; some kettle of fish hi...Thanks Pete & Dan on the info re KUIK. I had heard a KUIK ID, then news about 1955 but s/off was lost in QRM. Noted SSB & curious whether this was KUIK, now I know. The Seattle GTG was a lot of fun. 22 there all told, lots of lying & b.s. Many thanks to Bruce & Evelyn Portzer for their excellent job as hosts. Highlights!?! John Oldfields ability to guzzle 'yank' beer & fillbuster at the same time, for hours...and hours...and hours, hi. The only effect on John was to make him completely acquainted with the nearest john & to mellow him considerably towards midnight. How was the ride back to Vancouver, Nick? According to John, Nick & Theo "it's the water, alright", hi. Then there was the "mad" irishman, Tim O'Hare. Tim also enjoyed the "mellowing process" during which time he was overheard offering his services as an IRCA editor whose only rule would be 'There are no rules'. Sounds good Tim. During the evening the Great Guru arrived from the Zucchini Farm. He wasted no time administering to his flock. However after his last (and worst) Guru joke, Jef had to dive out the nearest window to escape stoning by the mob who had gradually grown from surly to downright vicious during the telling of the ??joke?? Portzer subjected various gullible fools to listening to his tapes of Solomon Isl., Phillipines and other such nonsense he claims to have heard lately. Nick H-P in his red bearded glory was there to receive my tapes in person but as our luck goes only got 2 of the 4. They just aren't meant for you Nick. Bytheway & Segal's are similar in that they both are always running around with a box of club supplies under their arm --Out of space again. More next time...Don k.k.

The Old Radio Shop - by Grant Manning  
"DIRECT DIGITAL READOUT"

Some thoughts on receiver electronic frequency readout, for the NOVICE.

+++++

Everyone ought to have a radio that can be accurately tuned to within a kilohertz or so!

There are a few problems associated with hooking up a frequency counter to your favorite radio that you should be aware of.

Resolution - "the act of resolving something."

Just how closely do you want to read frequency? A readout of 1 kHz requires the receiver to be able to determine which station you are tuned to within 1 kHz before you measure it! If you tune onto a strong SW signal, and you are using the "peak the 'S' meter" method of being "on frequency" - you probably won't be close enough to be within 1 kHz, unless you have a good sharp IF bandpass.

Most readout schemes measure the "L.O." (local oscillator) or "V.F.O." (variable frequency oscillator) frequency, and then add, or subtract, the output of these with a local crystal oscillator to glean the correct frequency.

If, say, we hang a counter (a counter "counts" frequency, and displays the frequency digitally on a visible readout) on the "V.F.O." of say an FRG-7, you would read the "V.F.O." frequency, which would change as you tune the set. It would count, however, from 3455 to 2455 kHz as you tune from 0-1000 on the dial. So then if you were on 100, you'd read 3355 on the counter. Accurate, except somewhat tacky, and difficult to read. Impossible for those of us who can't add & subtract!

So, what if you have a different receiver, say a DX-160? They are "single conversion" radios, and their "L.O." is 455 kHz above their received frequency. If, say, you were tuned to a station on 1000 kHz, the "L.O." would be at 1455 kHz, which, if measured, would accurately display 1455 kHz! Subtract the 455 kHz IF frequency, and you are in

business! You are, until the last band, that is! On band 4, they change the "L.O." to work below the received frequency, so now you get to subtract. WWV on 15.000 MHz would be read 14.545. Not too convenient on the 19-meter band!

So far we've examined a few possible problems - and can grasp that it isn't all that simple.

Another method of measuring frequency is to use an external RF oscillator and counter. Measurement this way works fairly well to within 500 Hz or so (depending on your equipment, etc.), but takes another step. You tune your DX-160 to CHU-3330 kHz. Then, with the counter connected to read the output frequency of the RF generator, and enough antenna (a foot or so of wire) to radiate into the DX-160, you slowly tune the generator, and "zero beat" it to your receiver. This will then read your frequency.

Digital frequency displays are becoming available for some of the popular SWL receivers now. A digital frequency display is a device that "reads" the "L.O." or "V.F.O." frequency, then mixes this frequency with the correct IF offset, and displays the result on an LED readout.

The problem with the display units is one of having the DXer correctly locate and extract the "V.F.O." signal so that it can be counted. On any external output of an "L.O." or "V.F.O.," there should be some sort of "buffer" circuit which "isolates" the output of the "V.F.O." or "L.O." Without a buffer circuit, you stand the chance of "pulling" the "L.O." (changing its frequency, by loading it with external equipment), or introducing external noise into the receiver at this point. Any equipment noise introduced by not "buffering" the VFO/LO output will ride right on through the IF, and show up as hash, or other undesirable noise in your speaker!

Another problem encountered if you don't "buffer" the VFO/LO output is that the co-ax used to bring the signal out has enough capacity to possibly decrease the VFO/LO output, or kill the VFO/LO entirely.

In the case of the DX-160, for \$169.95 they don't even give you selectivity specifications - however, DX-160 owners will readily admit that the IF response is broader than the proverbial "barn door." This isn't really a problem until you count it, and then you realize that even though the 'S' meter has long since pegged, you still are not "right on" frequency. Inexpensive ceramic filters do not always end up "right on" their specific frequency either, and so state in their specifications. This is again no problem, except when tuning in a station with an inaccurate or wide filter it blows your resolution of 1 kHz!

There are two ways to eliminate this problem to some degree: (1) Use your BFO to zero-beat all signals, and offset the BFO to compensate for the lack of selectivity/poor filter as necessary; or, (2) Construct an internal oscillator "right on" 455 kHz, or whatever IF frequency your set uses, and zero-beat with that, to give you a true frequency reading, despite your meter, and IF filter deficiencies.

In summary, to read out to 1 kHz is expensive, but a very desirable feature. It is most expensive for those DXers who have inexpensive equipment to begin with. One must consider the worth (to themselves) of their receiver before investing \$100+ in an electronic frequency counting scheme. Plus, for different receiver formats, the cost would vary. For a good counter, you can easily spend \$200 to \$500, and a generator, kit form, about \$80 up.

As of this writing, the following devices are available for DXers: Digital displays for the FRG-7, SSR-1, and BW-XCR-30 receivers, and at least one for the DX-160 that was in Popular Electronics (I think). Available also is a counter-generator, in one small package that sits on the rx. This can be used with 1 kHz accuracy on any rx from 440 kHz to 30 MHz. Most of these devices are available in the \$100-to-\$250 price range.

--Grant Manning, 3417 Purer Rd., Escondido, CA, 92025 (typed by BH)

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SOME NON-TECHNICAL THOUGHTS ABOUT LONG DISTANCE  
RADIO RECEPTION IN THE MEDIUM WAVES

by Gene Martin

(Ed. note: "Medium wave," as used herein, means the AM broadcast band, 540 to 1600 kHz, as opposed to "longwave" or "shortwave.")

Introduction

This is going to be an essay, not any kind of technical treatise. Let those who feel comfortable and informed about such obscure matters as the upper F region and the lower E region, signal absorption, as well as the vertical gradient of ionization density, speculate about them to their heart's content. I am not on speaking terms with any of them and there will be no reference to them in this writing. These ideas about long-distance radio reception have been taking form for several years, mainly inspired by the repeated failures of conventional propagation theories to account for what often happened. I have outlined these thoughts and new concepts to both Father Jack Pejza and Glenn Hauser. Neither one of these two veteran DXers either endorses these new ideas nor do they reject them. Both agree that I should publish them.

What I bring to this subject is considerable knowledge of the whole atmosphere. Since 1955, I have been writing on that subject, incidentally making my living in that manner, a writer on weather and all sorts of related atmospheric phenomena. Add to that the curiosity of a specialized DXer for many years, whose list of countries logged has been stuck at 66 now for more than a year. Toward the end of this essay, I will offer a possible explanation for the famous Midwinter Anomaly which, as I understand it, has escaped logical explanation thus far. Now let us proceed with this essay.

Looking for a pattern --

What are the major characteristics of long distance radio reception in these medium waves -- involving distances from 5,000 to 9,000 miles? Is it possible to find any kind of pattern in this panorama of weak and erratic signals from far places across the round earth? I believe there are patterns which have to do with seasons and geography, the upper atmosphere, the distribution of cold and heat at the earth's surface. Possibly there is some new light to be thrown onto certain long-standing mysteries in the medium waves.

The first step into any kind of scientific inquiry is to describe the subject under investigation -- put down in one-two-three order its most conspicuous characteristics. In this connection, radio skywave theorists seem to display a minimum of curiosity about one thing which surely has excellent credentials as the outstanding fact about long-distance reception.

This often-disregarded fact is that every month of the year, broadcast-band signals are able to cross the Equator in both directions between the North and South Temperate Zones. This is a pattern of regular reception year-round over distances from 6,000 to 9,000 miles. Students of propagation are well-acquainted with it, although they seem to take it for granted rather than seek an explanation for it. I believe this dependable year-round interchange of signals between these Northern and Southern portions of the earth may have something to tell us about radio reception over extensive areas where there is no regularity in reception patterns. It may be quite instructive, for example, in understanding the mysteries of trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific reception in North America.

When Argentina is heard in Europe or North America -- when Australia is heard in Europe or Japan -- when a European station is heard in Australia or South Africa -- this is medium-wave signal transmission right across the Tropics, a belt of heat 3,300 miles wide at its minimum. The interchange of Australian and North American signals crosses the Tropics at such an angle that the radio wave involved crosses a tropical distance closer to 5,000 miles than a mere 3,300.

A re-evaluation of summer --

Far-ranging medium wave transmissions cross this wide belt of heat on the earth on a regular basis every month of the year. The fact is so striking, it demands attention!

The Tropics offer no handicap to long distance reception, although what the Tropics amount to is a permanent zone of summer on the earth -- and DXers for many years have viewed summer as their worst enemy.

Perhaps the DXer's opinions about summer need some reconsideration, maybe some qualifying. Could it be that except for its static levels and the brevity of summer nights, summertime signals from distant places might be as strong as in any other season? DXers in Western North America who often hear such places as Chile, New Zealand, Australia, and even Eastern Asia in the atmospherically-quiet period just before dawn on summer mornings already know that this is the case. At my location, in fact, the summertime signal strength from LYA-760 in New Zealand has proved itself to be much better in years past than wintertime New Zealand signals. In recent years, KFMB, San Diego, on the same frequency 24 hours a day, prevents my hearing LYA.

So this perpetual summertime in the Tropics does not handicap the radio waves that cross it from North to South or from South to North. Orthodox thinkers about propagation accept this as a fact of life and then go on to other considerations. But wait a minute! Another question cries out to be asked. Is it possible that the existence of this wide area of heat is a factor that is actually highly-favorable to long distance signals in the medium waves? And a secondary question is whether there are other places on the earth where warmth in the lower atmosphere has a favorable effect on long distance reception? That question will be explored later on in this essay, but for the time being, let us look for the atmospheric mechanism at work in the Tropics which aids and abets radio signals across the area.

A possible, and perhaps even probable, explanation of the mechanism is to be found in some elementary facts about the earth's atmosphere.

An area of extensive ignorance --

The atmosphere is arranged in layers: the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, and the ionosphere -- the electrified upper-air region where radio signals strike certain reflecting layers and bounce back to earth. The troposphere next to the earth is the region where all weather occurs, where air currents move up and down, as well as laterally. At the top of the troposphere, meteorologists have found that the temperature is 70 below zero, Fahrenheit, year-round and worldwide. In the next layer up, the stratosphere, temperature rises, perhaps up to 30 or 40 degrees above at a height of 25 to 30 miles. Next layer up is the little-known mesosphere, and above that the radio-significant ionosphere. But sure knowledge about these atmospheric layers decreases all the way up. Our ignorance about the mesosphere and the ionosphere is so extensive that some atmospheric scientists have coined the word, "ignorosphere" -- put the accent on Ig -- to describe the atmosphere above the 25-mile mark.

Two scientists who prepared Encyclopedia Britannica articles on the ionosphere disagree as to whether that layer begins at 40 miles or 50 miles up.

The most likely reason for uncertainty and disagreement about the upper atmosphere is that all the boundaries between layers and the layers themselves are changeable. Scientists agree that the ionosphere varies in height above the earth. It varies between day and night. It varies with the seasons and with latitude. Radio's reflecting layers in the ionosphere are also subject to this variation with latitude, with the seasons, and between day and night. Apparently there are no fixed boundaries, no fixed elevations in the upper atmosphere.

The troposphere, the air's bottom layer, has a more definite upper level, for we can get up there and locate it without any reasonable doubt. Here are the highly-pertinent facts about the troposphere: it is 10 or 11 miles thick over the

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Equator, but only five miles over the Poles. This brings into being the atmospheric oddity that it is colder ten miles above the Equator than it is that same distance over the Poles. Ten miles over the Poles you are in the stratosphere, not the troposphere!

These circumstances may have everything to do with the observed patterns of long-distance radio transmission all over the earth.

#### A hypothesis is presented --

If the troposphere rises high above the earth over the Tropics and clings low to the earth in Polar regions, it's a reasonable assumption that the atmospheric layers above it are correspondingly affected. This would include the ionosphere and its reflecting layers.

So here is my theory: Year-round interchange of medium-wave radio signals between the North and South Temperate Zones occurs because these reflecting layers are always at high, favorable levels over the Tropics. (I wonder if this hypothesis has ever been put into words before.) Isn't this circumstance the possible, or probable, mechanism which facilitates the reception of Japan in Australia -- Argentina in Europe -- New Zealand in North America? And vice-versa for all of them?

Doesn't this also account for the regular, dependable, day-in and day-out reception of many stations in the Northern Tropics throughout North America, signals which do not hurdle the Equator? They too would be benefitted by this greater height of the reflecting layers.

If we accept the concept of a high and favorable ionosphere always over the Tropics, we may be on the road to understanding the patterns of medium-wave reception from Western North America to Northern Europe, from North America to Northeast Asia, and from Western Europe to Northeastern Asia. All of these involve transmission paths across far-northern or Arctic regions, and there is a conspicuous absence of the regularity which marks radio transmission between the two temperate zones.

Reception of European stations in the Eastern part of North America occurs many nights of the year, even including summer nights. But hearing one of the Northern Europeans along the Pacific Coast is a much rarer event, although it happens in most of the years. There is a somewhat large family of Pacific Coast international DXers who listen for Europe at all possible times, so we have good information as to how often and when the Europeans reach the West Coast.

Northern Europe to the Pacific Coast is a path which crosses the Arctic.

In the early summer, Europe is never heard on the West Coast because the Arctic is having its annual visit by the midnight sun, no night-time at all over millions of square miles around the top of the earth. By August, change is coming on, and the sun withdraws 10 degrees during the month. By the end of August, the 24-hour period of daylight extends outward from the Pole only 600 miles. Its summer solstice extension had been just over 1600 miles.

It is usually during September in the good DXing years when the first European stations are heard in Western North America. By then, a substantial amount of darkness has been restored across the high latitudes which European signals have to cross, and there is one more consideration which deserves to be noted.

In September and October, the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of North America are still held in the afterglow of their brief summertime. It is not truly warm, but relatively warm in the high latitudes of Greenland, Labrador, and Keewatin. In any event, it is much milder up there in late summer and early fall than it will be in January, February, and March.

#### A condition highly favorable to the far-ranging skywave --

It is during this period of late summer and early fall during the great DXing years when the Pacific Coast DXers hear Europe most often and with the best signals. The statistical dominance of this period is so remarkable that it surely points to some factor highly favorable to long distance signal propagation. It is the same

period, late summer and early fall, when European DXers hear such places as Japan and Northeast Asia most often and with the best signals.

These events concentrate themselves in the fall, rather than in deep winter when night-time has stretched out to its greatest extent.

In Western North America, after the first Europeans are heard in September, they are heard again at intervals during October, November, and December. October is probably the best month, better than November, as November in turn is better than December. It was early October, 1969, when Dr. Richard Wood found German medium-wave signals arriving in the Hawaiian Islands, virtually over the Pole.

After January 1, in the great majority of the years, West Coast DXers listen in vain for any signals from Europe. The A and K indices may remain at low levels for weeks at a stretch without producing any European reception on the West Coast, and this pattern customarily holds across January, February, and March. You can add April and May for good measure.

So it becomes appropriate to inquire what is the difference between the days around the autumnal equinox and those around the vernal (spring) equinox as it pertains to propagating medium-wave signals between Northern Europe and the Pacific Coast. Both of them provide the same hours of darkness, close to 12 hours more or less. Britain, France, Germany, and other Europeans display a conspicuous preference for reaching the West Coast on dates near the autumnal equinox, and for a few weeks afterwards. But any European reception by the Pacific on dates near the vernal equinox is virtually unknown or unprecedented. (It is always hazardous to declare that such a thing never happens, in discussing any atmospheric phenomenon. Exceptions to the usual rules do occur, and sometimes the exceptions are vastly informative, and serve to reinforce the general rule. More on this later.)

There is only one difference between the two equinoxes which you can lay a finger on. September 23 comes at a time when Arctic regions remain relatively warm, still held in the afterglow of summer. By March 21, these same latitudes are intensely cold, the Arctic winter having relaxed hardly at all.

At 63 degrees north latitude, Chesterfield Inlet, Canada, has an average January temperature of 26 below zero. The October average is 22 degrees above zero.

At Fort Good Hope, Canada, virtually on the Arctic Circle, the January average is 23 below, and the October average 21 above. Midwinter temperature averages from 40 to 50 below zero are also known in some Arctic locations, and the higher elevations of the Greenland ice cap feature averages as low as 60 below zero.

But ignoring Greenland, for the time being, it may be said that when Northern Canadian average temperatures are near 20 degrees, Northern European stations may reach the West Coast. But after January's bone-chilling minus quotations, and before any substantial warming has occurred in the Arctic, these same stations fail to make it to the West Coast in the great majority of the years.

#### Intense cold -- friend or enemy?

So these Northern latitudes of North America are another place on the earth where relative warmth in the lower atmosphere appears to be the handmaiden of long-distance radio transmission across the area. A couple of other places remain to be mentioned.

DXers have always considered cold weather a favorable factor in their pursuit of remote places on the earth, but perhaps this is another notion that needs reconsideration.

The evidence suggests that extreme cold in high latitudes may become an adverse factor to propagation of radio signals across the area. If so, what possible atmospheric mechanism could be involved in shutting off medium-wave signals on the route from Europe to Western North America?

I offer the following hypothesis: The Arctic ionosphere and its reflecting layers settle closer and closer to the earth as summer gives way to fall in these latitudes. This settling is in response to the ever-increasing chill in the lower



atmosphere. By deep winter and beyond, the reflecting layers may lie so close to the earth that they act to shut off skywave signals across the area.

Remember, the troposphere is only five miles high over the Poles to begin with, and the atmospheric layers above it are likewise stationed at lower levels, even when they are at their maximum heights.

An Arctic ionosphere gradually settling closer to earth across the autumn months might explain the month-by-month decline in European reception on the Pacific Coast. The reception pattern goes downhill across October-November-December, and by mid-January, if not before, the European frequencies are empty on the Pacific Coast.

#### Now, the Midwinter Anomaly --

Even during the most favorable DXing seasons, there come flare-ups of the aurora, geomagnetic storms, which eliminate European signals in Western North America. However, it is beyond dispute that some other something, not connected with auroral activity, also brings on the vanishing of European signals. This other something comes eventually in every winter, and it has been named the Midwinter Anomaly. The MWA is the mysterious disappearance of mainly European signals for the Western DXer, even though the A and K indices may remain at favorable low levels for days and days. To the DXer in Western North America, the MWA is primarily an Eastern thing, not really a Western condition.

It is my speculation that the Midwinter Anomaly sets in whenever the Arctic ionosphere has settled close enough to the earth that its reflecting layers no longer are able to expedite European signals across these high latitudes. The skywaves die out, disappear, and waver away, brought to earth before reaching Western North America. A lower reflecting layer would mean that any radio wave reflecting from it would not go as far, and would have to reflect more times in order to reach any distant point. Perhaps another way to say the same thing is that a lowered ionosphere in the Arctic might convert September's three-hop proposition into January's six-hop proposition.

The MWA makes its appearance in every winter, ranging over the calendar from mid-November in some years to about January 1 in many others. This uncertainty of its time of arrival is typical of the manner in which recurring atmospheric events invariably occur. The atmosphere is a poor time-keeper, so its recurring events come over a range of several weeks. The atmosphere never schedules them on the same calendar date each year. Thus, the MWA behaves in the same manner as many other atmospheric events, and we should never forget that the ionosphere is a part of the atmosphere. It is not something different and distinct.

DXers in Western Europe experience an apparently identical MWA of their own, which shuts off signals from Eastern Siberia and Japan when the deep chill of Northern Siberia settles down over the path of transmission. They hear these trans-Eurasian stations in the relatively-warm period of late summer and fall -- experience a period of fewer and fewer loggings as Christmas approaches -- and find January, February, March, and into April quite unproductive. In some years, Western Europeans find these trans-Eurasians beginning to return in April, but these spring loggings are small in number -- a minor percent of the stations heard the previous October.

I have taken this information from a trans-Eurasian reception report published a few years ago by "Sweden Calling DXers" (SCDX) and sent to me by Tom Carlsson, Uppsala, Sweden.

Western Europe to Northeastern Asia is the only other transmission path on earth which geographically and climatically duplicates in its mid-portion the conditions that prevail from Northern Europe to the North American West Coast.

It is also a third place on earth where the time of relative warmth in the lower atmosphere coincides with the time when far-ranging medium-wave signals are most likely to cross the area. Another one will be mentioned in a few more paragraphs.

I do not mean to suggest that the ionosphere in these boreal latitudes responds immediately to every incursion of Arctic chill that takes place in the fall. More likely, it responds to cumulative

temperatures below, the steady decline of the temperature average from September into December.

Nor do I offer any estimate as to how low the ionosphere may sink before its reflecting layers begin hampering rather than promoting trans-Atlantic skywaves en route from England to the Pacific Coast. But inasmuch as the ionosphere is not at a fixed elevation above the earth -- inasmuch as it does alter its height as conditions change, I do suggest that it sinks low enough to bring on this vanishing of European signals on the West Coast.

#### Across the Northern Pacific --

This structure of speculation links the elevation of the ionosphere at any time to the temperature regime in the lower atmosphere: the warmer, the higher. The pattern of reception of Japan, Korea, and Eastern Siberia in Western North America bears out this hypothesis.

Stations in these places continue to be heard in the West all through the heart of winter and across the months of spring. There is no Midwinter Anomaly for them, although the transmission paths may reach points as far north as the vanished European signals. The difference is that the routes from Northeast Asia to Western North America are entirely oceanic. There is no intensely cold land mass to cross between Tokyo and San Francisco, as there is between San Francisco and London. The Northern Pacific is a veritable hot stove throughout the winter, contrasting greatly with the deep chill that settles over the Labrador-Greenland area. Therefore, I would surmise, the ionosphere over the Northern Pacific remains at a relatively high level throughout the winter and spring and often expedites the Northern Asiatics en route to the U.S. at times when no Europeans can be heard.

Of course, this Northern Pacific transmission path may be put out of business any time of year by the same solar activity which often hampers Northern trans-Atlantic signals.

However, the Northern Pacific is a readily-identifiable fourth place on the earth where warmth or relative warmth in the lower atmosphere seems to be highly favorable to the far-ranging signals which cross it.

#### Only the facts -- no theories --

To condense what has been submitted up to now in this essay into its main points can be accomplished in only a few words, for it is essentially a simple picture:

I Signal-interchange occurs year-round across the warm Tropics between the two temperate zones.

II Northern European signals reach the West Coast only during the time of year when relative warmth exists in the Arctic across the mid-portion of that transmission path.

III Western European DXers find the early months of fall by far the most favorable time for trans-Eurasian signals arriving on relatively-warm Arctic paths.

IV Finally, Northern Asiatics reach Western North America all through the winter and spring across a "hot stove" Pacific and are not affected by the Midwinter Anomaly.

Note that the preceding four points are all readily-observable facts about radio reception in the medium waves. They require no theory or hypothesis of any sort to be accepted.

What I have done is to take these four facts and come up with a hypothesis which might account for them. My hypothesis is a changeable ionosphere and the resulting changing heights of reflecting layers, now enhancing long-distance radio communication, now handicapping it. Surely, this is something less than a daring excursion into theory, for atmospheric scientists have been aware of the ionosphere's changeable nature for many years. So the hypothesis amounts to nothing more than applying a known fact to observed phenomena.

#### An apparent contradiction becomes an affirmation --

This developing theory connecting warmth in the Arctic to skywave propagation across the region came under severe strain on March 1 and 6, 1977. Here in Denver on those dates, I found obviously European signals at 665, 683, 1205, and 1214. This was the first time I had ever detected

European signals in March, that far into a new year. In addition, Nick Hall-Patch in Victoria, B.C., reported European carriers on 647, 665, 827, 863, 872, 1016, and 1043 on March 6. On the same date, Jim Young, Wrightwood, Calif., reported European carriers on 647, 665, 926, 1034, 1205, and 1214. It would seem these cases of reception might invalidate my theorizing, and I thought so too until one day in July, 1977, I came upon some information of great interest in Science News, June 11 issue. This was an item reporting on the abnormal atmospheric circulation that accompanied the extraordinarily severe winter of 1976-77 in the Eastern U.S. It was stated that winter had coincided with Arctic temperatures far above normal. All the way from Alaska to Labrador, the winter of 1976-77 had been unprecedentedly mild from November into March. Another publication, National Observer (Feb. 12, 1977), quoted Dr. Stephen Schneider of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, on that winter's abnormal warmth in the Arctic. Schneider said, "The upper level atmosphere over the Arctic, and even over the North Pole, had been warmer than it had been over the Great Lakes." (Schneider is the atmospheric scientist who often guests on Johnny Carson's Tonight Show.)

Now, in the light of this information about Arctic warmth during that winter, European signals reaching the Pacific Coast and Colorado in out-of-season March no longer seemed strange. They had been accounted for from a totally unexpected quarter, and the accounting was entirely in line with my theory about the importance of Arctic warmth to skywave propagation over the area. Briefly then, it would seem that Europeans reach the West Coast only when it is relatively warm in the Arctic, and if the season of warmth is extended abnormally long, then the Europeans reach the West Coast abnormally late in the season.

(Perhaps some stations, highly directional and packing a megawatt or two, are able to survive a trans-Arctic passage, overcoming any increase in number of required hops between distant points. Example: two million watts in anti-Soviet service from Western China blasting away in Moscow's direction on 1525, vaulting over Greenland into Eastern North America at times when the season and the A-index would seem to be against it. Second example: the now-phased-out VOA-Okinawa radiating a million watts at Korea on 1178, which often came into Denver at times when high latitude conditions were not favorable. It would be something less than revolutionary to learn that, with enough watts at work, all manner of unfavorable factors may be conquered in the medium waves.)

I have intentionally omitted here any extensive comment on trans-Atlantic reception in Eastern North America, for it isn't very far to Europe from points near the Atlantic. The transmission paths involved lie outside the Arctic; they would be much less affected by any lowering of reflecting layers in the Arctic ionosphere.

However, many DXers who pursue distant signals across the high latitudes of the earth have wondered why the months of the fall usually provide better reception conditions than they find in the depths of winter. So a lowered ionosphere in the mid-winter Arctic might explain why October is often such a fine month for DXing while January turns out poor. Even the East Coast international DXer is familiar with fine Octobers followed by not-so-fine Januarys, and this suggests the effects of a lowered Arctic ionosphere also may extend far southward to perhaps 35 to 40 degrees north latitude.

The picture of European reception on the Pacific Coast is one that can be seen with reasonable clarity, and it involves distances much greater than on the Atlantic Coast. By dealing mainly with Western North America and Europe, I have been concentrating on genuine long-distance signals similar to what you find from Buenos Aires to London.

So this is to lay these hypotheses on the table for consideration, comment, and criticism. Some of these are new ideas on the mysteries of international DXing and what may affect skywave propagation over great distances. At the least, I hope these ideas may point a direction where additional and future inquiry should be directed.

--Gene Martin, 3303 East Evans Avenue, Denver, CO, 80210 (typed by Bill Hardy)

This is a series of discussions concerning broadcast station antennas that are not the ordinary type.

Included will be a section dealing with shared towers, where two or more AM stations make use of a common tower or towers. Next will be a section about stations using tall towers of the so-called "Franklin" or sectionalized type to get super-efficiency.

The opposite extreme will be discussed, with relation to some very old stations that are still using terribly inefficient antennas of the type that were in use back in the '20s and '30s, in some cases because they allowed other stations to encroach on their coverage so they can't improve their facilities.

Then, we'll discuss stations that deliberately put up inefficient antennas to enable them to squeeze into a very tight location. And, finally, a group of very unusual situations - stations that are Class III daytime and Class IV night. There are only four of them in the country.

And we'll end up with a station that has three directional patterns, not just one or two like most fulltime directional stations.

#### SHARED TOWERS

There have been several stories about the shared towers of the AM stations in Honolulu. A number of Hawaiian stations share the same antenna tower. Likewise, stories have been written in technical publications about Canadian stations that use the same towers, sometimes for complicated directional patterns.

The use of a common tower for two or more radio stations requires careful decoupling and isolation to avoid interaction. For example, WNEC-660 and WCBS-880, two 50kw clear-channel stations in New York City, share a tower located out in the center of a saltwater bay near "The Big Apple." The 521-foot tower effectively serves both of the stations, and it has been in use for well over 30 years.

Back in the days before the FCC ruled that common ownership of two AM stations in the same city was illegal, there were numerous combinations of this type. And, in many of the cases, the co-owned-and-operated stations used common transmitter buildings and towers. An example of this was Buffalo, NY, stations WGR-550, 5kw, and WKBW-1520, 50kw, which were both owned by the same firm, and whose tower systems even today use the same location. WILM-1450, Class IV, and WDEL-1150, 5kw DA-N, both operated under common ownership in Wilmington, Delaware, and one of the WDEL towers of its directional array was also used by WILM. This is not presently the case, since the stations are no longer under common ownership.

WBAP, Fort Worth (820 kHz, 50 kw) and WFAA, Dallas (570 kHz, 5 kw) share a common site. They had to move sites in the late 1960's, and both stations still are together. In the days before the FCC required companies to sell one of two stations owned in the same city, WBAP and WFAA jointly owned KGKO, Dallas, which operated on 570 kHz. WBAP and WFAA shared time on 820, and KGKO was fulltime on 570. When the "duopoly" rule required the change, a plan was inaugurated by which KGKO ceased to exist, and WBAP operated half of the time on 820, and the other half of their hours on 570. While WBAP was on one channel, WFAA was on the other.

Several years ago, the owners of WBAP paid the owners of WFAA to relinquish their half of the hours on 820, and WFAA is now operating fulltime on 570, while WBAP is fulltime on 820.

#### SUPER-EFFICIENT TALL TOWERS

A number of stations use "Franklin" or sectionalized antennas with insulators part-way up the tower. KDKA-1020, Pittsburgh, PA, 50 kw, uses a 718-foot sectionalized tower. Lightning ruined the insulator midway up the tower in the summer of 1977, and the station ran with a temporary "cage" antenna for several months while repairs were made. The doghouse was completely ruined by the same blast. WHO-1040, Des Moines,

Iowa, also uses a Franklin antenna, with a tower height of 737 feet. WOAI-1200, San Antonio, Texas, 50 kw, uses a sectionalized 532-foot tower. KSTP-1500, St. Paul, Minnesota (50 kw), utilizes a Franklin antenna during daytime hours and a directional antenna from a different site nearby for night hours.

Clear-channel stations aren't the only ones to use Franklin antennas. WNEF-1290, 5kw, Binghamton, NY, uses the WBNG-TV (ex WNEF-TV) tower for a Franklin antenna, which delivers a highly efficient signal. WKY-930, 5kw, Oklahoma City, OK, uses a Franklin antenna for daytime, and a directional at night.

#### "LOCKED-IN" FACILITIES

Some stations were built many years ago and didn't keep their facilities updated, but allowed them to remain as originally built. As other stations were built on the same or adjacent channels, it became impossible for them to improve their facilities.

This is the case with stations such as KGFJ (now KKTT), Los Angeles, a Class IV station on 1230 kHz, which operates with a 60-foot inverted-L antenna and a rooftop ground. The station can't improve its facilities because stations have cropped up on adjacent channels as well as 1230. It went to 1 kilowatt but couldn't increase the tower height and efficiency.

KPPC, Pasadena, California, operates on 1240 kHz with 100 watts two days weekly, during which time other stations nearby must cut their power. KPPC has a 120-foot "T" antenna and a rooftop ground.

WCRW, Chicago, has an 85-foot tower, which is top-loaded, and a rooftop ground system. WCRW shares time on 1240 kHz in Chicago, and its coverage is much lower than the other two stations with which it shares time. WEDC has a 210-foot rooftop tower and WSBC uses a 513-foot rooftop tower, although WSBC must cut back its radiation to the same as it used to achieve when they used a 189-foot tower with rooftop ground.

KXA-770, Seattle (1kw limited-time, essentially daytime only), operates with an old-fashioned "T" antenna 116 feet long and a rooftop ground.

KIEV-870, Glendale, California, has been trying to improve its facilities for many years. They use a "T" antenna and a copper plate as a ground. It is very inefficient.

WSAJ-1340, Grove City, PA (100 watts), operates with a "T" antenna and a counterpoise ground system.

#### SHORT TOWERS TO SQUEEZE INTO A TIGHT PLACE

Some stations proposed a "short tower" to fit into a very tight allocation. KLID-1340, Poplar Bluff, MO, Class IV, uses a 100-foot tower to achieve a curtailed signal. WJBD, Salem, Illinois, uses a 110-foot tower on 1350 kHz, which is at least 40 feet shorter than other stations on that channel.

WENZ-1450, Highland Springs, VA, Class IV, uses a 100-foot tower to keep its 25 mv/m contour away from WLEE-1480, 5 kw in nearby Richmond, VA, just a few miles away.

At the upper end of the dial, a number of stations use short towers, which will increase the amount of skywave radiation, which should help DXers. Several examples are KAMX-1520, Albuquerque, NM, with a 96-foot tower; WELA-1530, Elizabeth, NJ, 103 feet; WVAB-1550, Virginia Beach, VA, 95 feet; KBEM-1580, El Dorado Springs, Arkansas, 90 feet; KDEX-1590, Dexter, MO, 98 feet; and KTTN-1600, Trenton, MO, 95-foot tower.

#### CLASS III DAY, CLASS IV NIGHT, AND A DA-3!

Class III stations are on the so-called "regional channels" and must sign off at sunset unless they utilize directional antennas to protect the other stations on their channel, as well as the few very-old stations that have always been non-DA at night. There are a few instances where stations have been permitted to operate on these regional channels with Class III facilities daytime, and then a very low power, non-directional at night, Class IV operation, just like the "local" channels, with no protection against interference at night. Two stations operate with 1 kw day and 100 watts

at night. They are WFFB-910, Middletown, Ohio, and KSOK-1280, Arkansas City, Ark. The granting of these two 100-watt-night operations resulted in a large group of daytime stations applying for the same facility, which would be much less expensive than a directional antenna. However, the FCC decided in 1948 not to consider any more of these 100-watters.

In addition, WCAM, Camden, NJ, and WJLK, Asbury Park, NJ, operate with 1 kw day and 250 watts night on 1310. These stations were placed on 1310 in an attempt by the FCC to end a monstrous time-sharing plan in which they, as well as WTNJ, Trenton, NJ, each operated a few hours every day. (WTNJ is now on 1300.)

WAMS-1380, Wilmington, Delaware, 5kw day, 1kw night, operates with three directional antenna patterns (one for night), two of which are used during the daytime hours, depending on which of the two "share-time" stations, WAWZ-1380, Zarepath, NJ, and WBNX-1380, New York, NY, is operating at the time. WAMS must protect each of them, and they are directionalized away from WAMS. WAWZ is much closer to WAMS than WBNX is.

--Cary Simpson, 601 - 5th Street, Tyrone, PA, 16686 (typed by BH)

#### CHEAP AND QUICKIE LOOP

by Bob Curtis

The loop antenna I use for RCB DX'ing was constructed, and I use the term loosely, in about half an hour. Furthermore, being made out of junk, it cost me nothing. Here is how it came about.

One night while desperately trying to pick something out of an impossible graveyard mess, my thoughts turned to the possibilities of a loop antenna. What might be done, I asked myself, without making a project of it; and spending days constructing a beautiful conventional wooden framed loop? I wanted a loop right then and there.

Desperation must be the mother of improvisation. Did I read that somewhere or did it just occur to me? Anyway, I suddenly remembered an old piece of coax that the chief engineer at WVMT had once given to me, rather than throwing it out. Now what would one do with a nine foot piece of RG-17U, one inch in diameter? Too short for any practical purpose, and certainly one inch diameter coax isn't something you would connect to a TV set or your CB rig in the car. But being an inveterate 'picker up'er' of radio junk, I had taken it anyway.

So the old nine foot piece of RG-17U coax was soon easily turned into two circular loops having a nice diameter of seventeen inches. With a little bend in each end of the 3/16 inch center conductor a large rubber band was placed to hold the loop together. Some electrical tape in four spots also held the two turns side by side. Opposite the open end with the rubber band, meaning on the other side of the loop; I taped a piece of plastic with a hole in it, to hang it on something. I didn't know what at the time, but it turned out I hung it on a small vertical pipe so that I could rotate it. Actually it could be suspended from a basement ceiling or placed on a plastic turntable from the supermarket, which currently cost about \$1.79.

Nothing to do now but hook it up. So I did the quickest and easiest thing. I took some test leads, like the little short ones you can get at the Radio Shack with a clip on each end. At each coax end the braid was connected to the center conductor with a short test lead. Then one end of the coax was connected to the receiver antenna, the other end to receiver ground.

Voila! In about 1/2 hour I had my loop antenna built and working. It is real directional and works quite well, allowing me to ID some of those hard-to-get graveyards. Of course, the pickup doesn't begin to compare with my longwire; but for the domestics on the crowded frequencies it works out good. In fact, I still haven't constructed a good loop, but use my 'cheap and quickie' loop as the occasion arises.

It is not my intention to have this write-up misleading. The loop I've described would not compare to a properly designed loop for pickup and digging out the rare DX. However, if your receiver does not have directional capability, and you do not have the time or cannot wait until

even reminds me of a direction finding antenna you might see on a yacht.

you can build a proper loop; then try a little improvisation. Scrounge up some old coax and see what you can do with it. At least, it should help you ID some of those graveyards. My loop

# ADVISOR

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## PLEASE NOTE!

A reminder that all Monday Morning calling has been temporarily suspended until further notice. Please, do not ask why! I am not at liberty to discuss the matter in public. Other hours will remain the same as before. Thank you for your understanding. Sri (C) about any inconvenience!

## FOR SALE

Hammarlund SP-600-JX. 540 KHZ - 54 MHz in six bands. 20 tubes, dual conversion, super HET, 10 KHZ readout on BCB. Very clean and both mechanically and electrically excellent. In cabinet. \$200.00 (local pick-up only). TIM O'HARE, 910 N.E. 114th STREET, SEATTLE WA 98125; PHONE: (206) 365-4446.

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## Trade

Stamps from 29 countries. Send SASE for complete list. (C) I suppose these are for return postage on reports for QSL's. (C) Ed1.) MARK BIXBY, 1627 HIGHLAND DRIVE, NEWPORT BEACH CA 92660; PHONE: (714) 646-3724, after 1800 PLT.

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News From "The Frozen North" Kanadian Korner Knews

February 1, 1978

- 550 CHLN PQ Trois-Rivieres drops CBC as local FM on
- 550 CPJC BC Kamloops here soon(ex 910)
- 560 CHOM HF Marystown wants 10kw Nights
- 610 CHNL BC Kamloops wants 25kw Days
- 680 CJOB MB Winnipeg wants 50kw D/25kw N
- 690 CBU BC IDS as "CBC British Columbia" rather than CBU. Don't expect to hear many CBU IDS.
- 730 C... BC Vernon wants 10kw D/N...also see 1050.
- 860 CBU MB now 1170.
- 910 CPJC BC Kamloops moves to 550 & has dropped CTR.
- 910 C BC Kamloops. Two groups(one is former CJJC owner) want 10/1kw. but I'd say no as there's CBC & CFFM(FMers) & CPJC & CHNL.
- 910 CJDV AB Drumheller wants 10kw N due to 50kw CJCA.
- 990 CBWK BC Terrace 40w lprt FF gets a dual FM lprt.
- 1050 C BC Vernon(also see 730) wants 10/1kw sought by 2 groups(one also wants FM) plus CJTB is trying to kill all by also wanting FM.
- 1150 CKIQ BC Kelowna wants 10kw Nights.
- 1150 CBRG BC Prince George lprt gets an FM twin Seems these AM lprts die soon after FM...
- 1170 CBU MB Lynn Lake lprt here(ex 860)due to CFFM GRM.
- 1230 CFLN NF Happy Valley(Goose Bay) twins CFLW 1340
- 1340 CFLW NF Wabush, Labrador twins CFLN 1230. Programs either come from one studio or the other.
- 1370 CPVD PQ Dégelis is on twinning(via phone)CRGB 13 10 oops.....ON Owen Sound..CFOS wants 5kw D/Night..560...

Anyone know what happened to the Penticton 900/1400 twin at Oliver, BC...by former Mgr. of CKOK? A triplet/twin thing may happen for Squamish/Gibsons/Whistler, BC, but finding a freq. & a xr site at Squamish is tough. Whistler(Alta Lake) would be a 40 or 100w lprt. NHL Hockey: Vancouver Canucks via CKNW...delete CHNL, CJHL, CHNL, CHNL-1, & CKOK. Add: CHUB, CHPQ, CKGF, CPJC, CFTK & CFTK. Interesting that CKOK dropped NHL but not its twins. Remember that all Canadian stations must play 30% Canadian music...3/10 songs...& log it for the CRTG. Why not send a couple of song titles when reporting to Canada...NOT as proof for a verie, but it may be the icing on the verie-cake. Some flowers are up & the grass is green again in this part of the not so "Frozen North". 73 jo

## THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA

A non-profit club devoted to listening to distant radio stations on the broadcast band (510 to 1630 kHz). IRCA is a member of ANARC, the Association of North American Radio Clubs.

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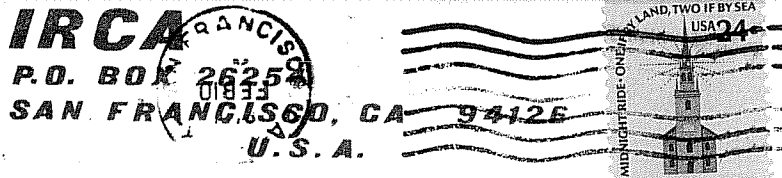
DX MONITOR: The official bulletin of IRCA, published 34 times a year; weekly from November to March, 3 times in April and October, and monthly from May to August.

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PUBLISHING STAFF: Editor-in-Chief-Donald Kaskey; Publisher-Rich Segalas; Staff-Mike Endza, Nick Hall-Patch, Eloise Kaskey, Larry Nebron, et al.....

Opinions appearing in DX FORUMS are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of IRCA, the publishing staff, or the DX FORUM editors.

DX MONITOR is printed by Sir Speedy Instant Printing, San Francisco, California.



### First Class

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