



DX Monitor

Devoted Exclusively to
Broadcast Band DXing

March 20, 1982

Volume 19, Number 26

Issue Number 613

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DX Calendar

Mon Mar 29 KLMR-920, Lamar, CO, will test 0030-230 ELT. The first half hour will be 5 kw nondirectional with 1 kHz TT and voice IDs. The last hour will be 500 watts directional with 1 kHz TT and voice IDs. Send reports to Chuck Springer, CE, KLMR, P.O. Box 890, Lamar, CO 81052. Arranged by Rob Harrington for IRCA.

Flash Tips

We have all sorts of hot tips on format changes this time. KGB went all news and changed calls to KCNN on March 1, per clippings from Steve Mittman and Father Jack Pejza. Steve Sprague reports KWKN-1480 has dropped adult contemporary and is now country //sister stn KGCS FM ("96 Country") 100%. KMOD-1300 in Tulsa switched to Music of Your Life and changed calls to KBBJ on Feb 6. KRAV-1050 changed its calls to KGTO on 2/4; calls stand for "Greater Tulsa Oldies", which should give you a clue about their format. WJJD-1160 has dumped country in favor of big bands (see page 37)

The big news this week is that the FCC has approved AM Stereo (finally). They copped out a bit, though, and decided to "allow "marketplace forces" determine which of the five incompatible systems will become the industry standard. I'm not sure what effect this will have on DXing, but we'll find out soon enough. One local station (KOMO) claims they should be able to switch to AM stereo within about six weeks.

According to an article received from Richard Eckman, the Space Environment Services Center at the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Center may suffer severe budget cutbacks. The result would be (among other things) elimination of the solar/terrestrial conditions reports on WWV. If you'd prefer to see these reports continued, it would be a good idea to write your congressman.

There's a new DX Program on shortwave, which some of you may be interested in. It's called "World of Radio" and it's hosted by (you guessed it!) Glenn Hauser. You can hear it over WRNO Worldwide Radio on Sundays at 2330-2400 UTC on 11955, and on Tuesdays at 1900-1930 on 15240 kHz. "World of Radio" includes station profiles, listener comments, advance program-listening suggestions, and news of communications developments. Glenn welcomes comments on the program at Box 6287, Knoxville, TN 37914-0287.

TED VASILOPULOS AWARD. Yes! It's time to think of someone to nominate for this year's TVA Award. Every year, the IRCA grants this award to the person who has done the most to promote the club and the hobby during the previous twelve months. Any member in good standing may nominate an individual for this award. A ballot listing the names of several nominees will be included with the June issue DXM and the winner will be the person who receives the most votes. If you would like to nominate someone, send his/her name and a short statement explaining why to this year's TVA Chairman, Nick Hall-Patch, 1538 Amphion St., Victoria, BC V8R 4Z6.

EASTERN DX FORUM

(215) 368-8067
RICHARD EVANS
P.O. Box 1294
NORTH WALES, PA 19454

Deadlines: 3/23 3/30 4/13 5/11 6/8 7/6 8/3

John Clements, 4524 - 7th Street, Apt. 2303, East Moline, Illinois 61244
Happy Anniversary, IRCA! Time for the traditional reintrol! I'm 23, single and work for the Ill. State Board of Education as an auditor. I joined IRCA in the fall of '76; now over 5 years ago! I'm originally from Peoria, Ill. where I went to Bradley University. In Peoria, I hrd over 500 stns from 37 states. I started DXing in '75 after "discovering" WWL on 870 in New Orleans. I don't DX as much as I once did but do hit the dials some still. Best catches this season are a trio of Texas regionals - KVET-1300, KCOR-1350 and KXOL-1360. Also KTRN-1290. Main radio interests now are collecting promo goodies and air-checks. I DX with a GE Superadio and TRF. Other hobbies include travel, photography, and music - which all fit in very nicely with my radio interests! I can listen to almost any music but prefer country; am a big record buyer/collector. I spent a very enjoyable 6 days in Toledo in mid-February w/ fellow IRCans G. Siegel and F. Merrill. In Toledo, WCWA-1230 is now a MYL clone. WTOD-1560 is really good--a nice mix of old and modern C&W. A hi-lite of the trip was seeing G. Greene in Akron on 2/14. Other radio notes--KLAK-1600 now MoR/MYL type dumping C&W after 27 years! KGB-1360 soon to be KCNN and all news. Another 3 letter call to bite the dust, ugh!! Maybe Moscow, Idaho will try to pick up the calls! WMBD-1470 is dropping St. Louis Cardinals baseball after 20 years plus and catching a lot of flak. Why drop it - so you can play the same music 10 other area stations are playing?!! Really a great idea--one has to question the intelligence of some radio stations mgr/pgm directors. Too bad good radio is the exception rather than the rule. Good DX and 73.

Tom Jasinski, 503 Jensen, Shorewood, Illinois 60436
Greetings. Happy Anniversary IRCA! I must agree with Bill Nittler about the U. S. Post Office. My report to KIEL-1500 was returned with "Moved over one year ago". Perhaps I assumed too much by using the old KGMR POB 311. It is obvious that no effort was made to locate the correct address. A long distance call to KIEL revealed a Little Rock address (P. O. Box 100). Rather strange to operate a station in one town and have a mailing address in another 15 miles away. Furthermore the station (KIEL) is not listed in the Jacksonvillle phone directory. Luckily I had heard the FM sister station mentioned (KEZQ) which is listed. Found a similar situation with Chicago area stations. Many are not listed in their respective hometown phone directories. A couple of weeks ago I took my 5 year old daughter for the grand tour of local WJOL. She asked me what it was like inside a radio station so I told here let's have a look. She was quite impressed and is still talking about it. While there I asked about the WJOL Wednesday morning silent period. I was told that the equipment is the newest state-of-the-art gear. If it works then leave it alone. So now 24 hour NSP unless equipment problems arise. They had some bad experiences when the CE would tear into the gear and not get the station back on the air the next day! Why can't that happen to the biggies like WLS, WCFL, etc., etc.! Hi.

Ernest R. Cooper, 5 Anthony Street, Provincetown, Massachusetts 02657
Congratulations are certainly in order on the occasion of IRCA's 18th anniversary! Some it has become customary, or should I say, traditional, to re-intro at this time of year, why don't I do just that? I started DXing at the age of 14, in 1932. (Yah, get out those pocket calculators!) I more or less inherited the hobby from my father. However, he did not attempt to verify his catches. We had a six-tube "house" radio in those days, a Stewart-Warner, and he never lived to enjoy the thrill of receiving California. His furthestest catch as I recall it was XEW, Mexico City. But on that same set, in the same house, same everything, about a year after his death, KFI rolled in for me "magna cum laude" one morning, and brought tears to my eyes. I found out about verifying from a (female) remote relative, and my first verie was a v/q from WFIW-940, Hopkinsville, Ky, which became WAVE-970, and is now WAVG-970. I lived and DXed in Brooklyn, N.Y. and worked in Manhattan at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for some 33+ years; retired early effective 2/1/75, and moved here to my erstwhile "vacation mecca" with ny friend Bob & bought

(Cooper, cont...) this house, "and lived happily ever after". I decided not to begin a new station/verie count at my stage in life, for after all, all my veries came from reception "at home" and the move was not for the purpose of adding new veries to my collection, but rather, for adding years to our lives. My verie count to the moment is 4,229 AMs and 155 FMs; the contiguous 48 states, and 80 countries (on AM). I DX almost every morning from about 1 to 3 am, with either my HQ-180 with SM-2, or the (Motorola) R-390A/URR w/NRC 4' loop. I hope to see you all in either St. Louis or the "Squad Cities" in August! Patience and Fortitude!

Karl J. Zuk, 224-04 Stronghurst Avenue, Queens Village, New York 11427
Happy Anniversary, IRCA! I am 28 years old and I work for ABC Radio Networks as an engineer. I do just about everything. I have been a DXer for as long as I can remember. I can recall at the age of 5 hooking up a piece of wire to a two-transistor radio that was given to me as a present and listening to the WNVA country jamboree in the Berkshire mountains to my amazement. I now use a GE Superadio and a DX-160 to do my listening. I am most interested in the technical side of radio, and enjoy experimenting with new ideas to improve transmission and reception. Most of us take radio and TV for granted, but the way it all works, to me, is still magical. I am a listener and a DXer, and I like listening to programs from long distances away. I will only occasionally listen to static for hours for an ID. I would like to see a lot more creative programming on radio, but the medium exists primarily to seel commercials, right? I am engaged to another penguin freak, Ellen, that I met at a radio station on election night, 1977. She owns an extensive collection of stuffed animal penguins, porcelain and antique penguins, penguin books, key-rings, bed sheets.....penguin everything! She finds the IRCA amazing. A radio club of penguin freaks! She often says "that club was made for you". She's right! Best of DX to all and 73's.

Paul Pellettiere, 7726 Fern Drive, Mentor, Ohio 44060
I am writing this for the anniversary issue. I am writing for the first time. I am 17 years old and have been DXing since 1979. Since then, I got 247 AM stations. I used to use a clock radio, but now I use a communications receiver. I do most of my DXing at night and in winter. I am presently running my own 3 watt shortwave station playing country music. Calls are "WPED". I operates somewhere around 27000 kHz. I have presently been able to get some good catches that aren't clear channel. Well I have to go now. 73's to all.

Glenn Hauser, Box 6287, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914-0287
(Cont. from last week...) One of my SW correspondents, Horacio Hinojosa Arce in Monterrey, forwards a copy of an official decree that from Jan. 1, Mexico's three eastern states, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, have switched to GMT-5 time (the same as EST). In effect, almost all of Mexico is now on advanced time the year round. What they should have done was leave the eastern states on CST and move the central portion of the country back to MST where it belongs, west of the 97th meridian. Some nice daytime skywave on the home equipment (Gilfer-modified FRG-7 & 133-cm box loop) Jan. 31 between 1:50 and 2:23 pm, WABC-770, WJR-760, WBBM-780, WGN-720, WMAQ-670. Tempted to correlate with a rain front passing thru which also tropoducted WTSU-89.9 Troy, Ala. but I shouldn't. What a loss if before long all these clears are blocked at least in daytime, making such observations impossible. Jan. 31 around 11:20 pm, CHUM was atop 1050 w/a pubaffs (sic) pgm on female depression, etc., surprising considering the null they're supposed to have this way. I'm enjoying NBC's recently instituted 'Hear and Now' every week (except 2nd Sundays when '2nd Sunday' remains), hosted by Roger Mudd. It's on WSM-650, Sundays 6:30 pm (ET) if not preempted by sports; and I heard it again Jan. 31 after 11pm on 810, presumably WGY. 'College Bowl' is back for another 6-month (Jan.-June) run on CBS Radio. It's disgusting how few CBS affiliates will actually carry it. Charles Sanders here in Knoxville has discovered one: WCAU-1210 Sundays at 11:30pm. Anyone know of other clears clearing it, and if so, when? Past pair of MMs (Jan. 25 & Feb. 1) have lacked WCKY-1530, forcing (hi) one to DX on 1530 rather than listen to ABC's excellent quartet of 11-minute long (imagine that!) correspondent reports, on "Perspective", at 1:06 am. That was the only clear channel I knew of carrying it at any hour. Does anyone know of other opportunities to hear it on MW? (That is the end of Glenn's forum...next week, we'll start at the beginning of it, hi!--rce)

THIS IS THE END OF THE SCHEDULED WEEKLY ISSUES...SEE YOU IN TWO WEEKS.



Western DX Forum

★ ★ ★ ★

IRCA—Serving the Broadcast Band DX'er Since 1964

Editor: Ric Heald, P.O. Box 4861, Santa Rosa, CA 95402-4861 (707) 865-1260

1981/2 Deadlines—Weekly on *Wednesday*, 10 Days Prior to Publication Date

(Note: Tuesday Deadlines Prior to U.S. 3-Day Weekends)

MARK STRICKERT, P.O. BOX 931, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101-0931

For a re-intro, I'm 22 (temporarily) single, been a DX'er ten years this May, (mostly in it for the beer, hi). Also collector of radio/TV stickers. Currently Graveyard Records editor. (The first few columns of which were typed in a very appropriate office.) Also editing a promo item column for another club. Think the current state of radio programming should be the furthest one away, hi. Member of IRCA 1978-80/1981- , also (at present) member of NRC, NLDXC, NASWA, USDXA and a couple others. Currently licensed to San Francisco with studios and transmitter in Oakland, but have applied for a change to TL to approximately 25th and Rocky Balboa in The City, final word no later than this week. (Ohmygawd, Kaskey's old stompin' grounds, hi-Rth.)

On tour in Seattle 04-07 February, even managing an afternoon's visit with Bruce and Evelyn Portzer and all those penguins (from Blom County, no less) all over the table. Spent more time visiting radio stations than listening to them, which was a smart decision (wouldn't say that the quality of programming in Seattle is decaying, but if a freak storm were to cross over KJR's transmitter with those of one of truck dispatchers nearby, no one would notice or notice an improvement, hi).

Rumor o'week, KSFX 103.7 may apply for KGO-FM, then maybe go all-talk, perhaps running the KABC 790 talk that I hear will be used in some sort of new talk network. This all sounds strange, but weirder stories in the Oakland Tribune have proven true. Anyway, it's gotta be an improvement over KGO-AM, who just hired the dipstick Joy Brown (ex-WITS 1510 Boston) for weekday phone-in "shrink." I heard her program in Beantown couple years back, finding her "a couple gallons short of full." (It's no secret KSFX has been on the block. KGO-FM is their old calls, by the way-Rth.)

Is KSFO engineers go on strike over staff cutbacks, does listening to KSFO constitute "crossing a picket line?"

Next week, pirate stations. And what they'd do if the team they carry leaves Pittsburgh. 73 and use your "DX" toothbrush. . .

Bruce Portzer - 6546 19th Avenue Northeast - Seattle, WA 98115

Happy Anniversary IRCA! Here's my reintroduction. I'm 30 years old and work as an electrical engineer, mostly in the areas of communications and computer-based monitoring and control systems. I started DXing in 1964 after the usual childhood pastimes like rock collecting, electric trains, astronomy, and dinosaurs. I'm not sure how I became permanently hooked on DXing, but it apparently happened some time after I joined IRCA in 1966 at the ripe old age of 15. It's hard to believe I've spent half my life as a member of this club. I've been a club officer or editor virtually continuously since 1968. First as DX Records editor, then as DX Worldwide editor (1974-1978), President (1977-79), and editor-in-chief (1979-present). I've also served on the board of directors. My wife Evelyn and I have been married seven years. She knew about my habit before we got married, but went through with it anyway, hi. It wasn't until we'd been married a couple years that I found out about her hobby of penguin collecting. (Now you know where it all started, hi).

The shack here includes HQ-180A, FRG-7, 4' box loop, SW-2, Heath SB-620 panadapter, LM-14 frequency meter, Heathkit scope, various recorders and audio filters, Realistic 12-655 TRF, and Sanyo RP-7220 portable. Main interests are foreign DX (although I also actively chase domestics, too), tinkering with my equipment, and DXing from hotel rooms on vacation or business trips. Surprisingly enough, most hotels aren't all that bad for DXing in, if it's not a metal frame building and if the guy in the next room doesn't fall asleep watching the all-night movie. During a recent trip to Texas, I logged all sorts of stuff in an area bounded by Venezuela, Boston, Regina, San Francisco, and Panama, all on my trusty TRF. Sometimes, DXing away from home is more fun and more productive, especially if the city I'm in has fewer locals than Seattle does.

I realize DX conditions are currently the worst they've been in recorded history, but a page and a half of roundup tips in a bulletin this size is a bit ridiculous....come on, folks, we can do better than that. 73.

NICK HALL-PATCH, 1538 AMPHION ST., VICTORIA, BC V8R 4Z6

Once again, Happy Anniversary IRCA! I guess we can all congratulate each other for having seen the club through another year of NSP'ers, electrical noise and rising postage and printing costs.

The personal details for NHP haven't changed much since last year. I'm now 32 (I think, it's getting hard to keep track), married to Susan who usually manages to maintain a sense of humor in spite of the time I spend in the DX playroom in the basement. Our three-year-old daughter Lucy is getting marginally less destructive when faced with a receiver or loop, but we have another offspring due in August, which will probably interfere with the autumn DX; we really should plan these things better, hi. I'm still a self-employed gardener, and will never get rich at it, but can generally get MM's free as a result.

My principal interest in the hobby seems to me more and more towards the technical side of things - building and modifying equipment, while waiting for conditions to improve. Editing the technical column keeps me abreast of what other tinkerers are doing, but there's never enough time to follow up on all the possible projects, it seems. 73 de NHP.

BOB COOMLER, 207 E. 45th PL., KENNEWICK, WA 99336

At least this anniversary issue I'm not in the middle of a move, so hope I can make the deadline this time around. My IRCA'ing goes back to the club's founding days with the convention of NRC renegades in Denver and after a DX'ing time out for college, marriage, etc., jumped back in several years ago. I'm 35, married 11 years to the same tolerant lady. We have three kids with the first being old enough to show some glimmer of interest in DX'ing and the last being young enough to put the whammy in SSS and evening DX'ing via unerring accuracy in finding me when I hit the dials. The receiver is a modified FRG-7 and my antenna for BCB DX is a R. West loop. I probably should say that is what my antenna was as it ceased working about the time R. West had its problems. The problem has got to be simple, but darned if I can cure it. Grant, you've got all my sympathy, but please don't take my loop with you.

I just got my General amateur license (N7DKD) and hope to have something cooking on that end before much longer. I'm also interested in LW, SW and SW utilities DX; kind of a listener of all bands, but a master of none. Or if we're going to have hemorrhoids, let's have equal opportunity hemorrhoids. Congratulations IRCA!

BILL HARMS, P.O. BOX 7428, UNIVERSITY STATION, PROVO, UT 84602-7428

Happy Birthday IRCA! Time for a re-intro. I'm 25, married to the former Becky Patch and have two boys. I've been a member of IRCA for four-and-a-half years. Time sure flies by.

Totals for Provo are 1090 heard, 39 countries, 40 states and 15 provinces. From Spokane, 835/27/40/5. Total verie count is around 300. I did some DX from Korea several years ago. Figuring my best catch is a little difficult, but some of my better ones include several east coast stations on 1570 I heard one morning or NHK 846. I use an FRG-7 (but it's on the blink now) and a Realistic TRF.

I enjoy going up in the canyons or to the wilds and DX'ing on a Beverage antenna. In the last three years at least three-quarters of my new catches have been heard via the Beverage. I also use a one-meter-high Wedge if the noise level isn't too high at our apartment, hi.

I have a job offer as a linguist in a government agency. So we will be moving to the Washington, DC area this fall unless a better offer comes along.

I'm looking forward to hearing a completely different set of stations from the west. I hope it will be fun for a while anyway.

Again, Happy Birthday IRCA and may you have a good DX season. 73 de WJH.

ART PETERSON, 851 31st ST., RICHMOND, CA 94804

Well, it's anniversary time again, so here's a re-intro. I'm a 37-year-old single professional forester who works for a consulting forestry firm in Oakland. Equipment here consists of an FRG-7 with mechanical filters, VLF converter and digital readout from R. West. Radio West loop, 200-foot folded dipole and various other accessories.

In addition to IRCA, I also belong to LWCA, a club I highly recommend to those interested in the zone below BCB. My interest centers on BCB for the most part, but I do devote considerable time to beacon DX and a little time on SW. Domestic BCB DX definitely takes a backseat to foreign DX.

My experience dates back to about 1960, and oh do I wish we could again have the quiet conditions and the far fewer AN stations we had in the mid-60s! But in spite of the poorer situation today, some great DX is still being heard.

One thing has not changed, though. The IRCA is still a friendly, down to earth DX club full of DX'ers willing to go to some considerable lengths to help other DX'ers in the enjoyment of the hobby. A special thanks is due all the column editors, the publishing crew, contest managers, etc., who put out that extra effort week after week, year after year, making the DX Monitor possible. Good DX to all in the coming year.

GENE MARTIN, 3303 E. EVANS AVE., DENVER, CO 80210

The best auto radio I ever owned was an over-sized 8-tube Motorola in my 1940 Chevrolet which I acquired as a new car in Dallas that year. The car cost \$702.50 by the way, which may tell you something about inflation. The radio was a \$60 item at retail, but I was working as news editor of WFAA at that time and radio people never had to pay a full price for any radio product. I went to the Motorola wholesaler in Dallas and he sold me that radio and also installed it for a total of \$40. In those days, it was conceded all around that Motorola car radios were the best money could buy. This particular model was too large to be fit into the dashboard space that Chevrolet provided for a car radio. So the radio was mounted down on the firewall behind and under the dash. The radio dial and other controls were installed in the dashboard space where any smaller car radio would have been installed. The connection between the radio and dial was made by a flexible cable 12-to-15 inches in length. That illuminated dial was perhaps seven inches wide between 550 and 1600, and it could be read easily when you were driving. The radio had a local and distance switch, and was a great DX'ing tool if you wanted to use it that way. I had given up DX'ing as a hobby about eight years before, but still retained a latent interest in it. The radio had a huge speaker, perhaps seven inches in diameter, and delivered very good sound. I recall it as possessing nice ten kHz separations across the BCB and I would take the car to remote locations now and then to test out what could be heard. (Continued next week-RTH.)

DANIEL J. FLAK, PSC BOX 1159, APO SAN FRANCISCO, CA 96328

Konnichi-wa. No DX to report because no DX was done. I just got back from a week-long Okinawa-Korea shuttle and had an opportunity to meet the Okinawa contingent of IRCA. On 23 February I called Charlie Taylor and arranged a rendezvous at the USO. He was able to recognize me by my DX-crazed appearance, (focusing 20 yards in a 20-foot room, hi). I did get a chance to see his equipment and was particularly impressed with his frequency measuring gear and tape set-up. I was not impressed with that thing he called an external antenna (sorry Charlie!). Although I didn't have time to see his logbook (I'll wait 'til next time), I did get a chance to listen to some of his DX tapes from the Bermuda Triangle. We finished the evening by touring Okinawa's back alleys in his Mazda while trying to find my hotel.

I had a tougher time find Ken Waters. Although he is assigned to the weather station at Kadena A.B., I had my doubts as to whether he actually worked there. I finally caught up with him when I went to file my flight plan on 28 February. We did talk some radio, but mostly we talked about the weather (hi) which was not at all good for aviating. I was hoping that the thunderstorms would go away while everyone else on Okinawa was rooting for the deluge to continue and fill the resevoirs.

This trip did prove one thing: No matter what rock you find yourself on (or under) you can find an IRCAn nearby. In addition to corresponding with several members, I have met several people through the club already. If there's anyone else in the Far East, please speak up. I regularly tour Japan, Okinawa, Korea, the Philippines and other exotic locations. That about does it for now. Sayonarra et 73.

BILL HARDY, 2301 PACIFIC AVE., ABERDEEN, WA 98520

Happy 18th anniversary, IRCA! I've been around for most of those 18 years. I joined in August 1964, missing charter membership by five months. I just turned 35, so I've been in IRCA for more than half my life now. I work in retail sales at a local garden and pet store, and am married to WDXR editor Nancy Hardy. No children yet.

I began listening to distant radio in 1960. It wasn't really DX'ing for the first five years as I was more interested in program content on the out-of-town stations. Through the years I've been principally a domestic DX'er. But I did some foreign DX'ing from Panama in 1969-70, and sometimes try for TP's. Totals at present are 782 heard from 40 states, 5 provinces, 20 countries. I have four written QSL's and about 100 ID's on tape.

The older I get the less I enjoy staying up past 10PM or getting up before 8AM. So at the moment I'm only semi-active at DX'ing. Nancy is slightly more active than I. She has the advantage of being home during SSS several days a week while I'm still at work.

I joined NRC in 1974 when I married Nancy. NRC is a fine club despite the lack of support from its West Coast members. However, IRCA is still my favorite club for a number of reasons. I prefer the format of DXM over NRC's DXN. IRCA's DX catches are in the easy-to-read, easy-to-scan Roundups. Because the Roundups are regionalized, I can scan EDXR & CDXR and spend more time with WDXR. The few West Coast tips in NRC's DDXD section are buried in a flood of East Coast reports. Also, IRCA's forums are usually more interesting than the typical DX-filled Musing. Thanks to publishing schedules and deadlines, IRCA seems to print the tips earlier than NRC. Last and certainly most important to me is, that I would never have met Nancy had it not been for IRCA! 73 and good DX.

NANCY HARDY, 2301 PACIFIC AVE., ABERDEEN, WA 98520

Happy Anniversary, IRCA! It's time for my annual re-intro Forum, so here goes. I'm "younger" than my IRCA-husband Bill Hardy, and have been a BCB DX'er since late 1969. I've been a member of IRCA for 11 years and WDXR editor for the past seven. Since starting my totals here in Aberdeen in 1973, I've heard 718 stations from 40 states, 5 provinces and 17 countries. Maybe in a few years I'll catch up with Bill's totals, hi.

I work part-time, 20-25 hours a week, at Jo-Ann Fabrics (part of a nationwide fabric store chain) in Aberdeen. When I'm not working or doing DX-related work, you'll more than likely find me (and Bill, too, hi) out hiking the trails and/or camping in the mountains of Olympic National Park. Another hobby, which by now everyone must know about, is my penguin collection. I collect penguins of all sizes, shapes and descriptions. And which is my favorite sports team? The Pittsburgh Penguins, of course!

Happy Anniversary, IRCA!

JEF JAISUN, 12860 136th AVE. NE, KIRKLAND, WA 98033

(Continued from last week. . .) Remember the KRRR 1360 DX Test several years back? I was listening to its TT on band one, then switched to band two. Bruce heard an ID and s/off while I was still getting a tone. Turned out I was on 1350 with CJDC's OC. Instant angst. And no verie to boot, hi. By far the worst trouble I've had with the SP 600 is the tuning dial. It froze up tight in the middle of our first Beverage party and hasn't been the same since. The problem is the tuning gears are operated by a pressure wheel system. They froze cuz a wheel froze up on its shaft, probably due to moisture and/or grit. After we unstuck it, it spun too freely and even now it sometime won't engage the larger wheel. This is a real drag when you're frantically tuning around for top-of-the-hour ID's which may be split seconds apart on different parts of the band. The gears jammed on 747 so often I was beginning to suspect the receiver had Japanese ancestry, hi.

No tube problems that I know of. The audio output was converted to 8 ohms with a filter choke before I got it, so it takes a regular speaker. I've spliced in a line for a cassette recorder and I use a mono-to-stereo adapter for my headphones. That oughta do it. 73 de JJ.

RANDY SEAVER, 1154 VIA TRIESTE, CHULA VISTA, CA 92011

Believe it or not, I'm still alive and well. . . I've even DX'ed occasionally. A short re-intro: I'm 38, married 12 years to Linda and have two girls, Lori, 7, and Tami, 5. I work at Rohr Industries as an engineering supervisor of Aerodynamics and Thermodynamics. For the last three years I've been working on the Rolls Royce engine POD design for the new Boeing 757.

My DX equipment consists of an HQ-180A, an R390A, unamplified Sanserino air core loop, and amplified R. West ferrite rod loop and an 80-foot longwire. I've been a BCB DX'er since about 1962 and dabble in SW irregularly. I've heard about 1500 stations, 44 states, 62 countries, all from the San Diego area. I greatly enjoy the challenge of foreign DX and concentrate on this when I do DX.

Over the last 20 years, I've noticed to my dismay that the noise level has steadily increased to the point where my HQ-180A/air core loop reception of clear channel stations up to 1000 miles is only 25-30 db above the noise level. The split frequency Latins that were audible in the evenings ten years ago are not even sub-audible these days. I also find that my proximity to the local stations and the extremely poor maintenance at the Mexican stations precludes use of my amplified loop. These factors, plus the many AN'ers (nearly all frequencies now) have continued to discourage my persistent attempts to enjoy my hobby. I'm afraid that the future of MW DX'ing lies in remote locations where long antennas can be strung in the desired directions. Urban DX'ers are going to be a vanishing breed.

The DX highlight of the last year for me was the reception of Solomon Islands on 1035 kHz last November at 1100 Z. Even that was spoiled by not being smart

enough to have a tape recorder available. . . my trusty Sony reel-to-reel died over a year ago and I hadn't heard anything outstanding for so long that I had not connected the cassette recorder. So much for the lament of the frustrated DX'er.

As I enter my 20th year of DX'ing, I look back on the many friendships made and enjoyed, the conventions attended, the columns edited and written. The many hours of DX excitement and sleeplessness experienced. The ongoing challenge of radio wave propagation studies. I find that DX'ing provides me with a social, recreational and intellectual outlet that fulfills some of those needs. Of course, that's the primary purpose. Cheers.

RIC HEALD, P.O. BOX 4861, SANTA ROSA, CA 95402-4861 (707) Jefferson 8-5187 to 2200 PLT, 2000 PLT FRI & SAT prepaid

Happy 18th Anniversary IRCA! For a re-intro: I'm 35, single and work two jobs; a travel agency Monday through Friday, and KPLS radio (s/on shift) weekends. I've been DX'ing since 1959, seriously since 1963. Equipment includes a trusty Hammarlund HQ-129A, FRG-7 (unmodified) and a TRF. Antenna is an SM-2. It's been years since I actively kept track of totals, but it's around 1300 heard with about 40 percent varied, from 45 states, 8 provinces and 33 countries. Best catch (power versus distance) would be WKTE 1090 King, North Carolina with 500 watts on a DX test. Distance-wise would probably be VOA Germany 1196 and VOA S. Vietnam. These figures all from the greater Bay Area.

I'm in complete accord with Seaver regarding DX conditions. The mid-'60s were great. Belize 834 used to be a nighttime regular, actually a pest, hi. It's been ages since I last heard it. MM was also a treat. Here 1460, 1470 and 1480 were virtually clear channels and I used to sit on 1470 and work 10 kHz either side for SRS s/ons from the east. Several 5 kw stations in the Eastern time zone were heard that way. One memorable morning in 1965 I remember hearing Bolivia and Chile on my portable Sony, car radio, and blasting on the big rig. Yes, it would appear that those days are gone, and yes, noise level has risen out of sight, but there's still good catches to be had; you just have to work a little harder and be more persistent.

Joined IRCA in '64 a couple months too late for charter membership, left the club in '67 (was living in Alaska and nothing in IRCA or NRC did me any good), rejoined in '74 and became editor of WDXF right after the '75 Anniversary issue.

Was surprised with a solid signal from Tarawa 846 at 0015 PLT the morning of 09 March. The move to the Santa Rosa Plain has done me some good and maybe I'll finally be able to report to Pat Martin.

Again, Happy Anniversary, IRCA. 73 de Rth. .

RANDY TOMER, 1969 27th ST., ARCATA, CA 95521

Greetings and Happy Anniversary, IRCA! First, I'd like to send my vote of confidence and personal thanks to the Seattle publishing crew for a job well done. Second, a big thank-you to all the editors who have worked hard also to make IRCA a success, and of course, thanks to all those who have reported.

For a re-intro: I'm 33, married to Linda and we have a 16-month-old harmonic, Renee, who is a real sweetheart. Activities around here more normal than DX include bird watching, astronomy, geology, gardening, small scale farming, travelling and camping in the venerable '67 VW camper which does dual duty as a DX-mobile. Contrary to what I said earlier, I don't really have 50 radios, although sometimes my wife seems to act like I do especially if there's any mention of picking up a new one.

Best of success in '82 and '73 de RET.

JEF JAISON 12860 136th Ave NE Kirkland, WA 98033

Betcha thought I'd forgotten, huh, Ric? (bet Nancy think I did, for sure). Well, fact is I haven't had time to do much DX lately. Springtime is crazy around here, besides the fact I was expecting to be back in Europe by now, so my SP600 has sorta been gathering dust. Holds up a philodendron real well, though, hi. I just want to wish us all a happy anniversary, and remind all the people listed on this membership roster that I'm one of the guys who represents you on the BoD, so if you've got something on your mind about IRCA don't hesitate to write. Thanks for the opportunity to serve the club. 73/JJ

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OUTCOME OF THE RIO CONFERENCE

The November 1981 Region 2 AM Broadcasting Conference is now over. While there are a considerable number of problems still to be resolved, the U.S. achieved its two major goals: to preserve the American broadcasting system and to provide for the orderly future expansion of the AM band. Additionally, 10 kHz channel spacing was formally adopted as a standard for all of Region 2. Other matters, however, will require additional bilateral negotiations to be finally resolved.

The impact of Cuba's withdrawal from the conference has not been fully assessed. It is a political problem that transcends the technical nature of resolving mutual interference. Unfortunately, very little actual interference negotiation with Cuba occurred at the conference. This means that very few of our Class 1 stations actually have interference-free secondary service areas, according to the Region 2 technical standards. Here is a brief summary of major issues considered at the conference:

Channel Spacing: The U.S. won a major battle during the first week of the conference to retain 10 kHz channel spacing in Region 2.

Interference Curves: No substantive progress was made on this important issue. Although the basic agreement calls for 50% of the time protection, the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Greenland will continue to use the 10% standard. The problem countries that use the 50% standard are Cuba and Venezuela. Venezuela has been very cooperative with the U.S. in its attempts to resolve interference problems.

Future Access to the Spectrum: The Canadian five-year plan, which would have altered our demand system of AM assignments, was not accepted by the conference. "Guaranteed Access", which would have allowed for a circumvention of the agreement's basic technical standards was also not accepted. Instead, the agreement calls for "special provisions" for future access which are so restrictive that they are not expected to adversely affect the U.S.

U.S. Clear Channels: The agreement does not distinguish among different kinds of frequency channels. That is, there are no longer exclusive frequencies where only certain types of radio stations can operate. Stations are classified as to the degree of interference protection they receive, their operating power and expected service areas. What the U.S. presently calls a Class 1 station will be renamed to a "Class A" station. Regional stations will be known as Class B, and local stations as Class C.

Resolution of Incompatibilities: The U.S. will use bilateral agreements to work out the remaining incompatibilities. The delegation expects that nearly all U.S. stations will have their problems resolved before the effective date of the treaty, July 1, 1983.

Class IV Stations: Southeastern Class IV stations were entered into the agreement at 1 kw nighttime power. The U.S. intends to negotiate with Canada and Mexico for the remaining U.S. Class IV stations to raise nighttime power.

Cuba: The Cuban issue is a political problem that transcends the technical broadcasting problems. NAB's executive committee instructed the staff to work closely with the FCC and State Department to insure that the U.S. government continues its unrelenting efforts to work with Cuba. The Rio agreement allows for such actions as may be necessary to recover service area lost to unwarranted foreign interference.

NAB wants to keep careful track of the Cuban problem. If you have substantive technical information as to the strength and direction of Cuban interfering radiation, please send your information to the NAB Department of Science and Technology, with a copy to the Florida Association of Broadcasters, c/o Harold Frank, WINZ AM/FM, 4330 N.W. 207th Drive, Miami, Florida 33055.

NAB Engineering Report, February 1982, via Glen Kippel

WLW Radio Field Day

by Henry B. Ruh

Cincinnati OH . . . Bus drivers do it, sailors do it, radio engineers do it. What is it?

It's 3 AM and it's my day off, and yet I'm happily getting out of bed! "Must of finally flipped his wig," you say? Nope. Today is Radio Field Day. Not the same field day we are used to on the ham bands, but a visit to the paramount radio station in the country. This is the day dozens of broadcast engineers will visit the famous WLW transmitter plant and nearby VOA radio relay station just north of Cincinnati.

Courtesy of Allied

The occasion was an outing sponsored and arranged by the folks at Allied Broadcast Equipment of Richmond IN, with the help and cooperation of the WLW engineering staff. Why is this such a special event? For those not familiar with broadcast history, WLW is broadcast history.

WLW is the only US station ever authorized to operate on a regular basis at a power of 500 kW. The exciter for this fire breathing dragon was 50 kW! Most of us are lucky enough to work at fifty, let alone 500! The transmitter project was so big that it took the cooperation of Westinghouse, GE and RCA. The RCA nameplate still reads serial number 1 and as far as anyone knows, there was never a number 2! RCA did the design work, GE did the RF work, and Westinghouse the control system.

WLW was owned by Crosley and, as was common in the early days of radio, you operated a transmitter so you could sell receivers to listen to your station. This was true of most of the early manufacturers of radio receivers. Crosley went one step further; he had several AM stations and short wave stations operating simultaneously.

In Cincinnati, WLW, WASI and W8XAL were all Crosley stations. The first station, 8CR, came on the air in the summer of 1921. It was a special land station with 20 watts, and had a transmitter made by Standard Precision Instruments Company of Cincinnati. The license was issued by the Department of Commerce; the FCC was formed after the 1934 Communications Act.

In March of 1922, the new Federal Radio Commission issued call letters WLW, the 65th issued license. Letters were received from Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Connecticut. The 1922 DX contest was won by a resident of Vallejo, California. Not bad for 20 watts!

In January of 1923, the power was

increased to 100 watts and listenership increased to 42 states, portions of Canada and several Central American countries. Later that year power was increased to 500 watts. By 1924 the lack of government effectiveness and planning caused a not unique problem.

WLW, now 1,000 watts, was sharing time with WMH; the latter owned by Precision Instrument and both operating on 710 kHz. For a while, both stations transmitted on the same frequency at the same time until an agreement was reached over who had Monday and Wednesday nights. Finally WSAI, WLW and WMH agreed on alternating months of Wednesday night operation.

Further spectrum confusion arose when WLW moved to 700 kHz in 1927. It was necessary to share time with KFBU/Laramie WY, which only operated in the summer, and soon went off the air entirely. Share time arrangements also existed with WMAF of Dartmouth MA, which later moved to a new frequency. WLW had started program tests with 5 kW in 1925 and had ordered one of the first 50 kW Western Electric transmitters the same year.

On Oct 4, 1928, WLW started operation at 50 kW from its new site at Mason OH. A long wire antenna strung between two towers (vertical radiators would come later) put "local" signals into Washington DC, and Jacksonville FL. Most of us are content with a big 50. Can you imagine having 10 times that much power and can you imagine the TVI complaints!

What's 500 kW?

To understand the size of 500 kW imagine the following! A typical 50 kW station might run 32 amps antenna current into a quarter wave antenna. WLW ran some 19.5 into their half wave. How big is their half wave, 831 feet of Blaw Knox. It looks like two self supporting four sided towers joined at the middle in a giant diamond. Only one set of guys are used, with eight massive cables grabbing the thunder stick's middle.

Now imagine 72 amps of antenna current. The PA tank current ran 95 to 100 amps. PA plate current of 64 amps at 12 kV. Imagine the technician at the power company monitoring your audio on his power meters! Now that's clout! Actually the transmitter, which went into operation on May 2, 1934 when President Roosevelt inaugurated the super power service, could deliver over 750 kW. But why push it! The dog house gate served as a good test point. You could draw an RF arc several inches long

from the small iron gate at the base of the tower.

Sixty-three engineers and operators kept the beastie on the air. The transmitter was built so that any of the audio or RF amplifiers (push pull parallel) could be taken out of service while the transmitter was on the air for service. The 1927 Western Electric is still licensed as the alternate standby. How did it sound? Besides being one heck of a signal, it was super fidelity, even by today's standards. In 1959 Jim Rockwell proudly finished his cathanode 50 kW transmitter with rated frequency response of 20 Hz to 20 kHz with distortion of less than 1%. The McIntosh Labs reported that the WLW signal ranged from 17 Hz to 22,000 Hz with no more than 0.3% distortion. The nation's highest fidelity radio station. Amphiphase take a hike!

Now 500 kW will get you a lot of listeners. In the era of the super power operation, which lasted until Feb 28, 1939, WLW had daytime listeners in Hawaii and many a royal fan in Europe. On a per-inquiry arrangement, the Olson Rug Company ran one spot on Sunday morning, and almost went bankrupt. The response was equal to the cost of a full 13 week contract. Now that's pull; sales departments take note.

The program guide was carried by over 500 newspapers all around the country. WLW was a veritable one station network providing the support for the NBC Red network and later it was one of the first Mutual network stations.

The transmitter plant was actually kept up through World War II. The State Department and the Department of War asked how much it would put out and if it could be shipped to Africa. Although stateside tests were made, the war moved too quickly and, although portions were disassembled, none actually left for Africa.

The other half of the WLW story is W8XAL, which is now the VOA facility. Even today the VOA plant uses the original Crosley shortwave transmitters originally built to broadcast Spanish language programming to South America. The VOA currently operates 3 Collins 821A-1 at 250 kW each, 3 Crosley SWT-1 at 175 kW each, 2 Comco 617A at 50 kW each and some small units, Collins FRT-5 at 15 kW and a Collins 231-D at 5 kW. Over 1 million watts of RF output are provided simultaneously!

VOA operates from 6 to 26 kHz, and uses 21 dB gain curtain and rhomboid antennas. The switching system, constructed during the war, was built using wooden poles since that was a military priority on metal.

Now 250 kW into 21 dB of antenna gain is a good signal. Day in, day out paths are kept to Europe and Africa. You can see the facility as you drive by on I-75 at Bethany OH, and if you look a little farther to the east, you see the WLW antenna, still in use today.

Enough said

So much for the hardware. The folks at Allied and WLW were especially nice. The tours of both facilities

went smoothly and bus load after bus load were shuttled from the hospitality banquet room at Kings Island to the two facilities and back. The running commentary by the WLW engineers was fascinating and informative. The entire event went all too quickly as we poked, peered and probed the innards of this mightiest of all.

If you missed the event, you missed one of the greatest outings ever held for a radio engineer. If you love radio

as I do, you can appreciate this as the opportunity of a lifetime. And it was free! It even had food and not a salesman with book in hand in sight.

They were there, how could you keep your staff away from an event like this, but there was no effort to mount a sales campaign. A small selection of new goodies were on display at the meeting and eating area, but it was more to fill your time while you waited for the next bus. They thought of everything. It was great! Thanks Allied and thanks WLW.

Radio World, January, 1982
via Pete Taylor

Proposals Invited for New AM Stations on Canadian Clear Channels and Applications on U.S. Clear Channels Suspended

Canada has indicated its intention to file, shortly, formal notification of its withdrawal from the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA). Bi-lateral discussions have commenced for the purpose of drawing up U.S.-Canadian understandings as to the principles, standards and procedures which will govern the mutual protection of each other's AM broadcast service under agreed adaptations of the general hemisphere-wide provisions of the Final Acts of the recently concluded Administrative Conference at Rio de Janeiro on Medium Frequency (AM) Broadcasting in Region 2.

As a result of post-NARBA considerations, it is expected that the basis of interference protection on the 25 Class I-A frequencies on which NARBA accorded priority to the United States and the 7 others on which Canada has had priority will be discontinued. Consistently with the Rio Final Acts, to which both the United States and Canada are signatories, it may be expected that post-NARBA protection on the above noted channels will be to designated service contours. Although wide service areas of the dominant Class I-A stations will continue to be protected, the new scheme will make it possible for both countries to add new unlimited-time stations to each other's clear channels.

Negotiations being conducted with Canada to develop the details of a post-NARBA bilateral agreement are being impeded by two circumstances which the Commission seeks to remedy in the actions announced in this Public Notice. Because of severe NARBA restrictions on the use, within the United States of the Canadian clear channels (540, 690, 740, 860, 960, 1010 and 1580 kHz), the FCC Rules have not permitted the submission of applications which would indicate U.S. demand for additional unlimited-time AM stations on these channels. Canada has announced its proposed use of the foregoing channels for new and existing stations. In order to obtain needed information concerning U.S. needs for stations on these channels, persons interested in seeking station assignments on them are invited to submit, no later than April 15, 1982, statements of intention to file such applications when that becomes possible under rule amendments which will be introduced later to effectuate such post-NARBA agreements as will be arrived at with Canada. The statements of intention should be accompanied by the information called for in Questions No. 2, 3, and 10 of Section V-A of FCC Form No. 301, and should be addressed to FCC Headquarters, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. Attention: Technical and International

Federal Register
Feb 26, 1982

Branch, Policy and Rules Division,
Broadcast Bureau.

Negotiations toward the resolution of any conflicts among proposed assignments on the Canadian clear channels will not be concluded until after the Commission has received the statements of intention we are now inviting interested persons to file. Thus, due account may be taken of indicated needs on the U.S., as well as the Canadian, side of the border. It should, of course, be recognized that in negotiating the acceptance of specific new assignments, due regard will be given to the protection of pre-existing stations, wherever located, in conformance with requirements of the Rio Final Acts.

Under the separate U.S. agreement with Mexico, recognition is given also to a Mexican priority in the use of Class I-A channel 540 kHz. In practice this restriction, coupled with conditions imposed under NARBA, leaves very little room for U.S. nighttime use of 540 kHz. While bilateral negotiations with Mexico have not yet been held since the Rio conference, it is anticipated that negotiations with Mexico may possibly lead to some modification of the protection which Mexico and the United States now afford to each other. While the outcome of future negotiations cannot be presumed, it would appear to be useful for persons responding to this call for proposals supported by basic engineering to note that Mexico has a station at San Luis Potosi on 540 kHz, and that proposals for possible future use of this frequency at night should protect this station in the manner required by the Rio Final Acts. Protection must be given also to Mexican stations on the other clear channel frequencies.

A different circumstance is impeding negotiations which have been commenced with Canada on the resolution of conflicts in the proposed use, on both sides of the border, of spectrum space available for new unlimited-time stations on the twenty-five U.S. clear channels: 640, 650, 660, 670, 700, 720, 750, 760, 770, 780, 820, 830, 840, 870, 890, 890, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1100, 1120, 1160, 1160, 1200 and 1210 kHz. There has been ample opportunity, since the Commission opened these channels up to additional unlimited-time assignments in May, 1980, for interested persons to file over three hundred applications for such assignments. Negotiations on the resolution of conflicts between these proposals and stations proposed to be assigned by Canada on these twenty-five frequencies cannot proceed

satisfactorily as long as additional applications continue to alter the interference calculations affecting preceding proposals. The Commission has therefore found it necessary to suspend, at this stage, the filing of additional applications for stations on the foregoing twenty-five clear channels. Accordingly, no applications for AM facilities on the above listed U.S. Class I-A clear channels will be accepted after five working days from the date of the publication of this Notice in the Federal Register, with the exception of applications for construction permits which are mutually exclusive with applications for license renewal, and mutually exclusive applications which are timely filed in response to Public Notice of cut-off issued pursuant to § 73.571 of the Commission's rules. The filing of applications on the twenty-five U.S. clear channels will be permitted to be resumed after agreement has been reached with Canada on the assignment of new unlimited-time stations on these channels and the above-listed Canadian clear channels.

It is recognized that problems may arise from the filing of applications on channels adjacent to the U.S. and Canadian clear channels. However, there does not appear to be a likelihood of general difficulty serious enough to justify suspending the filing of applications on the adjacent channels. In processing such applications, attention will be given to the possibility of their conflict with assignments under negotiation for new stations on the clear channels. Those involving conflicts which cannot be accepted for filing, will be returned. They may be refiled after a bilateral agreement on the use of the clear channels has been concluded, provided all protection requirements which have been agreed upon are met. Separately, the Commission will release a list of the assignments which Canada proposes to add to the U.S. and Canadian clear channels. For information concerning those proposals and other matters covered by this Public Notice contact Mr. Larry W. Olson, FCC Headquarters, (202) 254-3394.

Action by the Commission February 23, 1982. Commissioners Fowler (Chairman), Quello, Washburn, Fogarty, Dawson and Rivera. Commissioner Jones concurring.

William J. Tricarico,
Secretary, Federal Communications
Commission.

FPR Doc. 82-279 (Rev. 2-25-82) 8-45 am
DLING CODE 6712-01-M

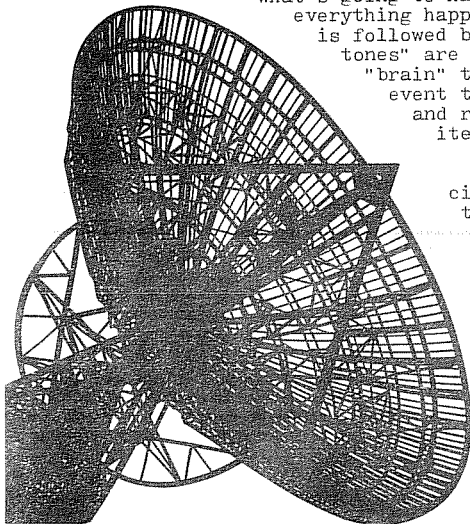
America's Newest Way To Run A \$tation

by Ed Ryan

At 6:00 am, Monday, August 31, 1981, a new programming concept was broadcast to the public for the first time over radio station KBRJ in Boise, Idaho. On that morning, KBRJ became the first station anywhere to receive all its programs, except for commercials, via satellite microwave transmission. From the Chicago suburb of Mokena, Illinois, to the satellite hovering in orbit above earth, to KBRJ ... a distance approaching 100,000 miles (see below.bp) ... in a mere quarter of a second, came the voices of newsmen, actualities, music, and live radio announcers, all in a format structured so carefully the audience would not know it wasn't coming out of the KBRJ offices.

Thus began satellite radio programming, which as of this writing is heard on some four to five dozen stations across America, and soon will be on many more, coming from many programming services. At the present time, late October of 1981, only one system is on the air, the "Satellite Music Network", a division of Burkhart-Abrahms Program Consultants. It is this system that this article will be built around.

In order to understand how the satellite system works, it is first necessary to briefly describe the workings of a standard automated radio station. Regardless of the package used, most all automated stations operate on a system of "trip tones" and the use of a central "brain", for example, a computer. The "brain" is fed regularly with a program telling all the machines what's going to happen when and, for the most part, everything happens in sequence. Event #1 happens and is followed by event #2, #3, and so on. The "trip tones" are the cues the machines send to the "brain" to tell it that it's time for the next event to start., and via a series of relays and related electronic hardware, the next item starts. "Trip tones" are subaudible tones added onto each piece of information, be it news, music commercial, whatever. These tones also serve to stop the event playing once the event after it has started...that is, if everything works right. So, the whole process goes: Event #1 plays. When it comes to an end, the trip tone plays (remember, you can't hear it), the "brain" "hears" this tone, sees what the next event is supposed to do, and fires (starts) event #2, and event #1 comes to an end. When event #2 ends, the whole thing is repeated and it's on to event #3. Our automated friend that says creative things like, "that was Carole King" is on its way.



To be most blunt about it, satellite radio stations are like automated ones, except that there's a real live human being somewhere pushing those ol' "trip tones". The advantage from a programming standpoint is not the live button pusher, rather the button pusher's live mouth. This button pusher (most people know them as "disk jockeys") has the advantage of being able to talk about many more things than regular automation systems can. There are some good ones, but what tape can talk about the great dinner out with the wife and kids the night before, or chat with Larry Gatlin on the phone, or keep you up to date on the murder of a key world figure? However, since the satellite network is also a "package" of sorts, being fed to many radio stations, it also has the disadvantage of having to be somewhat "generic". That's not an easy thing to do either, when you're live. You can't talk about the town, the weather, local establishments, highways, or streets, and the time is given as before or after "the hour". We'll get back to how the Satellite is et up to avoid making a radio station sound like something in

(Editor's note: it's actually more like 45,000 miles, since communications satellites in synchronous orbit are 22,600 miles above the earth.)

Printed courtesy of GWDXA

a can with a white label and black letters a little later. For now, let's revisit our friends, the "trip tones".

The Satellite Music Network is designed to be able to send six different tones, for six different programming functions. How a station decides to wire itself and use them is its own discretion. The intent is for them to signal various things to happen in the hour. Since transmission is in stereo, the whole tone system need only use two different tones: 25Hz right, left; 35Hz right, left; and 25L 35R; and 35L 25R. Again, depending on how the station is set up, the trip tones either automatically tell the "brain" to go to the next event or tell the person at the station who watches for pretty colored lights that it's time to insert a local programming item manually. An automation system uses several different programming "sources", and the satellite programming is treated as another one of these sources, tripping other items at the appropriate times, with these items at the local station tripping themselves and ultimately back to the satellite.

Now for how the whole thing comes together to make these folks in Chicago-land sound like they are folks in your own back yard. As mentioned, owing to the many stations broadcasting the same material simultaneously, announcer patter necessarily has to be "generic". The key element is what each station does locally when the satellite trip tones are sent. The Satellite Music Network's Playwheel (they call it a "flex clock") has several breaks programmed into each hour, two of which are "mandatory" and the rest of which are "optional" breaks (stop sets, commercial play times, whatever you know non-music programming as) that a station can do what it wishes with. The Two "mandatory" breaks are periods in the hour in which the network goes silent and, in order to avoid very long periods of dead air, it is mandatory that you fill them with something: on the obvious level, commercials or PSAs, and weather, past that (here comes localization) station promos, local news, jingles, remote broadcasts, contests, and anything else that mentions who the heck you are. It is to the station's advantage to get its name in front of the people as many times as it can. All well and fine, but there's only two mandatory breaks an hour, where else can the station promote itself? The answer is the optional breaks (you saw that coming). As at the start of mandatory breaks, Satellite fires trip tones at the start of optional breaks, too, and the station has its option of either switching back to the local studio for filling with any of the above suggested items or whatever else it wishes to use, OR just letting the network go on its merry way with music. In order for all the affiliates to get back on the network on time, at the end of the optional break comes ten seconds of fill music and then back to normal. Yes, the fill music is optional, too, and the trip tone is fired before it also, so you can take the optional break's record and break away for your own ten second weather/jingle/something, or you can take the optional break and end with the ten seconds of fill music, or take both, or take neither. That's the beauty of the system, you can play with those options any way your heart desires. When exercising your options, you do, however, need to keep in mind that those breaks (in fact, ALL of them) are precisely and exactly timed, and thus so must your filling elements...or you'll rejoin the network at a point other than the start of the new item, and nobody likes to hear the last ten seconds of a record or have the first minute of the next one chopped off, right? There IS one other "mandatory break" we left off here for simplicity, that being the top of the hour ID...

On the technical end, simply explained: for best results, the Satellite affiliate station needs a satellite receiving dish, a receiver tuned to the satellite's frequency, and a decoder to get those trip tones to do what the station wants them to do. From the decoder, the programming can get fed directly into the station's equipment and if it's set up right, voila! one radio station! Problems occur two periods a year, when the sun passes directly over the center of the dish, in March and October, thus causing "solar fade". The noise power of the sun blocks out the signal from the satellite. It is suggested the station have some alternate programming available in these and other emergencies.

What the new satellite programming services can offer a station depends on each station: for those already automated, it offers a live, more friendly and personal alternative to automation. For those in smaller markets, it offers a professional-sounding station staff, newsmen, announcers, and all, a staff that is generally better than what's available locally. (Just TRY to get a staff in McCall, Idaho, that sounds like Chicago, Illinois!) And for the larger station, it offers a sound comparable to the rest of the market at a fraction of the cost. For whatever reason a station or broadcast enthusiast or listener does or doesn't like this new development in technology, it remains certain that the inexpensive, relatively trouble free satellite radio concept will become a definite factor and role-player in radio's future.



the irca technical column

Editor: Nick Hall-Patch
1538 Amphion St.
Victoria, B.C. V8R 4Z6
Canada

This time we have a couple of antenna articles, as well as some miscellaneous bits of info. Apologies to Don and Glen for holding their articles so long, but there was a real backlog for the column.

The Practical Beverage Antenna

by Don Moman

Anytime you take upwards of a thousand feet of wire and attempt to erect a Beverage antenna you will find two ways to do it--a hard way, and an even harder way! Depending on the site you've chosen, "hard" can be anything from "not very" to "extremely".

First, let's start with a very short explanation on a long subject--the Beverage antenna. It's a length of wire, normally upwards of 1000 feet for the MW band, erected a short distance above the ground. The height is dependent on what you have in the way of supports available (trees, poles or whatever). I would suggest keeping it above the height of the tallest person you anticipate to be in the area. Common sense and the threat of a possible lawsuit make the reasons obvious!

The first step in planning a Beverage DX'pedition is to find a place to go. In many areas of the country this can be difficult to do. Two things have to be considered--proximity of the site to nearby medium wave transmitters and the topography of the site. The signal levels provided by the Beverage when pointed at nearby transmitters can overload even the best receiver! Topography--is there enough room to string out the wire in the area you desire? Remember the antenna must be pointed to the area of the world you are trying to DX. Is the "horizon" relatively clear? Aiming a Beverage at the base of a ten thousand foot hill is not particularly good planning! A secondary consideration of the site is the presence of trees for supports. A dense jungle is not desirable nor is a rocky mountain ridge. Both make wire erection a real chore. The well-equipped expeditioner can easily bring his own "trees" with him at a minimum of expense and weight.

The supports I use consist of 1"x2"x8 foot lengths of cedar with an eye screw at one end. To hold these in the ground I use a foot long piece of pipe (TV masting or conduit--both are fairly cheap) with a 12 inch nail welded to them. This combination can be used in a wide variety of soils. (Desert DXers and other soft soil types need not concern themselves too much with this!). One end of the wood (not the end with the eye screw) is trimmed to fit into the pipe, then inserted into the pipe after the pipe has been inserted into the ground. I find about six supports per thousand feet is OK. The problem of erecting a straight Beverage is easy when you use this system--more so than trying trying to find appropriate trees in a straight line.

Setting up a Beverage presumes that you have obtained enough wire, or at least as much as you can. To the serious Beverage DXer, the term "enough wire" is almost never obtained. Any type of wire that you can obtain cheaply is fine, but if you have a choice you should look for a compromise between weight and strength. If you were planning a permanent Beverage, a heavy gauge of insulated wire would be preferred so that it will stand the rigors of winter storms etc. For a DX'pedition a thinner gauge is much easier to work with as it is easier to reel in and out. Speaking of reeling, yes, there are better ways to handle the wire than coiling it by hand...

After several bad tangles using the hand method I quickly decided there must be an easier way. A spool of wire with a broom handle through the center is fine for letting out the wire, but it leaves a lot to be desired when it comes time to reel in the wire. Fortunately there is a ready made reeling system available at your local hardware store. The common garden hose storage reels, the flow through type, do the job very well. They come with their own mounting bracket which can easily be attached to some solid surface--I found the bumper of a pickup truck to work fine. The reel runs smoothly on its mount and the handle makes winding up the wire quite easy. The normal reel will hold many thousands of feet of wire; with 18 gauge wire I would expect about 4000 feet of storage, and with the 24 gauge I use, likely about 20,000 feet. The heavier gauge wire, the more friction is encountered. After the first 2000 feet the going can be rather rough! A thinner wire is much, much easier to pull and with proper care it shouldn't break.

Stringing the wire is by far the hardest part of the job. After mounting the reel securely you are ready to start. It should be mentioned that the other end of the wire should be tied tightly to the reel so that when you have all the wire unreeled you know when to stop! Sort of like the story about the hockey player that got a break-away on Lake Superior, they never heard from him since! Tie the end of the wire around you waist--it isn't hard to pull now, but a few thousand feet later it may be quite a load. Take a medium length pole with you and concentrate on walking a straight line. If you can find an object on the horizon that is in the right direction it will make this part easier. When the wire becomes tight indicating the end has been reached, pull it tight and anchor it. Bring a small stake along if you don't anticipate a tree being nearby. On the way back use the pole to lift the wire into the trees or onto your supports. It is easier to do it this way than as you're pulling out the wire. Using the latter method will increase friction and make it harder to get the wire tight.

Well, by now you have erected the basic Beverage antenna. Only a few more items to go and you'll be ready for DX'ing--if you aren't too exhausted by now! Unless your receiver is directly in line with the Beverage you should be using a shielded type of lead-in. You may reduce the directionality of the Beverage if your lead-in picks up very much signal. You may also want to terminate the far end to reduce signal pickup from the rear of the antenna. At the the far end of the Beverage you need a 400 to 600 ohm resistor connected between a ground and the Beverage. The resistor should be non-inductive (carbon, not wire wound type) and either a selection of different values or a variable resistor is helpful in making the termination properly. Experiment with the value of resistor till the signal from a station located off the back is minimized. A second person and a pair of walkie talkies is nice otherwise you will need to be a marathon runner! Finding a nice ground is also a problem in many types of soils. For permanent type installations, such techniques as making your own ground by burying a large mass of copper like a car radiator is OK, but it's not too good for a DX'pedition. A solution would be to use a set of radials, $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength long which would act as a ground. (ed note: extending the wire another $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength after the termination resistor is supposed to work quite well)

The above techniques can be refined to a certain degree but they represent the easiest way that is available to most DXers. I managed to homebrew a gear driven arrangement and couple it to an old 12 volt DC motor. Doesn't help the wire going out but it sure helps for winding it in! Try cranking 4000 feet by hand and you'll know what I mean.

I hope this covers the gap between the theory of the Beverage antenna and its actual use and performance. Much has been written about both these topics but I haven't seen much on the actual question of practical Beverage stringing. Readers' comments and/or questions are always welcome. I can be reached at 6815 - 12 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6K 3J6.

* * * *

More on Beverages (from Sheldon Remington)---Several items were recently published in QST magazine concerning Beverage antennas. In fact, the cover story in Jan. 82 is a reprint with updated comments, of H.H. Beverages's original 1922 article on the antenna. It is the most thorough analysis I've seen on the subject. Two earlier items, dealing mainly with the gain of Beverages, appeared on p. 51 in Sept. 81, and p. 55 in Dec.81. Another source of info is the Beverage Antenna Handbook, by Victor A. Misk, available from Ham Radio Bookstore, and possibly from Century Print Shop. It focuses mainly on 160-meter electrically steerable 2-wire Beverages.

* * * *

...Don Erickson's company, Century Print Shop, 6059 Essex St., Riverside, CA 92504-1599, carries books on various phases of electronics as published by Howard W. Sams and TAB Books, as well as others. A legal sized SASE will get you a list of what's stocked. Sams and TAB books not in stock can be ordered at reasonable prices if you know what you want.

...Armand Di Filippo sends information about 47th St. Photo Inc., Mail Order Division, 36 E. 19th St., New York, NY 10003. This company carries the Sony and Panasonic lines of interest to DXers at discount prices, and they have a 15 day "satisfaction guaranteed" refund/credit policy. A small catalog is available from them for \$1, and a larger one for \$3, or write or phone 800-223-5661 for info on what interests you.

...Info from Matt Stutterheim: The Homer 5 is an English made 50 kHz to 25 MHz communications receiver which is also intended to be used for direction

finding in the LW beacon bands with a suitable antenna. Has digital readout, keyboard and continuous knob tuning, reasonable selectivity and sensitivity, and signal handling comparable to the NRD-515 if my calculations are correct. However, there's a good bit of microprocessor circuitry for memory and LW direction finding. So the \$2200 price tag will probably make this of interest only to those of a nautical bent. More info from Brooks and Gatehouse, Inc. 154 East Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, NY 10543.

....Speaking of the NRD-515, JRC has replaced its 24 channel NDH-515 memory unit with the NDH-518 unit which allows storage of 96 channels. And Yaesu Musen has introduced the FRA-7700 Indoor Active Antenna, designed to match with the FRG-7700. It includes a tuneable RF preamp with adjustable gain, uses a 1.2 meter whip, and covers the 150 kHz to 30 MHz range of the FRG-7700. Should be available in N. America later this year, and can probably be used with receivers other than the FRG-7700.

The above two items from the ANARC Marketplace Report, Feb. '82.

* * * * *

Large-Area Loops for High-Noise Environments

by Glen Kippel

In urban areas, power-line hash can be strong enough to wipe out DX when a random-length wire antenna is used. There is a way to overcome this problem, however, and that is by using a loop antenna.

The loop antennas employed by DXers in the past have been reasonably effective in improving signal-to-noise ratio, but have been either expensive to buy or complex to build. Further, air-core loops are somewhat cumbersome and unaesthetic (unless made by an artist, hi--ed), and amplified loops may introduce circuit noise, thereby exchanging one form of noise for another.

The main drawback of the loops to be described is that they are normally non-rotatable, though directional in the plane of the loop, but then nobody seems to complain that their longwire or dipole isn't rotatable. Besides, it may be possible to build a rotatable version, described later in this article. However, they are inexpensive, simple to construct, easily transportable and can sometimes be hidden from view.

The simplest form of a large-area or "floppy loop" is just a length of co-ax cable, chosen to match the input impedance of the receiver. RG-58 or RG-59 should work fine, but even microphone cable will work if a matching device is used. The shield is used in this antenna as a Faraday screen to attenuate the electrostatic field. Thirty to fifty feet of cable will do for a decent sized loop. Prepare one end of the cable to interface with the receiver antenna input, a PL-259 connector, or whatever is applicable. Connect that end to the receiver.

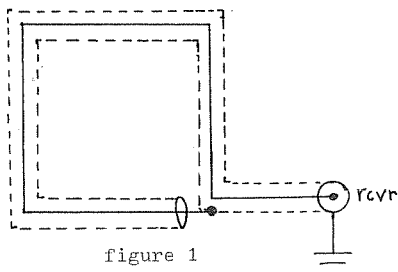


figure 1

At the other end of the cable, cut off the outer jacket and the shield an inch or two back from the end. A razor blade or sharp knife is appropriate for this. Next, strip off some of the dielectric to expose the center conductor. It would be prudent to wrap a little electrical tape over the exposed end of the shield to prevent the shield braid from touching ground or the center conductor at this point. This is important!

Next you will need to arrange some support for the antenna. You can drape the cable over a drapery rod, over one or more doors, shelves, pictures or whatever it takes to hold the cable in an upright loop. A few small nails driven in a wall near ceiling height would be sufficient to support the cable. Now bring the far end of the cable back to the receiver chassis. If it won't quite reach (and it's perfectly acceptable to lay the cable on the floor) then, with a sharp knife or razor blade, cut a hole in the cable's vinyl jacket (near the receiver) and attach the center conductor end to the shield with a blob of solder, or perhaps you can tape it in place. Remember, the larger you can make the loop the more signal pickup you will have. Once you have returned the far end of the center conductor to receiver ground, you will have completed an unbalanced, shielded, Floppy Loop (see figure 1).

The ambient noise level may or may not be reduced by connecting the

receiver chassis to a water pipe or other earth ground. Experimentation is in order here. Also, moving the antenna slightly may result in improved noise cancellation. You will note that your Floppy Loop may be easily folded up and transported, hung up in a couple of tree branches at a DXpedition, in a motel room, or wherever you want to DX.

If the level of local electrical interference is severe, it may be necessary to use a balanced loop. This will require the interposition of a balun so that the loop itself is balanced and "floating" (see figure 2). To do this, wind a simple transformer on a toroid core. The Radio Shack ferrite assortment should have some toroids in it. Any of these will work. You will need to decide if you want a resonant or non-resonant loop. If you have problems with locals generating spurs all over the band, resonant is probably the best way to go. The resonance peak is very broad with this sort of loop, however.

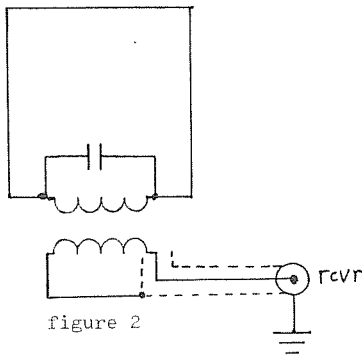


figure 2

Start by winding about 10 turns or so of #28 magnet wire or #30 wire-wrap wire on each side of the core (see figure 3A), and hook it up as in figure 2. For proper signal transfer, the loop must be tuned by paralleling an appropriate capacitance across it. I found that .025 uF would tune to the low end of the band, .005 the top, and wired up a rotary switch to change the capacitance in .005 steps. The capacitance values would be somewhat different if more or less turns are used on the transformer.

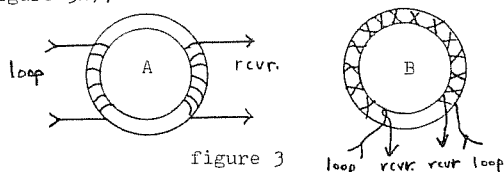


figure 3

An untuned transformer makes operation more convenient, especially if the antenna must be hidden for the sake of appearance--my N-S loop is hidden in a large closet. The coils use about 15 turns of bifilar-wound #28 wire on a ferrite core. Perhaps the number of turns may need to be changed; so far these transformers do an adequate job for me. See figure 3B for construction details. When using a broad-band transformer the shunt capacitor is not used.

For structural rigidity, the toroid can be held in place inside a small aluminum box. The antenna wires come out the ends through rubber grommets, and I thought it elegant to make the output connection by means of a BNC connector. Note that a balanced loop need not be shielded, so any type of wire may be used for the loop itself. The shape can be irregular, just as long as it is more or less upright. The lead from the transformer to the receiver must be shielded.

Because of the low cost of these antennas, it would be possible to put up several, oriented in different directions, and switch between them. Another possibility might be to connect two cross-oriented loops to the receiver through a goniometer or a phasing unit. Or, if you have some space available in the backyard, support the antenna in a frame made of PVC pipe and turn it with a TV rotator. A ten-foot loop shouldn't be too heavy for the rotator to handle.

Because the Floppy Loop can be hidden behind a drape, behind a bookcase, or otherwise rendered invisible, it may be the answer for the apartment dwelling DXer who can't put up an outside antenna.

-----That cleans up nearly everything on hand at the moment. Thanks very much to all the contributors over the last few months. 73--NHP



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DXING MEXICO

by Bruce Portzer

Our neighbor to the south presents a wealth of DXing opportunities for the Broadcast Band listener. There are over seven hundred AM stations in Mexico, ranging from 100 watt daytimers to 100,000 watt (and more) powerhouses. There are 32 states to log, if you want the challenge of trying to log and verify every single one of them. There's the chance to hear some exotic (or at least different) music than you would hear DXing Yank and Caunck stations. And while the language barrier has scared away many a DXer from logging more than the English-language border stations, it's not really difficult to learn to pick out IDs from Mexicans.

Your ability to hear (and identify) Mexicans depends, to a great extent, on where you live. Your location will also have a great effect on which parts of Mexico you receive.

If you live in the northeastern U.S. or eastern Canada, Mexico will be tougher for you than for DXers in any other region. Most of what you receive will be high powered stuff, especially stations in Mexico City and near the U.S.-Mexico border---stations like XERF-1570, XEW-900, XEROK-800, XEX-730, and so on. And you'll probably have to fight through QRM from Canadians. As a further complication, most of the Spanish you'll hear is from Cuba, Colombia, and other Latin American countries, so you can't get your hopes up just because you hear Spanish.

If you live in the southeastern U.S., especially along the Gulf Coast, you'll have even worse Cuban interference, but you'll also have a great shot at eastern Mexico. Stations in Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and other eastern states will breeze in a lot more easily on regional channels than they will in other parts of the U.S. This is due, of course, to the "water path" over the Gulf. The usual crowd of high powered Mexico City stations will also be there to drive you nuts. And if you're really lucky, you might log something on the Yucatan peninsula.

If you live in the south central U.S., you'll hear more Mexicans than you know what to do with. And most of the Spanish you hear will indeed be Mexican. Stations in the border states of Coahuila and Chihuahua will be especially dominant, as will the higher powered stations in the major cities (Mexico, Monterrey, etc.).

If you live in the north central U.S. and central Canada (say, between the Rockies, the Mississippi River, Topeka, and the North Pole), you'll hear about the same stations as your south central counterparts. But it won't come in as well--you'll have to wait for a good aurora night and/or fight your way through domestic interference.

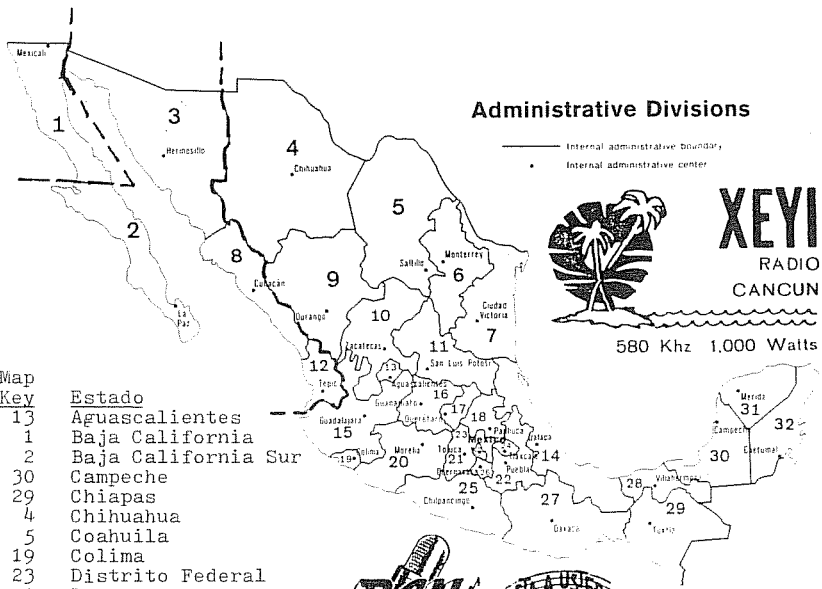
If you live in the southwestern U.S., west of Albuquerque and south of San Francisco, you'll be able to hear lots and lots of Mexicans, with Baja California and Sonora especially good. In southern California, the Tijuana powerhouses will come in so well, you'll be able to log them on your hair dryer, your plumbing, and your false teeth.

In the northwestern U.S., Baja California will dominate, but other western Mexicans (Sonora, Jalisco, etc) can be heard at various times of the evening and early morning.

SOME HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

If you're going to get serious about chasing Mexican DX, here are a few helpful suggestions.

- In case you haven't heard, they speak Spanish in Mexico. 99% of the radio broadcasting down there is in that language. However, the language barrier is not a DX barrier. You may want to enroll in a Spanish course to become familiar with the sound of the language and basic pronunciation and grammatical rules. Or you may try to pick it up on your own. Either way, for DXing purposes, you should first memorize the Spanish alphabet and the way the letters are pronounced (A is "ah", B is "beh", etc), then the numbers (so you know that "ochenta y ocho" is 88, etc), and the pronunciation rules (so you know how to pronounce city and slogan names you see in print). After you become proficient in those areas, work on learning words you might hear on the radio in ads, DJ patter, news & sportscasts, etc. After a while you'll be amazed at how well you can figure out what's going on, even if you can only understand about 5 percent of what the announcer is saying. An excellent reference on this subject is the University of Chicago Spanish-English/English-Spanish dictionary, available in paperback form at most book stores.



Map Key

Map Key	Estado
13	Aguascalientes
1	Baja California
2	Baja California Sur
30	Campeche
29	Chiapas
4	Chihuahua
5	Coahuila
19	Colima
23	Distrito Federal
9	Durango
16	Guanajuato
17	Guerrero
18	Hidalgo
15	Jalisco
21	Mexico
20	Michoacan
26	Morelos
12	Nayarit
6	Nuevo Leon
27	Oaxaca
22	Puebla
17	Queretaro
32	Quintana Roo
11	San Luis Potosi
8	Sinaloa
3	Sonora
28	Tabasco
7	Tamaulipas
24	Tlaxcala
14	Veracruz
31	Yucatan
10	Zacatecas



- You'll need a good log listing Mexican stations. At the risk of praising myself, I'll recommend the IRCA Mexican Log (which I compiled...), which appeared in the IRCA Foreign Log (Vol. 9), and DX Monitor about a year ago. It's also available as a reprint. It lists slogans, skeds, etc., as well as call, frequency, and location. Other useful references include the World Radio-TV Handbook, the North American Radio-TV Station Guide, and Medios Publicidad Mexicanos. The latter is a book of advertising rates for AM/FM stations, TV stations, and movie theatres, but it has a lot of information on facilities, formats, addresses, personnel, etc.
- It's helpful to have a good map of Mexico. The best I've found (so far) is the road map of Mexico, put out by the American Automobile Association. It's free to AAA members, so you can't beat the price, and shows all major cities and highways, and most smaller towns

(including just about every place with a radio station). Also potentially useful is the AAA Travel Guide to Mexico and Central America, which includes (among other things) layouts of the major streets in the larger cities, a Spanish phrase guide, and descriptions of many cities, towns, and tourist sites. It's also free. Many world atlases and North American road atlases have relatively good maps of Mexico.

- Mexico has what a lot of US daytime-only stations wish we had---post-sunset authority. Many Mexican daytime-only stations are allowed to stay on for a while after sunset. In many cases, this authority extends to 8 p.m. local time. This opens up all sorts of DX possibilities during the evening hours.
- Most of Mexico is on Central Standard time. Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, and Baja California Sur are on Mountain Standard time. Baja California is on Pacific time. And rumor has it that Campeche, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo are changing to Eastern time. I'm not sure if Mexico calls their time zones the same thing we call them, though, as mountains aren't the major distinguishing feature of the area of Mexico in the MST time zone. Daylight saving time is not observed in Mexico, except in Baja California. You might keep this in mind when DST is in effect, as the s/on and s/off times shift by one hour, relative to ours. For example, XEYV-1000 signs off at 2 a.m. (their time), and can be heard here on Monday mornings (during DST) for an hour after KOWO's midnight signoff.



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COAHUILA

XERF-1570 is probably the the best bet. It doesn't seem to be as powerful as its listed 250 kw, but it gets out well to much of the midwest and west. In the northwest, if CHUB or CKTA is too much, try for XEVK-1010 or XETOR-670 around 1200UTC.

COLIMA

XERL-710 was heard in Mississippi a couple years ago. XEAL-860 might make it as far north as Texas, if on day power. Otherwise, things don't look too promising.

DISTRITO FEDERAL

Take your pick. XERPM-660, XEX-730, XEW-900, XEQ-940, XEQR-1030, and XEB-1220 all put good signals into much of the U.S. and Canada. Your best bet depends on who else is on their respective frequencies.

DURANGO

XEDGO-760 has been heard in Seattle. XECK-620 and XEDU-860 are other possibilities in the western U.S. and Canada. Elsewhere, don't get your hopes up.

GUANAJUATO

XELG-680 can be heard in many parts of the western U.S. and Canada, depending on the listener's proximity to the QRM (it dominates 680 on the west coast when KNBR goes off). XEFG-840 has been heard in Seattle and B.C. XEWE-1420 has been heard in the Gulf Coast.

GUERRERO

None of the stations here look too promising. XEBB-600, XEACA-630, XEKU-710, or XEKOK-750 might make it to the southwestern U.S., depending on how well the QRM cooperates. Or one of the other stations there might surprise someone. There is an XEYL-1170 listed with 50/10 kw, U4, underconstruction, but...

HIDALGO

The only logging I can find was XENQ-1580, heard by Nick Hall-Patch last year. The other seven Hidalgons look a lot less likely.

JALISCO

XEWK-1190 can be received in much of the western U.S. and Canada, especially under auroral conditions. For west coast reception, a KEX silent period helps. XEHL-1010 is a good runner up for west coast reception. It can be heard many nights o/u KXEG et al.

MEXICO

It depends on how you look at it. XEABC-760, XEUR-1530, and XEFAJ-1560 are all licensed to this state but actually try to serve Mexico City. I believe the studios for all three are in Mexico City, and for all I know, their transmitters may be, too. XEFAJ-1560 has been heard IDing as in San Rafael Chamapa, Mexico, and has proclaimed that they serve "Valle de Mexico", which is like saying "Bay Area" instead of just San Francisco. At any rate, the more "genuine" Mexico stations are all low powered daytimers or graveyarders.

MICHOACAN

XELY-870 and XEZW-650 are sometimes heard in the western US/Canada after the eastern QRM fades down.

MORELOS

This state has 5 stations. And it's way down in southern Mexico. All 5 stations are 1 kw or less. If you hear one of them, congratulations!

NUEVO LEON

XEG-1050 is by far the easiest. It can be heard in most of the U.S. and Canada, although in some places (Toronto, New York, etc) you'll have to wait for the local QRM to go off. Runners-up are XET-990 and XEMR-1140.



NAYARIT

XERIO-1560 was heard in Seattle a year ago, but was apparently on earlier than their normal s/on. XEUX-810 might make it into parts of the southwestern U.S., if on day power.

OAXACA

Daytimers XEIU-1160, XEYG-660, XEZB-1120, or XEACC-870 might make it into the south central or southwestern U.S. if the QRM pipes down. XEAX-1270, I believe, has been heard in the southeastern U.S.

PUEBLA

There are lots of stations here, but none look like outstanding bets. XEPA-1370 is the most powerful.



QUINTANA ROO

XERB-1170 looks like a good bet for the Gulf Coast crowd, but I can't say I've seen it reported by anyone. Daytimer XEW0-1020 might also reach the southeastern U.S. if KDKA is wiped out by daylight or an aurora and the other Latins cooperate.



990 Khz 1,000 Watts



QUERETARO

XEXE-1490 has been heard in the Gulf Coast area. Others, with similar power, like XENA-1450, XEVI-1400, or XEJX-1250 might be worth watching for, but all of them have tough QRM to fight. Outside the southeastern U.S., uh.....no.

SAN LUIS POTOSI

XEWA-540 is heard in many parts of the U.S. and Canada. It's a powerhouse as far away as British Columbia. Nothing else in SLP comes close to matching them.

SINALOA

XEPNK-880, XECU-1470, XEVQ-830, XETNT-650, XEWS-1010, and XENW-860 are all heard regularly in various parts of the western and south central U.S. They're all longshots in the east, though.

SONORA

XEDM-1580 has been heard as far east as Quebec and is quite strong in the western U.S. and Canada. It can even be heard in parts of the Los Angeles area with KDAY on! Lots of other Sonorans can be heard in the west during the evening or around sunrise. Few, if any, besides XEDM, make it very far east.

TABASCO

XEVA-790 is heard fairly often in the Gulf Coast area. I can't recall seeing it reported elsewhere, though.

TAMAULIPAS

Lots of Tamaulipas are heard in Texas and neighboring states. Like XERRT-1270, XEO-970, XEAM-1310, and XENU-1550. Some of them make it to the upper midwest under the right conditions. XEPW-810 is the best bet for west coast DXers, if you can wait for a KGO silent period. It might be a good bet in other parts of the U.S. and Canada.

TLAXCALA

This state has two 500 watt daytimers, period. Which is easier for you? XEHT-810 or XETT-1430?

VERACRUZ

XEQO-980 has been heard in Pennsylvania. XEPR-1480 was heard in Seattle several years ago, with certain QRMers off. XEHV-1310 has been heard in the upper midwest (Michigan) and Gulf Coast areas. Take your pick.

YUCATAN

XEYW-1270 has been heard in the Gulf Coast area.

Radio Centro

ZACATECAS

XEEL-610, XEMA-690, XEIH-930, or XEYQ-1510 might be heard somewhere in the U.S., if the QRM cooperates....

Talknet: Airing Late-Night Financial Affairs

NBC Takes on Mutual's 'Monarch of Midnight' With Call-in Show on Money Matters

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK—One might call him the Dear Abby of the pursestrings. Or the Sylvia Porter of the airwaves. Or perhaps the Sam Levenson for the money-minded.

Yet whatever Bruce Williams is called, he is called scores of times each weeknight by listeners from around the country seeking his help on matters ranging from retirement accounts to real estate, from credit cards to career changes.

Williams is the host of the first coast-to-coast radio network show on personal finance. He also is the National Broadcasting Co.'s candidate to take on the reigning monarch of the overnight bubble beat, Larry King, whose program has been carried by the Mutual Broadcasting System since 1978.

The midnight mania has also struck the other networks. Last September RKO started a midnight to 6 a.m. call-in program out of Dallas and Los Angeles. The American Broadcasting Co. inaugurates a similar show this April out of Los Angeles, and to the five hosts it has signed up it may add one specializing in financial affairs.

But for now, Larry King—who is heard by an estimated 3 million to 4 million insomnics on 250 stations—is the man to beat. "We think we can beat him," said Maurice Tunick, Williams' producer. "We think Talknet [the name of Williams' show] is a better type of program."

Apart from late-night home audience participation, the King and Williams shows have little in common. King's is on for 5½ hours and features guests; Williams' lasts two hours and features himself. King does theme shows on a wide range of subjects and then lets callers express their opinions on anything. Williams dislikes the term "theme show," but admits the subjects discussed usually have money as a common denominator.

King takes calls in staccato fashion from listeners phoning at their own expense. Williams sometimes spends 10 minutes with a single caller who dials in on a toll-free line. An annual \$100,000-plus phone bill for Williams—and for Sally Jessy Raphael, whose advice to the lovelorn program airs after his as part of the Talknet package—is an indication of how seriously NBC is gambling that its personal-help format will be successful.

As for King, he says he doesn't regard Talknet as competition. "It's like a movie up against Johnny Carson," he says, arguing that the Talknet type of service show appeals to a different, older audience than his. Yet on a recent night, the average age of people calling Williams was just 37, compared with an average age of 32 for King's callers.

Talknet, which originates from the NBC studios in Rockefeller Center, made its debut last November. It is now heard on about 40 stations from Cape Cod to California. Washington, D.C., where it is heard live on WRC from 10 p.m. to midnight Monday through Friday, is its largest and most sophisticated market. One night last month, for example, a third of the callers were from the Washing-

ton area. In other cities, such as Baltimore, the taped show airs between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m., when King is on the air, and a few places carry it twice nightly.

In order to give listeners on the West Coast and in areas where the broadcast is delayed a chance to participate, NBC staffs the phones all night in New York, screens the callers, and then invites people to call back when Williams is there.

The calls are screened not only to weed out cranks, but to assure enough variety in the questions. Williams usually takes fewer than a dozen calls an hour, or about one in three who get through to NBC. The two lines available for New York state and the six for the rest of the country start to light up in the studio 30 minutes before airtime.

While the common denominator of Williams' show is money, Talknet is about as far removed from Wall Street Week as Lawrence Welk's orchestra is from the Boston Symphony. Williams purposely avoids discussing stocks and other investments except in the most general way. No one is allowed to mention company names (for fear of lawsuits). And the host punctuates his talk with endearments, clichés, homilies, and sometimes homespun tales about his family or about his term as mayor of a small New Jersey town.

His tone is mellow, outspoken, one of "global crackerbarrelism," in the words of Jerry Nachman, WRC vice president and general manager. Williams is occasionally glib and forcedly humble. "I'm no expert," Williams tells his listeners, and offers to put them on the air ahead of other callers if they catch him in a mistake. If he doesn't know the answer to a question, he may volunteer to have his researcher find it and call back.

"Where else can anyone with \$300 get as much time as someone with \$300,000?" Williams asked rhetorically in an interview. He claims to have had requests—which he says he has refused—from people with six-figure incomes to manage their money.

Yet it is the little guy who is the

answer: You're young enough to get a second job and pay off the remainder rather than getting a second, higher interest loan. To a bachelor in his 30s asking why he needed insurance coverage, Williams advised buying "insurance" now against the future possibility he could become disabled or the father of unexpected triplets.

He often calculates a contemplated real estate or business transaction and advises the listener whether it is feasible or wise. To do this, his producer says, "Bruce gets people to tell him [financial] things they wouldn't even tell their spouse. The listeners get a thrill eavesdropping on peoples' finances."

When he enters the broadcast booth, Williams arms himself with a legal pad, a mortgage rate book and a can of diet soda. No script. No economic tomes. Not even a calculator. How does he prepare for the show? "I don't prepare," he responds. "Though he may contact his accountant from time to time, he says he does not regularly consult financial planners or brokers. "But I like to read—everything from Listerine labels to the Wall Street Journal."

He has no formal training in finance. Most of his business and financial acumen is derived from personal experience. At 49, Williams has been in broadcasting only six years and he regards himself primarily as an entrepreneur. At various times in his life he has run a private school, taught a real estate course, owned a wholesale florist business, run a car rental agency, sold insurance, started a bank, run a summer camp, peddled ice cream door-to-door and served as mayor of a small town.

He ran for state office as a Republican during the Watergate era. "I'm not even sure I voted for myself," he quips. "But if I hadn't lost, I would not have gotten into radio."

He began in New Brunswick in his home state of New Jersey. Later he moved his show to New York City, to which he commutes daily rather than abandon the country life. Two years ago he approached NBC. Last year the network finally

• Bruce gets people to tell him [financial] things they wouldn't even tell their spouse. The listeners get a thrill eavesdropping on peoples' finances. •

—Maurice Tunick, producer

focus of the show. For every caller from Texas wanting to know if he should mortgage his house so he can live in Europe, there are more like the youth from Massachusetts asking how he could get his car payments rescheduled. Williams' an-

gave him a two-year contract, renewable every six months.

NBC declines to reveal his salary. Williams says only, "I could live very nicely without broadcasting; it is not my main source of income." Industry sources guess NBC is paying Williams \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

via Ken Lackie



Left: Andy Sennitt, Right: Jens Frost

A Visit To WRTHHQ

by Jef Jaisun

One of the most pleasurable experiences I had on my European tour of last summer was a September visit to the home of Jens Frost. Jens is the senior editor of the World Radio TV Handbook, a book many DXers regard as a "bible" of broadcast information. Jens and his assistant editor Andy Sennitt are the two people most responsible for the book's existence, and Jens himself has been the primary force behind the WRTH for over two decades. (pardon a lapse in my notes--I don't have the exact year figure)

Jens' house in Hvidovre, Denmark, is located about 20 train-ride minutes from central Copenhagen, plus a ten minute walk from the train stop. He apparently is used to a lot of radio-related foot traffic...he has signs in the driveway pointing to his WRTH office, which is located in the basement of the house. On this particular afternoon I happened to catch Jens and Andy going over their notes for the 1982 book. I have to say that in all my travels I've never met a more gracious host than Jens. While Andy and I were talking radio, Jens ducked into the next room and emerged shortly thereafter with a pot full of hot coffee and the tastiest Danish pastries you could imagine. He set the tray down in front of me and "the rest was history," hi.

When we finally got around to discussing the WRTH, Andy put out an appeal to the DXers of the world. "The people who are sitting up with headphones on at 3 a.m. are the people we need to hear from. They are our primary source of information on the changes that occur after the WRTH goes to press." On the "biblical" reputation of the book, Jens cautioned those who tend to criticize its occasional inaccuracies.

"It can't be 100% correct," he said, "because we can't get 100% of the information. It can only be a guide. We can update it with the bulletins, of course, but they only come out several times a year.

"If you want to know what's happening on a week-to-week, day-to-day basis you must join a club." (Like IRCA, right, Jens?)

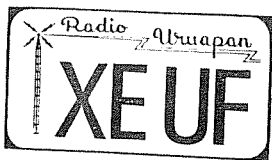
On the other side of the coin, Jens and Andy mentioned they sometimes receive useless information from DXers who want to be "compensated." The usual routine is a letter with some DX trivia that says, "In exchange for this information would you send me a free copy of the next WRTH?" I assured them that they would be unlikely to receive such stuff from IRCA members, because we're so well-mannered, hi.

You would think that a book like the WRTH, now selling 50,000 copies a year in its 36th edition, would get a little respect from its Billboard Publications parents. And you're right. It gets darn little respect. After all this time, Jens and Andy still have to twist arms of company executives to get a few basic amenities. The tight budget syndrome is as acute at WRTH HQ as anywhere, and Jens is quite confident he could improve the book if he were given a bigger financial stake to work with. On the positive side, the WRTH, which is currently published only in English, may soon have a German edition. Sales in Germany and German-speaking areas of Europe have been encouraging enough to consider the possibility of the second version. Sprechen sie DX?

The final draft of each year's WRTH is put together right in the good ol' USA. Jens and Andy move it all to a spot near Philadelphia around the beginning of November. Hopefully by this time they've colated and proof-read most of the material, much of which is sent in by regular contributors. By the following February the new WRTH hits the stands and ultimately the DX shacks.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Jens Frost and Andy Sennitt, on behalf of IRCA and the DX "community", for their continued dedication, and for providing us with such an outstanding reference source. I'd also like to thank Jens for his warm hospitality and the pastries, hi. If you have information for the next WRTH, you can write to Jens and Andy at Søiljevej 44, 2650 Hvidovre, Denmark.

73/JJ



STURGIS RADIO, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 779
STURGIS, SD 57785

KBHB - KRCS - KMSD

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Monday, January 4, 1982

'The Voice of St. Louis' is No. 1 in the country

By Charles Neale

ST. LOUIS (AP) — In the age of the easy-listening format, one radio station in St. Louis has demonstrated an uncanny ability to bring solid information to listeners — lots of listeners.

KMOX is the nation's No. 1 station in share of listening audience, a spot it has generally maintained over the last 20 years.

Nearly one in four people in the St. Louis area tune in to "The Voice of St. Louis" every week, according to current ratings. And more people listen exclusively to KMOX than to the next four local stations combined, the ratings show.

Four-way format

"People tell us it's a part of their life," says Robert Hyland, the station's general manager since 1955. "They'd give up many things before they'd give us up."

Although it has had many emulators, KMOX says it still is the only station in the country that uses a four-way format of news, talk, sports and entertainment.

"We try to explain things to our listeners . . . and we try to bring issues to life through the dialogue process," Hyland says.

When President Reagan was shot, KMOX scrapped its normal programming and advertising for 13 hours to go live with its correspondents, medi-

cal authorities and other experts sought out by the station itself. Lost advertising alone cost nearly \$10,000.

KMOX provokes responses from all over the country, but especially from local listeners.

Hyland says his activities in more than 60 civic organizations, coupled with the station's constant on-air dialogue with the public, help him to know what people are interested in hearing.

"We always have our hand on the pulse," he says.

KMOX pioneered the listener call-in type program in the early 1950s, when television was beginning to make serious inroads into the radio audience.

"We were laughed at, at first," says Hyland, also a vice president of the parent CBS network. "CBS didn't believe in it either. . . . We never knew whether the network was waiting with an ax, or whether they were waiting to bail us out."

Another successful move was KMOX's early bid for control of local sports coverage — a gamble that paid off handsomely as television brought a new life for many professional teams.

KMOX today is the only major radio station that broadcasts up to 350 sporting events live every year — fully a quarter of its programming — for a virtual stranglehold of local

baseball, football, soccer and hockey.

And it does it all with a relaxed sense of humor.

"The Blues are going left to right on your radio dial," jokes Gus Kyle in opening his hockey program. Kyle is the same announcer who once told his audience that an angry player threw a "puck of pails" on the ice.

Prominent broadcasters

Over the years, KMOX has attracted and developed the talents of many young broadcasters, many of them now prominent in the industry.

Rex Davis, for instance, recently completed 50 years behind the microphone. Other nationally known personalities include Jack Buck, who does the play-by-play for CBS Radio's "Monday Night Football," and Dan Kelly, who did CBS's National Hockey League game of the week until the network dropped the sport in the early 1970s.

Its 15-member news staff has won nearly every award in sight. And many broadcast journalists interned at KMOX under its highly respected news director, John Angelides.

Hyland, who regularly works 16-hour days, demands hard work and long hours from his 110 staff members. Those who don't produce usually don't stay long.

"Once they come to us, they get the fever — it's like someone putting on a Yankee uniform," says Hyland.

The Kansas Information Network

by Rob Gerardi

The Kansas Information Network, also known as K-I-N (and written as KIN) for short, is a news and information service made up of 45 affiliate AM and FM stations, serving 39 cities, in that state. Of primary interest to the AM Broadcast Band DX'er, are 29 of the affiliated stations, which are listed here.

KIN, a member of the National Association of State Radio Networks (NASRN), uses the official address of: P.O. Box 1240, Wichita, KS 67201. This is also the address of the Key Network station, KMKZ.

Daily, KIN sends a news "feed", through telephone lines, to its other affiliates from the studio WAKZ. These "feeds" are sent at 30 minutes past each hour from 0630 to 2030 Central Time.

Each news feed consists of 3½ minutes of news (utilizing a studio news reader and actualities phoned in by the member affiliates' news personnel), plus two network commercial breaks.

The network commercial breaks are:

- + 31 minutes (60 seconds in duration) with "intro" cue of "more after this....." by news reader.
- + 34½ minutes (30 seconds in duration) with intro cue of "And now this" by the news reader.

Following the second break, the news reader will return with the "end of feed" cue (or "outro" cue), which is:

"That's the news on the Kansas Information Network, I'm...
(and their name).

Two, of several, news readers are: Patrick Moyers, also known as "Pat" Moyers (mornings, and early afternoons), and Kitty Malone (late afternoons, and evenings).

KIN also sends to its affiliates (who may choose to use or not to use the material) information "feeds", such as news conferences, important (non-political campaign) speeches, and interviews with noted Kansas political and non-political personalities.

In addition there is a monthly, irregularly scheduled, program also carried by KIN, called, "Ask the Governor". A telephone talk program, originating from WREN in Topeka; listeners are invited to phone in and ask the Governor questions, he stands-by ready to respond. Also carried by one of the state's TV networks, this program has only been on the air since the state's present governor, John Carlin, took office and may be affected when administrations change. Not all KIN affiliates carry this program either.



Quad Cities In 82

August 13-15
Moline, Ill.

EASTERN DX ROUNDUP

Bob Lazar 1711 Wainwright Dr. Reston, VA 22090

Deadlines: Tuesdays 3/23, 3/30, 4/13, 5/11, 6/8 All times Eastern

Of special interest

1250 WPRZ VA Warrenton, ex-WEER now using these calls and guess what, their new format is religious. They use the slogan "Praise Radio." They seem to be mainly featuring syndicated programs. They might be using a satellite service; I've noted that they go across the hour many times without ID'ing between programs. Their FM is now WWWK and using the Star Station service. (RAL)

620 WSUN FL St. Petersburg, 3/1 0114 C&W mx, sports show sked. ID by m. Good. (WPT-DC)
1190 WXGR MS Bay St. Louis, 3/8 1850 C&W mx, wx rpt (51° F), ID by m DJ. Good. (WPT-DC)
1280 WANS SC Anderson, 3/4 1847 obituaries by woman w/ frequent ment of Anderson. Good. (WPT-DC)
1430 WDIC VA Clinchco, 3/4 1830 s/off by m w/ ment of xmtr location. Fair. (WPT-DC)

DX test

560 WHND MI Monroe, not heard. (WPT-DC)

Eastern DXers

WPT - Bill Townshend, 4500 Connecticut Ave. NW #901, Washington, DC 20008 (Realistic TRF, Sony ICF-S5W)

RAL - Bob Lazar, 1711 Wainwright Dr., Reston, VA 22090

~~~~~ KIN AM AFFILIATES as of December 1981

690 KGGF Coffeyville	1360 KOYY El Dorado
730 KLOE Goodland	1370 KIKS Iola
810 KCMO Kansas City	1390 KNCK Concordia
910 KINA Salina	1400 KAYS Hayes
1080 KNDY Marysville	1420 KJCK Junction City
1190 KRZJ Beloit	KLUY Ulysses
1220 KOFO Ottawa	1450 KWBW Hutchinson
1240 KUIL Garden City	1460 KKOY Chanute
KAKZ Wichita	1470 KARE Atchinson
1250 WREN Topeka	1510 KANS Larned
1270 KSCB Liberal	1530 KGBI Norton
1320 KLWN Lawrence	1540 KNEK McPherson
1340 KSEK Pittsburg	1550 KEDD Dodge City
1350 KMAN Manhattan	KNIC Winfield
	1560 KABI Abilene

KIN FM AFFILIATES as of December 1981

92.3 KOEE-FM Newton	99.3 KOYY-FM El Dorado
93.5 KZED Wellington	KIOL Iola
94.5 KULL Scott City	100.9 KCLY Clay Center
KJCK Junction City	103.1 KNDY-FM Marysville
96.7 KANS-FM Larned	103.9 KINZA-FM Hiawatha
96.9 KABI-FM Abilene	104.3 KVGB-FM Great Bend
98.7 KTRQ Leavenworth	106.1 KLOQ Lyons

WESTERN DX ROUNDUP

Nancy Hardy
2301 Pacific Avenue
Aberdeen, WA 98520

All times are
Eastern Local

Phone for hot WDXR tips: (206)532-6827 till 20:30pm (PLT)--no collect calls
DEADLINES: Thursdays 3/25, 4/1, 4/15, 5/13, 6/10, 7/8

REPORTERS FOR THIS ISSUE:

- (BH) Bill Hardy-2301 Pacific Ave.-Aberdeen, WA 98520
FRG-7, SM-1
(SMM) Steve Mittman-2248 West 37th Street-San Pedro. CA 90732
Realistic TRF, 3' wedge
(bp) Bruce Portzer-6546 19th Ave. NE-Seattle, WA 98115
HQ-180A, FRG-7, 12-655 TRF, 4' loop
(RS) Rick Svajdlenka-3417 S. 252 Pl.-Kent, WA 98031
FRG-7700, 4½' wedge

- *****
530 K3T822 WA, Seattle-Tacoma International Airport traffic & information radio. Noted this new TIS 3/2 2015 w/an xlint signal level, although the audio was muddy. The message is on a 35-sec. loop and ments speed limit, directory signs, available ground transportation, and what to do in case of wx extremes. I'm about 5 mi from this stn; and Phil Bytheway, who also hrd it at good levels is at least 10 mi. My guess is that they'll reduce pwr once they discover how far it radiates. (RS-WA)
+Good w/continuous loop tape of airport info 3/7 0310. Call letters of KBB??? given during anct., but forgot to write them down & haven't hrd this thing since then. (bp-WA)
570 CKEK BC, Cranbrook special thanks to NH for helping w/this unID in the 2/20/82 WDXR. As was ment, apparently my "Grand Brook" was "Cranbrook," and Kimberley is nearby. Additionally, in case anyone was wondering about my "Bampher" ment--what I must have actually hrd was "Balfour" which is located due east of Kimberley.
990 KKIS CA, Pittsburg 2/22 0758 s/on o/2 SS stns, blown (SMM-CA)
away by KOMO-1000 s/on 0759. (bp-WA)
1190 WGKA GA, Atlanta MM 3/8 0645 s/on w/classical fanfare & annts, wx, then light classical mx. Ment. 5kw & several WGKA ments. Avg sig atop unID rocker. A shocker! Wide open freq. in KEX SP.(BH)
?KOKK? SD, Huron MM 3/8 0700-0726 C&W stn mostly atop wide open freq., Fair to nil signal. I could only pull out one tentative "at KOKK" 0721 out of repeated tape replays. Whoever this was s/on 0700 u/KRDS (which then faded out) w/rooster crow & 20th Century Fox movie fanfare, then faded out for actual s/on anct. 0700½ man talking about snowing & blowing wx, temp. 17°. 0702 CST TC, then ad or PSA ment. taxes. 0702½-0716 C&W. 0716-0721 same man w/national wx, local forecast, yesterday's high 31°. 0721 1min halfway sure tape says "22° at KOKK," & "We're about 4 minutes away from our All-American Network News on this Monday morning." More C&W. Exactly 0725 into All-American Network News & then lost for good. Never did really name nearby towns that I could tell; mostly said "around here" & "in this area." Can anyone in the Midwest tell me if KOKK uses a format on this order? KOKK is listed for 21.6 watt PSA till 0745 sunrise, but this sounded more like 500 watts, perhaps on day power for snow emergency?
1280 KMAS WA, Shelton 3/10 on a camping trip near Shelton I (BH) noticed they've dropped C&W for a pop format & have added Ai net. Nancy says this happened last year but I'm not sure if it was reported then. (BH-WA)
1410 KVEG NV, Henderson Sa 3/6 0320 has moved here, ex-1400! Still goes by "Vegas Country 14" & call ID's, and of course, format is still C&W. No ments whatsoever that they've changed frequencies. CFUN can poorly be hrd in KVEG's null, as well as an occ. KCAL, but closer KERN is now totally gone! Is KVEG completely obliterating them, or has KERN also moved?? Hopefully 1400 will now open up to some decent DX! (SMM-CA)
?KVEG? 3/9 0040 believe I hrd call & ment of "Country??" u/CFUN, but not sure & didn't have recorder on. (bp-WA)
1480 KPHX AZ, Phoenix 2/22 0725 dominant w/SS talk & "Super X de Phoenix" ID's. (bp-WA)
KONI UT, Spanish Fork 2/22 0807 good w/AP nx & local ads. (bp-WA)
1550 KRGO UT, West Valley City 2/22 1955-2000 1st thought it was KVAN because of C&W mx, but gave slogan "Your country mx stn, Cargo Country." Almost didn't catch legal ID because of pwr/patt. switch. (RS-WA)

DX WORLDWIDE EAST

Neil Kazaross, Editor
518 E. Grand Avenue
El Segundo, CA 90245
(213)322 3119

Happy Anniversary IBCA !!! Sorry about the missing column. Most get mailed Thurs. night or Friday morning, which usually means they should arrive in Seattle on Monday deadline. This is going out Weds. night so it will definitely not be late for the Anniversary issue. The early part of the week here is usually tied up with necessary activities. I'm also not a fast or good typist. However, I'll try not to miss anymore deadlines.

WANTED: DEAD or ALIVE - more reporters.

TRANS ATLANTIC DX ROUNDUP

Looks like this won't be back 'til next year.

PAN AMERICAN DX ROUNDUP

- **620***ANTIGUA occas. ID's "The National Broadcast Svcs. of Antigua & Barbuda" reggae & disco mx w/announced songs o/mx w/TC's & "...degrees in the city" Also 10,000 watts and. before NA at s/off. Jan 16 0407-0502. at time xint! presume a new look for Antigua B.S. (Capobianco-MB) welcome to IBCA, a 10 star logging is not a bad way to break into WAWW-E!!! This is a power raise from 5 kw. Your's is the first U.S. report I've seen of this stn. -ed.
- 630 MEXICO Monterrey AMFB call ID & ss pops all alone 0537 Feb 23. Also 1230 Feb 24 w/ mx & "Canal 63" ID. (Portzer-TX)
- 640 GUADELOUPE Arnouville FK3 1030-1103 March 1, poor o/u several LA's w/ abrupt s/on (no annmt) following time pips, only ID was shortly after the hour w/ OM "Isi Guadeloupe" (Gerardi-IL) (Gerardi-IL)
- 640 GUATEMALA Guatemala City TGW Mar 1 1219-1241 xint w/ mx featuring/ the xylophone, (Marimba -ed. & one ID by OM as "LV de Guatemala")
- 640 COLOMBIA Santa Marta HJBJ Mar 1 0616 LA mx, frequent ments of COLOMBIA fr-gd. (Townshend-JJ)
- 670 MEXICO Torreon AMTOR good w/ ID's as X-E-Tor & R.Ranchito 1230 Feb 23. (Portzer-TX)
- 670 HONDURAS Tegucigalpa HRN o/u unid SS in WMAQ null w/SS talk & clear ID as "HRN la unica..." 2 ments of San Pedro Sula, played a few bars of Stars and Stripes forever a few times 0350 Feb 25 (Portzer)
- 750 VENEZUELA Caracas YVKS Mar 1 0819-0828, xint o/unid LA while ssB on s/p, w/BB rock mx (Quarter Flash, others) OM ancr. gave R.Caracas ID o/each record just before end. Pinnally lost to ssB s/on at 0828
- 750 UNID Mar 1 0819-0828 fr-pr u/YVKS w/ tropical ballads, OM anncr. (Gerardi-IL, last 2)
- 760 COLOMBIA(?) 0733-0735, poor u/"JK(which couldn't quite be nulled, !"#&!) (expletive deleted - hi -eu!) w/SS talk by OM, followed by ID as "Radio de Colombia" (a Network ID?) then lost to "JR. (Gerardi-IL) You hrd the end of a RDN net ID which often runs, " erray-ey-enney la Radio de Colombia" also they ment R.Suceso often. -ed.
- 760 CUBA the usual ticks, tone, talk, etc good w/ "JK nulled 1115 Mar 4 (Portzer-TX)
- 830 MEXICO unid w/peculiar ethnic mx w/tuba solos (matched Pete Taylors description of "a cross between early spike Jones & German ompah mx") Strong at first o/wCO but gradually faded 1250-1256 Mar 4. No annmnts, only 20-30 sec tunes, fol'd by 10-15 sec of dead air, so possibly an ET just before s/on. (Portzer-TX) I feel strongly that this is XzLA listed as 1300 s/on in WRTN-82. They are JL.mx and the fade time of about 1300 seems right -ed.
- 840 PANAMA Panama lively mx & "R.Nacional de Panama" ID by YL in WHAS null 0542 Feb 23. (Portzer-TX) (bp-TX)
- 880 MEXICO Los Mochis strong w/ KRWN nulled w/"Queen of Hearts" by Juice Newton, quartet to 6 TC, "R.88" SID into SS tune 1246 Mar 4.
- 890 UNID just mx // 880 at 1040 Mar 5. No ID's hrd. Prob. Honduras or Cuba. (Portzer-TX) Prob. Honduras, no Cuban // 890 here to best of my knowledge -eu.
- 1030 MEXICO Mexico XEQR dominant w/ SS pops, ads, R.entro ID's 0439 Feb 23. (Portzer-TX)
- 1035 t HAITI weak male talk here 1010 Mar 5, sounded SS, w/wHO nulled.(bp)

- 1060 MEXICO Mexico KEEP, fr-pr u/KYw w/ 31 mx, then several 31. SS songs by a tenor after ID as R.education by OM. (Gerardi-IL)
- 1110 MEXICO Mexico XERED, ment of "radiolinia", then R.Red ID about equal w/KFAB 0502 Feb 23. (Portzer-TX)
- 1160 UBA strong w/Luban mx, SS talk o/AU weakened ASL 0442 Feb 23 (bp)
- 1180 VENEZUELA Cd. Ojeda Venezuelan NA (Vocal), rapid fire s/on amnt 1000 Mar 5. into YV MA, SID 1004 as "R.Petrolera" (Portzer-TX)
- 1190 MEXICO Guadalajara XEWK dominant w/"LEM" ID's, & SS talk about "Polonia" 0454 Feb 23. (Portzer-TX)
- 1210 VENEZUELA Coro YVMN great w/variety of LA mx, R.oro ID 1026 Mar 5. (Portzer-TX)
- 1220 COLOMBIA Barranquilla, multinote electronic IS" LV de Colombia" SID, SS pops 0446 Mar 2, strong. (Portzer-TX)
- 1260 MEXICO Monclova XEMF battling KVof w/ lively SS rock/pop mx & R. Fiesta ID's 0525 Feb 23. (Portzer-TX)
- 1380 MEXICO Cd. Allende XEVD s/off 0652 Feb 28 w/ call letters given slowly & distinctly two times, along w. loc, freq, etc. (Portzer)
- 1420 VENEZUELA Maracaibo YVZO LA mx, ments of Venezuela "R.Vision Maracaibo" ID noted 0546-0554 Feb 2 fr-pr. (Japobianco-ME) Nice-ed
- 1600 MEXICO unid SS mx, ment of "mx ranhera, mx moderna" 1107 Mar 5 u/KLAK/KATZ (Portzer-TX)

TRANS PACIFIC DX ROUNDUP

I should save this for the April Fool's issue

CONTRIBUTOR'S

- Bill Townshend 4500 Conn Ave NW #901, Wash. DC 20008 -LJF-SSW
- Rob Gerardi 420 1/2 N.Main St. Benton, IL 62812- KF-2200
- Bruce Portzer DXing in Amarillo, TX- TRF, SM2, Penguin
- Tony Japobianco NECOM Box 62, Bixacoford, ME 04005 (what's your rx -ed)

Even when I skip lines, I can't get two pages anymore. I need more reporters! Why don't some of you take the time to ID the SS stns often hrd back east in the null of most clear channel & some regional channel stns. LA DX is a rewarding way to fatten your log. If you're fortunate enough to have a highly selective communications rx, you should have no trouble hearing the easier TA's if you don't live too far from the east coast.

Karl Zuk, your request for TA possibilities for NYC will be answered soon.

73's Happy Anniversary Good DX - KAZ -

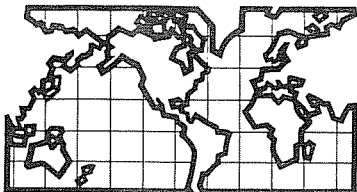
CPC REPORT

The Courtesy Programs Committee (CPC) was formed to organize DXers efforts to contact broadcast band radio stations and arrange late night tests. Ideally, this effort results in beforehand knowledge of a test which, through advanced publicity, all DXers can attempt to hear. Over the last several years, the CPCers effort has often fallen on deaf ears, probably due to overworked radio station personnel with little or no interest in how their station's signal can get out. However, there are still stations out there that are willing to "arrange" a test, as is evidenced by the tests so far this year.

The IRCA CPC effort has been without direction since Mike Hardester resigned in October of 1980. The '81-'82 season has been almost totally vacant of DX tests arranged by IRCA CPCers up to this point. As your new chairman, I intend to get the ball rolling with the CPC, to co-ordinate the efforts of IRCA volunteers with those of other CPCers, and to get some tests on the air with the IRCA name on them. My first action is this note which will hopefully muster loyal hardworking IRCA members to volunteer to be a part of this activity.

What is required? A good typewriter and a genuine interest in hearing stations on the BCB. Contact me and you will receive 30 sheets of IRCA stationery and a copy of the newly revised IRCA CPC Guide. The Guide will give you complete information on how to diplomatically contact stations and arrange for tests.

The rest is up to you. Rush your letter to: Phil Bytheway
9722 Mary N.W.
Seattle, WA 98117



DX WORLDWIDE - WEST

Pat Martin - Editor

P.O. Box 843, Seaside, Oregon 97138

(503) 861-3185 - deadline Tuesday

Conditions towards DULand seems to be improving. Heard quite a few good ones the last several days. I would like to thank Chris Martin-Sydney, Australia for sending me all the little decals for the column. They are very much appreciated. Also thanks again for the call, Bill Harms. So on with the reports:

PAN-AMERICAN DX ROUNDUP

- 660 ST. LUCIA, Bobonneau-An unid National Anthem and what sounded like an s/on announcement-2/27-0928, Did hear a few mentions of St. Lucia Fairly good signal, but Mexico, New York and a couple unids were too strong to decent copy. (WJH-Ut) (Good catch, Bill.PM)
- 800 NETHERLAND ANTILLES, Bonaire-TWR-2/23, 0453 w/EE rel. pgms, XEROK QRM, most of the time. (GK-Ca)
- 880.1 PERU, Lima-OBZ4N hrd 1/31-0925 w/folk mx, poss. Quechua pgm, Again 2/14 1008 w/characteristic flute mx, "Radio de la Manana" ID Signal usually has long deep fades. (GK-Ca)
- 1160 CUBA, La Voz de Cuba-2/27 Bombing in w/fairly strong signal u/KSL usual pgm at 0957. (WJH-Ut)
- 1210 VENEZUELA, Coro-YVMN is hrd nightly w/strong signals and many "Radio Coro" ID's. Best bet for WC DXers needing South America. (GK-Ca)
VENEZUELA, Barcelona-A National Anthem into s/on announcements "Muy Bueno días...Esta es Radio Anzoategui...Barcelona..." into music Vy good signal 2/27 1000 o/Coro, WCAU, and unids. (WJH-Ut)

TRANS-PACIFIC DX ROUNDUP

- 531 NEW ZEALAND, Alexandra-4XA, running // to 4X0-1206, but better than 1206, w/Pop mx at 0745 on 3/3. (PM-Or)
- 549 AUSTRALIA, Orange-2CR, w/pips up to the hour at 0900 on 3/4, into ABC mx, lots of KMVI splat (KMVI about 80 over 9!). (PM-Or)
- 558 FIJI, Suva-Radio Fiji One w/OM in Fijan at 0755-3/4. (PM-Or)
UNID, TP 2/16 1303, Korea only TP action this AM w/no JJ or CC stations so maybe KBS-Pohang. (GK-Ca)
- 567 NEW ZEALAND, Wellington-2YA, vy good w/National Programme at 0815 on 3/4, Easy listening mx. (PM-Or)
- 576 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2FC, fair w/YL in Opera at 1109 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 612 t NEW ZEALAND, Te Anau-4ZF, poss. the one w/rr mx, vy weak, so much slop to tell if // to 864, at 1115 on 3/5. (PM-Or)
- 621 AUSTRALIA, Melbourne-3AR, here poorly w/Clas. mx at 0919 on 3/6, mucho KIPA/KGW splat. (PM-Or)
- 639 FIJI, Lautoka-Radio Fiji one here // to 558, but much poorer, too much KFI slop at usual at 0927 on 3/5. (PM-Or)
- 657 NORTH KOREA, Kangnam-vy good signal 2/16-1258 w/march mx, pips 1300 (GK)
NEW ZEALAND, Wellington-2YC, this and 882 strongest DU's this AM, w/both over 40 DB/9, good sig, w/usual clas. // 882 and 963, at 0923 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 666 NEW CALEDONIA, Noumea-fair w/OM in FF at 0819 on 3/3. (PM-Or)
- 675 NEW ZEALAND, Christchurch-3YA, fair w/KNBR slop, // 756, National pgm, at 1009 on 3/2. (PM-Or)
- 684 FIJI, Labassa-Radio Fiji One here, w/terrible slop from 680/690, noted w/OM in Fijian, // 558, 639, etc. at 0929-3/5. (PM-Or)
- 702 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2BL, good w/ABC mx at 1100 on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 738 AUSTRALIA/TAHITI, mixing here, until 0730, when Tahiti s/off, then Australia all alone w/ezi mx, on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 747 NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA, 3ZA and 4QS mixing here at 1054 on 3/3, by 1108 Australia on top. (PM-Or)
- 756 NEW ZEALAND, Auckland-1YA vy good w/pips on the hour at 1000, w/Nx, on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 765 NEW ZEALAND, Hastings-2ZK, w/Concert pgm at 0956 on 3/6, w/unid rr under, presumed Australia-2BE. (PM-Or)

- 774 FIJI, Suva-Radio Fiji 2, beautiful, arm chair copy of EE nx at 0700, into pop mx, current affairs pgm, etc. Into Hindi at 0800 on 3/6, a nightly regular, but normally not this strong. (PM-Or)
- 783 UNID, station here hetting KROW-780, w/ezl mx??? at 1002 on 3/7, poss. NZ, but normally has news until at least 5 after. (PM-Or)
- 792 AUSTRALIA, Brisbane-4QG-good w/clas. mx at 1119 on 3/5, also noted on 3/6, but not as strong. (PM-Or)
- 819 NEW ZEALAND, Rotorua-1YZ w/clas. mx at 0822 on 3/5, hetting WBAP. (PM) UNID, poss. 1YZ hrd 2/4-1201, EE nx (GK-Ca)
- 828 NEW ZEALAND, Palmerston North-2XS, good w/KIKI splat, but not too bad, lots of 2XS ID's, rr mx at 0734 on 3/6. Lost to Australia by 1000. (PM-Or)
- 837 NEW ZEALAND, Whangarei/Kaitaia-1YX/YK, here // 819 w/clas. mx at 0823 on 3/5. (PM-Or)
- 846 KIRIBATI, Tarawa-vy good until s/off at 1002 on 3/7, then NZ alone. (PM) NEW ZEALAND, Masterton-2ZD-all alone w/Tonight Show at 1108 on 3/8, w/Pop mx, // 1008. No sign of 2CY for a change. (PM-Or)
- t KIRIBATI, man talking in unid lingo 2/13, 0925 choir mx, 0928, 2/14 1023 strong sigs. w/man talking excitedly in unid lingo, 1033, march or anthem and carrier off 1034.30. (GK-Ca) (Sound like Kiribati, but they must have been on late for something, as they normally s/off at 1002. PM)
- 855 AUSTRALIA, Maryborough/Eidsvoid-4QB/4QO, w/ABC nx at 1200 on 3/6. (PM)
- 864 NEW ZEALAND, Invercargill-4ZA, good w/pop mx at 0740 on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 873 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2GB, vy strong w/racing results at 1106 on 3/7. (PM)
- 882 NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA-both mixing here, IYS normal clas. mx, 4BH w/pops, at 0723 on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 891 FIJI, Lautoka-Radio Fiji 2; hrd w/EE nx at 0701, // 774, 3/6. (PM-Or) NEW ZEALAND, Wellington-2XW-hrd w/pop mx, o/u Fiji at 0916-3/5. (PM-Or)
- 900 t NEW ZEALAND, Dunedin-4YC, possibly the weak Clas. station under K-NUI, mixing w/CJVI? at 0916 on 3/6. Too weak to check for //, and lost quite soon. Have been after this one for quite a while, to have a complete set of YC's. (PM-Or)
- 927 NEW ZEALAND, Palmerston North-2ZA here w/Tonight Show at 0922 on 3/7, lots on 930 slop. (PM-Or)
- 963 NEW ZEALAND, Christchurch-3YC, all alone on 963 KHZ, landed here, looking for 900 // at 0917 on 3/6. Usual Clas. mx. (PM-Or)
- 1008 NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA-1ZD/4IP, mixing here. 1ZD w/Tonight Show at 1026 on 3/6, 4IP w/rr mx, loud DJ's, 4IP lost under soon. (PM-Or)
- 1017 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2KY, good w/racing results and spots at 1015 on 3/4, mixing w/Tonga before s/off at 1000. (PM-Or)
- 1026 AUSTRALIA, MacKay/Melbourne-4MK/3DB mixing here, w/bits on Nz. from time to time. All w/rr mx at 1034 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 1035 SOLOMON ISLANDS, Honiara-good w/Pijian/EE man DJ, w/light Pop mx, o/ presumed 2ZB at 0738 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 1044 NEW ZEALAND, Dunedin-4ZB, good w/local-like signal. one of the best Tonight Show signals the AM on 3/5, w/Pop mx. (PM-Or)
- 1053 NEW ZEALAND, New Plymouth-2ZP, heard // to 1044 at 1118 on 3/4, usual Tonight Show net. (PM-Or)
- 1098 MARSHALL ISLANDS, Marajo, fair w/YL in Marshallese at 0829 on 3/4, at 0900 nx, into Rod Stewart mx at 0905, awful KFAX slop. (PM-Or)
- 1107 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2UW-fair w/1100 slop. Noted w/quick ID, into Pop mx at 1145 on 3/4. Noted also on 3/5, not as good. (PM-Or)
- 1116 AUSTRALIA, Brisbane-4BC, here w/jingle, into George Benson record, at 1153 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 1125 t VANUATU, Port Vila, poss. the one vy weak w/Native singing at 0739 on 3/5, soon lost to 1120 slop. This one is a toughie, w/just strong signals on 1120 and 1130 here. Only heard a couple times in the past. Unneeded but nice to hear. (PM-Or)
- 1143 NEW ZEALAND, Hamilton-1YW, heard // 756 w/National pgm, at 0948 on 3/4, in passing. (PM-Or)
- 1152 NEW ZEALAND, Timaru-3ZC, fair w/Tonight Show // 1008, 1035, etc. Some QRM from unid station, poss. 2WG, noted from 1106 on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 1197 NEW ZEALAND, Wanganui-2ZW, good w/slop from 1190-KEX, but o/unid rr mx, presumed 4GG, at 0951 on 3/4, 2ZW // Tonight Show net. (PM-Or)
- 1206 NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA/FIJI, Dunedin/Grafton/Sigatoka, all here, but 4XO generally on top w/ID's // 531, at 0746 on 3/3, Otago Radio ID's, 2GF-Grafton w/Mor mx and Fiji w/Native talk (Fijian). (PM-Or)
- 1215 NEW ZEALAND, Kaikohe-1ZE, here // Tonight Show, 1197, etc. at 0953 on 3/4. (PM-Or)

- 1215 UNID, 2/4 at 1214, fair carrier, rapid QSB, but no readable audio, NZ possibly? (GK-Ca)
- 1233 AUSTRALIA, Newcastle-2NC, heard w/brief announcements, after EZL record played, went of ABC, back into mx at 1231 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 1242 UNID, two rr signals here, vry weak in 1240 slop, tried for ID, nothing. Have heard weak stations here before, 4AK possibly and 3TR? Maybe NZ, at 1217 on 3/4. Will have to keep trying. (PM-Or)
- 1251 WESTERN SAMOA, Auala, here weakly w/1250 slop/splat, w/Native talking, 7/ 1404 at 0812 on 3/3. (PM-Or)
- 1296 NEW ZEALAND, Hamilton-1ZH, here quite good w/Tonight Show net, at 0938 on 3/3. (PM-Or)
- 1332 NEW ZEALAND, Auckland-1XI, heard w/EZL mx and "Radio I" ID at 0930 on 3/3. Also noted on 3/6, but too much slop for much of a copy. (PM)
- 1341 t NEW ZEALAND, Nelson-2ZN, possibly the one noted w/rr mx, too weak to check for //, poss. Tonight Show at 0958 on 3/3. (PM-Or)
- 1386 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2EA, heard w/European(Southern) language, at 1057, at 1100 ID, and ment. of Special Pgm in ?? Language on 3/3. Also hrd on 3/5 (presumed). (PM-Or)
- 1404 WESTERN SAMOA, Apia-hrd // 1251 at 0813-3/3. (PM-Or)
- 1413 AUSTRALIA, Newcastle-2KO hrd quite good w/rr mx and 2KO ID's, while looking for 1ZO (didn't hear), but 2KO had a nice signal, another unneeded, but nice to hear at 1042 on 3/4. (PM-Or)
- 1431 t AUSTRALIA, Wollongong-2WN possibly w/EZL mx, at 0823 on 3/3, soon lost to 1430 slop, but het still there at 1130. (PM-Or)
- 1467 FIJI, Rakiraki-Radio Fiji 2 w/Hindi // 891 at 0728 on 3/5. (PM-Or)
- 1476 NEW ZEALAND, Auckland-1XA-Radio Hauraki here w/heavy rr, few ann. as normal, ment. selections played at 0838 on 3/2. Heard every night on 3/3-4-5-6-7, too. (PM-Or)
- 1494 NEW ZEALAND, Taupo-1ZA, a station Hank Wilkinson hrd a couple years ago in Santa Rosa. Been after him ever since, hrd finally on 3/6 // 756 w/good signals at times but w/quite a bit of 1500 slop, National pgm ment. at 1058.30. (PM-Or)
- 1512 t NEW ZEALAND, Taumarunui, may have been the one w/rr mx, hetting 1520 or 1510 at 0851 on 3/3, but too slop slopover, to tell. (PM-Or)
- 1548 AUSTRALIA, Emerald-4QD fair w/clas. mx, hetting 1550 at 1117 on 3/6. (PM-Or)
- 1557 t AUSTRALIA, Taree-2RE-presumed the one o/NZ w/EZL mx, Spot for ?? at 1126 on 3/5. (PM-Or)
- 1566 AUSTRALIA, Wangaratta-3NE, good signals w/pop mx at 1049 on 3/7, 3NE ID, spot for ... Wangaratta Department of ... (PM-Or)
- 1575 SOUTH KOREA, Cheju-Do-HLDA 2/16 1301, vry good sig. no QSB w/KK tlc. (GK)
- AUSTRALIA, Wollongong-200 good w/"Two Double Oh ID's, w/rr mx at 1019 on 3/7. (PM-Or)
- 1593 t NEW ZEALAND, Manukau-1XP-Radio Pacific, poor(presumed), w/tele. talk at 0953 on 3/7, lots on 1590 slop. (PM-Or)

VERIES:

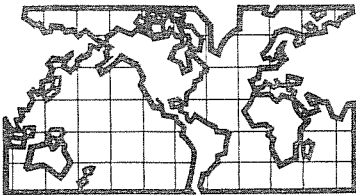
- 774 JAPAN, Akita-JOUB-sent standard NHK card in 4 weeks. (FA-Or)

HELP WITH UNID'S:

- 1493.990 PHILIPPINES, Manila-DWDJ is almost certainly NHP reported TP unid of 1/14. Station calls itself "WDJ, the music people" Measured as 1494.238 on 9/17/81, but since corrected, Probably closes at 1600 (0000 Phil Time) Way to go, Nick! (CAT-Okinawa) (Thanks for the help Charlie, PM)

THANKS TO THESE DXERS:

- FA-Or Frank Aden, Jr.-4514 SE 83rd Apt. 5-Portland, Or. 97266
- WJH-Ut Bill Harms-University Station-Po. Box 7428-Provo, Ut. 84602-0428
DXing at Provo Canyon-TRF and 1600 ft. Bev.
- GK-Ca Glen Kippel-3394A G. Street-Merced, Ca. 95340
Hammarlund SP-600 JX17, 7X12 ft. Loop aimed E/W, 7X10 aimed N/S
Other equipt. BC221T freq. meter, Heathkit 10-12 Oscilloscope, E-310
Audio Generator, Zenith 6T40Z Trans-Oceanic (foe SW //), GE Superadio.
- CAT-Ok Charles A. Taylor-Box 812-MCAS-FPO Seattle, Washington 98772
- PM-Or Yex Editor
E-H Scott (RBO-2), w/600 foot LW running NE, Ground system.



DX WORLDWIDE - WEST

Pat Martin - Editor

P.O. Box 843, Seaside, Oregon 97138

(503) 861-3185 - deadline Tuesday

Quite a bit of news from the NZDXL and DU land. Conditions really seem to be improving a lot lately, hearing quite a few 2 KWers again. The Pacific stuff is really improving. Kiribati-846 was about 50 DB/s9 the other morning. So it looks like there is hope for the Spring and Summer. Cuba was really tearing up KSL a few nights back also, on 1160 KHZ. 4HI-1143-Emerald, Q., Australia is now on the air ID' Central Highlands Radio' Address: Hospital Road, Emerald-4720 On air from 1900-1405 GMT. Repeaters at Dysart 945 KHZ(100 w) planned to increase to 1KW by April/May, also another repeater at Moorabah 1215 KHZ, also 100 watts. 4HI will be relayed by 4LG-1098 KHZ-Longreach from 0200-1400 GMT. When 4HI goes 24 hours NSP in late 82, the 4LG relay will be extended to 2000 GMT. There is a null to the South by 4HI to protect co-channel 2HD-Newcastle. 2CN-1440-Canberra, is to move to 666 KHZ w/5KW Directional, 963-4WK-Warwick now // nights w/2TM-Tamworth for C&W program "TM/WK Hoedown" 990-4RO-Rockhampton to move from 981 KHZ with 5KW Directional. 1476-2KA Emu Plains now in 500 watts, from 250 and // 2KA-783 and 24 hour NSP. 585 KHZ-American Samoa, Pacific Beacon-Pago Pago is planned for 50KW and rel programs by Quality Media Corp. (American operators of Caribbean Beacon-Anguilla), commercial. 648 KHZ is the new freq. planned for WVUV. This will be ex 1120 shortly, 10 KW-24 hour NSP. 864 KHZ-3KW Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands has normal programme when 630 has Parliamentary broadcasts: Monday/Tuesday/Thursday from 2300-0300 GMT, and Wednesday/Friday 1900-2300 GMT. AFRTS-Guam(FEN) is 24 hour NSP originates on 1089 KHZ with 40 watts from Anderson AFB and has relays on 770(check 774) and Northwest Field with 25 watts and on 1300 (check 1296 or 1305) and South Anderson also w/25 w. From Hawaii: 670 KHZ-KPUA-Hilo has filed for freq., but another application has also been filed w/FCC for Hawaiian station, KHLO-850 should be 5KW in April-82. KUMU-1500 has applied for 10 KW, ex. 5 KW. KISA-1540 has new format of Rock, from Filipino. Koror Island-WSZB-1584 KHZ is 3 KW on air 2100-1500, and plans to boost to 10 KW. Midway Island-AFRS remains on 920 with 250 watts, on from 1900 to 1300 GMT. New Caledonia-FR3 on 1260 is now off, and replaced with a new FM station. Saipan-WSZE-1053 replaces KJQR-1350, now defunct. New relay planned in the Solomon Islands at Santa Cruz on 963 KHZ, with 5KW. WSZC-Truk at Moen on 1593, ex. 1602, now 5KW, from 2000 to 1400 GMT. Vanuatu-YJBI on 1125 KHZ is now 10 KW of late, ex. 1KW. Yap-WSZA now 1494 KHZ, ex. 1485, w/ 10KW, from 2000-1400 GMT. All this news from the DX Post. New Australian stations at Esperance, WA due 1/83. Translater granted to 8DN-Darwin for Katherine, NT. due 1/83. This from Arthur Cushen. Also from the DX Post; Western Samoa to due to move from 1404 KHZ to 747 KHZ w/10 KW soon, and Afiamalu Site(2AP). On to the reports:

PAN-AMERICAN DX ROUNDUP (Don't blink!)

990 t MEXICO?, 2 SS stations here at 1257 2/22. Buried by KKIS and KOMO s/ons 1259. Too late for XET. One possibility was XECL, but who was other? (How about XEHZ-La Paz, and there are others listed in WRTH. PM) (BP-Wa)

TRANS-PACIFIC DX ROUNDUP

- 549.000 U.S.S.R., Vladivostok, taped 2/14 1530 in absence of local JOAP-549 s/off 1500. Quite good, often audible thru JOAP when latter is on RS w/only slight rapid SAH de unk. station, way beneath. In RR w/Mayak chimes. Interesting-sounding programming w/vy clear audio. (CAT-Ok.)
- 558.000 SOUTH KOREA, Pohang KBS-taped 1/9 1159 w/KBS and HLSA ID before NHK/KBS pips. Suppose HLSA ID came from HLSA-603, and // (KBS-2). Suspect this as fixed relay, and doesn't originate own programming. Slight QRM from DZXL Manila (CAT-Ok)
- 566.998 SOUTH KOREA, Jeonju-KBS HMKF taped 2359 1/8 ID w/KBS and H-L-K-F by YL. Fair w/QRM de PRC, beneath. (CAT-Ok)
- 576.000 SOUTH KOREA, Munsan AFKN, taped 1459 2/14 under JORG(see below). Fair but could only make out AFKN (no station name or location readable) AFKN single pip lagged NHK final pip by 4½ sec. (Real Mil. precision) (Cat-Ok)
- JAPAN, Kagoshima-NHK 1 JOHG, taped for 1st time at 1501 2/4 s/off fair w/QRM de AFKN (2 Hz SAH/AFKN) s/off sequence; NHK pips, National anthem, (1501) "J-O-H-G, Kagoshima dai-ichi hoso desu" 'JOHG=Kagoshima, 2nd Net) Music box until 1505, 5 Min OC, then carrier off. (CAT-Ok)

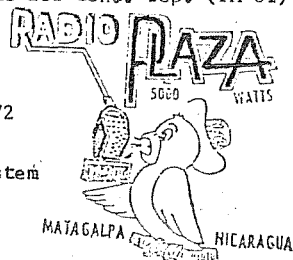
- 577.228 CHINA, Zhe Jiang Prov. taped 0330 2/20 at surprise tune-in. Never hrd. before despite fair signal. Suspect it's been inactive at least since our arrival here 6/20/81. Putting het on JOHG-576 and w/some-what distorted audio. ID "Zhe Jiang ren min guang bo dian tai" PFM-577.235 same day 1101 (CAT-Ok)
- 594.000 CHINA, Shan Dong prov. taped 1/15 on GW over usually dominant Wenzhou. Fair w/ 1/2 Hz SAH de Zhejiang (Wenzhou) and 2 Hz SAH de Fu Xing ID "Shan Dong ren min guang bo dian tai" (CAT-Ok)
- 639.000 CHINA, "Zhong Yang ren min guang bo dian tai" taped w/ZYRGD ID at 1130 1/18. WRTH-82 shows Bei-Jing, but this is synchro freq. and sounded "synchro-ish" Good w/some slop from local FEN-648. (CAT-Ok)
- 647.995 JAPAN, Okinawa-FEN, finally taped this s/on-s/off ann. 1459 (2359-Total) 2/6. FEN in common w/all AFRTS sts. airs this ann. at local Midnight Studios are in Bldg 4236-Rycom Plaza-Okinawa City. Xr is on Camp Kinser (Urasoe City) Both Kinser and Rycom and part of Marine Corps Base Butler. (CAT-Ok)
- 650 HAWAII, Honolulu-KORL Blasting in 1250 2/22 and 0650 3/8 w/MOYL(BP)
- 675.000 SOUTH KOREA, Keunsan KBS HLAS taped 1100 1/20 w/KBS net feed and local ID insert. ID Sounded like "Keunsan chi radio ni-da H-L-A-S", Net feed had freq. error, making audio sound weird. (CAT-Ok)
- 684.000 CHINA "Zhong Yang ren min guang bo dian tai" taped 1000 1/16, fair w/on top of BEC23-Taiwan. (CAT-Ok)
- 702.000 U.S.S.R., Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk taped 1200 2/19 w Kremlin Bells IS, fair mixing w/ZYRGD synchros. (CAT-Ok)
- 756 t NEW ZEALAND, Auckland-1YA weak w/male talk thru KXA slop-1252 2/22(BP)
- 891.000 SOUTH KOREA, Busan-KBS HLKB taped 1200 for call sign ID Caught ID before NHK. KBS pips to hour. (CAT-Ok)
- 1422.000 JAPAN, Yokohama-JORF Finally a callsign ID on this one. Taped at 1700 (0200 local) 2/14 s/off for reg. MM silent period. (CAT-Ok)
- 1440.021 SOUTH KOREA, UNID AFKN here every night. Taped 2/17 at 1200 w/AFKN citation and news lead in: Kunsan reports 23 degrees, in Kansas City it's 34 degrees. Good evening everyone I'm Air force Sergeant Kevin Young, reporting from Seoul" QRM de BEC60 and JOWF. Single AFKN pip 4 1/2 sec. late (CAT-Ok)
- 1476 U.S.S.R., Kremlin Bells amidst a mess of hets, weak 1230 2/22(BP-Wa)
- 1493.990 PHILIPPINES, Manila-DWDJ taped 1230 2/21. Finally gave up trying to get full call sign ID out of this one, so settled for WDJ ID with American EE accented ancr "WDJ-The Music people" Very heavy on Disco thus "DJ" in callsign. Not listed in WRTH-82. Prob. about 10 KW. (CAT)
- 1512 AUSTRALIA, Newcastle-2NA prob. the British YL hetting 1510 and looping DU at 1227 2/22. Weak. (BP-Wa)
- 1584.000 JAPAN, Takachiho, Miyazaki NHK-1 100 watts (LPRT-JOMG-540). Taped 1258-1300 during NHK breakaway from net local weather and station ID. (CAT-Ok)
- 1602.000 JAPAN, Nichinan-NHK2 100 watts (LPRT for JOMC-1467) taped 1320 NHK net break for local ID insert. (CAT-Ok)

VERIES:

- 585 PAUPA/NEW GUINEA, Port Moresby-NBC, sent vq in one year. Mentioned thanks for taped rep, and apologized for taking so long to reply 2nd NBC verie, other is NBC-864-both 2 KW. No signature. (PM-Or)
- 1098 AUSTRALIA, Tasmania, Launceston-7LA-sent 2nd vq in a year from f/u 2 KW. (PM-Or)
- 1503 AUSTRALIA, Bathurst-2BS, sent vq in 2 months for tent. rep. (PM-Or)

THANKS TO THESE REPORTERS:

- BP-Wa Bruce Portzer-6546 19 NE-Seattle, Wa. 98115
HQ-180A-4 ft. loop
- CAT-Ok Charles A Taylor-Box 812-MCAS-FPO Seattle 98772
SPR-4, SM-2-50 ft. LW, PFM eqipt.
- PM-Or Yer Editor
E.H. Scott (RBO-2) 600 ft. 1w-NE/SW-Ground system



Home of Penn State's 81 Schedule

56	61	90	95	106	121	154
W F L	W I P	W F L S	W P E N	K Y W	W C A U	W R C P
WNAR						

1290 Kiloherz

La Frecuencia del "Exitó"

VERIFICATION SIGNERS

Rob Gerardi

420 1/2 N. Main St.

Benton, IL 62812

550	KSD	1	Bill R. Schmidt	TAK
560	WFIL	q	No signer	TAK
	WQAM	1	Don Cook	TAK
	WIND	1	Harrison J. Klien, Engr. Manager	TAK
570	WFAA	1	Hal Mayfield, GM	TAK
	WKYX	1	Geoff Peacock, CE	TAK
580	WHP	1	Maurie Gannany, Dir. of Engineering	TAK
600	WMT	1	Rick Seller, PD	TAK
610	KARV	1	E.J. Alexander, Tech. Dir.	TAK
640	WNAD	1	Larry Shell, G.M.	TAK
680	CJOB	1	R.G. Mac Lenman, Engr.	TAK
710	WKRG	1	Charlie H. Moss Jr. PD	TAK
	KGNC	q	Henry H. White, CE	REG
730	WJYM	1	Dick Deweese, CE	TAK
	CKDM	q	No signer	TAK
740	CBX	1	Ken Anholt, Manager	TAK
	KTRH	q	Donald E. Meredith	BP
760	XEZZ	1	strk, Ma Teresa Morales R., Prograncion	BP
770	KOB	q	No signer	TAK
780	KSPI	1	Bill Platt, GM	REG
	ZEVI	1	E.W. Brewly, GM	TAK
	YVCC	1	Abbertina, Assistant Dir.	TAK
790	WHTH	1	Scott Friendman, PD	TAK
	KGHL	1	John J. Webber, Chief Operator	TAK
	WPIC	1	CM, Charles Ring W3NU, CE	REG
810	WAIT	1	Bob Todd, PD	TAK
	WDDW	1	Dennis "Dutch" Doelitzch, K9HR, GM	TAK
825	R. Paradise	1	Ivan Hamilton, CE	TAK
850	WRUF	q	E.A. Slirnah (Sic), CE	TAK
860	KKOW	1	Anna Marie, Special Services	TAK
	WSON	1	Gabe Hobbs, PD	TAK
885	ZJB	1	Michael J. Grundy, Engr.	TAK
890	KBYE	1	Roger Logan, DE	TAK
900	CHML	1	No Signer	TAK
	WKDW	1	Bill Betlej, Dir. of Engineering	TAK
910	KLCN	1	Richard Duncan, CE	TAK
920	WGNU	1	Charles Geer, PD	TAK
	KLMR	1 &	CM, Gordon Stafford	REG
930	R. Antillies	q	S.D., CE	TAK
940	CISL	1	Steve Emerson, Operations Mgr.	BP
	WMIX	q	John Callarman, Nx Dir.	TAK

WVJB

P. O. BOX 1507

HUNTER-KNIGHT BROADCASTING
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA 33512

KVOX RADIO

BOX 97 MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA 56560

950	KIMN 1	R. Laine, Engr.	TAK
	KLIK 1	Dale B. Duncan, PD	TAK
	KLIK 1	Brian J. Miller, PD	TAK
960	WDLN q	Glen Rogusam, CE	TAK
	WJCH q	James Kowalski	TAK
970	WAVE q	No signer	TAK
1000	KHAM 1/on	scrap paper, Gene Williams, GM	TAK
1010	KLRA q	Blande Perry, CE	TAK
1020	WCIL 1	Paul H. McRoy, Mgr.	TAK
1030	KTWO q	illegible	TAK
1050	CHUM ?	G. Jones, CE	TAK
	KMAIS 1	Matt Killion	TAK
1060	KHYM q	Al O. KC540 (Sic)	TAK
	KHYM 1	John Kingston, PD & CE	TAK
	KBUG 1	Thelma Cohen	TAK
1070	KENR 1	Karen Campbell, Promotions	TAK
	CHOK 1	Dave Curtis, Promotions Mgr.	TAK
1080	KYMO 1	Barney L. Webster, GM	TAK
1140	WVEL 1	R.D. Landfrost, Pres.	TAK
1150	CKIQ 1 &	Stkr.	BP
	WJBO 1	Laurie Hardison, Program Asst.	TAK
1165	Caribbean R. Lighthouse	1 Rolan Cornelius	TAK
1170	WVVA q	Paula Anderson, Admin. Secretary	TAK
	KJNP q	Don Nelson, Owner	TAK
1190	KADE 1	CM, Stkr, Bob Greenlee	BP
	KHAD 1	Richard S. Wyandt, GM	TAK
	KJLA 1	Benton J. Webster	TAK
1210	WGAR q	No signer	TAK
	WRIB 1	S. Craig Healey, Tech. Dir.	TAK
	CHSC q	Illegible	TAK
	KLPW 1	Frank Lohmeyer	TAK
1230	WHCO 1	Jack L. Sheper, GM	TAK
	WJBC 1	Larry Shoel, CE	TAK
1240	WHBB v/on	report form Greg Miller, CE	TAK
	KFMO 1	Terry Weinacht, GM	TAK
	CJAV 1,CM,	Stkr, Promo Stuff, John Rowton	BP
1250	WEMP 1	Albert C. Hajny, CE	TAK
1270	WHEO 1	C. Larmont Bryant, CE	TAK
1230	WGSO q	David Senn, Engr.	REG
1290	WHIO q	illegible	TAK
	KRGV 1	Lawson D. Campbell, CE	TAK
	WINL 1	Don Moreland, CE	TAK
	WILB 1	Larry Barker, Owner	TAK

1300	WOOD 1	Gerald Vandershoot, CE	TAK
	WAAC v/note card	illegible	TAK
	WMAK v/on coverage map		TAK
	WKXI 1	Eddie Jones, DJ	TAK
	KNOX 1	Rick Lerandowski, CE	TAK
1320	KGNR	Reject letter! (sic), James D. Balcom, CE	TAK
1330	WRAA 1	George R. Hume, GM	TAK
1340	KOCY 1	Paul W. Cinnamon, CE	TAK
1360	WHBG q	H.E. Richardson, CE	TAK
	KSCJ q	Don Keur, P.P. (sic)	TAK
1380	KWK 1	J. Andrew Butler, Dir. of Tech. Operations	TAK
1400	KTTS 1	Keith L. Olson, CE	TAK
	KJCF 1	David Wright, GM	TAK
1410	WIZM 1	Gene Uehling, CE	TAK
	WLBJ 1	Dennis Mochler, CRMC (sic) & GM	TAK
1420	WRCG 1	Dan Gates, Operations Mgr.	TAK
1430	WIRE q	No singer	TAK
	CJXX 1	M. Lett, CE	BP
1440	KDNT 1	Clark Wheeler, Mgr.	TAK
1450	WCVS 1	Greg Thomas	TAK
1460	WACO 1,	CM, RC,Stkr William Craig Harper, Assoc. Engr.	REG
	KWIP 1	Eric Norberg, GM	BP
	KRNY 1	Brian C. Braun, Music Dir.	TAK
1470	KUTY 1 & CM	John Sabella, Operations Mgr.	BP
1490	WZOE 1	Steve Sonet, GM	TAK
	CKOO-1 1	& Credit Card, W. George Elliott, Annrc. & IRCA member (report sent to CKOK-800)	BP
	WESL 1	John Fescher, Tech. Dir.	TAK
1500	WMPB 1	Tom Wright, Operations Mgr.	TAK
	KSTP 1	Norm Paetznich	TAK
	WTOA q	No signer	TAK
1510	KNSE 1	Greg Hardison, NRC member	TAK
1520	KMAV 1	Austin G. Kramer, GM	TAK
	KMPL v/on report form	J.P.	TAK
	WHOW 1	Robert O. Veech, Mgr.	TAK
1530	WCKY q	Jim Ranney, CE	TAK
	KPCR q	J. Paul, Pres., GM, CE	TAK
1540	KHND 1	M. Darrel Williams, Consulting Engr.	TAK
1550	WIJL 1	Ron Gray, GM	TAK
	WOKJ q	No singer	TAK
	KEWI 1	Ken Lucy	TAK
	KLFJ 1	Barbara Burrell, Mgr.	TAK
	KEDD v/on report form	Illegible	TAK
1555	R. Cayman Islands 1	Loxley Banks, Dir. of Broadcasting	TAK
1560	KTUI 1	Wilma E. Scott, Office Mgr.	TAK
1570	CKLQ 1	Harvey Davidson, GM	TAK

1590	WMLS 1	Glenn D. Lee, GM	TAK & REG
	WBKT 1	Harry J. Morgan, GM	TAK
	KRGR 1	Dave Lockhaas, Engr.	TAK
	WBBA 1	Russ Knepler	TAK
	WEVR v/on note card	Z.J. Churljield, CE	TAK
1590	WNTS 1	Warren Fooks, CE	TAK
1600	WCGO 1	Anthony V. Santucie, GM	TAK
	KASH 1 & Strk.	Ted Martino, CE	BP
1610	Caribbean Beacon	q Bob Jensen, GM	BP & TAK

BP=Bruce Portzer, Seattle, WA * * * SOME NOTES ON REPORTING
 REG=ye EP * * * As I typed the column,
 * * * this time, I ran across

TAK= Terry Klasek, St. Louis, MO * * * several names, whose
 * * * * *
 spelling I wondered about. Please, either print or type!
 I have enough time deciphering my own scribbles, hi! I also
 received several items lacking a freq. for the call letters,
 please add this information.

I would appreciate it if you could list your V/S items
 in freq. order, especially when sending in lists of 25
 or more.

As several members are CH bumper sticker collectors,
 they check this column to see who has what. Please include
 such information when sending in V/S items and notes.

A word on abbreviations, I believe there is a set of
 common ones used in IACA in the new member packets, if
 you are not familiar with them. I haven't seen a new
 member packet in years, so I'm not sure. If you don't have
 such a list, avoid them, and I'll take it from there.

I wish to apologize for the delay in getting this column
 out this time. Several things, like work, personal matters
 took up my time; as well as the vast amount of material to
 work with this time.

One last thing to say as the new editor, that is to thank
 you all for giving me this opportunity to serve the club. I
 just hope I do as good a job as Don Moore did. And, Don
 good luck in HR-land, and let us all know how you're doing.

73's Rob

Chicago Sun-Times, via Jim Surin

Big band bandwagon gets rolling

ALL OF A SUDDEN, EVERYONE'S trying to
 launch a long-overdue big band radio sound in
 Chicago.

In a dizzying move, WJJD-AM [1160] leaped
 from country to big band over the weekend, announcing
 the whirlwind change less than 24 hours before making
 it.

Meanwhile, WAIT-AM [820], which now plays "beau-
 tiful music," is sitting on an option to buy the hottest big
 band format in the country, "Music of Your Life,"
 which already has been syndicated to 115 stations.

According to a well placed source, WJJD's abrupt
 plunge into big band is a surprise attack designed to
 beat WAIT to the punch and perhaps force the station to
 give up its "Music of Your Life" option.

WJJD officials also are interested in "Music of Your
 Life" and have had talks with the company that
 syndicates it. The Chicago station's parent company,
 Plough Broadcasting, owns a Cincinnati station that
 previously switched to the format and boosted its
 ratings substantially.

If WJJD's beat-'em-to-the-punch ploy pays off, WAIT
 has no one to blame but itself. The station bought its
 "Music of Your Life" option last month and hasn't been
 able to decide whether to exercise it.

AS THIS FOGGY LITTLE drama unfolds, several
 outcomes are possible: (1) WAIT can ignore WJJD, buy
 "Music of Your Life" and go head-to-head with the rival
 station's homemade format; (2) WAIT can quickly bow
 out of the big band battle and allow WJJD to buy
 "Music of Your Life"; (3) WAIT can hang onto its
 option for a while and then bow out, spitefully forcing

WJJD to stick to its hurriedly assembled sound so long
 that even "Music of Your Life" couldn't save it.

If we're lucky, Chicago will somehow emerge from
 this muddy mess with a first-rate format of classy old
 music from the 1940s through the 1970s. As reported
 here last week, "Music of Your Life" is just such a
 format. In addition to big bands, it includes vocalists
 such as Frank Sinatra, Patti Page and the Andrews
 Sisters. Stations that have switched to the format say it
 wows the over-40 crowd, the group that radio generally
 ignores.

Then again, if we aren't so lucky, Chicago will wind
 up with nothing more than a half-baked big band station
 that fails spectacularly and forever kills such radio for
 the city. That would be a shame and a disgrace.

OLD MUSIC WILL NEVER be No. 1 in Chicago's
 radio ratings, but it can command respectable numbers
 if it's aired properly. WAIT and WJJD are prime
 candidates for such a format. Both stations have low
 ratings and both are on the AM dial, where only
 innovation can compete with FM.

But any station that switches to old music needs to do
 it right—through a well conceived sound such as "Music
 of Your Life," for example, and not through some
 paper-and-paste operation conceived in the heat of
 competition.

Here's hoping WAIT quickly makes up its mind, one
 way or the other, about "Music of Your Life." If WJJD
 is to be the only big band station in Chicago, it should
 have the option of using the successful syndicated
 format and anything else that's available. Chicago's
 over-40 crowd deserves nothing less than the best.

THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA

A non-profit organization devoted to the hobby of listening to distant radio stations on the AM 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 the IRCA, is published 34 times a year; weekly from October to March, twice in September and April, and monthly from May to August. PUBLISHING STAFF: Bruce Portzer (editor-in-Chief, phone (206) 522-2521), Evelyn Portzer, Nick Hall-Patch, Jeff Jatsun, and Phil Bytheway.

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DX Monitor is printed by Save-on Printing, Seattle, WA.

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