

March 4, 1989 - Volume 26, Number 23 - Edition 847 - ISSN 0899-9732 ✓

25th Anniversary

This is your last chance to send in a forum for the 25th Anniversary Issue. The deadlines are 3/11 for EDXF and 3/14 for WDXF. You can also send in articles, photos, and other material, which needs to be here by March 17. Let's make this one our biggest anniversary issue ever!

In March we will also have the election of club officers, voting on the Ted Vasilopoulos Award, and a runoff vote for the convention site (Sacramento or Topeka).

IRCA T-Shirts

Don't forget to order a T-Shirt either. Doug Pifer is taking orders now. He would like to receive orders for a few more before he makes the first batch. I've seen a sample of the shirt's artwork and it looks really great. See page 18 for ordering instructions.

News From HQ

Don't forget, we have a new Goodie Factory manager: Floyd Perry, 6408 Morgan Pl #218, Stockton, CA 95209. All orders for reprints, publications, etc. (except T-Shirts and the Foreign DX Reference) should be sent to him. There will be an obvious delay if you send your order to Seattle.

We forgot to give credit on the Nicaraguan article on page 10 last week. It was reprinted from the January issue of *Medium Wave News*. Also, sorry about the printing quality on the leadin for the CBC program schedule, I should have used a darker ribbon. The text is being re-run on page 8 this week.

We have a bunch of International Reply Coupons for sale again. The Post Office charges 95 cents for them. We'll let you have them for 80 cents each plus an SASE.

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New Members

Welcome this week to:  
George Chesson, Seaside, OR  
Herb Barber, Albany, NY

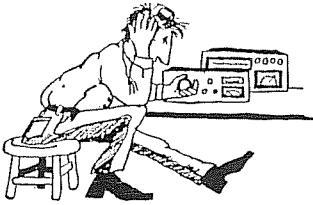
Achievement Awards

We haven't mentioned our achievement award program lately, so here goes. The IRCA issues these attractive certificates to persons who have verified reception of some number of states, provinces, countries, state capitals, stations and continents. For more information, send a SASE to our awards chairman, Bruce McFadden, 412 Harding Road, Williamsburg, NY 14221.

Flash Tips

Phil Bytheway has heard a new Alberta station on 530 kHz //CKYL-610. The location is apparently High Level, calls unknown, noted MM 2/27.

Phil also heard some TP carriers on 2/27, and Nick Hall-Patch heard bits of Norway-1314 2/17, so we may see some good DX in these pages in a couple weeks. Watch for it!



# Eastern DX Roundup

Editor: Ray Bauernhuber  
141-12 243 Street, Rosedale, N.Y. 11422

Deadline: Saturday's

=====  
(LH-1-AL) Lynn Hollerman  
1237 Willowbrook Drive  
Apt 5  
Huntsville, AL - 35802  
DX-302 w/30' longwire  
(LH-2-AL) Toyota Car Radio  
(Tl-CT) Tony Fitzherbert  
356 Jackman Avenue  
Fairfield, CT - 06432  
GE Superadio  
(RCR-PA) Robert C. Ritchey  
210 South Walnut Street  
Martinsburg, PA 16662  
DX-160 w/150' longwire  
=====

560 WFRB MD, FROSTBURG 2/4/89 1627-1650 C&W mx, "The Country Leader, WFRB 105.3 FM, 560 AM"; Tri-State Weather; Great signal over WFIL & WHYN. (TF-CT)

630 WPRO RI, PROVIDENCE 2/2/89 1710 Good, traffic check by female, ID = "WPRO", PSA. (RCR-PA)

820 WGGM VA, CHESTER 2/1/89 1834 Fair, sports by/m, ID = "LOVE 82, WGGM" by/F, into gospel mx, ID @ 1900, "LOVE 82, WGGM, Chester-Richmond-Petersburg." (RCR-PA)

820 WGGM VA, CHESTER 2/4/89 1750-1804 "Love 82", gospel mx, USA Radio Nx @ 1800. (TF-CT)

860 WWKO FL, COCOA 1/25/89 Fair, end of rel broadcast, ID by/m = "WWKO Cocoa", into rel program by/F. (RCR-PA)

970 WWDJ NJ, HACKENSACK 1/24/89 2350 Briefly very good, rel mx, ID = WWDJ" by/F, back to mx. (RCR-PA)

1010 WCST WV, BERKLEY SPRINGS 1/25/89 1716 Fair, c/w, s/off by/F, ment of 250 W, invite to tune in tomorrow, no SSB. (RCR-PA)

1320 CKEC NS, NEW GLASGOW 1/30/89 1717 Fair, ID by/M "1320 CKEC", into soft rock by/F. (RCR-PA)

1320 WQIK FL, JACKSONVILLE 1/31/89 1735 Fair, stock report by/M, ID = "1320 WQIK" by/M. (RCR-PA)

1410 WLSH PA, LANSFORD 2/11/89 1725-1730 EZL mx, detailed s/off at 1730; lost it to WPOP/KQV/WELM. (TF-CT)

1410 KQV PA, PITTSBURGH 2/12/89 1702-1728 Temple-Duquesne basketball; excellent in WPOP null. (TF-CT)

1480 WZJY SC, MT. PLEASANT 2/8/89 1905-1915 Rel pgm (?) by/m: plenty of preaching! ID at 1913 = "WZJY JOY", into gospel mx. Fair sig. Is Joy a city near Mt. Pleasant? (Nope, it's a play on words with the call letters JY = JOY; rb P.S. the NRC Log has this station as AC/OLD - did their format change? Anyone?) (LH2-AL)

- 1540 KXEL IA, WATERLOO 2/7/89 0836 Paul Harvey mx, station ID = "...here on K-X-E-L" into c/w mx. Signal strong in full daylight. (LH1-AL)
- 1550 WBSC SC, BENNETTSVILLE 2/8/89 (What time Lynn?) c/w, religion pgm, ID, Fair. (LH2-AL)
- 1560 WTAI FL, MELBOURNE 1/25/89 1807 Fair, ad for Nationwide Transmissions, ID by/M = "1560, WTAI, Melbourne-Palmdale", into Dr. David Viscot Show. (RCR-PA)
- 1600 WAYC PA, BEDFORD 2/11/89 1732-1740 AC mx, promo for cookbook; way atop frequency. (TF-CT)
- 1620 WJDI NY, COTTEKILL 2/1/89 2332 Good, rock mx, weird commercials, numerous IDs by/M, mention of 1500 Watts, on the air for "Equipment Maintenance Test", gave address as Box 142, Cottekill, NY-12419. (RCR-PA)

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UNIDENTIFIED'S

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- 1580 unID 1/31/89 1743 FAIR-GOOD w/man speaking mostly Italian, mention of "Sunrise, FL", Italian mx, sudden disappearance at 1745, suspect WSRF, Fort Lauderdale. (Most likely-rb, anyone?) (RCR-PA)

=====

COMMENTS

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LYNN HOLLERMAN asks for information re. CHAD's radio station (s) and a new SW/AM compact receiver sold by Service Merchandise

RAY BAUERNHUBER: I apologize for the poor quality of this week's column. I've been out from work sick and couldn't access the word processor. Sooo, I've had to slum it with an old fashioned electric typewriter (hi). Kind of a small column this week; a big welcome to new IRCA member and 1st time reporter, Tony Fitzherbert from Fairfield, CT. Till next time, 73's de Mr. B.

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Boy Scouts to Offer Merit Badge for Shortwave Listening

Washington (9 February 1989) -- The Boy Scouts of America have decided to award Merit Badges to Scouts demonstrating skill in shortwave listening.

Until now, the Scout Radio Merit Badge was based exclusively on "ham" operating skills. But it drew little interest, so the national BSA leadership decided to expand the range of activities satisfying the badge requirements. The new guidelines will be published in about 6 weeks. They are expected to include: logging shortwave broadcasts, band surveys at different times of day, compiling the schedules of major broadcasters, and locating broadcast sites on a map.

ANARC will help the Boy Scouts implement this program. You can help, too. Each of the 410 local Scout Councils in the United States now needs a Radio Merit Badge Counsellor with shortwave listening experience - to advise troop leaders and scouts, and evaluate individual merit badge efforts. Each local Council will choose its own counsellors. If you want to volunteer, look up the local Boy Scout Council in your phonebook and call them. Tell them you're willing to act as a local counsellor for the Radio Merit Badge's shortwave listening option. If you are selected, contact ANARC (P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046).

This is a golden opportunity to promote shortwave listening among young people. Copies of the new Radio Merit Badge guidelines will be available in Scout shops as Pamphlet #3333. To order a copy for delivery by mail, call the Boy Scouts national toll-free order line: 1-800-323-0732.

For more information contact Robert Horvitz: 703-534-7443.



NANCY HARDY, EDITOR



# WESTERN DX ROUNDUP

2301 PACIFIC AVE., ABERDEEN WA 98520

DEADLINES: Mondays 3/13, 3/20, 4/3, 4/17, 5/1, 5/15, 6/5, 7/3, 7/31

REPORTERS FOR THIS ISSUE:

- (RtH) Ric Heald-8539 Bellamy Way-Sacramento, CA 95828
- (CM) Curtis McMenamin-2917 Georgia St.-Vallejo, CA 94591
- Sony ICF-2010, Radio West loop

\*\*\*\*\*

- 570 (KISN) UT, Salt Lake City 1/14 2356 noted off the air. (CM-CA)
- 990 (KKIS) CA, Pittsburg 1/16 1000-1300 totally off for unknown reason. (CM)
- 1020 KCKN NM, Roswell Re SMM's logging (DXM 844), Overdrive Trucking News is a feature of Interstate Radio Network, a satellite fed program out of Chicago & carried across the country (KRAK, KFRE, WBT, KUSA for example). Toll free number: 1-800-458-5123. When you're put on hold, you hear the broadcast--it's a trip hearing it a couple seconds on the phone before it's heard on the radio, hi. (RtH-CA)

### DX TEST

- 1080 (WKAC) AL, Athens 1/16 0300-0330 no sign of them on DX test. (CM-CA)

### UNIDS

- 1090 KLWJ? 12/30 1700 coming in poor with relig. music. Is KLWJ on 1100 yet? (CM-CA)
- 1160 1/16 1800 coming in under KSL with Spanish music, then later heard man speaking in English. Anybody know what this could be? Where is the Cuba station from? Does anyone know call letters of this station? (CM-CA)
- 1190 1/18 0500-0600 under KEX with Spanish programming. Is this KPZE? Any ideas? (CM-CA) (Mexico City?--NH)
- 1340 1/18 2330 coming in good, then lost for good. "This is KMGW Heart and Soul of Motown." (CM-CA) (Sounds like KMTW Las Vegas, NV, ex-KRAM.--NH)

Is this an odd WDXR or what?? There are more unIDs than there are regular tips! Conditions must be extremely bad--Robert Wien didn't even report this week, hi. ♡

by Trenton Williams via John Johnson



# DX Worldwide - West



PAT MARTIN

P.O. BOX 843

SEASIDE, OR 97138

**Time : UTC phone (503) 861-3185**

DEALINE: TUESDAYS

DX this week seems to be picking up a bit. Not much but a few DUs are beginning to show up. At least it is a start, maybe we will have better days ahead I have said that before, hopefully one of these times I may be right. All we can do is to hope. Also nice reports from Nick Hall-Patch and Doug Lamerson. And away we go.....

## TRANS-ATLANTIC DX ROUNDUP

1314 UNID, 0428 1/29 Good Grief, a carrier here looping TA. Even Norway can't punch through w/audio this season. (NHP-BC)

## TRANS-PACIFIC DX ROUNDUP

- 657 NEW ZEALAND, Wellington-2YC-making a showing here w/usual Clas. mx. on 2/19 at 0945. Best heard in a long time. (PM-OR)
- 702 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2BL fair w/ DU accented ancr talking about Aussie politics at 0955 2/19. (PM-OR)
- 738 TAHITI-FR3, fair w/man in FF at 0710 on 2/19, KCBS splash (PM-OR)
- 747 JAPAN, Sapporo-JOIB-fair to weak w/JJ talk in passing at 0950 2/21, Best hrd in a while, but very poor considering how good it has been in past years. (PM-OR)
- 855 AUSTRALIA, Maryborough/Eidsvoid-4QB/4QO 1538 1/17 M&F talking //4920 w/poor strength. (NHP-BC\*)
- 1008 NEW ZEALAND, Tauranga-12D 1452 1/17 fair to exc. w/pop mx //1026 Best signal on this band this morning. (NHP-BC\*)
- 1017 t \*Also noted fair w/Pops at 0915 on 2/21. (PM-OR)
- TONGA, Nuku'alofa-A3Z 0630 1/12 poor to fair w/woman reading news in unid language. Looped correctly for Tonga, but no ID. NHP-BC)
- 1314 JAPAN, Osaka-JOUP 1315 2/3 fair to good w/pops, spots, lots of jingles and the m/f DJ combo many of the commercial JJs seem to prefer. (DL-HI)
- 1323 FIJI, Rakiraki-1340 2/3 weak to fair w/alot of hash. EE and Island mx w/male host, into something Hindi sounding at 1400 and female ancr w/"Radio Fiji" mentions at 1403. (DL-HI)
- 1332 JAPAN, Nagoya-JOSF -1345 2/3 very steady w/long discussion by female ancr. (DL-HI)
- 1413 JAPAN, Fukuoka-JOIF-1030 2/12 loud and clear w/local KCCNoff. Female ancr w/more traditional sounding ballads and light pops holding off unid DU. (DL-HI)
- 1422 JAPAN, Yokohama-JORF-1045 2/12 easy thanks to KCCN absence w/Radio Nihon" ID o/developing elec. storm.(DL-HI)
- 1458 UNID, 1145 2/12 EZL inst. of the American variety (i.e. Stevie Wonder "Sunshine of My Life" Typ. U.S. EZL style format but static destroyed ID at 1200. Def. not EE. (DL-HI) (Pos. one of the 1KW JJs? PM)
- 1521 TAIWAN, Unknown CBS 1536 1/25 poor w/man singing ItalianOpera(!) //6180 Only TP audio on band at this time. Also noted insame time slot on 1/26 and 1/27. (NHP-BC)
- 1548 AUSTRALIA, Emerald-4QD 1120 2/12 nearly local-like during rare KUMU SP w/disc. of Australias Muslim population and their particular problems on a morning of unusually well defined splits. (DL-HI)
- \*Also noted 1700 1/17 good w/man talking //4920.This was 50 minutes after local Sunrise,yet it didn't fade in until well after 1500. Propagation experts? (NHP-BC\*)
- 1566 UNID, Possibly 3NE-Australia 1555 1/17 Fair w/Shadows inst. and 6 pips on the hour. (NHP-BC\*)

- 1215 UNID, 1115 2/16 DU female ancr hosting call-in show. Fair for 4 or 5 mins. then gone. 1ZE I would imagine. (DL-HI)  
 1629 AUSTRALIA, Sydney-2RPH-good at 1015 on 2/19 with disc. of Library and the like in Sydney and NSW. Hardly a sign of 1620. (PM-OR)

THANKS TO THESE REPORTERS: (Not a bad turnout, best in quite a while.Thanks.)

- DL-HI DOUG LAMERSON-1777 East-West Road-Honolulu, Hawaii 96848  
 DXing w/HQ-180 and unamp. spiral loop.  
 NHP-BC NICK HALL-PATCH-1538 Amphion Street-Victoria, B.C. V8R 4Z6 (CANADA)  
 DXing w/homebrew receiver, ICF-2010, 3' Box loop, shortwires.  
 NHP-BC\* DXing at Sombrio Beach, using 1000' Beverage at 250 degrees, plus Homebrew rx and ICF-2010.  
 PM-OR YER EDITOR  
 SP-600JX, 1500' East Beverage, 1500' NNW Beverage, 200' NE/SW LW.  
 Ground system.



COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE RADIO VERIFICATIONS

A committee of the Association of North American Radio Clubs

**REGISTERED COLLECTIONS PROGRAM**

The Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications was formed in 1986 in order to save from loss or destruction QSL cards and letters belonging to radio hobbyists who have become inactive or passed away. Many such collections have been lost due to the absence of anyone to care for them. The committee feels that QSLs are an important aspect of the history of radio and the radio listening hobby. In addition, the preservation of their QSLs is a fitting memorial to the radio hobbyists of the past.

The committee seeks out inactive hobbyists and the families of deceased hobbyists in order to identify and save existing collections. Many collections have been lost over the years, but the committee has also been able to save much material. The committee's holdings include many thousands of QSLs from DXers such as *John Tweedie, Steven d'Adolf, Al Niblack, Eugene Allen, Paul Karagianis, Bob Gorsuch, August Balbi, Roy Millar, Edward Bellington, Frank Peters, Norm Maguire, Anson Boice* and many others. QSLs are kept on file at the Boston headquarters of Christian Science Monitor shortwave broadcast station WCSN.

The search for additional collections continues to be one of the committee's main activities. But today's active collections may become tomorrow's discards. So the Registered Collections program has been established for hobbyists who are concerned about the future of their QSLs. The purpose of the program is to help insure that, in the event a hobbyist becomes unable to enjoy his or her QSLs, they will be donated to the committee.

Under the Registered Collections program, you send us a registration form, and we send you a supply of adhesive backed stickers to affix to your QSL albums. The stickers are 2 7/8" x 3 3/4" in size (illustration at right is reduced). The message on the sticker requests that your QSLs be donated to the committee when you are no longer able to enjoy them. The cost of registering with the Registered Collections program is 50¢ per sticker, which is used to cover the cost of printing and handling and to support the committee's work.

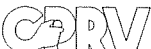
Registering your collection does not constitute a legal or "final" donation to the committee. Rather, it is an expression of your wishes, which we hope your family will follow when the time comes. (You can change your mind at any time by removing the stickers.)

If you wish to register your collection, complete the enclosed Registration Form and send it to the address shown below, along with payment for the number of stickers you want. Be sure to order enough. The stickers, along with a copy of the completed Registration Form, will be sent to you. Please send payment by cash, or by check or money order payable to the "Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications." Additional stickers may be obtained for 50¢ per sticker and a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Please send payment and completed Registration Form to:

CPRV Registered Collections Program  
 John C. Herkimer, Program Coordinator  
 P.O. Box 54  
 Caledonia, NY 14423  
 Tel. (716) 538-2582

Thank You!



COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE RADIO VERIFICATIONS

My QSL collection is very important to me. It is my wish that, when I am no longer able to enjoy my QSLs, my family will donate them to the Association of North American Radio Clubs "Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications," Box 54, Caledonia, NY 14423, so that my QSLs will be preserved for the enjoyment of other radio hobbyists.

\_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature                      Date

# EASTERN DX FORUM

Richard C. Evans  
Apt. 19  
5104 N. Lovers Lane  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
53225

Deadlines: Sat.  
Anniv. Issue: 3/11

Tony Fitzherbert, 356 Jackman Avenue, Fairfield, Connecticut 06432

Hi. This is my first Forum as an IRCA member, although I've been a member of another DX club (and even edit two columns for their publication since 1980, and I certainly do not intend to end my relationship with NRC! I have DX'ed since January, 1980 in both Chalfont, Pa. (northern Philly suburb) and here -- with 712 verified and probably 1100 heard. I am delighted to see Ernie Cooper, Karl Jetter, and others in print -- Ernie's Forums are most interesting -- and he certainly contributes to the NRC! Introduction - I am 46 years old, married, with two sons, 10 and 14. Workwise, I am a training officer for the Metro-North Commuter Railroad Company in New York, a fitting job, as I am very much a railroad buff. Other hobbies - hiking, long distance bicycling, photographing trains and radio stations (with about 2500 slides of the latter), and collecting railroad tickets, with about 120,000 different items from all over the world. I'm looking forward to a happy, long membership with IRCA -- and I have absolutely no ill feelings toward the NRC -- they, too, do a good job. DX -- because of other activities (I am presiding a PTA - enjoyable but busy) I have not had too much time at the Superadio, but did manage WFRB-560 Frostburg, on 2/4 1627 and new WGGM-820 also on 2/4, at 1750. Last night (2-11), I heard much wanted WLSH-1410, but not enough for a report. DX in Fairfield -- poor -- WICC-600 occupies 590-610, WDJZ-1530, whose 3 towers are two miles down the street splatters from 1510-1550, and WJBX-1450 ruins 1440-1460. A couple of years ago when ex-WNAB went silent, before WJBX took over, did I ever roll in new catches here. Now, WJBX is being sold, and will be a Spanish station -- just what we need! All for now! '73's. (Tony, welcome to IRCA. Don't apologize for being in the NRC--I've been a member there since 1965--rce)

Rick Evans, Apt. 19, 5104 N. Lovers Lane, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53225

Tony, I remember seeing you at NRC's 1986 convention in New Castle, Delaware. I was the guy with a big bushy salt and pepper beard--looking like Ernie Cooper's cardiologist, hi. According to the radio column in the 2/14 Milw. Journal, WBZN-1460 in Racine, Wisc., has been sold to Channel One Communications of St. Louis, Mo. for \$3 million. Arbitron rating Service puts WBZN as the 15th ranked station in the Milw-Racine market among listeners age 12 and older. Birch rating service puts WBZN at 14th place. In the same column, the writer has another interesting observation: "The National Association of Broadcasters has economic, as well as philosophic, reasons for fighting to keep Congress from reinstating the Fairness Doctrine. Broadcasting magazine, which covers the industry, recently pointed out the economic reasons for the broadcaster's opposition: 'It was the old Fairness Doctrine that cost broadcasting the entire category of cigaret advertising, and a new Fairness Doctrine -- enforced with a vengeance -- could well threaten beer and wine revenues and those of any other controversial commercial product.'" The old Fairness Doctrine was repealed by the FCC in 1987. On the local scene, WOKY-920 seems to have dropped ABC news and picked up Mutual news. Don't forget that the deadline here for the anniversary issue will be March 11th. I'm holding 2 reports now, but I'd like to see a lot more for that issue. Gotta run. '73.

Here is the text of the lead-in for the CBC Program schedule in last week's DX Monitor. Sorry about the light printing.

I've long found the CBC to carry a lot of unusual but interesting programming. Some shortwave listeners have also commented on the wide range of features found on the CBC, ranging from classical to folk and eclectic rock music, to interview programs and dramas. For them, the CBC is similar to the BBC and other international shortwave broadcasters. Until recently, I didn't have

a very clear idea of the CBC's actual program schedule, and at best just sort of stumbled onto whatever I tuned in. I finally talked one of our members to the north, Shawn Axelrod into picking up some CBC program schedules, a portion of which are printed here.

This listing is for January 2-8, which is pretty representative of the CBC's weekly schedule. I've left in most of the program summaries. Most of them are generic descriptions of the program, in other cases I've left in what was carried on

that date just so you know what type of program it is. There are also lists of radio dramas and topics on the "Ideas" program through the end of March.

The program times are local and apparently don't vary from station to station, except as noted.

My thanks to Shawn for getting the information.

-- Bruce Portzer



# FAREWELL TO KFAC KWKW MOVES 30 KHZ AND GREETINGS TO KAZN

by Steve Mittman

At 7:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1989, radio station KFAC-AM, 1330 kHz., Los Angeles, California bid a brief one-and-a-half minute farewell to its listeners on the AM band, then signed off the air forever. [The station had been simulcasting the classical music format of KFAC-FM 92.3, which continued on.] KFAC-AM had had a very historic and colorful past, with its roots digging deep into the beginnings of broadcast radio. Unfortunately, the station had become the latest victim of the plight striking many AM stations today: namely, they are literally struggling to remain alive due to the overwhelming listener appeal of FM radio; and many, such as KFAC, have lost the battle and gone under.

In perhaps a final gesture of "tribute" to KFAC and its historic past, this article was written in an attempt to preserve--for "written historical record"--the final words of KFAC, as well as to describe the other related events of that historic day in Los Angeles broadcast history.

KFAC-AM 1330 kHz., owned by Classic Communications, Inc., had been sold to radio station KWKW, which operated on 1300 kHz., for \$8.75 million. Interestingly, two days after KFAC-AM left the air, it was publicly announced that, in a separate transaction, Classic Communications will soon sell the FM station as well--which had not even been on the market!--to Evergreen Media Corporation, a Dallas-based radio station chain (which had once owned Los Angeles stations KTNQ-1020 and KLVE-107.5) for \$55 million--the highest price ever paid for a classical music station. Louise Heifetz and Edward Argow, doing business as Classic Communications, Inc., had purchased KFAC AM and FM in 1986 for \$33.5 million; and will receive a total of \$63.7 million for the two stations--quite a financial bonanza for Classic Communications! [One can't help but wonder that perhaps if Evergreen had come forth with their offer for KFAC just a few months earlier, the KFAC stations most likely would have been sold together as a pair, and KFAC-AM might now still be around!]

Evergreen Media Corp., the new owner of KFAC 92.3 FM, said it plans to keep KFAC's classical music format as well as its current on-air personalities. However, classic music stations traditionally have relatively small audiences, and media experts have already predicted that the high price paid for the station most likely will eventually force the station to change its format to attract a larger audience and boost profits. [KFAC-FM garnered only a 1.5 rating during Fall, 1988, according to Arbitron Rating Service; by contrast, Los Angeles' top-rated station, dance music-formatted KPWR ("Power 106") had a 7.2 rating. (Each rating point equals about 17,000 listeners over age 12, tuned in during an average quarter hour between 6 a.m. and midnight.)]

To keep things in perspective, a very brief history of KFAC is hereby presented, but for the full history of the station (as well as of KWKW)--through the events as described in this article--the reader is referred to a work by IRCA member Jim Hilliker entitled, "Los Angeles Radio History Repeats Itself (Sort Of)," which appeared in the December 31, 1988 issue of the IRCA's DX Monitor.

KFAC began operating in 1922, although with different calls. Jim Hilliker provides this brief overview of the station prior to its becoming KFAC: "KFAC began in 1922 as a continuation of the license for KJS. They later changed calls from KJS to KTBI, as they were operated by 'The Bible Institute.' When the depression hit, they could no longer afford to run the station, and sold it in 1930 to E. L. Cord (creator and manufacturer of the Cord and Auburn automobiles) for \$25,000. In 1931, the station became KFAC--the new call reflecting the owner of their building, Fuller, plus Auburn, plus Cord." KFAC-FM came on the air in 1948, the same year that the two stations began programming classical music. Over the years, KFAC AM and FM changed hands a few times, until 1969, when ASI Communications, Inc. acquired the stations. In 1986, after owning the stations for 17 years, ASI Communications sold the stations to Classic Communications, Inc.

And now, Spanish language-format KWKW (or "KW--La Mexicana," as they call themselves), licensed to Pasadena, California, purchased the 1330 kHz. frequency from Classic Communications. The reason: The 1330 kHz. frequency, with its greater power (5,000 watts day and night) and coverage pattern configuration, will afford them an approximately five times greater nighttime range than can the 1300 kHz. power (5,000 watts day; 1,000 watts night) and pattern; and will thus enable them to better reach and serve the Hispanic communities in the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas--and especially the large Hispanic communities in the San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys.

With the move, 1300 kHz. then became available, and a new radio station--KAZN--has now begun operating on that frequency. KAZN (or "K-Asian") is an all-Asian formatted station; and, in fact, is the first radio station in North America to provide all Asian programming. Interestingly, KAZN is owned by George R. Fritzingler, who by an ironic coincidence, was a part-owner of ASI Communications, Inc. when it owned the KFAC stations prior to 1986! So, in essence, a three-way swap (albeit "delayed"! ) has occurred!

It should be noted that this complex set of transactions, moves, the end of one station, and beginning of a new one, are--technically--merely station sales and accompanying call letter changes. That is, though we can appreciate the unusual set of events which have occurred, from the standpoint of the F.C.C., 1330 kHz. has simply had a call change from KFAC to KWKW (and is still licensed to Los Angeles, California); and likewise, 1300 kHz. has simply gone from being KWKW to becoming KAZN (and is still licensed to Pasadena, California).

Here now are the words and events of that historic day in radio history--Tuesday, January 17, 1989:

6:58 p.m. [1330 & 92.3]: KFAC AM 1330 and FM 92.3 simulcasted, but typically all station identifications were simply "92.3 KFAC-FM." The AM, for all intents and purposes, was never mentioned or "acknowledged." The only exception was during the required "legal ID" at the top of the hour (and even then, the AM was "acknowledged" in an as "off-hand" manner as possible!) with: "92.3 KFAC FM and AM, Los Angeles." However, as the end approached for KFAC-AM, in perhaps a final moment of nostalgia, the AM was "acknowledged" not only just the usual once--but a very unusual twice! "92.3 KFAC FM and AM, Los Angeles." There was a break for a couple of commercials, then again: "92.3 KFAC FM and AM, Los Angeles -- your only choice for classical music 24 hours a day. I'm Rich Capparella. Tomorrow, between 3 and 7, we'll be featuring music by Lalo, Chopin, and the 'Violin Concerto No. 1' by Korngold, featuring Itzhak Perlman. Weather permitting, we'll see you then. The time right now is 7:00." [There was a momentary pause on both the AM and FM--apparently so the necessary switches could be depressed to separate the AM from the FM--and then...]:

7:00 p.m. [92.3]: Louise Heifetz announced, "This is 'Arts Tonight'!..." and classical music continued.

7:00 p.m. [1330]: "This is Louise Heifetz, president of KFAC, and this is the final broadcast on KFAC-AM 1330. On this occasion it is fitting for us to remember that KFAC has served Southern California for some 57 years--one of a small group of stations which brought music, news, and entertainment to audiences in radio's heyday in the 30's and 40's. It was in 1948 that KFAC committed itself to classical music programming, the same year that KFAC-FM began operation. Over the years, virtually the entire audience for classical music has shifted to the FM band. As a result, KFAC-AM has been transferred to new owners, and at midnight tonight, the programming of KWKW -- 'La Mexicana' will be heard at 1330 on the dial. The facilities formally occupied by KWKW at 1300 will be taken over by a new station which will serve Southern California's Asian community. It is with pride, mingled with sadness, that we say good-bye to our audience on the AM band. Our regular programming continues 24 hours a day at 92.3 FM."

Male announcer (probably Bob Goldfarb, v.p. of programming and operations): "With this broadcast we conclude operation of KFAC-AM, which has served Southern California listeners since 1931. At 1330 on your dial, this is KFAC, Los Angeles."

At that point, KFAC's carrier was immediately turned off, and KFAC left the air forever.

There was also another noteworthy final moment of nostalgia at the very end. Years ago, when the AM and FM stations were programmed separately, the AM would typically give its legal ID as: "At 1330 on your dial, this is KFAC, Los Angeles." And, in a last moment of sweet remembrance, those words were again heard as the final words ever spoken on KFAC!

7:01:30 - 11:22 p.m. [1330]: The 1330 kHz. frequency was completely unoccupied (that is, "open") in Los Angeles! [The stations heard on 1330 by myself during this time period were KMRR, South Tucson, Arizona and KGAK, Gallup, New Mexico; and tentatively, KVKM, Monahans, Texas may have been briefly heard as well.]

8:00 p.m. [92.3]: At this time there was a legal call change from what had been KFAC-FM to KFAC: "92.3 KFAC, Los Angeles -- Southern California's first station for classical music." Thus, the historic call letters live on!

11:00 p.m. [1300]: KWKW gives its final legal ID on 1300 kHz.: "KWKW, Pasadena-Los Angeles."

11:22 p.m. [1330]: Suddenly, Spanish music (in the middle of a song) popped on the air on 1330 kHz. The music played was being programmed independently of 1300 kHz. (that is, it was not a simulcast of 1300 kHz.).

11:31 p.m. [1330]: A male announcer, probably from the KWKW engineering department, said: "This is KWKW, Pasadena." Then, ten seconds later, apparently realizing his mistake which no doubt was caused by "force of habit," returned and corrected himself, "This is KWKW, Los Angeles -- 1330!"

11:31 - 11:58 p.m. [1330]: The Spanish music continued. Occasionally, between songs, an announcer would come on and say (translated here from Spanish): "20 minutes to go," "10 minutes to go," "6 more minutes," and so on. It seemed strange to be hearing KWKW on 1300 kHz. and 1330 kHz. at the same time, and with separate programming on each frequency!

11:35 - 11:50 p.m. [1300]: The D.J. spoke continuously and excitedly about the upcoming frequency change. He took a few phone calls from listeners who wished the station best wishes and congratulations. At one point, in what was either a moment of sheer silliness, or perhaps as a "preview" of their new jingle, the D.J. sung for his listeners: "Trece treinta (13-30), La Me-xi-caaaa-naaa!"

11:55 p.m. [1300]: The D.J. read off a long, long list of names of people who were connected with the station and involved with the frequency change.

11:58 - 11:59:59 p.m. [1300]: The D.J. again sang his little "13-30" jingle, told everyone it was time to tune to 1330 kcs., and then said "Buenos noches" (good night). There was a final "Kah Doble-U -- La Mexicana" jingle played on 1300 kHz., and then one last song was played. At the end of the song, at exactly the final second before midnight, the D.J. said, "Adios de trece cientos" (Good-bye from 1300).

11:58 p.m. - 12:00 a.m. [1330]: The lively "The Mexican Hat Dance" was played. Moments before midnight, it was suddenly cut off, and a new song began.

12:00 a.m. [1330]: Over music came the legal ID: "KWKW, Los Angeles." Then: "Amigos, muy buenos dias..." There was then much hoopla, applauding, whistling, cheering, and many mentions of "la fiesta" (the festivities) to celebrate their "mas potencia" (more power). Then, speeches were given by the station's president and general manager about the entire transaction, how and why they acquired the frequency and studios from KFAC, and so on. After the speeches, the celebration continued.

12:00 a.m. [1300]: At exactly midnight, there was a legal ID (and call change for the frequency): "KAZN, Pasadena."

Instrumental music ("American-sounding") then began. After one minute, two announcements (lasting a total of 20 seconds) were made--the first in Spanish; the second in English. The first announcement (again, in Spanish, but translated here) was: "Attention, friends. We are notifying you that KWKW - 'La Mexicana' can now be found on the frequency of 1330. Please tune your radio to 1330. Thank you." This was then immediately followed by this announcement in English: "Radio Korea will be on today, Wednesday, at 12 noon. Sorry. See you today."

The instrumental music then began again, and after one minute, the two announcements repeated again. The entire one minute, 20 second tape-loop repeated over and over again the entire morning, with automated breaks occurring at exactly the top of each hour for legal ID's: "KAZN, Pasadena."

[Due to various technical difficulties, KWKW's frequency change was actually four days late (it was originally scheduled to occur on Saturday, January 14, 1989). Therefore, KAZN was also likewise four days late in beginning its programming. One may conjecture that KAZN no doubt had already begun publicizing their new

Korean programming in the Korean communities; and thus the apology given (i.e., "sorry") may have been directed to those people whom may have trying to tune in the program for the past four days.]

KAZN actually sells "blocks" of air time to individual production companies; and they in turn may sell "slots" of time to other commercial advertisers, or do with their block of time as they desire. (One might draw an analogy to subleasing an apartment.) In essence, the production company produces a program targeted for a particular audience (say, a two- or three-hour program of Japanese music and news), buys a "block of time" on KAZN, and then in turn sells minutes of "commercial time" to other advertisers.

For the first couple of weeks, KAZN's schedule was quite erratic, with varied programs of Japanese, Korean, and other programs occurring at all times of the day. (Apparently blocks of time were being sold at whatever time happened to be available!) Many days, with apparently nothing more than its Korean programming having been sold, the station signed on the air at 12:00 noon and left the air at 6:00 p.m.!

After the first two weeks, however, KAZN settled into a set schedule, which they announced as follows:

6:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.:	Japanese
9:00 a.m. - 12 noon:	Chinese
12 noon - 6:00 p.m.:	Korean
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.:	Vietnamese
8:00 p.m. - 12 mid.:	Philippino

[At the time the above schedule was announced, the 9:00 a.m. - 12 noon block of time reserved for Chinese programming had not yet been sold, and the time was being filled with (American-type) instrumental music. Occasional announcements invited production companies of Chinese programming to contact the station to inquire about purchasing the time.]

Thus, currently KAZN is signing on the air everyday at 6:00 a.m. and signing off the air at 12:00 midnight.

Finally, there is one last interesting thing to note. While KWKW operated on 1300 kHz., the station broadcast with a stereo signal. KFAC on 1330 kHz. did not. Now, KWKW on 1330 kHz. no longer broadcasts in stereo (as of yet, anyhow); whereas the new KAZN on 1300 kHz. does broadcast in stereo! So one can see that--all of the "changes" not withstanding--KWKW has actually just simply taken over the KFAC transmitter, and KAZN now operates KWKW's old transmitter. So, when all is said and done, the F.C.C. standpoint as mentioned earlier is essentially correct: There really have been nothing more than just mere call letter changes!!

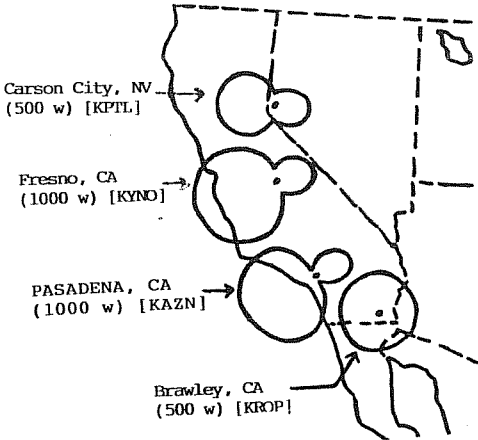
\* \* \*

Addendum: After the above article was written, I had the opportunity to visit KFAC (FM), and the pleasure to speak with Bob Goldfarb, the station's vice president of programming and operations. Mr. Goldfarb mentioned to me that shortly before KFAC 1330 left the air, he had a chance to read the aforementioned article by Jim Hilliker, "Los Angeles Radio History Repeats Itself (Sort Of)"; and, he told me, he took special note of the following passage which Jim wrote: "The roots of ... 1330 kHz. will be remembered by this writer, even if the broadcasting business at large doesn't care. I don't think the owners of KFAC have a sense of what it means to drop the call letters from 1330. ... It will be interesting to see if they make any special announcement when the KFAC ID will be heard on 1330 for the last time." Mr. Goldfarb said that when he read that comment, he decided right then and there that they would indeed make a special announcement! So it turns out that Jim's article actually influenced KFAC at its end to reflect a moment on its historic past and to speak those final words as were described in this article!

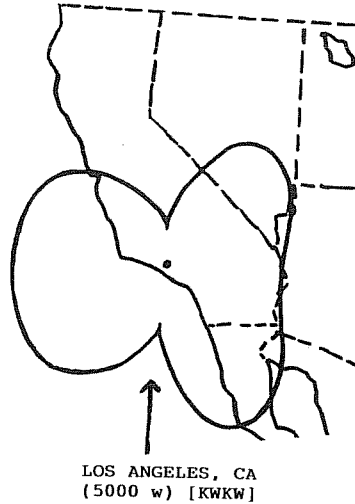
\* \* \*

Below, for comparison, are the nighttime coverage areas of 1300 kHz. and 1330 kHz. Note not only the difference in size of coverage areas, but also the amount of "interference" from other nearby stations which 1300 kHz. is subjected to in its fringe areas.

## 1300 KHZ.



## 1330 KHZ.



**KWKW**  
1300



**KfAC**  
1330 AM / 92.3 FM



**KWKW**  
1330



**"La Mexicana"**

SERVING SPANISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES OF  
LOS ANGELES AND ORANGE COUNTIES SINCE 1942

ASIAN RADIO

**KAZN**

1 3 0 0 A M

800 Sierra Madre Villa Blvd.  
Pasadena, CA 91107



6735 Yucca Street  
Los Angeles, California 90028-4691

**KWKW**  
LA MEXICANA  
RADIO 1330

6777 Hollywood Blvd.  
Hollywood, CA 90028



# NEWS

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

News media information 202 / 632-5050  
Recorded listing of releases and texts  
202 / 632-0002

1408

This is an unofficial announcement of Commission action. Release of the full text of a Commission order constitutes official action. See MCI v. FCC, 515 F.2d 385 (D.C. Cir. 1975).

Report No. DC-1329

ACTION IN DOCKET CASE

January 30, 1989

## FCC ISSUES DECLARATORY RULING CONCERNING ELIGIBILITY FOR AM DAYTIMER PREFERENCE (MM DOCKET 87-131)

The Commission has issued a declaratory ruling clarifying that, regardless of channel type, preference will be given to former daytimers with secondary status authorizations to operate at night.

This action grants a request by Newsic, Inc., licensee of daytime-only station WRWH(AM), Cleveland, GA, for clarification of issues relating to actions taken in a 1987 Report and Order. In that Order, the Commission authorized nighttime operations on regional channels for former daytime-only stations, reduced when necessary to avoid interference, and imposed secondary-service status on the nighttime operations of former daytimers operating with less than 250 watts nighttime power on those channels. The Commission, however, declined to address issues relating to the daytimer preference, concluding that those issues were beyond the scope of the proceeding.

Newsic requested explicit clarification that former regional channel daytime-only stations who received nighttime authorizations at a power level below 250 watts will remain eligible, if they meet other established criteria, for the special comparative credit granted in Docket 84-231 to former AM daytimers competing in comparative hearings for new FM allotments.

Newsic pointed out that although the Order made passing reference to the daytimers' preference, it did not specifically state that such preferences were available to operators of former daytime-only stations who are presently operating on regional channels on a full-time basis at less than 250 watts nighttime power.

The Commission said that in adopting this preference, it did not condition its availability on the types of channels on which licensees may operate. It stated that in Docket 84-281, daytimers who received nighttime authorizations to operate with less than 250 watts power on any of the foreign clear channels would still be considered daytime-only licensees for purposes of determining eligibility for the daytimer preference. However, when this decision was made, no daytimers had been authorized by the FCC to operate at night on any type of channel except foreign clear channels. Therefore, the Commission had no opportunity to explicitly state its position with respect to other types of channels.

Accordingly, in response to Newsic's petition, the Commission has taken the opportunity to indicate that channel type was not a factor in determining eligibility for the daytimer preference when a daytimer subsequently receives a nighttime authorization. It was only incidental that the Commission's decision in Docket 84-281 was limited to stations operating on foreign clear channels. The line of demarcation established in that Docket for determining eligibility of former daytimers for the daytimer preference was whether secondary status was conferred on their nighttime authorizations. The Commission has consistently conferred secondary status upon Class II and Class III nighttime authorizations of less than 250 watts.

Accordingly, the Commission concluded that former daytimers operating at night with an authorization of less than 250 watts power and not producing an effective field strength of 141 mV/m, or greater, at a distance of one kilometer from their transmitter sites, will be considered daytime-only licensees for purposes of determining eligibility for the daytimer preference, regardless of the channel on which they operate.

Action by the Commission January 18, 1989, by Memorandum Opinion and Order (FCC 89-17). Commissioners Patrick (Chairman) and Quello, with Commissioner Dennis concurring in the result and issuing a statement.

# IRCA SportsCentre

DALE PARK/2253 KANEALI'I  
HONOLULU, HI 96813-1345

"At somewhere on your **DXM** dial, this is SportsCentre, the sporting DXer's place to relax. We now bring you an uninterrupted sweep of play-by-play and related sports network affiliate lists, starting off with Vangelis and Zamfir...oops, Bob Costas..."

(airs Suns. 2100-2300 ELT)  
**"COSTAS COAST-TO-COAST"**

560 WHYN-MA, WVOC-SC	710 KURV-TX	980 WSIX-TN	1260 KVSF-NM	1420 KPTEL-LA
KLVI-TX	740 WVMZ-FL	990 WMTY-CT	1270 KRWZ-CA	WACK-NY
570 WTKN-FL	KRMG-OK	KHVH-HI	WLBLR-PA	1430 KEES-TX
WSYR-NY	760 WJR-MI	1000 KTOK-OK	1280 KVOX-MN	1440 KVON-CA
WVNC-NC	770 KKOB-NM	1010 KHLT-AR	WANS-SC	WGEN-IL
580 WGAC-GA	790 KURM-AR	1080 KRDL-TX	KIT-WA	WROK-IL
590 WVLK-KY	WMC-TN	1090 WBAL-MD	WNAM-WI	KEWI-KS
WEEI-MA	800 WLAD-CT	KING-WA	1290 KGVO-MT	1450 KQDI-MT
KLBJ-TX	830 WCCO-MN	1100 WWWE-OH	WMBF-NY	WLTP-WV
600 WOKV-FL	850 WNLB-VA	1120 KMOX-MO	WHIO-OH	1460 WBNS-OH
610 WIOD-FL	870 KRDL-NV	1130 WISN-WI	WCOM-WI	1470 WOHO-OH
WGTR-NH	910 WABL-ME	1150 WDEL-DE	1300 KVOR-CO	1480 WHBC-OH
WIP-PA	KBLG-MT	WGOV-TN	WOOD-MI	WTDY-WI
620 KTAZ-AZ	WLAS-NC	1180 WJMT-MS	1310 WGH-VA	1490 KBOL-CO
WVMT-VT	WSBA-PA	KKAR-NE	1320 KEMX-UT	WDAN-IL
630 KIDO-ID	WKNV-SC	1230 KRDL-CA	1330 WHBL-WI	WKBV-IN
KOH-NV	WORD-SC	WJNO-FL	1340 KRAM-CA	WJNL-PA
640 KFJ-CA	920 WGST-GA	KNUZ-TX	WWPA-PA	WLPA-PA
660 WFAN-NY	WHJJ-RI	WBBJ-VA	KRQK-TX	1530 KFBK-CA
680 KNEB-CA	930 WBEN-NY	1240 WMBB-FL	1390 WFAJ-OH	1540 KNZS-CA
WCAW-WV	940 KNST-AZ	WTAX-IL	1400 WKUS-FL	WIPR-NY
690 XETRA-CA	950 WIBX-NY	KNSS-KS	WIDE-ME	1560 KPNC-CA
WTTX-LA,	960 WERC-AL	WJIM-MI	KFRU-MO	1580 WAMJ-IN
700 WLW-OH	WJCM-FL	1250 KIMS-CA	WPSL-NH	1590 KCNN-MN
710 WKRG-AL	KMA-IA	WGL-IN	WKEW-NC	1600 KCRG-IA
KGNC-TX	970 WAVG-KY	WTAE-PA	WMAN-OH	WAAM-MI
	980 KMBZ-MO		1420 WBRD-FL	WCWC-WI
			WOC-IA	
			102.3 WTAZ-IL	

SYNDICATOR: Olympia Broadcasting Network, St. Louis. SATELLITE: Satcom 1-R, transponder 19; or Galaxy II. N.B.: 1. Some of the stations added since list came out, via SRDS.

"Costas Coast-to-Coast" has been on the air for about three years. The show is hosted by NBC-TV sportscaster/interviewer Bob Costas. Originally it was a call-in program with guests, modelled after "The Larry King Show". Nowadays the show usually emanates from a Manhattan restaurant and takes no calls (though it may during a special remote). Some editions, such as aboard "Sports Fantasy Cruises", are taped for later broadcast.

## N.B.A.

<b>ATLANTA HAWKS</b> (as of 27 Sept.)	John Sterling (when not on TV), Steve Holman			
540 WDAK-GA	980 WPGA-GA	1240 WLAG-GA	1400 WPPA-AL	1450 WBEF-GA
550 WDUN-GA	1050 WTPO-GA	WVNS-GA	WNEX-GA	WVVG-GA
800 WJAT-GA	1230 WGGG-FL	WPAX-GA	1410 WLAQ-GA	WSAI-GA
<u>920 WGST-GA</u>	WBLJ-GA	1340 WGAU-GA	1430 WNGS-GA	1480 WRDW-GA
		1370 WDEF-TN		
		>> FM <<		
92.1 WBTB-GA	96.7 WMKJ-GA		103.9 WIPPL-GA	103.9 WGRG-GA

SYNDICATOR: WGST/The Georgia Network.

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

<b>OHIO SU BUCKEYES</b>	Marv Homan(?)			
570 WKEN-OH	1270 WUCO-OH	1400 WKWK-WV	<u>1460 WENS-OH+</u>	1490 WBEX-OH
1150 WIMA-OH	1350 WSLR-OH	1410 WING-OH	1470 WOHO-OH	WMOA-OH
1220 WGAR-OH+	1400 WMAN-OH	1450 WMOH-OH	1480 WHBC-OH+	WMRN-OH
1260 WNXI-OH		WLEC-OH		1510 WLGK-OH
		>> FM <<		
94.1 WHBC-OH+	95.9 WNPQ-OH	96.7 WCMJ-OH	100.9 WBNO-OH	103.1 WNDH-OH
95.7 WPTV-OH	WYNT-OH	97.1 WENS-OH+	102.3 WSWO-OH	104.5 WQKT-OH
		99.5 WGAR-OH+		

**KEN COFFED:** In the 2/18 DXM, the Cedar Rapids flagship should be 1360 KHAK-IA, and note 2 refers to Topeka. **PLAYERS OF THE WEEK:** John Malicky, PA via Rick Dau; Inside Sports, Nov. 1988; Mick Mixon, WVOC Radio; SRDS.

"Glad you could come this 21st of Feb. on SportsCentre. With more sports, less talk. Hope you'll tune in to this page next time, where the sports's always Extra EZ. Zzzz."

(The following was heard on Radio Australia's "Communicator" program July 2, 1988 I believe. Please forgive the occasional missed word.)

Our daily propagation reports by and large are fairly accurate, though last weekend we had forecast a significant geomagnetic storm. In fact, this didn't occur. There was a disturbance, but not the magnitude we had expected. So, what went wrong? Let's recap on our forecast. We reported a recurrent 27-day solar disturbance pattern would upset the geomagnetic field. In addition, a destructive solar flare on Friday together should have produced a significant geomagnetic storm making for very poor SW reception conditions.

Dr. John Kenniwell is principal physicist at the solar observatory in Western Australia. Mike Bird spoke with him to establish why our forecast was incorrect. He began by asking him what is a solar flare.

JK: A solar flare is a fairly large explosion on the sun--in fact an explosion much larger than any natural phenomenon that occurs on the Earth. The energy that can be released in a solar flare can be in excess of several thousand million megatons of TNT. We can be thankful we're 150,000,000 kilometers away from that. Like any explosion it produces a large amount of heat, light ...and because of such a high temperature phenomenon, on the sun ... such as radio waves and x-rays. We can liken the process that happens to winding up a rubber band. We have magnetic fields on the sun, and round about the sunspot group we have fairly strong magnetic fields, several thousand times stronger than the earth's magnetic field. These get contorted and twisted up by the motions of the sun, very much like winding up a rubber band. We know we can wind a rubber band up to a certain point and then it'll snap. Exactly the same thing happens to the magnetic field on the sun. When it snaps it releases that huge amount of energy. As well as the electromagnetic radiation, that is, radio waves, light, heat and x-rays, flares tend to release large amounts of materials ... protons, electrons, and these can travel through the interplanetary medium and occasionally strike the Earth and cause a geomagnetic storm, aurora and many other phenomena that I'm sure that your listeners are familiar with.

MB: Do you classify solar flares into different groups?

JK: Most certainly. We have a number of ways of classifying flares. At Riamont (?) we observe them in the radio frequency spectrum and also we observe them optically. For radio frequency waves we have a unit called a solar flux unit. Any flare which produces something in excess of several hundred solar flux units in the radio spectrum is a fairly large flare. Optically, we classify by brightness and by area. The brightness falls into three categories: faint, normal and brilliant. The area falls into five categories: zero, 1, 2, 3, and 4. So a zero faint flare would be the smallest that we report, whereas a 4B would be the largest. As well as this, data is received on the x-ray content of a flare from satellites orbiting above the earth and these are classified according to the intensity of the x-rays received. The people who put out the x-ray data break it down into C-class, M-class and X-class. The C-class is a small sort of x-ray flare, and the X is the largest. That has a number appended on it indicating how great it is in a particular class. That is, and M-1 is the small flare in the medium class and M-9 is the largest. To have any effect on the ionosphere it's usually thought that you need about an M-5 flare to produce a shortwave fade.

MB: Now, John, what happened on Friday the 24th of June?

JK: On Friday we had a number of X-class x-ray flares. Anything in the X-class is regarded as a large flare. Starting at 0430 UT on the 24th, we had an X-1, then at 1609 an X-2, and at 1638 and X-6. That was the largest of the flares. These were all produced from a region in the western hemisphere of the sun. We .... that region a #5074.

MB: Now immediately those X-ray flares took place, or should I say, 8 minutes later, a shortwave fade-out would have taken place on the daylight side of the earth, wouldn't it?

JK: Yes, it certainly did. The X-6 produced a fade of several hours duration, I believe, on the lower frequencies. Not quite so long on the higher frequencies around 30 Mhz.

MB: Well, I had a report from California that they lost our 17 Mhz frequencies for at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

JK: Right, that would be so. We find that frequencies round about 5 Mhz would probably be out for about 3 to 4 times longer than that.

MB: Now, after that flare and fade-out had taken place, did anything else take place, say interference to the geomagnetic field?




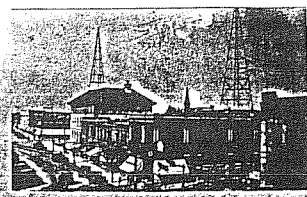

JK: The situation was very confused Michael, because we already had magnetic activity going on. In fact the field was quite active starting around 2400, at the start of the 24th, and it went on and continued to the 27th, on Monday at about 0600 and the cause of this was put down by the Boulder ... forecast center to a coronal hole in the south west quadrant of the sun. So this activity was already taking place before the large couple of flares occurred. However, it does seem that there was no significant enhancement of the geomagnetic activity from the flare itself.

MB: John, I've seen wire stories emanating from Boulder in the USA saying that this flare was one of the biggest that ever happened. How do you feel about that, because nothing really did happen?

JK: There are a number of very interesting points here Mike. One is that it certainly was a very large flare, the largest that has been observed for about 4 or 5 years. We've been through a period of solar minimum and it's very easy when we see a flare this large to get very excited about it. Large flares have been thought in the past to produce large geomagnetic storms. However, this has been called into question in particular by a Nobel prize winner, Professor Anthony Ewish (?) of Cambridge University, and he has a theory that in fact flares do not produce geomagnetic storms. This is a continuing controversy and people on the other side of the Atlantic in general would not agree with this theory. But apart from this particular theory, there are a number of reasons why we would not have got a flare producing a geomagnetic enhancement, or a large geomagnetic storm. One IPS paper shows that during the solstice, it's very unusual to get large geomagnetic activity. If this flare had occurred around the equinoxes, that is March or September, the possibility of getting a large geomagnetic storm would be much more likely. So it appears that during the quietest solstice, it's very difficult to couple from the sun to the earth's magnetic field by the interplanetary medium. Most of this is controlled by the magnetic field starting on the sun and expanding throughout the interplanetary medium. Another reason is, although in the past, the people in the Boulder space environment forecast center had a reasonably strong belief that when a region in located in the western hemisphere of the sun, it has a higher probability of producing a geomagnetic effect and this region certainly was very favorably located for that theory. Other data which has been compiled by Dr. Richard Thompson of IPS shows that in fact a large geomagnetic storm is more likely to occur from a centrally located flare, so we have quite a deal of conflicting theory on what really is going to produce a large geomagnetic storm.

(transcribed by Nick Hall-Patch)

1928 verification from KFYZ, Bismarck ND via Jim Hilliker, who found it at an antique auction

		
<p>Let her buck Ormiston KFYZ Rider.</p>	<p><b>THIS WILL CERTIFY THAT</b> <i>W M Heost</i></p>	<p>Frank Fiske Jack Carignan KFYZ Riders</p>
<p>Get on the glad Rags and tune in to your <b>OLD TIME DANCE</b> and <b>ROUND UP</b></p>	<p>is no longer a Maverick but is branded, and a full fledged member of the <b>(KFYZ)</b> Herd. <b>KFYZ BISMARCK, N.D. KFYZ</b></p>	<p><b>ROUND UP</b> Every first Saturday of the month From 11 to 1 AM</p>

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Although intended for the medium wave DXer, the book is also useful to the longwave DXer, shortwave listener, and ham.

A *DXer's Technical Guide* can be purchased for \$5.50 (members); or \$6.50 (nonmembers) from IRCA, P.O. Box 21074, Seattle, WA 98111. U.S. funds, please. Add \$2.00 for overseas airmail.

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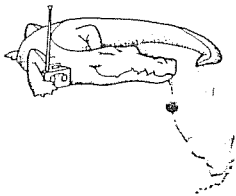
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NEWS RELEASE  
October 24, 1988  
For Immediate Release

#### ANARC 1989 TO FEATURE CARIBBEAN THEME

The 1989 Convention of ANARC (the Association of North American Radio Clubs) will be held in the southeastern United States for the first time in ANARC's history.

The venue for ANARC 1989 will be the Dolphin Beach Resort in the city of St. Petersburg Beach, on the west coast of the U.S. state of Florida. Appropriately, ANARC 89 will have a very definite Florida/Caribbean/Latin American flavor.

The convention will officially begin on Friday, July 14th, with an outdoor poolside reception sponsored by the World Radio TV Handbook, featuring traditional Caribbean island drinks and a steel band.

On the agenda for Saturday, July 15th, are sessions dealing with Latin American DXing and QSLing techniques, clandestine broadcasting in Latin America, and international radio news reporting in the Caribbean.

On Sunday, July 16th, Andy Sennitt will moderate the World Radio TV Handbook Quiz, which will have a Caribbean and Latin American emphasis. There will also be time for convention participants to enjoy the seven-mile-long (that's 11 kilometers) white sand beach on which the convention hotel is located.

Those who can stay around on Monday, July 17th, may take part in an optional tour to Disney World and the EPCOT Center in Orlando, Florida — the world's most popular tourist attraction.

For complete information sheets and registration forms, please write to:

ANARC 1989  
P.O. Box 272301  
Tampa, Florida 33688 USA.

All DXers and shortwave listeners are welcome to attend, regardless of whether they are members of ANARC clubs.

\* \* \*



## THE TRAVELERS HIGHWAY INFORMATION ADVISORY STATION RADIO GUIDE

We still have several copies of the Traveller's Information Station and Highway Advisory Radio Guide. This handy guide lists all sorts of info on TIS/HAR stations, including their locations, prerecorded announcements and other material. It's a must for those of you who DX on 530 and 1600 kHz, or if you're going to do a lot of travelling this summer. To obtain your copy, send a check or MO for \$10 to IRCA, P.O. Box 21074, Seattle, WA 98111.

# THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA (IRCA)

The IRCA is a non-profit organization devoted to the hobby of hearing distant stations on the AM Broadcast Band (510 - 1630 KHz). "DX Monitor", the official publication 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. "DX Monitor" contains members' loggings, articles on radio stations, receiver reviews, technical articles, DX tips, and other material of interest to Broadcast Band DX hobbyists. IRCA is a member of ANARC, the Association of North American Radio Clubs.

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## MEMBERSHIP DUES

U.S. - \$20.00 per year. Canada/Mexico - \$26 (one issue mailed every week) or \$20 (two issues every two weeks). Overseas Surface - \$21. Overseas Airmail - \$30 (Central America, Caribbean, Colombia and Venezuela), \$33 (Europe, North Africa, Middle East), \$37 (rest of the world). Trial Membership - \$7.50 (10 issues of "DX Monitor" and a New Member Packet, U.S./Canada/Mexico only). Make checks and money orders payable to IRCA and send all dues to: IRCA, P.O. Box 482, E. Moline, IL 61244. Persons living outside the U.S., please use International Money Order in U.S. funds. Sample copies of "DX Monitor" are 50 cents or three International Reply Coupons each and are available from: IRCA, P.O. Box 21074, Seattle, WA 98111.

## THE IRCA GOODIE FACTORY

Reprints of more than 400 articles from past issues of "DX Monitor" are available from the IRCA Goodie Factory. Also available is IRCA stationery and the very popular IRCA publications: "IRCA Almanac", "A DXer's Technical Guide", and the "IRCA Foreign Log". For a complete list of available publications and their costs, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: IRCA Goodie Factory, P.O. Box 21074, Seattle, WA 98111.

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