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**ELECTION UPDATE**

Do you have that vague sense of unease that comes when you've forgotten to do something? Are there even twinges of guilt that you can't quite place? If you have not already voted for your choice of the 2007-2008 Ted Vasilopolous Award (TVA) and Ric Heald Award (RHA), then the solution to these problems may be at hand:

The ballot and details were contained in the 15 March 2008 DX Monitor. Please take a moment to show your appreciation by voting for one of the candidates who have worked hard for IRCA. The ballot must be RECEIVED by the Election Committee Chairman no later than 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time, July 1, 2008. (contact the ECC, Nick Hall-Patch, 1538 Amphion St., Victoria, BC, Canada V8R 4Z6 (or e-mail: [nhp@iee.org](mailto:nhp@iee.org)) if you do not have a ballot.)

(Those subscribing to both the hard copy and electronic versions of the **DX Monitor** may vote by using the hard copy ballot OR by e-mail, whichever is the most convenient to you. **PLEASE DO NOT DO BOTH.** Thank you.)

**15th Annual Madison-Milwaukee Get-Together**

This is the first announcement of the 15th Annual Madison-Milwaukee Get-Together for DXers and Radio Enthusiasts. Please make a note of the date and location, mark your calendar, and ask for the day off!

**Date:** Saturday, August 16, 2008, **Time:** 1 p.m. until whenever, **Location:** the home of Tim and Jill Noonan and their sons, 801 E Park Blvd in Oak Creek, which is in southeastern Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

**Background:** This is an all-band event, and anyone and everyone interested in the radio hobby is welcome. The first ten of these annual events took place in Madison, hosted either by Bill Dvorak or myself. Though I moved with my wife and sons to Oak Creek in July 2003, my commitment to the event remains, and thus the August get-togethers now alternate between venues in the Milwaukee and Madison areas.

**Further information:** Please feel free to be in touch with me at [DXing2@aol.com](mailto:DXing2@aol.com) or 414 762-2702 with any questions. We'll be glad to provide you with a detailed invitation. Tell your radio friends about it, and make your plans early to join us for another fun and memorable day of visiting with your fellow radio hobbyists.

73, Tim Noonan

**2008 Flagstaff Convention**

Make your plans now for the 2008 IRCA Convention in Flagstaff September 12-14. This year the convention will be at the Days Inn, 1000 West Route 66, Flagstaff, Arizona. The phone number is 928-774-5221 and when you call tell them you are with the IRCA as I have a block of 20 rooms. The room rates are \$65.00 plus tax for Single, Double Triple or Quad. The registration fee will be \$25.00 and you can pay at the door or send a check to the address below.

The convention will start on Friday in the Cedar Room at the Days Inn around 9:00AM. On Friday we will have station tours and on Friday night we will have a tour of Lowell Observatory. At the observatory we will get a chance to look through the 24" Alvan Clark refractor telescope weather-dependent. The weather should be good at this time of the year as the summer t-storms should be over by then. This observatory is where the planet Pluto was discovered. On Saturday we will have the business meeting, auction, and banquet. The banquet will be held about 10 minutes from the Days Inn at Black Barts Steakhouse. We will have a choice of Steak, Chicken or Salmon at Black Barts. For those that can stay one more day I will have a Sunday tour of Meteor Crater about 35 miles from Flagstaff the best preserved and first proven meteorite impact site on planet earth. After the tour at Meteor Crater we will go back to Flagstaff and no North to Sunset Crater Volcano and Wupatki National Monument. Wupatki is very interesting as they have pueblos that are around 800 years old. Transportation to Flagstaff can be by Air (US Airways) daily flights from Phoenix, Amtrak,

Greyhound bus and by car. Northern Arizona has many other things to do and some of them are Grand Canyon, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. So come to Arizona for the Flagstaff convention.

**Bill Block**, 7716 E. Theima Drive, Prescott Valley, AZ 86314 [billwblock@msn.com](mailto:billwblock@msn.com)

**NRC Convention 2008 News**

Friday, August 29 - 31, 2008, 75th Anniversary - National Radio Club, founded in 1933

What better way to celebrate the Diamond Anniversary than to get back together in the familiar surroundings of the birthplace of modern broadcasting. And can you believe it? The city of Pittsburgh is celebrating its 250th anniversary this year, too!

The host will be John Malicky; one of NRC's most experienced convention leaders. Just look at what he's arranging. The Pirates baseball team will play on Sunday afternoon against Milwaukee - very appropriate for the 75th diamond anniversary - weather permitting.

Plan to arrive early enough on Friday to take part in studio tour that afternoon, with a pizza dinner being served in the meeting room that night. The grand opening will be held at 7 pm on Friday with a presentation about the history of Pittsburgh rounding out the evening.

Saturday morning will feature a tour of the Heinz History Center at 9 am, and you are invited to buy lunch at the Sports Rock Café if you wish. There will be transmitter tours in the afternoon for those who wish to get out and see what broadcasting in Pittsburgh is all about, and then, at 5 pm, the annual group photograph at the hotel. And, of course, there will be lots of time to sit and chat about DXing with other club members in the Hospitality Room.

The banquet this year will be in the Greenery Restaurant right there at the hotel. A business meeting will follow, and then the world-famous auction will round out the evening.

Sunday will open with the annual NRC DX Examination, and then, at 11 am, we'll depart for a boat ride to PNC Park, home field of the Pittsburgh Pirates, via the Gateway Clipper Fleet. The game that afternoon is against the Milwaukee Brewers at 1:35; tickets are \$14 each, and please reserve yours by letting John know that you plan to attend. Seats will be behind home plate on the 3rd level.

Back at the hotel, the Hospitality Room will re-open around 5 o'clock - WNRC should be on the air by then and we'll sit and chat until everyone is talked out. The convention will end on Sunday evening. Now, here's what to do:

1. Reserve your room at the Greentree Holiday Inn, 401 Holiday Drive, Pittsburgh PA 15220: Call: 1-412-922-8100. Be sure to tell them you want the "NRC Rate" @ \$75 per room (up to 3 occupants) and be sure to tell them by **August 15**.
2. Convention Registration is \$45 and that includes the pizza party, the banquet, soft drinks and munchies during the three days in the Hospitality Room and, weather permitting, a trip to the history center.
3. Send all auction and "free" distribution items to John (PLEASE mark free items prominently so that they don't end up in the auction!): 995 Shadycrest Rd - Pittsburgh PA 15216-3046.
4. Send your registration check, payable to "National Radio Club" to: **John Malicky**, 995 Shadycrest Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15216-3046. You can also register on line using PayPal at: [www.nrcdxas.org](http://www.nrcdxas.org).
5. The train station in Pittsburgh is only 4 miles away from the hotel; the taxi fee is \$25.

**BROADCASTING INFORMATION**

**Robert Wien - 501 N Roadrunner Pkwy, Apt. 2103 - Las Cruces, NM 88011-2025**  
**Ham calls: KG6RJW**  
**phone: 575-532-5005**  
**Email: [wienbob@aol.com](mailto:wienbob@aol.com)**

**CALL LETTER CHANGES**

FREQ	OLD CALL CITY	NEW CALL
970	KNFX Austin, MN	KQAO
990	WLGZ Rochester, NY	WRCI
1050	WRFS Alexander City, AL	WBNM
1100	WZFN Dilworth, MN	WZFG
1230	new Smithville, GA	WUCN
1420	KQYS Neosho, MO	KBTN
1450	WJIE Spring Lake, NC	WFBX
1490	KRNR Roseburg, OR	KSKR
1490	WANA Anniston, AL	WSYA
1570	WWSZ New Albany, IN	WNSA
1580	WXRA Georgetown, KY	WGVN
1600	WRSL Corbin, KY	WKFO
1620	WWLV South Bend, IN	WPNT

**FORMAT CHANGES**

FREQ	CALL	CITY	OLD INFO	NEW INFO
580	WBIL	Tuskegee, AL	black gospel	urban AC
810	WEUS	Orlovista, FL	oldies	religious teaching
860	WFMO	Fairmont, NC	regional Mexican	southern gospel

1530 WRPM Poplarville, MS 10000 ND-D to 5000 DA-2  
1550 WAZX Smyrna, GA 50000/500 DA-2 to 50000/16 DA-D

**PUBLIC LISTINGS COURTESY OF THERADIOJOURNAL.COM AND 100000WATTS.COM:**

920: CJCH 920 Halifax NS has gone silent, replaced by CJCH-FM 101.3 Halifax NS, which runs top 40 as "101.3 the Bounce."

990: WRCI 990 Rochester NY flips from oldies/standards "Legends" to religion.  
1090: WCZZ 1090 Greenwood SC flips from black gospel to Sporting News sports as "The Ticket"  
1100: WZEN 1100 Dilworth MN/Fargo ND changes calls to WZFG and launches with talk as "The Flag."  
1150: KREL 1150 Quanah TX is silent after its tower was destroyed in a wind storm.  
1240: KWAK 1240 Stuttgart AR is off the air after suffering tornado damage to its transmitter site.  
1340: WMLY 1340 Atlanta GA will flip to Fox sports June 23.  
1360: KALNY 1360 Hursi/Dallas-Fort Worth TX flips from business talk (now on KJSA 1110 Mineral Wells TX) to "modern classic rock"/progressive talk "Retro Radio 1360."  
1400: WSGC 1400 Elberton GA flips from talk to oldies; sister station WSGC-FM 105.1 Elberton GA flips from R&B/black gospel "Love 105" to country.  
1480/1490/1280: KNTB 1480 Lakewood/Tacomoma WA, KBRO 1490 Bremerton WA and KLDY 1280 Lacey/Olympia WA flip from Spanish religion to ESPN Deportes Spanish sports.  
1490: KRNR 1490 Roseburg OR flips from classic country to ESPN sports, while KAVJ 101.1 Sutherlin OR flips from oldies "Cool 101" to ESPN sports, changing calls to KSKR and KSKR-FM, respectively.  
1570: WWVZ 1570 New Albany IN/Louisville KY drops sports, changes calls to WNDA and flips to news-talk as "Indiana 1570."  
1580: WXRA 1580 Georgetown/Lexington KY flips from regional Mexican "La Pantera" to R&B oldies "Groovin' 1580."  
1600: WULM 1600 Springfield OH flips from talk to "Radio Maria" religion.  
1620: WPNT 1620 South Bend IN flips to CNN Headline News.

**INDIVIDUAL MEMBER AND CONTRIBUTOR LISTINGS:**

**Pat Martin sends along** the following from Deane McIntyre of Calgary, AB dated 5/20/08:  
The Pukatawagan MB (a 40 watt relay of CBWK-FM Thompson MB) to FM (102.5, 200 watts) has been approved by the CRTIC: <http://www.crtic.gc.ca/archive/ENG/Decisions2008/db2008-108.htm>  
CBWK-FM – New transmitter at Pukatawagan

- The Commission approves the application by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) to amend the broadcasting licence for the English-language radio programming undertaking CBWK-FM Thompson, Manitoba in order to operate an FM transmitter at Pukatawagan with an effective radiated power of 200 watts.
- The transmitter will operate at 102.5 MHz (channel 273A1) with an effective radiated power of 200 watts.
- The CBC indicated that the FM transmitter is intended to replace its existing AM transmitter CBDS and that recently, the Mathias Colomb Cree National Chief and Council advised the CBC that the CBDS site is contaminated and they will proceed to decontaminate it by June 2008. The CBC stated that the FM transmitter needs to be operational by this date.
- The Commission did not receive any interventions in connection with this application.
- The CBC further advised the Commission that there will be no simulcast period. The licensee must then cease operation of its AM transmitter CBDS Pukatawagan. Pursuant to sections 9(1)(e) and 24(2) of the Broadcasting Act (the Act), and consistent with the CBC's request, the Commission amends the licence of CBWK-FM Thompson by deleting the AM transmitter CBDS Pukatawagan. (PM-OR)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Greenville, TX Herald-Banner dated 5/20/08:  
Ex-radio station GM charged with theft, By BRAD KELLAR, Herald-Banner Staff  
GREENVILLE — A Greenville man, formerly the general manager of a local radio station, has been arrested and charged with felony theft after he was accused of stealing a check designated to purchase jukeboxes. Charles Joslin was the general manager at KGVU/KIKT during a time when checks were allegedly written to the station to benefit a program through the United Way of Hunt County, which officials with the agency said never arrived. Although a criminal complaint was reportedly filed in that situation, Joslin was arrested Friday in connection with an unrelated alleged theft, according to a statement from the Greenville Police Department. Greenville businessman Jack Finney accused Joslin, 36, of stealing a check he had written Joslin in December. "He came out to my office and said he liked my jukeboxes," Finney said. "He told me there was a lady in Kansas City whose husband who was about to die and she wanted to sell hers. I bought three of them." But Finney said he never received the merchandise, despite attempting to contact Joslin multiple times. "I kept waiting and hating to do anything, only to get to the point where I felt I had to do something," Finney said. Eventually, he said he contacted the Greenville Police Department and a warrant was issued for Joslin's arrest. Joslin was taken into custody Friday and charged with theft of property of the value of between \$1,500 and \$25,000. He was also arrested on an outstanding theft warrant out of Waco. Bond was set at \$10,000 on each offense. Joslin posted the bonds and was released. "I'd still like to get those jukeboxes," Finney said. (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from **WKYX.com** dated 5/20/08:  
Bristol Broadcasting Company - Paducah Breaks Ground On Building Expansion  
Paducah, KY (WKYX) - Bristol Broadcasting Company - Paducah broke ground Monday on an expansion of its studios and offices at 6000 Bristol Drive off Old Mayfield Road in McCracken County. Showels in hand are Chief Engineer Greg Walker, General Manager Gary Morse, McCracken Co. Judge Exec. Van Newberry, and Mayor Bill Paxton. Bristol owns and operates nine radio stations locally -- WKYQ, WKYX-FM, WKYX-AM, WDDJ, WQOR, WLLC, WPAD, WDXR, and WNGO. "This expansion has been needed for a long time," said General Manager Gary Chester Morse. "We started out with just one station, then added another, then later bought two more. And then with the latest acquisition, we added another five stations, so we've really been bustling at the seams." The new 2600 square foot expansion will be adjacent to the existing structure and will include a state-of-the-art production studio for clients to come in and record their commercials as well as new studios and offices. Morse praised Bristol owner Lisa Hale for giving the go-ahead for the project. "It

oldies classic hits  
talk  
oldies  
news  
sports  
adult contemporary  
classic country  
sports  
format not available  
Spanish religion  
soft AC  
business news  
format not available  
silent  
Spanish  
black gospel  
classic hits  
classic country  
sports  
country  
format not available  
talk  
format not available  
talk  
format not available  
talk  
southern gospel  
oldies  
talk  
country  
classic hits  
sports  
religious teaching  
classic country  
sports  
talk  
sports  
Spanish religion  
southern gospel  
oldies  
sports  
talk  
regional Mexican  
R&B oldies  
format not available  
news  
soft AC

1000/500 DA-2 to 935/260 DA-2  
9000/400 DA-2 to 9380/420 DA-2  
1000/1000 DA-N to 1000/12 ND2  
1000/1000 DA-2 to 1000/700 DA-2

**FACILITY AND PARAMETER GRANTS**

1000/1000 DA-1 to 1200/51 DA-2  
25000/21000 DA-N to 43000/21000 DA-2  
1000 ND-D to 5000/60 ND  
5000/370 DA-2 to 5000/650 DA-2  
1000 ND-D to 2500 ND-D  
1000 ND-D to 1000 ND-D  
5000 ND-D to 4700/230 DA-N  
1000/1000 ND to 720/720 ND  
1000/1000 ND to 490/490 ND  
5000/1000 DA-2 to 23000/1000 DA-2  
500 ND-D to 1500/320 DA-2  
3500/36 ND to 5000/36 ND  
5000/5000 DA-N to 34000/50000 DA-N  
1000/182 ND to 1000/68 ND  
10000/5000 DA-2 to 25000/5000 DA-2  
5000/1000 DA-N to 4700/290 ND  
1000/1000 ND to 1000/960 ND  
1000/1000 ND to 1000/820 ND  
9500/19000 DA-2 to 10000/25000 DA-2  
10000/12 DA-3 to 10000/220 DA-3

**FACILITY AND PARAMETER APPLICATIONS**

Baton Rouge, LA  
Philadelphia, PA  
Carlsbad, CA  
Tye, TX  
Berlin, WI  
Gordon, GA  
Pine Castle-Sky Lake, FL  
Corpus Christi, TX  
Hibbing, MN  
Pasadena, CA  
Slidell, LA  
Owego, NY  
Everett, WA  
Concord, MS  
Ogdon, UT  
Baton Rouge, LA  
Grand Coulee, WA  
Hoquiam, WA  
Littleton, CO  
Creedmoor, TX

Sandy, UT  
Pipestone, MN  
Sumter, SC  
Toledo, OH

Baton Rouge, LA  
Philadelphia, PA  
Carlsbad, CA  
Tye, TX  
Berlin, WI  
Gordon, GA  
Pine Castle-Sky Lake, FL  
Corpus Christi, TX  
Hibbing, MN  
Pasadena, CA  
Slidell, LA  
Owego, NY  
Everett, WA  
Concord, MS  
Ogdon, UT  
Baton Rouge, LA  
Grand Coulee, WA  
Hoquiam, WA  
Littleton, CO  
Creedmoor, TX

shows just how committed she is to our community and these stations," he said. Hale is the daughter of the late W.L. "Pete" Niminger who founded Bristol Broadcasting in 1952. He bought his first Paducah station, WKYX-AM, in 1971. "As crowded as we've been with 65 employees, our team has really been patient about our situation," Morse said. Morse says more radio stations are operated under one roof in Paducah than anywhere else in Kentucky. Bristol Broadcasting Company is a privately held corporation that employs nearly 200 people and operates 21 radio broadcast stations in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Corporate headquarters are located in Bristol, Virginia. (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Glenwood Springs, CO Post-Independent News dated 5/20/08:  
Christian radio station returns to Glenwood Springs, Programming will match that of owner's KJOL in Grand Junction, By Pete Fowler

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colorado - United Ministries plans to resurrect a round-the-clock Christian radio station in the Glenwood Springs area. United Ministries owns KJOL 620 AM in Grand Junction and KD17A 1400 AM in Delta. Colorado Christian University operated KJOL in Grand Junction and KDRH in Glenwood plus a Denver station until it sold them to the Educational Media Foundation in 2000. "There was a very, very strong request on the part of former listeners to have the station reinstated," said station manager Ken Andrews. "We've had listeners for a long time who wanted us to come back." But the radio business is complex and getting approvals can take nearly Biblical amounts of time. Andrews said the company applied for the new station in Glenwood in 2004 and just recently received an approval from the Federal Communications Commission. A Feb. 25 letter from the FCC says the FCC ruled in favor of United Ministries application over a conflicting AM station proposed in Vail. The FCC found that United Ministries' station would serve a greater number of people. Andrews said the station will go in the old KGLN building near Bighorn Toyota and use its existing radio tower. It's unclear when the station might start broadcasting. The station needs to get a construction permit back from the FCC in order to move into the building and make it "broadcast ready," Andrews said, and the permit has a three-year window. "We want to construct as soon as practical after the construction permit is issued," Andrews said. The stations are noncommercial and nonprofit. They play about 60 percent talk and 40 percent music. Listeners should be able to tune in to the new Glenwood station at 1450 AM. It will simultaneously broadcast the same programming that KJOL is playing in Grand Junction and will be similar to the old KDRH that aired in Glenwood. KJOL first went on air in 1982 after a group of pastors in Grand Junction prayed for the establishment of a Christian radio station in the Grand Valley, according to KJOL's website. "We are determined to be a powerful vehicle to minister the Gospel to those on the Western Slope who do not know Christ personally," KJOL's website says. "We want to be a vital force in the region to build and nurture the Body of Christ." Contact Pete Fowler: 384-9121. (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Seattle, WA Post-Intelligencer News dated 5/20/08:

On Radio: KKMO sale could mean loss of Spanish-language outlet, By BILL VIRGIN, P-I REPORTER  
The winter quarter ratings book from The Arbitron Co. was a good one for Spanish-language radio in the Seattle-Tacoma market. Three such stations placed in the top 31 among all listeners. Which adds an element of curiosity to Salem Communications Inc.'s recent decision to sell KKMO-AM/1360, marketed as Radio Sol. According to a filing with the Federal Communications Commission, Salem has agreed to sell KKMO, one of five AM stations it owns in this market, to Intelli LLC of San Jose, Calif., for \$3.69 million. Intelli's owner, Tron Do, currently buys six hours of programming a day on a station in San Jose owned by Multicultural Programming Radio (which owns KXPA-AM/1540 in Seattle). Neither Tron Do nor his attorney was available for comment on what the station's format might be after the sale. Amador Bustos, whose Sacramento, Calif.-based company owns AM and FM Spanish-language stations in the Seattle market, says the San Jose station is almost entirely Vietnamese and Asian programming, and "probably that's the eventual format of (KKMO)." Though Bustos says that's an "educated guess," the record of the buyers would suggest "they don't have the experience or inclination" to do Spanish-language broadcasting. Neither, it would appear, does Salem. While the Camarillo, Calif.-based company declined comment, the company's emphasis in formats is conservative talk and religious programming. That fits the profile of three of its remaining AM stations in Seattle - conservative-talk KKOL-AM/1300 and religious talk and instruction stations KGNW-AM/820 and KLFE-AM/1590. The other Salem station in the Seattle market is KDOW-AM/1680, which, like KKMO, is Spanish language, but Salem hasn't said what it plans to do with it. Less competition in that segment would be good news for Bustos' properties -- KDDS-FM/99.3 and KTBK-AM/1210 -- especially given the economic climate and its effect on advertising purchases. Bustos says Spanish-language radio is holding up better than the industry generally. "We are clearly seeing a slowdown," he says, but Spanish-language radio is still able to produce single-digit percentage increases, while many general-audience outlets are seeing declines. Major reasons for that, he says, are growth in the Latino/Hispanic market and advertisers getting more comfortable with buying on Spanish-language outlets, especially when Arbitron ratings demonstrate listenerhip (KDDS, KKMO and KTBK all had enough of an audience to show up in Arbitron's rankings). "We're educating advertisers and bringing them around," he says. "Advertisers are going to want to market to people who are consuming. Demographics is an inescapable fact."

In other radio notes: The winter-quarter ratings for noncommercial stations in the Seattle-Tacoma market are out, and by combining them with the previously announced Arbitron data for commercial stations, we have a revised winner: KUOW-FM/94.9, which finished well ahead of KUBE-FM/93.3, the top-rated commercial station. KPLU-FM/88.5 finished 12th in the market in the combined table. Dorsey Dunn performs on "Sonarchy" at midnight Saturday on KEXP-FM/90.3. The Sunday edition of Jim French's "Imagination Theatre," heard at 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday on KIXI-AM/880, includes a new "Harry Nile" mystery. P-I reporter Bill Virgin can be reached at 206-448-8319 or [billvirgin@seattlpi.com](mailto:billvirgin@seattlpi.com). (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the KUSH-1600 Cushing, OK website dated 5/20/08:  
KUSH'S GREAT GAS GIVEAWAY PAYS OFF FOR CUSHING RESIDENT SHIRLEY PHILLIPS WINS \$100 IN GAS FROM ENTERING KUSH'S GAS PROMOTION  
KUSH 1600 AM Radio Station and [1600kush.com](http://www.1600kush.com) held a gas promotion at participating businesses to give away \$100 worth of gas on May 9. With gas prices going up 20 cents this week, the cost of filling up at the pump has become a challenge for everyone. Gas prices are projected to be at \$4 within the near future - with no sign of a decrease at the pumps. KUSH General Manager and Website Publisher, Sean Kelly along the

KUSH Girls, Molly Payne and Donna Judd, would like to thank all of the participating businesses for joining KUSH in sponsoring our Great Gas Giveaway: all three Maveric Mini Mart Gas locations, Baker Pharmacy, Dr. Leslie White, Dodrill's Museum, Nuevo Vallarta, Aqua Pleasures, Wholefoods, Mila's, Mind Trips, V & M BBQ, Mac's Quick Lube, Hudgins Realty, Vic. Caudle with Shelter Insurance, Steer Inn, Irene's Bridal Boutique and Heartfelt Floral, Roddoros, Continental Concrete and Curves each received a promotion box for residents and outlying communities to place their entries. The response was overwhelming; boxes were filled to the brim - all with the hope of winning the \$100 of gas - an expensive commodity with today's prices continuing to soar. KUSH would like to thank our viewers and listeners for their participation in making our promotion a success! Stay tuned in to 1600 KUSH AM Radio and our website. KUSH has plans of another promotion - coming soon! Happy Mother's Day, Shirley Phillips, winner of our \$100 Great Gas Giveaway! (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the New York, NY Daily News dated 5/20/08:

Bob Grant marks 60 years on air  
Bob Grant celebrates 60 years of airtime. Bob Grant remembers his first day as a paid radio broadcaster. "It was May 14, 1948," he says. "I was hired as a newsman. So I sat down at the microphone and in stentorian tones, trying to impress everybody, I said this was the news from Tel Aviv. David Ben-Gurion today announced the formation of the state of Israel." In the subsequent 60 years, both Israel and Grant (right) have faced some crises. But they're both still alive and feisty, and this evening on WABC (770 AM), 8-10p, Grant may do a little reminiscing about his years on the radio, the last 38 at WOR, WABC and WABC. "Mostly I've been thinking 60 years went by awfully fast," says Grant. But some moments stick out, including one that was never heard on the air. "I was at KNX in Los Angeles in 1962, at the height of the Cuban missile crisis," he says. "A lot of people thought this was it, that we were headed for nuclear war with the Soviet Union. So management had me record an announcement saying, 'This is not a test. The Civil Defense Department asks everyone to go to the nearest shelter.' Then they locked it in a glass box, with instructions it only be used in case of conflict. Thank God, it never had to be." Grant says he didn't aspire to the talk show that has made him famous. "I was happy doing news," he says. "But then FM came along and AM needed help, so it turned to talk. Talk is what saved AM radio." His first mentor was the late Joe Pine, who was known for telling callers to "go gargle with razor blades," but who Grant says gave him great advice of a milder nature. "He told me never to take myself too seriously," says Grant, "and I've tried not to." Had he not gone into radio, Grant muses. "I think I might have enjoyed teaching. History, I think, I've always loved history." But radio it was, and two months past his 79th birthday he's not slowing down. "What I'm part of now at WABC is the best talk lineup ever," he says. "I was semiretired for 16 months before they asked me back, and until I got here I didn't realize how much I'd missed it. What can I tell you? I'm an addict." (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the York, PA Daily Record/Sunday News dated 5/20/08:

WOYK switches from newstalk when ESPN R. moved to new slot WGLD-1440

Sporting News Radio joins WOYK-AM 1350 lineup - By STEVE NAVAROLI, Daily Record/Sunday News

A local sports radio programming shift will be complete just after midnight Monday when WOYK-AM 1350 joins forces with Sporting News Radio. View Full Story (NOTE: Could not access article online, already archived and irretreivable-ye ed), (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Chicago, IL Sun-Times dated 5/20/08:

WMCW-1600, WKKD-1580 go silent

To read the full story, click here: [http://www.suntimes.com/business/feder/933359\\_CST-FIN-feder06.article](http://www.suntimes.com/business/feder/933359_CST-FIN-feder06.article) (Note: article was irretreivable, already archived-ye ed), (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Peterborough, ON, Daily Examiner dated 5/20/08:

CKPT-1420 the latest MWer to go silent after shifting to FM

Click the Link below to view the content: [http://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/](http://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/ArticleDisplay.aspx?e=1016474)

**ArticleDisplay.aspx?e=1016474** (Note: could not access article, irretreivable-ye ed), (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Peterborough, ON Daily Examiner dated 5/20/08:

CKRU-980 permitted to move to FM if it wishes

Click the Link below to view the content: [http://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/](http://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/ArticleDisplay.aspx?e=1021363)

**ArticleDisplay.aspx?e=1021363** (Note: could not access article, irretreivable-ye ed), (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from WLBT-TV Ch. 3 Jackson, MS website dated 5/20/08:

Copper Thieves Take Radio Station Off Air, By Kandiss Crone, [kandiss@wbtt.net](mailto:kandiss@wbtt.net)

For the second time in nearly three years, McComb talk radio station WHNY is back off the air. The station was non-operational for a year after Hurricane Katrina hit. Then on Tuesday night, employees say vandals broke in through some windows and destroyed the station's transmitter and took the breaker box. "Our engineer feels it was done for the copper inside of our transmitter," station manager Wanda Cupit said. Wednesday afternoon, Pike County authorities were on scene to investigate the vandalism. Cupit says vandals have targeted WHNY several times in the past few years. After Katrina, the station became an illegal dumping ground. Just a few months ago, copper thieves destroyed their air-conditioning unit. "Every time we get something fixed, it seems like the station is vandalized more, and that's more and more work," Cupit said. WHNY is the latest station victimized by copper thieves. In September, several hundred pounds of copper was stolen from the WLBT-Channel 3 transmitter site on Thigpen Road. Another Jackson TV station was also targeted. "I hope they catch the people that are doing this to this business and all the other businesses or something happens so that this stops," Cupit said. Mississippi legislators recently passed House Bill 1136, which will make it tougher for copper thieves to peddle their stolen metal. Governor Haley Barbour is expected to either sign or veto the bill next week. In the meantime, WHNY employees are left picking up the pieces, in hopes of restoring one of the state's first radio stations built. No word yet on the value of the stolen copper. WHNY owner Charlie Holt hopes to have the transmitter replaced soon. (DP-H)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Honolulu, HI Star-Bulletin dated 5/20/08:

New West gets OK for new AM station on Big Island

Hilo-based New West Broadcasting Corp. has been granted a construction permit to build a new AM radio station for Honaunau on the Kona side of the Big Island -- at 1340 on the dial. The company had filed an

application in 2004 for the permit, which had been set aside for the Federal Communications Commission's yet-unscheduled Auction 84, New West submitted information clearing up any potentially competing interests in the construction permit, and was able to secure the permit without it having to go to auction. "This is the culmination of three or four years of engineering and legal (work) to get to this," said Chris Leonard, vice president and general manager. The company owns KPVA-AM 670 in Hilo, a news, sports and information station, KWXX-FM 94.7 in Hilo, KAQY-FM 101.5 in Kona and KNWB-FM 97.1 in Hilo. KAQY carries KRKX's Hawaiian-music programming, while the classic-hits format of KNWB is simulcast on KMWB-FM 93.1 in Kona, through a time-brokerage agreement with Louisiana-based Capt. Cook Broadcasting Inc. While New West simulcasts its Hilo FM stations in Kona, plans for the yet-unbuilt AM station are not set in stone. "We're still evaluating that. We still have some more engineering we need to do, to really determine what the future holds for it," Leonard said. He has until Valentine's Day of 2011 to build the station and fire it up. New West also has two additional applications pending for AM stations, both the Honaunau application "was the one we were able to clear." The other New West applications are for AM stations at 1250 and 1300 on the dial, both of which are allocated for Keaunou, also on the Kona side -- and both of which are auction-bound. The applications are among nearly two dozen filed for the upcoming auction. Several AM station construction permits will be up for grabs in the auction, which could mean several more Hawaii communities could be getting new AM stations -- including Laie and Milliani on Oahu; Haiku, Kahului, Kihei, Waiehe and Wailuku on Maui; Capt. Cook, Hilo, Honalo, Keaau and even Paukaa, on the Big Island. After the 2006 Big Island earthquake, the city considered running its own AM radio station dedicated for emergency information. And State Rep. Mark Takai has proposed a bill requiring the state Department of Transportation to create a county-wide highway traffic advisory radio system on the AM band for traffic reports. It has passed second reading. But just in case any lawmakers with a hankerin' for an AM radio station are reading this, the FCC's window for would-be bidders has long been closed. (DP-HI)

**Pat Martin** sends along the following from Deane McIntyre of Calgary, AB dated 5/30/08:

The application of CKBD-600, Vancouver BC to move to FM (100.5 MHz, 2.6 kW) has been approved by the CRTC: <http://www.crtc.gc.ca/archiver/ENG/Decisions/2008/db2008-117.htm>

CKBD will be allowed to simulcast the FM station for the usual three months after the FM station becomes operational, at which point CKBD will go silent. In the same decision, the move of CBU-690 to FM (88.1 MHz, 8.9 kW), was also approved - but with a twist. The CBC had also applied for FM transmitters at Gabriola Island and Nanaimo, which at present are served by CBU but would not receive a reasonable signal from the new Vancouver FM transmitter. Given the lack of FM frequencies in the area, these applications were denied. The CRTC also pointed out that even with the Gabriola Island and Nanaimo FM transmitters, many areas which presently receive CBU would be without CBC Radio service if CBU went silent. So it appears that CBU will remain in operation on AM and will simulcast the new FM station. No mention was made of the CBU SW relay, CKZU-6160, in the decision. (PM-OR)

**Pat Martin** also sends along a note via Paul Walker, Jr about a construction permit for 1700 khz. And also for 1340 khz from an Indian casino group in Jackson, CA. Could not get the article to copy into here but thanks, Pat! (PM-OR)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada Chronicle-Herald dated 6/3/08:

"His show meant so much, so much to so many people", THE END HAS arrived.

It's Thursday morning at AM 92CJCH radio in metro Halifax and Rick Howe is moving around in a fog. Read the full story at <http://thechronicleherald.ca/Opinion/1059340.html> (Note: article not retrievable, already archived-ye ed), (DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Vancouver, BC Sun (via [Canada.com](http://Canada.com)) dated 6/3/08:

CRTC okays three new metro FM stations, Bruce Constantineau, Vancouver Sun  
Metro Vancouver radio listeners will soon hear three new FM radio stations -- all featuring variations of the emerging adult album alternative (Triple A) format, CRTC approvals will allow the Jim Pattison Group to broadcast a new station at 100.5 MHz, replacing its AM station CKBD 600 AM. The new station will be known as 100.5 THE PEAK, with a Triple A format featuring artists like John Mayer, David Gray, Arcade Fire and Jack Johnson. It will be the Pattison Group's second Vancouver FM station, as it currently operates country music station JR FM. Pattison Broadcast Group vice-president Gerry Siemens expects the new station will begin broadcasting by the late fall. He said it has become increasingly difficult to make a profit on AM radio. "The demographics that still subscribe to AM are getting on in years and it's a difficult audience to sell to advertisers," Siemens said in an interview. "We've had reasonable success with 600 AM but there's no doubt in our mind that the future is in serving a younger audience on FM." The station's Triple A format will target listeners between 25 and 49, skewing slightly towards women. Siemens said the format is relatively new in Canada but extremely popular in the U.S., especially on the West Coast. A new independent radio group -- including Vancouver music agent Sam Feldman and restaurateur David Aisenstat -- will operate a new station at 104.1 MHz, with a Triple A format targeting adults between the ages of 25 and 54. Matthew Gordon McBride has also received CRTC approval to operate a new station in Port Moody at 98.7 MHz with a music mix featuring contemporary pop, world beat and jazz. The station will be available to listeners in the Tri-Cities area of Port Moody, Coquitlam and Port Coquitlam, with a combined population of about 270,000. McBride currently operates radio stations in small B.C. communities like Pemberton, Tofino and Ucluelet. The CRTC defines the Triple A format as a broad mix of musical genres that can include pop, rock and acoustic-based music. It offers a larger weekly music playlist than current mainstream formats, with fewer repeats and less emphasis on chart-driven hit music. The Pattison Group's new station will play 60 per cent new music (released within the last two years) and 40 per cent from the 1960s, 1990s and the early years of the 2000s. The Feldman-Aisenstat station will feature 50 per cent new music and lesser known musical selections of well-known artists. The CRTC said the Vancouver radio market generated more than \$131 million in advertising revenues last year. [bconstantineau@pnc.canwest.com](mailto:bconstantineau@pnc.canwest.com) (DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Rutland, VT. Herald dated 6/3/08:

Citizens band together to keep WBTV, By PATRICK McARDLE, Herald Staff  
BENNINGTON — WBTV, the town's only radio station, will remain locally owned and operated after a deal was reached Friday by a local citizens group to buy the station for \$100,000 from Southern Vermont College.

On Friday, the independent college's board of trustees approved the sale to the Shires Media Partnership which is expected to take possession of WBTV 1370-AM on June 30. Joann Erenhouse, executive director of the Bennington Area Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Shires Media group, said the new owners planned to preserve the locally produced content already heard on WBTV. "Obviously, while there's still a lot of work to be done regarding formalities, a lot of paperwork that has to be done, all the different stages that we have to go through to accomplish the complete transfer, we're very happy with the results of our negotiations and the work the college has done," Erenhouse said on Monday. In February, the college announced that the trustees had decided they could no longer support the financial losses of the radio station. Southern Vermont College spokesman David Scribner said it had lost about \$450,000 since it was given to the school in 2001 by one of its trustees, Robert Howe. Since the announcement, a group of citizens, including Erenhouse, Howe, Bennington Town Manager Stuart Hurd, John Shanahan, executive director of the Better Bennington Corp., and Lisa Byer, executive director of local cable channel Catamount Access Television or CAT-TV, have been working on a way to keep the station operating locally. Hurd said he was amazed by the response from the community when the citizens group made small efforts to reach out. The outreach has helped the group raise enough from private donations, combined with a mortgage on the real estate of the actual radio station on Harwood Hill Drive, to buy the station and have enough to fund its projected expenses for the next year or two, according to Hurd. Erenhouse and Hurd said the Shires Media Partnership, which still has to be officially created as a nonprofit, will attempt to keep the radio station solvent primarily through advertising revenue but also with memberships similar to those sold by Vermont Public Radio. Scribner said that while he believed there were other serious offers to buy the radio station, the college and its trustees were committed to preserving it as a local entity. "I think the deal we reached worked out well for all sides," he said. The radio station will still be used by Southern Vermont College students who are majoring in mass communications. "We wanted the radio station to remain an active participant in the communications education process here in Bennington," Erenhouse said. Listeners of WBTV should not notice any differences in the immediate future, according to Erenhouse. "We're not going to play around with the programming. If we do any changes or we make any changes to the programming it will only be to enhance the public participation. But initially, we're gonna have our hands full," she said. In a statement, Southern Vermont College President Karen Gross said she thought the sale demonstrated the positive results that can come from local organizations working together. "We are pleased, truly pleased, that such a wonderful local group has come forward to become stewards of this important and long-standing community media resource," Gross said. Contact Patrick McArdle at [patrick.mcardle@rutlandherald.com](mailto:patrick.mcardle@rutlandherald.com). (DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Fresno, CA Bee dated 6/4/08:

Pappas forced to file Ch. 7. By John Ellis and Rick Bentley, The Fresno Bee  
(Note: Article does not specifically mention KTRF-860 or KMPH-840-ye ed): Creditors have forced local media mogul Harry J. Pappas into a personal bankruptcy filing -- an unusual move that threatens his effort to save Visalia-based Pappas Telecasting Companies from financial disaster. Filed Monday in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, the action could lead a judge to order the sale of personal property to pay off debt. It follows on the heels of a bankruptcy petition filed Friday by Pappas Telecasting, which is seeking protection under Chapter 11 while coming up with a reorganization plan. Lenders Fortress Credit Opportunities, Ableco Finance LLC and Silver Oak Capital LLC, saying Pappas personally owes them \$15 million, are asking in their Chapter 7 filing for an interim trustee to protect their interests while the matter can be sorted out. Hagop Bedoyan, a Fresno attorney with the firm of Caswell Bell & Hillison, said he has filed hundreds of bankruptcy petitions in 20 years practicing law -- but only one involuntary petition. "Given the magnitude of Mr. Pappas' purported personal guarantees, the petitioning lenders apparently believe that his personal assets must be secured in order for them to eventually be repaid," said Bedoyan, whose firm is not involved with the bankruptcy filings. But, he added, "Just because creditors petition to have Mr. Pappas declared bankrupt, that doesn't mean that Mr. Pappas doesn't have the right to contest the involuntary petition." The Visalia-based media company owns 30 television and two radio stations across the United States. The company began when Pappas put KMPH on the air in 1971. As one of the first Fox Network affiliates, Pappas was influential especially in regards to the development of children's programming by the network. Pappas Telecasting officials had no comment apart from a statement from vice president and special counsel Steven E. Alfieris, who said, "The matter has been referred to counsel. Appropriate steps will be taken." In their Chapter 7 filing, creditors say Pappas and his wife, Stella, personally guaranteed \$30 million of a \$284 million loan that Pappas Telecasting secured in March 2006. Creditors said the \$284 million loan was based on an agreement that Pappas would sell enough of his television stations to repay \$100 million of the debt. The rest would be paid on what the filing calls "a reasonable schedule." Pappas announced in December it was putting most of its stations up for sale, but no deal has been made. Also that month, Pappas Telecasting announced plans to streamline the company and fire a dozen corporate managers. According to the Chapter 11 filing, Pappas Telecasting owes more than \$5.8 million to its top 20 creditors. The biggest sum owed, \$1.4 million, is to Fox Broadcasting. KMPH is a Fox affiliate. The company's estimated assets, as per the document, total between \$100 million and \$500 million. After the Chapter 11 filing, Pappas Telecasting officials guaranteed viewers would see no disruption. It is unclear how the Chapter 7 filing will affect the Pappas stations. (DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Seattle, WA Post-Intelligencer dated 6/6/08:

On Radio: Everett station to boost signal, broaden format, Another local show beyond sports is possible, By BILL VIRGIN, P-I REPORTER

Coming this fall -- a new radio station from Everett. Actually it's not a brand-new station -- KRKO-AM/380's predecessor was, according to its history, one of the first to be licensed in Washington. But until now, KRKO's signal could be described as sketchy at best as far south as Seattle. The station is licensed to operate at 5,000 watts. The Federal Communications Commission has granted an application from KRKO's owner, S-R Broadcasting Co., for a construction permit for a new transmitter site, consisting of four antennas. Once assembly and testing are complete this fall, KRKO will be operating at 34,000 watts during the day, 50,000 watts at night -- a signal strong enough to compete with such Seattle stations, it says, as KIRO-AM/710 and KJR-AM/ 950, and to be heard on car radios from Mount Vernon to Tacoma. It also plans to add high-definition technology to its signal. The FCC approved the application over objections from area

residents, some of whom organized as Citizens to Preserve the Upper Snohomish River Valley, on environmental grounds, including the effect on birds. The FCC ruled that S-R Broadcasting's application and environmental study met its requirements. In announcing the application approval, KRKO emphasized the importance of having a full-power Everett-based station to give a voice to local issues and activities. KRKO does have a local emphasis, with its broadcast of Everett Silverbluffs hockey and AquaSox baseball, and it does have one locally hosted talk show, with Jeff Aaron. But its format is sports, and much of its programming comes from ESPN. "I don't think there's any conflict between being a sports station and getting involved in community issues," says Andrew Skotland, the station's president and general manager. One way to integrate local non-sports issues into its format would be to add a second local show, perhaps in the mornings. Another is to add a second AM station, which Skotland hopes to do with an FCC-approved station for 1520 on the AM dial. Skotland has proposed adding two more antennas to the four that will be built at the new site (two miles south of Snohomish) to accommodate the second station. Skotland is awaiting a decision from a Snohomish County hearing examiner on its application, as well as another construction permit from the FCC. "That's going to go a lot faster because the environmental review has been done" for the first set of transmitters at the site, he says. "The best scenario is that 1520 would be on next summer." (DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Montreal, QJ Gazette (via [Canada.com](http://Canada.com)) dated 6/9/08:

Radio news staff get pink slip. Struggling AM station 940 News plans switch to greatest hits' music format, PAUL DELEAN, The Gazette.

940 News made news itself yesterday, much to the chagrin of more than a dozen on-air contributors and producers. They'll be losing their jobs next week as part of a radical format change at the English-language AM radio station, which is switching from news, traffic and talk to mostly music, starting Friday. Among those cut loose was veteran broadcaster Dennis Trudeau, who's been hosting a show on the station since September. I went into private radio with my eyes open," Trudeau said. "I was having a great time but knew somebody could walk up to me one day and say, 'Thank you.' Today was that day." The station, which counted Jim Duff, Joe Cannon and Aphrodite Salas among its marquee talkers, reportedly will keep some of its news team to fulfill regulatory requirements, but otherwise plans to go with a "greatest hits" music format. 940 News is one of 53 radio stations owned by Corus Entertainment, one of Canada's largest media and entertainment companies. It reported net earnings of \$35.3 million in the latest quarter ended Feb. 29. A station executive who went on the air shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday said the ratings simply weren't there and they needed to try something else. Sources said the plan was to reveal the change only next week, but executives were pushed to act yesterday after being called about it by other local media. The station 940 News got its start in 1999 as the successor to CIQC. Initially a news, weather, sports and traffic station, it gradually integrated talk and opinion into its format. [pdelean@thegazette.canwest.com](http://pdelean@thegazette.canwest.com) (DP-HI)

**Pat Martin** augments above information from Doug Smith of Pleasant View, TN dated 6/10/08:

**Radio-info.com** posts are reporting that this Montreal station (CINW-ye ed) is going oldies in about a week. (PM-OR)

**Pat Martin and Dale Park** both send along the following from the Atlanta, GA Constitution-Journal dated 6/11/08:

Man charged in station firebombing asks for public defender, By ANDRIA SIMMONS, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

The 51-year-old Duluth man charged in the Monday firebombing of Korean-language radio station WPBC-AM (1080) made his first court appearance today, with one arm bound in gauze. Hong Chae, who along with a visitor to the radio station, had been hospitalized with burn injuries, faces four felony charges related to the incident. He was advised of the charges by a Korean interpreter on speaker phone in Gwinnett County Magistrate Court who translated the courtroom comments. Hong Chae, a former salesman for AM 1080, a Korean-language radio station in Duluth, is charged with firebombing the station. Through the interpreter, Chae told the court he could not afford an attorney for his defense, so an attorney was appointed to represent him. Gwinnett County Magistrate Judge William F. Brogdon asked Chae if someone needed to notify his family members of his arrest. Chae requested that someone call his wife, who was not in the courtroom Wednesday. A woman who identified herself as Chae's pastor at a Korean gospel church, but declined to give her name, sat in the back row of the courtroom. With her was a man she identified as her adult son, who also declined to give his name. The woman described Chae as an honest man and a gentleman. She said she couldn't understand why he would do the things of which he is accused. Chae will return to court at 1:30 p.m. June 18 for a probable cause hearing. The host of the morning news program on Atlanta Radio Korea spent much of Tuesday morning addressing a concerned audience. Many listeners had overheard part of the struggle that erupted at the station about 3 p.m. Monday, when police say Chae, a former employee, barged into the studio with two Molotov cocktails in hand. The struggle was followed by almost four hours of dead silence on the channel. "A lot of listeners heard some shouting and were very concerned," said Kevin Kim, the station's general manager and morning show host. "We got a lot of phone calls; we couldn't even handle them all." Authorities said Chae tried to set off a fire bomb at the station but ended up burning himself and another man who was visiting. The radio station was evacuated while investigators cleared smoke from the building and gathered evidence. Broadcasting resumed at 7 a.m. Tuesday, Kim said. Kim made an announcement about the incident five times during his morning radio show and fielded countless calls from listeners expressing disbelief and support. "It was kind of panicked yesterday, but we got a lot of encouragement and appreciation from our listeners today," Kim said. "We're it not for soot marks on the floor of the reception area and a patch of singed carpet in another hallway, a casual observer at the station Tuesday wouldn't know a dramatic confrontation had played out there only a day before. Executives at AM 1080 said Chae worked as a salesman at the office on Duluth Park Lane for about eight months. The 50,000-watt station targets a community of about 150,000 Korean-Americans who live and work in metro Atlanta. Chae was fired recently for poor performance coupled with a concern that his immigration status was possibly in jeopardy because he faced legal problems in his homeland of South Korea, Kim said. Employees said Chae, who they described as a quiet-natured man, came into the office Monday afternoon wearing sunglasses and a hat. He reportedly splashed or sprayed a fire accelerant in the hallway near the front of the radio station, before igniting a Molotov cocktail. He then burst into the studio where a radio show was in progress, said Kim, who was not there at the time. Sung W on Park, a nephew of

the radio station owner, ran up behind Chae and dragged him out of the studio, employees said. Park and Chae scuffled in a smaller reception area just outside the studio. At some point, employees said, Chae passed out on the floor, apparently from overexertion. Authorities collected the second, unignited Molotov cocktail at the scene. Both Chae and Park were hospitalized with burn injuries, but authorities would not explain how the two got burned. Chae was treated and released Monday night. He is being held without counts of possession of destructive devices and one count of first-degree arson. He is being held without bond at the Gwinnett County Jail. Gwinnett fire Capt. Thomas Rutledge said an additional charge of aggravated assault was filed against Chae on Tuesday for the alleged attack on Park. Park's uncle and radio station manager, Kun Park, said his nephew is about 27 years old and lives in Lawrenceville. Park was recovering from second-degree burns to his arm and abdomen Tuesday at Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta. Kun Park said. Employees at the radio station are still shaken, Kim said. "This is something we never imagined," he said. (PM-OR/DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from Radio Ink dated 6/11/08:

Spanish Broadcasters Found Spanish Radio Association  
NEW YORK -- June 11, 2008: Four of Hispanic radio's top players -- Spanish Broadcasting System, Entravision Communications, Univision Communications, and Border Media Partners -- have banded together to form the Spanish Radio Association, a committee that will address and voice concerns about the "potentially harmful impact" Arbitron's Portable People Meter electronic audience measurement system could have on the Hispanic marketplace. The group on June 6 held its first meeting with Arbitron, during which they stressed their concerns about thorough evaluation of the PPM's capabilities in measuring Hispanic listening before the system is fully implemented. Along with the controversial issue of measurement of Hispanic listeners who may be in the country without documentation, specific issues addressed in the meeting included panel sample sizes; response rates; identification and tracking of panelists' countries of origin; language weighting; cell phone-only usage; measurement of high-density Hispanic areas; sharing of sample information; and meter placement according to ZIP codes. The group plans to meet regularly with Arbitron over these and other issues. Present at the June 6 contra were SBS President/CEO Raul Alarcón Jr., BNP CEO Jeff Hinson, Entravision Radio President Jeffrey Liberman, and Univision Radio President/COO Gary Stone. Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ) was also on hand to support SRA. "Ensuring that the next generation of audience measurement is accurately developed, tested, accredited, and ultimately accepted by the entire radio industry, is of critical importance," said Alarcón. "The Hispanic population in the U.S. is growing rapidly and becoming more influential, while Spanish-language radio is becoming one of the most popular formats in the country. With that in mind, Arbitron must take the necessary steps towards understanding the impact this audience measurement tool will have on one of the industry's most important constituencies. It is extremely important that Arbitron ensures sound methodology and representation of Hispanics," added Liberman. "We urge Arbitron not to move forward with the rollout of PPM until all ethnic broadcasters are satisfied that the principles of fair market representation are being fulfilled. We are 100 percent committed to ensuring accountability to advertisers, viewers and partners," said Ceri Shagrin, EVP/Corporate Research Division for Univision. "However, this means we need to have accurate and actionable data. It is imperative that Arbitron ensures PPM effectively measures all audience segments before implementation. Any inaccuracy will impact the entire industry as it will not be reliable or credible." (DP-HI)

**Dale Park** sends along the following from the Detroit, MI Free Press dated 6/11/08:

WCHB trades its talk shows for gospel music, Commentator Gaddis still to have slot, BY JOHN SMYNTK, FREE PRESS STAFF WRITER

WCHB-AM (1200) announced a format change, effective Monday, that eliminates its news and sports talk lineup except for its well-rated morning show, helmed by outspoken political commentator Mildred Gaddis. Among the weekday casualties are syndicated shows by Warren Ballentine and Rev. Al Sharpton and local chat fests featuring Detroit-based talkers Rob Parker and Mark Wilson, and Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Angelo Henderson, who may be retained for a Sunday-only show, according to station marketing director Kathie Stonehouse. She said the station retained Gaddis -- the only nonmusic show on the station -- because "Mildred Gaddis is an institution. It's an award-winning show." Gaddis is also responsible for the best ratings of WCHB's broadcast day. Among all listeners in the latest Arbitron ratings survey, WCHB scored a 1.1 rating, good for 20th place; Gaddis' show lured a 2.5 among all morning listeners, ranking 15th. Gaddis has been a vocal critic of Mayor Kwame Kilpatrick, and her ratings have shot up since the text-message scandal broke. After Gaddis' show ends at 10 a.m., the rest of the day will be filled with gospel music -- with no program hosts. The station's slogan will be "Mildred in the Morning and Inspiration All Day -- AM 1200 WCHB. Our decision to change format will not only give the station a clearer focus, it will also fill an obvious void in the marketplace," said station general manager Kathy Stinehour in a statement. "The Detroit market is underserved in this format, and so we are following the lead of our parent company, Radio One Inc., who now leads the nation in this compelling space." Actually, there is some gospel competition from Clear Channel-owned WNXD-FM (92.3), which offers an all-gospel music format on its High Definition Channel 2. Detroit is known as one of the nation's top producers of gospel talent. WCHB will feature gospel music from artists like Yolanda Adams, Donnie McClurkin, Marvin Sapp, Kirk Franklin and homegrown acts such as Fred Hammond and the many artists in the Winans family stable. (DP-HI)

**Pat Martin** sends along the following from Joe Miller of Troy, MI 6/14/08:

Just checking into the eQSL website (as I do from time to time, hi) and their latest announcement is:

\* If you operate a Broadcast station or a Beacon, please watch this Site News for a new account category we are going to implement shortly, that you will want to take advantage of. For the community, eQSL is an online QSL service commencing in 1998 and originally devoted to the ham community. They even allow SWLs to submit reception to reports to hams. I wonder if all this discussion lately of on-line reception reports may have prompted their decision. Lastly, their website is: [www.eqsl.cc](http://www.eqsl.cc) --- don't use the dotcom extension as that is another company completely outside their domain. (PM-OR)

**Contributors:**

**Pat Martin**, Seaside, OR (PM-OR)

**Dale Park**, Honolulu, HI (DP-HI)

DATE OF COLUMN: 6/16/08. Wow, what a long column, just a few contributors but they more than did their part, heh. Thanks! Well, we're in the last vestiges of Spring and getting into summer now, hot out here in New Mexico with most days in the upper 90's or low 100's, but still nice out here, gives me more chance to use the swimming pool! 3 months till the convention, make your plans to attend Flagstaff! 73's.

### EASTERN DX ROUNDUP

**Lee J. Freshwater – 414 SE 3rd St. – Ocala, FL 34471**  
**E-mail: EDXR at AMLGBOOK dot COM**

**Deadlines:** Saturdays 8 AM!! 6/28, 7/12, 7/26

**PLEASE NOTE: I AM NO LONGER USING MY LFRESHWATER@COX.NET ADDRESS FOR E.D.X.R.!!!! Please send ALL EDXR info to: EDXR at AMLGBOOK DOT COM**

#### STAR OF THE WEEK

(KK-VA) Kraig Krist  
 Manassas, VA  
 NRD-545 rx with 43' Eavesdropper antenna running E to W,  
 134 foot multiband antenna running NW to SE, Sony SRF-  
 M37W ultralight rx  
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#### LOGGINGS

1300 MD WJFK Baltimore. 6/11 2141. "Game night on Baltimore's ESPN Radio thirteen hundred". PSA for gun safety. Ad for Rusty Skupper restaurant. (KK-VA)  
 1320 CT WATR Waterbury. 6/12 0155. 0305 Oldie songs mixing with ESPN. 0209 "Thirteen twenty AM WATR". (KK-VA)  
 NY WHHO Hornell. 6/7 0155. 0305 ESPN radio mixing with Oldies. 0238 "WHHO. (KK-VA)  
 NY WWRV New York City. 6/9 0155. 0305 Oldie songs mixing with Spanish talk. 0201 "WWRV thirteen thirty AM New York...". (KK-VA)  
 PA WJAS Pittsburgh. 6/7 0155. 0305 ESPN radio mixing with Oldies. 0210 "...unique... Pittsburgh... thirteen twenty WJAS" into "Unforgettable" 0217 "Where the music is so good. It's great! Thirteen twenty WJAS". To see WJAS QSL visit my website [www.kg4iac.com](http://www.kg4iac.com). (KK-VA)  
 VA WVGM Lynchburg. 6/12 0155. 0305 Oldie songs mixing with ESPN. 0223 "...Sports center talk... call in..." then "...thirteen twenty WVGM". (KK-VA)  
 1330 NY WLES Owego. 6/9 0155. 0305 Spanish talk mixing with Oldies. 0221 "thirteen thirty WEBO" 0243 "Thirteen thirty WEBO". 0252 "AM thirteen thirty WEBO". (KK-VA)  
 OH WYPC Wellston. 6/1 0155. 0305 Sports talk mixing with oldies. 0215 "WYPC AM thirteen thirty". (KK-VA)  
 WV WETZ New Martinsville. 6/9 0155. 0305 Spanish talk mixing with Oldies. 0300 "Your home for timeless classics. Thirteen thirty AM WETZ New Martinsville." Into ABC news. (KK-VA)  
 1420 NY WACK Newark. 6/11 2130. "Pathmark Pregame Show on the New York Yankees Network". (KK-VA)  
 PA WCED Dubois. 6/11 0448. Explaining contest rules. "News, talk WCED". PSA for dealing with road rage. (KK-VA)  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Thanks to Kraig this week. Best to all...

fresh 6-14 0830

### DX WORLDWIDE – WEST / TROPICAL BAND DX

**Patrick Martin – P.O. Box 843 – Seaside OR 97138**  
**E-mail: mwdxr@webtv.net**  
 all times UTC

#### TRANS PACIFIC DX ROUNDUP

180 FE RUSSIA, Radio Rossii threshold audio 1128 6/7. (DV-WA)  
 279 FE RUSSIA, Radio Rossii 1128 6/14 fair with man in RR. (DV-WA)  
 738 AUSTRALIA? 2NR Threshold audio at 1147 6/13. EE? Splatter from KCBS. (DV-WA)  
 774 JAPAN, Akita, JOUB, 1147 6/7 weak with EE lessons. (DV-WA)  
 1107 AUSTRALIA? 2EA assumed the one with man in EE at 1137 6/7 Weak to fair at times. Much domestic splatter that tore up audio. A little better on KAZ than EWE. (DV-WA)

#### THANKS TO THIS REPORTER

DV-WA DENNIS VROOM, Salimon Creek WA. [vroomski@comcast.net](mailto:vroomski@comcast.net)  
 DXing with JRC 545, SW EWE, SW KAZ.

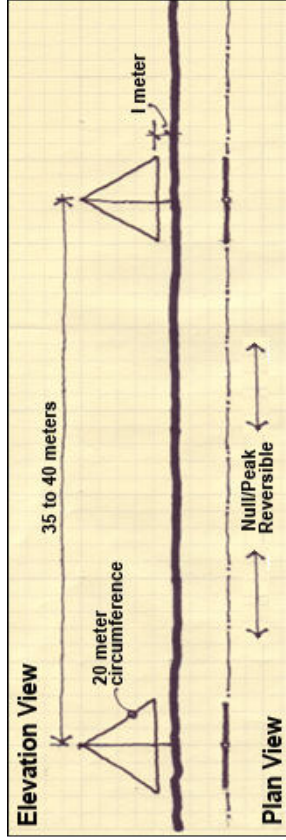
### IRCA TECHNICAL COLUMN

**Nick Hall-Patch – 1538 Amphion St – Victoria, BC, Canada V8R 4Z6**  
**E-mail: nhp@ieee.org**

**An In-Use Look at a Beta Prototype of the Upcoming Wellbrook Phased Array**  
 by John Bryant

I became acquainted with Andy Ikin, the guru of Wellbrook Communications five or six years ago when I purchased one of the first of Wellbrook's extraordinary K9AY antennas to reach North America. I soon wrote a rather glowing in-use review of the Wellbrook K9AY and have corresponded with Andy sporadically ever since. Eighteen months ago, I was very complimented when Andy asked me to join several other MW DXers in the Beta test of a new *broadband* Wellbrook Phased Array. Recently, Andy has decided to make the new two to four element Wellbrook Phased Array commercially available on a "build to order" basis and I am finally able to report on what has become an unexpectedly lengthy odyssey in development of what will likely be a break-through antenna for medium wave DXing.

For initial Beta testing, Andy provided a two-loop end fire phased array, essentially half of the upcoming two-to-four-loop commercial version. Six months ago, Andy provided me with a pre-production unit of the full array. In the commercial version, each pair of loops (with the shared control box) is a complete phased array with a totally reversible pattern. The sketch below shows the arrangement of a 2-loop Array.



As you can see, the two twenty meter circumference loops were positioned exactly 40 meters apart. Please note that the requirement for the 40 meter separation is fairly rigid as is the need to have the loops exactly in the same plane. Although in the commercial version, Andy will provide a bit of adjustability with the spacing (maybe to 35 meters?) the broadband delay line nature of this design makes both of these requirements rather rigid. There is complete flexibility of the positioning of the two arrays in relation to each other, however. (Refer to the Appendix to this article.)

I asked Andy to explain to me the difference between his design approach and the kind of phasing of two antenna elements, popularized by the work of Mark Connelly and others, which many of us use today. He provided me with this answer:

The phasing of two antennas has long been used by DXers to enhance reception; primarily this is done to null an interfering station. The basic operation is to apply a 180 degree phase difference with equal amplitude on the station to be nulled. Whilst this can be very effective, most such phasing schemes will only work over a very narrow frequency band. This is because the antennas and phase shift network changes with changes in frequency. Also incorrect feeder termination may cause frequency-related phase and amplitude fluctuations.

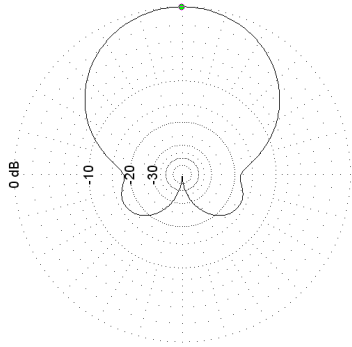
A *broadband* phased array requires a completely different approach to the phasing scheme described above.

First, the broadband phasing system has to provide the correct resistive termination to the antenna feeders must use constant gain antennas and, ideally, should have minimum of controls, with negligible interaction. More importantly, the phasing scheme must not vary frequency i.e. the array front to back ratio should be relatively constant over the MW band.

The Wellbrook Phased Array implements the above criteria, by using "phase matched" loop antennas i.e. the antenna/amplifier propagation delay is matched to within a few nano seconds across the MW Band. The antenna feeders have the correct resistive termination. Combining the antennas in anti-phase plus a nominal time delay line equal to approx. 80% of the spacing of the elements and this maintains the correct antenna phase difference. Null steering up to over 50dB is achieved by making the delay-line continuously variable and "fine adjusting" the antenna amplitude balance. We also found it to be quite important that the phasing Control Unit be isolated from any receiver impedance mismatch.

I also asked well-known MW DXer Neil Kazaross to model one pair of the Wellbrook Array using EZNEC software. Neil kindly provided a number of studies. Neil's basic EZNEC response diagrams are reproduced below. The horizontal model is sliced for a 10 degree arrival angle:

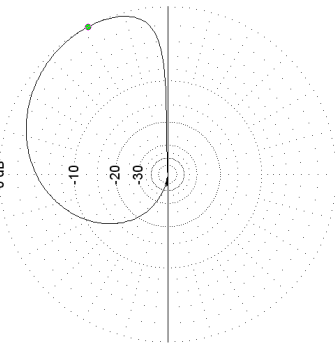
EZNEC



1.1 MHz  
 Cursor Pos: 0.0 deg  
 Gain: -26.57 dB  
 Az Angle: 0.0 degrees

Antenna Pos: 0.0 deg  
 Arrnht Angle: 26.57 deg  
 Outer Ring: 0.0 dB  
 Slice Max Gain: -26.57 dB @ Az Angle = 0.0 deg  
 Front Back: 6.71 dB  
 Side Back: -3.45 dB @ 319.5, 47.3 deg  
 Side Back: -3.14 dB @ Az Angle = 244.4 deg  
 Front Back Side: 16.21 dB

EZNEC



1.1 MHz  
 Cursor Pos: 26.0 deg  
 Gain: -26.57 dB  
 Az Angle: 0.0 degrees

Antenna Pos: 0.0 deg  
 Arrnht Angle: 26.57 deg  
 Outer Ring: 0.0 dB  
 Slice Max Gain: -26.57 dB @ Arr Angle = 26.0 deg  
 Front Back: 6.71 dB  
 Side Back: -3.14 dB @ Arr Angle = 178.0 deg  
 Side Back: -3.14 dB @ Arr Angle = 178.0 deg  
 Front Back Side: 16.21 dB

When I saw this, I was reminded of the response pattern of a perfectly terminated one wavelength Beverage. They aren't identical patterns, but they are quite similar. So, using the commercial unit, set up with a full complement of four loops and arranged classically with the two pairs at 90 degrees to each other would essentially be like rotating this horizontal diagram through 360 degrees in four steps. My initial Beta unit, with only two loops and the commercial unit operating with only two loops should give a response pattern like flipping the horizontal diagram shown above back and forth, left to right.

Neil also pointed out that the combination of two loops in this fashion reduces the response (as compared to a single loop) to high arrival angle signals. This is a good thing, since nearby interfering signals are high arrival angle and long distance reception comes in at very low angles.

**Oklahoma Tests: Spring 2007.** Part of my Beta testing was measuring null depths or front-to-back ratios in real world situations. My winter home in Oklahoma is a perfect location for that type testing because the state was settled so recently (early 1900s) that most roads, highways and towns are on a 90 degree orthogonal grid. Hence, I have a multitude of MW stations exactly to my north, south, east and west. Thus, it was relatively easy to set up the array for measurement. I used my WinRadio G313e which can average signal strength over several seconds and which can be set to very narrow bandwidth to eliminate much of strength variation due to modulation. This article is not intended as a

full report on those tests, but I should state that the Array had deeper nulls than I've ever been able to achieve before.

Further, I should comment on the testing of null depths in the real world. Even in an orthogonal world like Oklahoma, it is very difficult to measure the maximum null depth achievable by an antenna. First, the time of day is critical: only around solar noon, to ensure a groundwave-only steady arrival angle; secondly the station to be nulled needs to be quite strong, but probably not too strong. If the theoretical maximum null is, say, 40 dB, testing it on a station that is only 30 dB above the noise (5 S-units) shows nothing about the maximum possible null: you null the 30 dB signal down to the noise floor and that is all you can do. Thirdly, the stations tested need to be fairly closely clustered, geographically at the true backside of the antenna and, of course, the test stations need to be spread across the dial, so that variation of the null by frequency can be addressed. Finally, to achieve the maximum null, the test stations signal MUST NOT be covering a co-channel station beneath it: the energy from that second or third co-channel signal will "fill in" the null giving a too shallow null depth indication. With this latter concern, it becomes somewhat obvious that testing for maximum nulls, even in the daytime, is very difficult even in the sparsely populated RF environment of the American West; in dense RF environments such as the North American East Coast or in Europe, achieving the theoretical null depths in the field must be close to impossible. In the Oklahoma testing, the nulls on most signals with no audible co-channel station were in the 35 dB range, but on strong signals, right down the bore of the Array, some F/B ratios were right at 45 dB. Extra-ordinary! I should add that I did several similar tests at Grayland, Washington and could – consistently – achieve 48 dB nulls on one of the Portland stations. My guess is that the ultimate nulling ability of this array, *under ideal conditions*, is about 50 dB. The fact that the two-loop array was totally reversible also proved rather handy, even though my main interests in the Spring of 2007 were only southward from Oklahoma (Mexico).

In Oklahoma, I also tried to emulate using the array under DX conditions in the evening. In two evenings, I was able to look at the performance on each of the 117 or so 10 kHz channels on the MW band. I considered the antenna a success on a channel if there was a *DXable difference* between the two positions of the 'Beam Reverse' switch on that channel.... So, the two different stations did not have to be totally separated from each other (although they mostly were, say 75% of the time). As long as I was satisfied that I could definitely ID two different stations, one at each of the switch positions, I declared it a success. In reality, this allowed me to count a handful of situations where I could hear the same station at both switch positions: one way, it was "studio quality" the other direction, I could still hear it, but a second station was now clearly dominant. On an amazing percentage of stations there were two different, totally clear stations. Just amazing. There was a second condition that I also considered effective: when there was a dominant station in one direction and simply nothing in audio in the other. I considered the antenna *not* to be effective if my ear could hear no real DXable difference in the two settings.

The first evening, I went through the 117 or so channels from 530 to 1700 in about an hour. There were 15 channels where my ear could find no difference between the two settings. About half of these were graveyard channels with 100 or more small stations on them and they were just a mess, which ever direction I turned the switch... just a "furball." That was certainly not attributable to the antenna, but it still wasn't a *DXable difference*. That first night, there were an additional dozen channels where there was a clearly dominant station in one direction and no audio whatsoever in the other. An example of that would be 1200 kHz, with WOAI in San Antonio on the south end of the array and NOTHING off the north. WOAI has been the super-power dominant, clear channel station on that frequency since the late 1920s. Since it is in the center of the continent, 700 km or so to my south, there is very little else in the US or Canada on that frequency. Whatever is there is on the fringes of the continent and directional away from WOAI (and mel) So, there were 12 channels like that... that the antenna produced an excellent null, but it was not DXable. Still, I counted that dozen in the successful column... meaning that the antenna made a DXable difference on almost 90 percent of the channels in one night. FABULOUS!

The second night, I went back and invested a full hour in the 15 channels that had been classed "failures" the previous night. With some tweaking on my part and changed propagation conditions, I could make out a DXable difference on 11 of those 15. Five furballs had gone away in the intervening 24 hours, with DXable stations on both ends. The only furball that just could not be resolved was 1490 kHz, the most crowded channel in the Americas. In the second instance, one station, 50 kW KOKC (formerly KOMA) in Oklahoma City on 1520 kHz, just would not null effectively. I could knock 10 or 20 dB off of a 60 dB signal, but it just wouldn't die on either night. Since it is about 100 km directly to my south, it should have been nullable. Who knows... there are always a few mysteries with phasers, it seems. The final two signals that were not nullable (5 to 10 dB) were 740-KRMG, Tulsa and 1170-KFAQ, Tulsa. Both are 50 kW, long-time clear channels with excellent antennas and ground systems. Most importantly, they were exactly 90 degrees off the side of the array... ya just can't beat the laws of physics entirely, I guess.

So, the 15 channels where the antenna was not DXably effective the first night was reduced to four. I've really experienced such effective performance out of any antenna, not even the Wellbrook K9AY. Most of all, nulling of stations to the side, 50 and more degrees off the centerline of the array was very impressive. With the array erected due North-South, I was able to test nulling to the side

EFFECTIVELY: to my ENE, WHAS, Louisville, KY and WLW, Cincinnati, OH, to my WNW, KOA, Denver and to my SE, WWL Orleans. All but Cincinnati were in the mid-800kHz on the dial. Very impressive lateral nulling, since these are each persistent pests on my night-time dial.

My last test in Oklahoma was comparison testing the two-loop array against what my current favorite unidirectional antenna: a broadside phased array of two BIG EWES, about 28' x 60', both pointed south, nulling to the north themselves and separated by about 350 feet. These units were phased against each other using a fairly new Mitek-Lankford phasing box. The Mitek design takes a conventional L-C approach to phasing and is both very effective and easy to operate. I had planned this to be my ultimate antenna for Mexico and I figured that it would be about as good as I could ever get. Of course, the real estate necessary for that array (about 80' x 400') is not available to many DXers at their home QTHs, that much acreage isn't that easy to obtain even at a campsite. Further, the two EWES take four 30' masts and a great deal of coax. Still, when I fire it up, I hear a whole lot of Spanish on the dial and not too much else, when the phaser was set correctly.

Well, before I ended testing of the Wellbrook Array, I wanted to compare DXing performance of the two arrays. I was able to do so for only two evenings. Nevertheless, the results were quite clear: they were mostly indistinguishable, one from the other, as far as what I could hear to my south. There is a mild RF amp in the Mitek phaser and the Wellbrook ALA-100s loop elements are amplified, so the S-meter readings were quite similar. More importantly, when I simply listened, they were usually identical. However, there were four or five instances where a station to the south was audible on both antenna arrays fairly equally, but... from a qualitative point of view, one was preferable to the other. In each instance, the array that "heard the signal better" was the Wellbrook Phased Array. So: the Wellbrook required less wire, less coax, only two masts and much less expensive/shorter masts, at that. Then again, the instant reversibility of the Wellbrook Array was a real boon. Finally, the broadband nature of the Wellbrook was ever so much more productive and easier to operate than the more narrowly focused Mitek unit. The best that I can tell, the Wellbrook delivers well more than half its ultimate nulling capacity right across the band in a "set and forget" mode. Once in a great while (10 to 20 percent?) it is possible to improve the null with a bit of careful tweaking, but usually this is unnecessary.... Completely at odds with a conventional phaser that requires practically constant retuning as one moves across the dial.

That completed the Oklahoma portion of the Beta testing. The Wellbrook Phased Array had passed with flying colors and I knew that I'd never again be using my phased array of over-sized EWES at the home place. The Wellbrook was smaller, easier to operate and far more effective.

**Pacific Northwest Tests: Summer & Fall 2007:** My second task, along with Guy Atkins of suburban Seattle was testing the Array in the Pacific Northwest in two venues: at our home locations which are each surrounded by 50 kW transmitters and at the well known DXpedition site, Grayland, Washington on the open Pacific shore. In each location, we DX Trans-Pacific medium wave signals that are available the latter half of the night and peak at local dawn.

**Background: Grayland:** We have been DXing at Grayland for 18 years, using long "Beverage" antennas. The relationship of the motel unit that we use to the Pacific shore governs the length of Beverages. There is about 600 feet of open lawn and then 100 feet of dunes and high grass that separate the unit from the high tide mark and the open Pacific. The lawn grows on compacted beach sand; the water table varies between 1 foot beneath the surface in the winter and about 8 or 10 feet down in the summer and fall. The motel is due east of the beach and the shore line runs very nearly north-south. Our standard set-up of Beverages is a 700 foot long due West Beverage running to the high tide line (points the central Pacific and at Western Australia) and a 800 to 900 foot long Northwest Beverage pointing more or less at East Asia. Grayland is on the southern portion of the Washington coast with the closest AM transmitters about 20 miles away (two low powered stations.) Some of the closest powerful stations are in Portland, Oregon, to our southeast, about 200 km. away. The other pest stations are directly down the coast in San Francisco, 800 km or so in Seattle/Vancouver/Victoria to the NNE. Seattle is only 125 km. away while Vancouver is double that.

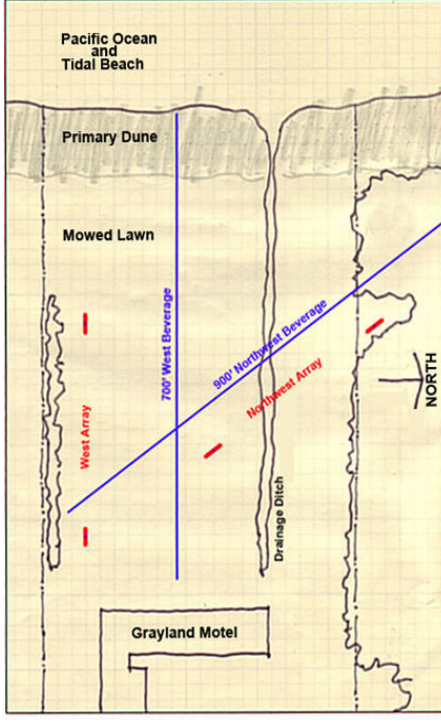
In DXing Trans-Pacific signals from Grayland, what is wanted in antennas is a decent amount of gain, as much signal to noise ratio as possible and, if possible, maximum rejection of unwanted signals over 180 degrees of azimuth from straight North to straight South. Since our Beverages are considerably less than one wavelength, across most of the MW band, one would think that they would not be very directional. However, there is almost always a significant directional difference between what we hear on the W and the NW Bevs at the same time. There are differences in signal-to-noise on the two antennas almost all of the time (listening to the same station, with much better S/N ratio for Japanese signals and often more gain, for instance, on the NW Beverage.)

We have always looked for "better" antennas to use at Grayland. It is almost impossible to properly terminate the Beverages in the sand and they are a real pain to set up and take down for just two or three mornings of DXing. Over the years, we have experimented with virtually the full suite of antenna possibilities, always carefully A/Bing them against the Beverages. I have been terribly disappointed several times, having found antennas that worked as well as short Beverages in Oklahoma, only to find that they did not do so in the sand at Grayland. What was happening, I finally concluded, was the difference responses of the antennas to the 100% sand ground at Grayland and the almost perfectly conducting greasy iron oxide-rich red clay of central Oklahoma (one of the finest ground planes in the

world.) Anyway, I was particularly excited by the giant EWE (20'x60') or even two giant EWES, phased, that in Oklahoma kept up with and even surpassed 700 foot short Beverages. The EWE, perfectly grounded and working over such a great ground plane, is a real star in Oklahoma. The performance of it and its cousins the Flag, Pennant and even K9AY were all a disappointment in the pure sand environment of Grayland. For a while, I was also very excited about a special built 3' x 1" tuned/amplified ferrite rod antenna which did "almost as well" as a Beverage in Oklahoma.... it fell on its face at Grayland. Of course, not only were the grounded loops working better in Oklahoma than on the sandy beach, but the Beverage was working more poorly over the greasy conductive clay of Oklahoma; it performed AT ITS BEST in the sand of Grayland. We even tried the much vaunted 1 meter square, multi-turn air core loop of a generation ago; it was non-competitive on the beach.

**DXing Performance: Grayland, Mid-September 2007 (Attending: Guy Atkins and John Bryant):** DXing comparisons were made for four consecutive mornings using the Australian and Japanese stations that were available each morning for about two hours during the very early morning and dawn periods. The Australian MW AM signals varied in strength from providing just threshold audio to a few signals running almost S-9. There were 29 different Australian stations received and 6 stations from New Zealand. About half of the stations were received on multiple mornings, making somewhere around 70 total test receptions. The distance to these stations averaged about 11,000 kilometers or 7500 miles. There were 22 Japanese stations used, with many of them received on multiple mornings, making around 40 total receptions; as with the Aussies, these varied in strength from threshold audio to very strong signals. The distances involved to the Japanese stations were about 7,500 km or 4,500 miles. During the vast majority of the testing, there were virtually no differences of signal strength or signal-to-noise ratio noted between the signals present on the appropriate Beverage and its adjacent Array. Both judgments were non-numeric... simply based on the sound qualities of each signal and the amount the carrier rose above the surrounding noise on the spectrum scope of the WinRadio G313e.

There were a few performance differences between the Wellbrook Arrays and the short Grayland Beverages, though these affected only a few receptions. The major difference was the vastly superior Front-to-Back ratio of the Wellbrook Array. I estimate that the true F/B ratio of the Array was somewhere around 50 dB. Due to the difficulty of achieving a good ground for terminating the Beverage, its F/B ratio was somewhere between zero and 10 dB. Since we were DXing Australian and Japanese stations on the 9 kHz spacing and our regional American stations were on the 10 kHz separation pattern, F/B ratio was not a major issue at Grayland, except, potentially, for shedding the much awaited digital hash QRM.



We made one test of the usefulness of the F/B abilities of the Wellbrook that is worth relating: 670, KBOI in Boise, Idaho has been a regional pest at Grayland for years. It is 50 kW, 24 hours and about 450 miles/700 km to the Southeast of Grayland (120 degrees azimuth.) Near dawn one morning, I tuned to 670 and pointed the due E-W Array eastward. Sure enough, there was KBOI at full throttle. I flipped the switch to West and I soon IDed the station on that side of the switch, all by itself: KP-UA, 10 kW in Hilo, Hawaii, 2700 miles away, at 240 degrees of azimuth, and running 10 kW. It was a truly amazing demonstration of F/B ratio and width of both front lobe and null, since each station was 30 degrees south of the centerline of the array. I'm sorry that I didn't have time to pursue other Hawaiians to further demonstrate this great capability.

Given urban noise, the increase of digital modes on MW and the heavy co-channel interference that most of us suffer, I would imagine that the superb F/B ratio of the Array will be one of its most useful



attributes for most DXing situations and one of the primary reasons that the Wellbrook Array will likely become a DXers' favorite.

Another difference between the two antenna types was the fact that the forward lobe of the Array was somewhat wider than that of the short Grayland Beverages. This width difference was found by comparing DX stations from Australia and Japan both on the NW antennas and those pointing West. For instance, there was only a little difference between the signal strength of an Aussie on the W and the NW Array while there was a much greater difference in the strength and S/N ratio between that same Aussie signal on the West and NW Beverages. This comparison was made many times using both Australian and Japanese signals. Clearly the forward lobe of the Array is wider than that of a short Beverage. This width of lobe could be a real advantage to the Array in some circumstances and a disadvantage in others.... The Azimuth for the Aussies was 240 to 250 degrees (West antennas at 270) and the Japanese was at 300 (antennas at 317.)

**DXing Performance: Queen Charlotte Islands, Mid-September (Attending: Guy Atkins, Walt Salzmaniw, Chuck Hutton, Bruce Portzer and John Bryant):** The DXpedition trip to the Queen Charlottes was a real joy, both for DXing and to rub shoulders with the wonderful Haida indigenous culture. However, the Wellbrook's record of performance on the Charlottes was mixed and really quite confusing. The Wellbrook's only operated properly about half the time. This was no real fault of the antennas, just the confusion of five DXers operating 6 or 7 Beverages and then trying to share two very adjustable Wellbrook's. When they were operated properly, I found that they equaled the Beverages much of the time. Three of the seven mornings, I found myself using the Wellbrook as the antenna of choice, but the choice was very close. Until after Chuck and Bruce left, no one but me used the Wellbrook's very much. Whether this was from frustration (the earlier mis-connections) or the pressure of too much DX coming in on antennas that were tried and true (the Beverages) or whether they unexplainably saw differing result, I just don't know.

There seemed to be one important and surprising difference between the Array and the Beverages at QCI, that several of us, including me, saw: the Wellbrook did not do well at all at the extreme beginning of sunset DX and end of dawn DX. In the years that many of us have DXed directly from the beach on either side of North America, we have noticed DX starting to come in much earlier before sunset than it does just inland (in the case of East Coast North Americans DXing Europe) or staying in much later after sunrise as West Coasters DX Asia or DU at dawn from the Pacific beaches. The prevailing theory to account for this thirty to ninety minute extension of the DX opening is that extremely low angle DX is refracted from the edge of darkness far beyond the shore and reaches DXers at the shore, but does not penetrate inland. Some of us visualize it as very weak quasi-ground wave. Who knows if this is the proper explanation? In any case, there is this extension of the DX window that seems to occur only at the beach itself.

At the QCI DXpedition, we were fortunate enough to hear over forty European stations in the early evenings, as well as hundreds of Asian stations in the early mornings, so we were able to experience both the evening and morning beach-related extensions of the DX window. Well, what we noticed there was that the Beverages received this early and late extension much sooner than the Wellbrook's. Several of us noted this difference over several DX sessions. After thinking a while, that lag or delay actually seemed to make sense to us. Although two phased delta loops (the Wellbrook) do have better low angle response than a single delta, they still are probably less sensitive to extreme low arrival angle signals than are Beverages.... So, it might "make sense" that we would detect those early signals first on the Bevs at sunset and last on the Bevs at dawn.

**DXing Performance: Grayland, Late October 2007 (Attending: John Bryant):** The main purposes of my second fall trip to Grayland was to reconfirm our earlier finding that the Wellbrook's did as well as the vaunted Grayland Beverages and to reconfirm the early loss of signal by the Wellbrook's after dawn, noted for the first time in the Queen Charlottes.

I spent about ten hours spread over two mornings carefully A/Bing the Wellbrook's against the two Beverages. The two Beverages were both our standard BOGs, with the westerly one 700 feet long and the Northwesterly one at 900 feet. The two Wellbrook arrays paralleled the Beverages but were separated by 40 to 60 feet. Happily, a few Australians were in for each morning, so there were test targets for the Westerly antennas. The Northwesterly group had plenty of low strength targets from Japan, the Koreans and China.

Despite the fact that I can measure the relative strengths of signals numerically (to the dB) with the WinRadio 313e, such measurements were not useful in these tests. In general, the Beverages moved the S-meter further to the right than did either beta Wellbrook. Further, one of the two Wellbrook Beta-generation controllers has about 8 dB more (useless) gain than the other. All of the comparisons were made strictly on the quality of the received signal. This was particularly easy with weak, almost threshold signals and a good antenna switch: easy to determine which antenna allowed you to comprehend the most words, or easy to identify which antenna eliminated the most splatter or IBOC hash and allowed that particular weak signal DX through. Essentially, I shut my eyes and switched the antennas back and forth. It was quite easy and, I believe, both accurate and relevant.

In that kind of comparison test, the Wellbrook Array was the favored antenna about five out of ten times. About three or, more likely, four out of ten times, I could distinguish absolutely no difference in

the two antennas being compared. That leaves somewhere about 1 or 2 in ten tries where the Beverages were slightly better.

I should add that in the instances where the Wellbrook was superior, it was attributable to one of two things, both associated (I believe) with front-to-back ratio. On the 9 kiloHertz channels where the DX was close-in to an American channel, the superior F/B of the Wellbrook often delivered more signal and less splatter. There were other instances on the more open frequencies where the Wellbrook simply delivered a signal with less hiss and band noise, despite the generally quiet RF environment of Grayland.

The small minority of signals where the Beverage outperformed the Array are also worth discussing. In about half of these relatively few instances, there was just no evident reason, but performance of the Bevs was just a little better. For the other half of those few instances, though, it appeared that the (probably) slightly narrower front lobe of the Beverage was responsible for the improved performance. For instance, KPUG-1170 in Bellingham, WA is NNE of Grayland about 200 km. That channel is also an active one on the 9 kHz channel scheme. On Friday morning, I heard VOA-1170 Philippines doing battle with KPUG. The next morning it was KBS-1170 from South Korea that was running both over and under regional power KPUG. KPUG was about 45 degrees to the right of dead center of the NW antennas. The DX signal was more prominent on the Beverage in both cases.... The slightly narrower Beverage front lobe shed a bit more of the KPUG signal and "let the DX through." So, for this location here, the narrower Beverage view of the world did prove to be an advantage... about 5 or 10 percent of the time. The rest of the time, the Array was equal or better than the Beverage!

What about this deafness in the extended pre-sunset or post-dawn that we noted at the Queen Charlotte DXpedition? Let me tell you, I was prepared to stay up all morning to quantify the performance of each antenna to the bitter end. I was shocked to find that the deafness noted at QCI just DID NOT EXIST at Grayland. In fact, the Arrays continued to outperform the Beverages right through until the bitter end, 90 minutes after sun-up!

Here are my results from both Friday and Saturday morning. Sun-up was at 1445. The "greater than" symbol indicates that the first antenna performed better than the second.

FREQ	STATION	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
594	Japan	Array>Bev	Array>Bev
738	China	Array>Bev	Array>=Bev
774	Japan	Array=Bev	Array=Bev
954	Japan	Array>Bev	Array>>>Bev
972	Korea	Array>>>Bev	Array>>>Bev
1287	Japan	Array=Bev	Faded Out
1566	Korea	Array=Bev	Array<Bev
		Quit@1615UTC	Quit@1530UTC

I've given quite a bit of thought to what happened at QCI in those pre-sunset and post dawn minutes, but I'm still mystified. The theory of the differing arrival angles just "made so much sense!" There are only two physical differences between the situation at Grayland and that at QCI: First, QCI is pretty much right at the edge of the auroral absorption zone. Secondly, our location at QCI was on a north-facing beach, where here at Grayland, we and the beach face due west.... so, the azimuth of the arrival of the signal, relative to the beach, was somewhat different, though both approached over the ocean and hit the shore at between 30 and 45 degrees, I think. What, if anything, either of these two facts have to do with what we observed in the Queen Charlottes, I don't know. Someone definitely needs to do some more testing of the Wellbrook vs. a good Beverage at Walt Salzmaniw's site in the Queen Charlottes. The Wellbrook Array was outstanding during and long after dawn at Grayland, most probably in the early September trials and very certainly those in late October.

The results of the second Grayland trip simply reconfirmed the findings of the first trip. The Wellbrook Array took up far less real estate and performed as well or better than the Beverages. Where the superiority of the Wellbrook Phased Array was VERY apparent was on the channels where the 9 and 10 kHz spacing coincide: 540, 630, 720, 810, etc. In most instances, the far superior F/B ratio of the Array was very useful. Also, most of the IBOC noise apparent on the Beverages simply disappeared on the Array. I'll not be putting up Beverages again at Grayland.

**DXing Performance: Orcas Island, WA, Mid-August to Mid-November 2007:** The first question to be addressed on Orcas Island was whether there were any problems with the Wellbrook Array operating in an intense RF environment. Orcas Island sits at the top of Puget Sound, on the Canada/US border, halfway between Vancouver and Victoria, BC. Greater Vancouver contains eight 50 kW, three 25 kW and one 10 kW MW transmitters, all about 20 miles of open sea from my antennas. Victoria sports two 10 kW stations that really seem more powerful than 10 kW. In a full season, I did not notice any problems with overloading, etc. when using the lightly amplified Wellbrook.... It behaved exactly as it should. Other DXers in even more intense environments may find differing results, but it darn sure worked well for me!

During the Fall Season, 2007 in the Pacific NW, I also compared the Wellbrook Phased Array to my "ultimate" home antenna: two giant EWES (70' x 100' x 70') on Orcas Island. One of these EWES points at 310 degrees toward the East Asian Coast and the other points at 260 degrees, toward

Australia. I installed the 2-loop Wellbrook Phased Array in parallel with the 310 degree Asian Giant EWE, but northwest of it, so there was no real chance of interaction between the two.

My A/B comparisons were between the NW EWE and the NW array. My general impression over the season was that the Array slightly outperformed the single giant EWE on weak Asian signals that were out in the open. Adequate grounding of the EWEs is very important to their performance, as is the reflective quality of the near field ground. Both are somewhat problematic on my solid rock mountainside site, so I converted the NW EWE to a Conti Super Loop which operates independently from ground. The change from EWE configuration to Super Loop may have produced a slight improvement of back-side rejection on the lower portion of the band. In comparing the two antennas over about a week of DXing Asian stations, the Array continued to be ever so slightly better than the Super Loop on single Asian signals out in the open. Where the difference in the two antennas was striking was on 9 kHz channels that were co-channel or only one kHz off regional 10 kHz channels. Here the significantly superior F/B ratio of the Array meant that there was usually really no comparison. The DX was always significantly better on the Array. That same was true, of course, for most co-channel situations or when needing to shed backside IBOC noise.

During the International MW phase of the testing, I did try phasing the two giant EWEs together using a Miskel/Lankford phaser and comparing the result to that from the Array. In that situation, there was almost no difference that my ear could detect between the two systems, almost all of the time. There were a few test situations where one system outperformed the other, but not many. The major difference – and very important to me – was that the broadband design of the Wellbrook Array required little to no retuning right across the dial, where the two phased loops, using conventional phasing, required almost constant readjustment as one tried to hop around the band.

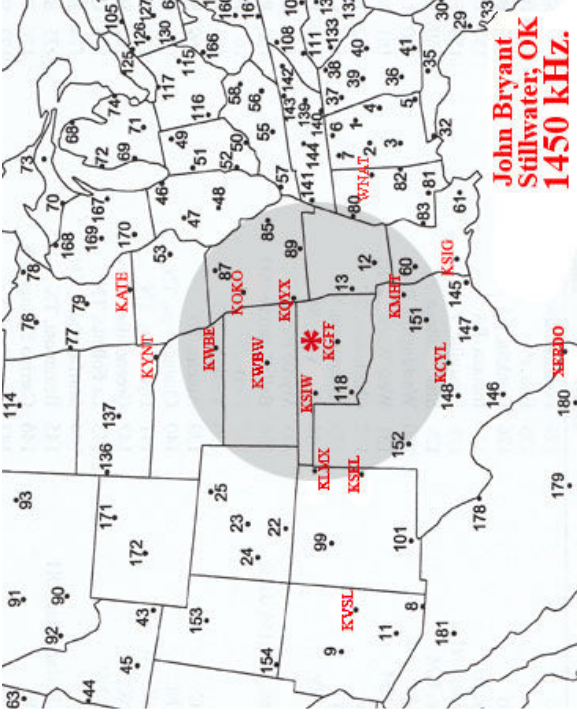
Being very internationally-oriented and having access to beach-side DXing, I have not done domestic MW DXing since early 1960, the last of my early stint in the MWDX hobby. However, it seems to me that the Wellbrook Phased Array is particularly well-suited for domestic, co-channel DXing, especially in its full blown four-loop configuration. Since the initial Beta test unit was limited to a two-loop array, I decided to try to DX Alaskans to my Northwest for a couple of weeks to test the antennas. Most Northwestern DXers have noted that Alaskans are particularly difficult to log from western Washington, especially given the relatively short distances involved. This may be attributable to the proximity of the auroral belt, or it might have to do with the fact that almost all frequencies that have Alaskans on them also sport one or more stations in Washington, Oregon or California. Over the years, I'd logged and QSLed 7 Alaskan Stations on Orcas, stations located primarily in Anchorage or in the southern Alaskan Panhandle which extends down toward NW Washington.

In just over a week of DXing, under good conditions, I added nine new Alaskans to my logbook. Over half of these were in far western Alaska: Sand Point, Dillingham, Bethel, McGrath, and both stations in Nome. In most cases, I compared the reception on the Wellbrook Array against NW giant EWE and against the two EWEs phased together. I would not have received any of those nine new Alaskan stations using the NW giant EWE by itself! On a station-by-station basis, I would have received most, but not all, of the new Alaskans using the two giant EWEs and the Miskel-Lankford phaser. HOWEVER, the broadband design of the Wellbrook allowed me to bounce around the dial, checking for all needed Alaskans in about the time that I could laboriously phase the pest stations on one channel with the EWEs.

I'll not be taking down my two giant EWEs/Super Loops. They cost too much and were far too difficult to erect in the tops of carefully selected 90 foot Douglas fir trees; it's always nice to have a second antenna to try in tough situations. However, I'll be using the Wellbrook Phased Array here on Orcas, as my primary antenna, for the foreseeable future.

**The Four-Loop Array: Winter-Spring 2008:** In late November 2007, just as we returned to Oklahoma, I received a pre-production control unit and an additional two ALA-100 head units so that I could test the full four-loop version of the antenna. Since I expected to have little time for live DXing during our stay in Oklahoma, I decided to join the Graveyard DX Community and test the array nightly over the next 6 months. Modern Graveyard DXing, as practiced in North America, focuses on the six "Local" or Graveyard MW Channels in North America (1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450 and 1490) with the goal being to hear and record as many of the hundreds of "local" stations as possible. The general technique used by most "Gravediggers" is using hourly timed recordings made at the top-of-the-hour throughout each night. These recordings are then reviewed very carefully to attempt to tease out station identification from within the muck or "gumbo" created by so many 1 kW non-directional stations broadcasting simultaneously on a single frequency. Most GY specialists use directional antennas (EWEs, loops, etc.) or phasing to try to enhance part of the gumbo, while suppressing non-wanted stations.

It seemed to me that difficult environment was perfect to use to assess the pattern shape, front-to-back ratio and general null stability aspects of the Wellbrook Array. The 1450 kHz map below, based on the NRC Night Time Pattern Book (highly recommended), is an indication of the RF environment and my success during the 6-month trial. Please note that there are 16 stations on 1450 within the 600 km/385 mile "Easily Heard" zone (in gray below) and 76 stations on 1450 kHz within a circle of 1200 km/750 miles that should have been possible, were they the only station on that channel.



Since there was not a simultaneous effort in parallel using a "normal" antenna, there is really no way to say definitively, just how many more stations the Wellbrook Array allowed me to hear during the six month test. My semi-informed gut feeling is that the Wellbrook Array doubled or tripled my station count over the test period. My listening pattern was to follow the "one-week per channel" sequence used by the GY internet group and, within the week assigned to, say, 1450 kHz, spend two days looking North, followed by two days looking West, then South with the least interesting direction being only given a one day look during that cycle. Over the six months, then, each frequency received one month or about 350 TOH recordings.

While there is no way to say just how many stations I gained by using the Wellbrook, I did learn a number of things applicable to assessing this antenna. First and most importantly, in about 2000 recorded top-of-the-hours over the six months and the logging of over 120 separate stations on the six Graveyard frequencies, I did NOT ONCE hear a DX station off the back 180 degrees of the array, even as a sub-dominant. That finding is quite amazing to me, especially since I set the Phase and Balance controls once per week, and did not always remember to do that! In Graveyard DXing, the only short-coming (if it is such) of the Wellbrook Array is the breadth of the front lobe. DXing on the Graveyard channel, with a gazillion local 1 kW stations ringed around the horizon, sometimes the dominant station on a particular recording was almost 90 degrees off the pattern center. Having a narrower pattern would be better, but being given up to 4 choices of different 180 degree front lobes is really quite wonderful in itself. Interestingly, I'm sure that some of the energy from the backside was adding to the muck that often exists on these over-crowded channels... but never did the backside punch through, no matter the propagation... not once. That is simply fabulous.

**Final Assessment:** The Wellbrook Phased Array is not a magic antenna nor is it likely to be the best antenna for every imaginable situation found in MW DXing. However, in my judgment, it is a real step forward and is, I fervently hope, the first of a new generation of phased array antennas designed for MW DXing. I particularly look forward to using the full four-loop version of the array for active, real-time domestic (co-channel) DXing, especially from the center of the Continent. There, the ability to rotate the near-equivalent of a one-wavelength Beverage through a full 360 degrees ought to be truly awesome. While those of us operating a four-loop array might wish for a narrower front lobe, the current design seems an excellent choice for most DXers. The wide front lobe will enable DXers to initially cover virtually the entire horizon with a 2-loop set, while still taking advantage of the superb F/B ratio and the very deep and steerable rear null. My guess is that most Wellbrook customers will start out with a two-loop version and add the third and fourth loop only after several seasons.

#### Strong Points:

- More than adequate sensitivity
- Excellent F/B ratio with no requirement for grounding.
- Broadband Design: almost a set-and-forget design for DXing the full band without adjustment.
- This broadband capability may be particularly important for the growing number of DXers using recording SDRs to "scoop up" wide swaths of the band for future careful review.

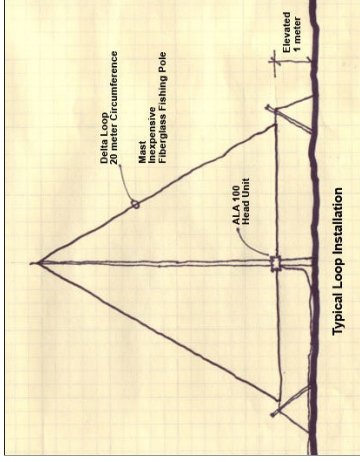
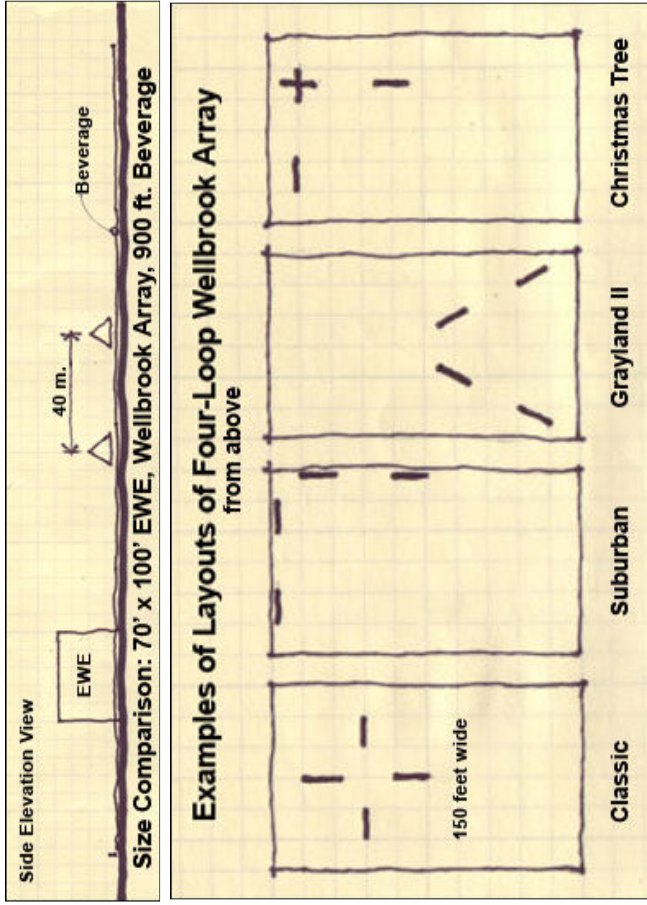
- Relative small antenna size and low visual impact when compared to other MW antennas with similar capability.
- Ability to reverse the pattern 180 degrees with the flip of a switch. This was handier in real world DXing than I ever imagined.
- Very broad front lobe and rear null (may also be a weakness, according to the situation.)
- Flexible layout of each pair of the four-loop version.
- Commercially available on a "made to order" basis. Although very ingenious members of the hobby can probably replicate most, if not all of the capabilities of the Wellbrook Phased Array, those of us lacking time or possibly the skills to do so will now have ready access to this type of antenna.

#### Weak Points:

- Rigid spacing requirement between the two Delta loops in each pair (35-40 meters.) This is inherent in the broadband design of the array, but may be difficult or impossible for some DXers to achieve in the direction desired.
- Very broad front lobe (may also be a strength, according to the situation.)
- Some DXers may prefer a fine tuning control or vernier knob on the Balance control.
- Cost. Given the weakening dollar and the very high cost of goods and services in Wellbrook's home economy (Britain), I fear that this antenna will be quite costly. I do believe that the basic unit will sell as a control box and two ALA100 loop heads, then easily upgradeable to four loops at a later date. That may help. The design requirement that mandates all coax lead-ins be of equal length can be a bit expensive, as well.

A final comment on the relative effectiveness of Beverages and the Wellbrook Phased Array: I'm still convinced that the Beverage is, potentially, "the better antenna." At Grayland we are quite restricted in the lengths and directions that we can run Beverages. We are also faced with an almost impossible task to properly terminate (ground) the far end of the Beverages. The land is pure sea sand and, for most of the times that we are there, the water table is fairly low. Also, there is not room to use a 1/4 wavelength wire termination. I'm personally convinced that it is nearly impossible to get a good F/B ratio with a Beverage at Grayland or similar sandy beach sites. However, if we could erect near-perfect Beverages in the 2000 to 2500 foot range at Grayland and properly terminate them, I remain convinced that they would outperform any other antenna, period. Until that perfect seaside Beverage site comes along, with a magical method of grounding at the far end, I'm gonna remember that a Wellbrook two-loop array is only 150 feet long and requires no grounding at all.

#### APPENDIX:

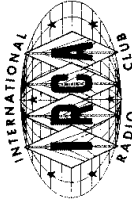


(ed. note: Thanks to John for this fine review. A couple of further details from Wellbrook Communications: the antenna perimeter, given as 20 meters in the original instructions, can be varied, but each antenna should have the same perimeter and physical snape for optimum results. Also, both the two loop and four loop versions of the phased array use the same control box, so two further ALA100 loops can be added later to a two loop array if desired.

The provisional price for the 2 loop array is £300 plus £20.00 for shipping, and the provisional price for the 4 loop array is £400 plus £25.00 for shipping. As John mentioned, they are to be built to order. The latest word is that they will become available in Fall 2008.

Contact Wellbrook Communications at [sales@wellbrook.uk.com](mailto:sales@wellbrook.uk.com) (website is <http://www.wellbrook.uk.com/>); postal address is Wellbrook Communications, The Farthings, Beulah, Llanwrtyd Wells, Powys, Wales LD5 4YD, UK)

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