**DX News**

*•Serving DX'ers since 1933•*

Volume 60, No. 3 - Oct. 26, 1992 (ISSN 0737-1659)

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**CPC Test Calendar**

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<tr>
<th>Call</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>ELT Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>WTYW</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Oct. 26, 1992</td>
<td>0350-0840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSMI</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1992</td>
<td>0100-0110</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHV</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1992</td>
<td>0530-0600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBOA</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1992</td>
<td>0100-0130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWLS</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1992</td>
<td>0100-0110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMM</td>
<td>1450</td>
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<td>KNAX</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1992</td>
<td>0200-0230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSMI</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1992</td>
<td>0300-0320</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIMA</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1992</td>
<td>0200-0300</td>
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<tr>
<td>KCNO</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1992</td>
<td>0100-0110</td>
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No new tests were scheduled this week.

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**From the Publisher...**

I thought I had covered everything last week, except for one minor piece of news. I like to recycle manila envelopes (until they fall apart, hi), but when the flaps are glued down, I have to slit the end. I would recommend to all that a piece of tape over the flap (and the clasp not threaded through the hole) is quite sufficient to hold items in manila envelopes, unless you're mailing ball bearings.

If the text IDXXA in this issue sounds a little weird, it's because I supplied it for Dan, simply because I had all the pertinent information for it, including the back issues for the historical research. Our thanks to Dan for resurrecting this column, which has about a 35-year history, if not more.

**DX Change...** We're a little light on pertinent information this week, so we'll include these two faintly radio-related items. Frank Merrill - P.O. Box 669 - Macomb, IL 61455 is looking for radio promo 45 rpm records (no quantity too large), for which he'll trade promo items such as surveys, bumper stickers (many pre-1975), flyers, business cards, key chains, logo buttons, T-shirts, coverage maps, and perhaps even cash. Contact him for details.

César Ojito - Calle Enrique Henriquez 69 - Santo Domingo - Dominican Republic still is offering a 60-minute merengue tape, narrated in English, for US$10/US$20/month. /15s (1/2) 1200 $, sent by registered Airmail postage worldwide.

**GTG - Ray Arruda's annual Thanksgiving GTG at The Lower Deck - 47 Burt St. - Acushnet, MA, will be held Saturday, November 21, 1992, from noon to 7:30.**

**ANARC - The NRC is still a member of ANARC, which has shown definite signs of coming to life under vigorous leadership from Interim Coordinator Richard D'Angelo. Elections to the Executive Council are being held, and a revision of the constitution to simplify it is underway.**

At one time, ANARC was notorious for its promotion of shortwave clubs, the number of members which did dwarf other clubs such as BCB, utility, longwave, and FM/TV interests. But several of the shortwave clubs have lost nearly half of their membership to other interests, and now the NRC is the fourth-largest club affiliated with ANARC. According to D'Angelo, the total membership of ANARC clubs is about 8,000, with the largest club almost at 2,100, compared with the NRC's 665. 18 clubs currently hold membership with ANARC.

As NRC's ANARC representative, I'm going to keep a close watch on ANARC's evolution. I've already sent a number of suggestions to Richard, and any NRC member who has suggestions should send them directly to the publisher.

Start making plans to travel to Enfield, CT, for Ron (Mr. Tact) Musser's bash next September, as it's the NRC 60th Anniversary Convention. I know I wouldn't miss it! 73.

---

**DX Time Machine**

From the pages of DX News:

50 years ago... from the Oct. 10, 1942 DXN:
Steve Mann, Hanover, N.H., reported that the evening of Oct. 6 was excellent for LA DX, with the following heard: WPRD, 990; KIR, 1070; HJAN, 1100; 185, 830; WCR, 1200; YV1RF, 1120; and a Brazilian on 1040; LRS was W5, 88; RS 58 at 7:30 pm.

25 years ago... from the October 21, 1967 DXN:
Ron Shatz published a list of Mexican BCB stations.

10 years ago... from the October 25, 1982 DXN:
Carlton Lord, Corning, NY asked for help in locating historical information for the NRC 50-year anniversary book on which he was working.
AM Switch

Jerry Starr
c/o WHOT Radio
4040 Simon Road
Youngstown, OH 44512-1329

AM Switch

Status changes in AM stations, supplied by the FCC and listeners

CALL LETTER CHANGES
None!

APPLICATIONS/GRANTS FOR NEW STATIONS
None

APPLICATIONS FROM EXISTING FACILITIES

GRANTS TO EXISTING FACILITIES

590 WMLX TN Lawrenceburg: reduce power to 600 watts, changes in antenna system
1050 KMIS MO Portageville: reduce power to 600 watts, changes in antenna system
1060 KFIT TX Sunset Valley: changes in antenna system
1240 KMCL ID McCall: relocate transmitter site
1290 KPHP OR Lake Oswego: reduce day power to 3500 watts, relocate daytime transmitter site, remain U2 (cancels CP for 5000/4000 (13)
1500 KBBN TX Boerne: relocate transmitter site

OTHERNESS

780 KRDA UT Springville: construction permit for new station is CANCELLED, permit had expired and FCC refused to reinstate it.
850 KIOF ID Waterloo: station is SILENT
950 KRRP LA Counselors: silent station is ON THE AIR
1010 KBGQ ON Thomastown: station is SILENT
1180 WCHL FL Greenville: silent station is ON THE AIR, return 9 27 1/2
1240 KRAL KY Rawlins: station is SILENT
1260 WNBQ MI Allen: silent station is ON THE AIR
1560 WRIP SC Lake City: it had to happen, the day after we mailed out last week's column WRLC made its long-awaited call change to WRIP, see last week's Otherness, if this means nothing to you.
1390 WRKA IL Avon Park: silent as WARR, station is ON THE AIR
1470 WHB KY Shepherdsville: station is SILENT again, had only returned from a four year silence a few months ago
1510 WRDO WI Littleton: station was silent for less than a week and, after a day of transmitting in late tone, returned to the air 10-6-82.

Thanks: Wayman Hein, Jack Parks, Gary Bishop, Michael Journal

Here's something new for you: The highlights of the 1992 NRC Convention on video!

The hour and a half of the Omaha convention on a T-120 VHS tape; taped by Frank J. Wrobelowski. $20.00. Also available: Omaha Radio, about two hours, on a T-120 VHS tape, also $20.00. ($10 from each order will be donated to the NRC.) Please specify which tape and order from NRC. Publications, NY orders please add sales tax.

DDXD-North

Domestic DX Digest
North: Bill Hale
495 Creekview Drive - Meridian, ID 83642-3241

South: Duncan Shaw
3131 S. McClintock B111 - Los Angeles, CA 90007

East: Dave Braun
11 Mill Bend Acres - Wyoming, DE 19934-9253

DX Catches in the U. S. and Canada, with 24-hr. ELT

DDXD-North

MEDIUM WAVE RAMBLINGS

- Remember, we're weekly now. So don't delay getting your loggings in as the 30 day limit is back in effect as of now!
- E-Mail via FidoNet may be sent to me at 1:49/17. Leave your message in General Messages or Ham Tech areas. Phone in your last minute tips and loggings to the at 209-898-7298.

TIS & GOOFY STUFF

580 KFXD ID Nampa - Add this one to the TV News Simulcast List. Carries the 6:00 and 10:00 PM (local) KTVB Channel 7 evening newscasts. [Ed-ID]

530 CFHS ON Fort Francis - 927 0539 - Fair signal with continuous loop of info in Ft Francis. Under CIAO. (SSF-MB)

1619.7 KVGB KS Great Bend - 927 0050 - Good signal (out) with The Country Cord legal ID at 0100. (SSF-MB)

BEACONS

521 TO KS Topeka - 927 0544 - Fair signal. (SSF-MB)
524 UOC IA Iowa City - 927 0526 - Fair signal. (SSF-MB)
526 OJ KS Olathe - 927 0522 - Fair signal. 1st time heard. (SSF-MB)
1700 CRJ BR Marabá - 926 2352 - Fair signal. (SSF-MB) (Not so fast, boys!! My source shows CRJ as being at Carajas, Brazil (SS 7° WSD 0'), not Marabá (SS 22° W99° 3') and their NDB on 370 with MAB as a call. You might want to JS. Let me know what you come up with - Ed.)

MIDNIGHT TO 0800 HOURS ELT

580 CFRA ON Ottawa - 927 0645 - Good with oldies music, CFRA-ID, local adas. Over/under CKY. Very rare. (SSF-MB)
630 WDNY MN St Paul - 927 0604 - Poor with WDNY-ID, C&W music. Under CKRC. New for us. (SSF-MB)
CHED AB Edmonton - 927 0703 - Poor with CHED Edmonton ID & news. Under CKRC. Very rare. (SSF-MB)
850 WNIS VA Norfolk - 9/28 1466 In fair/good, some fading, with "You’re listening to Rush Limbaugh on News Talk 850 WNIS." 50,000 watt CP now on the air, new! WMRV/WJAC still dominate at night. (JL-VA)

1080 WEEP PA Pittsburgh - 9/27 1380 Original calls back, in loud with "Classic Country AM-1080 WEEP." Strongest signal here from Pittsburgh, four times that of KDKA. Not illegally staying on at night anymore, signoff at 1945. (JL-VA)

1600 WKEN DE Dover - 10/12 0000 Sunday night signoff at 0000, all other nights 0109. (DB-DE)
0000 to 0800 ELT

0600 WCAO MD Baltimore - 10/12 0208 noted with signoff mentioning studio and transmitter locations, was back on by 0123. Noted same announcement and signoff at 0205. (DB-DE)

1000 WLIU IL Chicago - 10/12 0149 noted off. (DB-DE)

1440 WBIV VA Blackstone - 10/12 0706 heard ID as "89.35 FM" into news. (DB-DE)

WHIS WV Bluefield - 10/12 0710 ID popped up over WBIV and mess of others. (DB-DE)

0800 to 1600 ELT

0600 WRRM PA Coudersport - 9/30 noted on visit to city in AM. The following items were noted: ABC news on the hour and local news following; "Radio PA News" on the half hour and local news following; promo for "Paul Harvey News," but if time announced, didn't hear it afterwards; later in day, with Pittsburgh Pirates baseball; SLOGANS: "AM 600," and "Where the music is!" and during a local bulletin board (For Sale/Wanted/etc.) mention of "Send your announcements to us at Box 309, Coudersport, 16915." (v-qv) (OH-PA)

720 WIBB PA Sherrington - 10/11 0755-0800 noted with following items mentioned: SLOGANS noted: "Love 7-20 AM," "One Heart Ministries," "W2W News," and "Listener supported Christian radio." CBS news on the hour and locally produced news on half hour; ID on hour in mention of "Sherrington-Harrington," the announcer mentioned "It's October 1st and we need your help." Went on to say the station had no money to pay bills and asked for donations with address: One Heart Ministries, P.O. Box 1162, Camp Hill, PA 17011-1162. (MH-PA)

1000 WNLN NY Saratoga Springs - 10/12 0809 On tune in heard "Now, back to more music on WNLN..." into REL music with a country twang. (DB-DE)

1250 WBRM NC Marion - 10/12 0823 Many local ad with mention of Marion, sounded like REL music afterward, over the one I was trying to ID, someone with CNN news. (DB-DE)

1550 WCBG PA Chambersburg - 10/1 1020 noted simulcasting (presumably) WGLL in Mercersburg on 92.1 with ID's for "WCGB 15-90 and 92.1 Gold!" Sounds were the same, but promos different. (MH-PA)

1600 TO 2400 ELT

810 WQZT NC St. George - 10/1 1840-1847 noted on $55 with sign-off with female announcer, gospel music, scripture reading, ID with cities of "St. George, Charleston" mentioned, power of 5000 watts, and to return to air at 6 AM, then off. No SSB, etc. Fair signal with QSB. On US-70 near New Bern. (NH-NC)

900 CHML ON Hamilton - 09/27 2105 in good with "right now, it's 15 degrees Celsius <Fade> Cabrash from canola's first choice for news, CRML," then mostly NOS. (UW-VA)

950 WRNS NC Kinston - 10/1 1800-1830 noted simulcasting WCTI-TV Channel 12 news during this time as per promo on TV. WCTI has promo for this station and others simulcasting the 1800 and 2300 news, and noted/reported previously this date, WNRN simulcasting its FM output (WNRNS-FM 95.1, NH-NC)

1000 WPEO IL Poriia - 9/27 1959 in over KDKA with "Here's the latest WPEO Accu-weather," then gospel. Accu-weather on a REL station. (JK-VA)


1070 WCCT NC Greenville - 10/1 1800-1830 noted simulcasting WCTI-TV Channel 9 news in this time frame. (MH-NC)

1080 WFTD GA Marietta - 9/27 1945 in with signoff, mentions of 10 kw power, transmitter location, etc. (JK-VA)

1090 KAAAY LA Little Rock - 9/27 1839 in poor with REL/CW/GOSS music, WBAL fade-in at 18:45. (JK-VA)

1110 CKTY ON Sarina - 9/27 2117 in loud again, way over WBTU! (JK-VA)

1130 WRRL WV Rainelle - 9/27 1930 in fair, under KWIK/WXII, with signoff "WRRL is an equal opportunity employer." (JK-VA)

1180 WHIM TN Knoxville - 10/1 1920 in good with signoff "You have been listening to super-powered WHIM, Knoxville, Tennessee..." (JK-VA)

1196 WBDBY VA Bluefield - 10/1 1911 in loud with CW and "Y-106" ID's, over weak WWOJ/WLJB. (JK-VA)

1280 WWOJ IN Evansville - 9/30-2018 in good with NOS/BS and that's 40 years of great songs on WWOJ. (JK-VA)

1440 WAKJ NV Morgantown - 9/27 1948 in with "CMA Bluesgrass Country Music Awards" (JK-VA)

1580 WVBE KY Georgetown - 9/30 2305 in with BBD/AGS/CLA and "I'm Dave Rafferty playing Lexington's greatest favorites." Very loud, sounding like 95kW - "WXQR done! Now, did I miss a call letter change? WTKT?" (JK-VA)

1330 WQHS VA Richmond - 10/1 city still operational. Range does not seem to be as good as before, this on 927 and 101. (MH-VA)

1340 WQCS VA Kings Dominion - 9/15, 9/27 and 9/11 - still not heard. Have traveled this route several times past couple of years and have yet to hear this station. (MH-VA)

1350 WWCR VA Markham/Linden area (I-66) - bits of audio noted here at 1115. Shenendah National Park TIS (on 1600 kHz) noted during this time frame. Don't recall having previously heard audio on 530 kHz in this area before. (MH-VA)

REPORTERS

MH-NC, PA, VA Mike Harder, on the road: GMC Sonoma Truck Radio/Antenna JK-VA, Mike Kline, Dallwyn, VA: Sony CP-M1410 AM/FM/Cassettes - 100% Barefoot DB-DE Dave Braun, Wyoming, DE: R2000, Polomar Loop, Sony AM-1

DDX-D East

BITS AND PIECES

We've got quite a column this week! I'm sorry that she didn't appear last week - I forgot that the weeklies were upon us! Deadlines are now every Friday. Got some good DX here - you just have to wait until one of your locals goes off the air, hi.

SPECIAL

1510 (KDKO) CO Littleton - First noted silences on 9/15. Supposedly the BBS confirmed the 8h, which owed many $55 in back taxes. Came back on sometime on 9/18 w/ usual UC format, and begging for donations to save the stn. Logged 3 new ones while they were silent! (FW-CE)

unID AND unID HELP

540 unID 9/29 1950 Stn relayed local KJMI-FM (Magic 100.3) to 2005, then began relaying WQX1-1500. This announcer broke in w/ events calendar for Rocky Mountain Speedway. Not real strong, but fade free, suggesting local or semi-local pirate. Wayne Heinen, about 20 air miles east of me could not hear the stn. Heard this right there. (JK-VA)

650 unID 9/29 2220 All SS calling themselves KAH-ERES-EQUI (KRX). Very loud during day with a power reduction at 2220, then very weak. (JK-VA) (KRXX-650 Rancholotova, // KRRX-1110. Been on the air about a year now, -djs)

1620 unID 9/29 heard 9/23 2353 w/55 music, YL announcer with rapid Radio????; ID; to vocal mx, peaked N5/SW, another carrier just below (about 1629) creating weak het; 2359- echo-effect ID, again caught only Radio part; EE vocal mx 0008, ID at 0009 sounded like Radio Eight; Noted the next morning weakly at 0839 fading up/down, gone at 0844 (SW-OIS)

620 KTAZ AZ Phoenix - 9/28 0148 Live phone-in talk show with AZ Senator Tom Patterson, lots of IDs between phone calls; promo for Paul Harvey News and Comment on KTAZ Newsradio 620, ABC Radio News at 0200; local mx, ID at 0209 KTAZ 620 AM Neustalk Radio. (SHP-CA-1)
International DX Digest

Foreign DX Catches. Times are UTC; for ELT, subtract 5 hrs.

George McEwan and Dave McElwee win the new season's Double Dip DX award by submitting TA and TP loggings from the same listening site. Your reward: Eighty right on down to your local Golden Archs and ask for your free servings of ketchup - compliments of IDDX!

PAN-AMERICAN

550 JAMAICA RJR, Montego Bay, 10/3 0443 - Good, mostly atop the frequency with some TDQ's. Promo spot for Renaissance Hotel. Typical RJR stuff (mix of reggae music and listener call-in). RJR IDs and promos at 0444. New for Jamaica 85. [KF-OH]

600 ST. LUCIA R. St. Lucia, 9/30 0128-0141 - Phone-in program about the St. Lucia Crisis Centre, under WFPAN and an un-ID station in Spanish. SIO 322. [JB-NF]

VENEZUELA Doble Q (YVQQ), Puerto La Cruz, 9/29 2300-2312 - Long ad string, promo for Sunday morning music program, ID at 2311 then lottery ad/result. SIO 233. [JB-NF]

700 COLOMBIA RCN Bogota, 9/30 019-0193 - Mainly station IDs, talk and ads. RCN IDs, best around 0100 with pipes, many IDs then news, SIO 333. [JB-NF]

800 VENEZUELA R. Coro 10/1 0455 - Heard with Mexican music and standard R. Coro slogan occasionally fading under WBBM. What made this unusual was that I heard it on my stereo tuner with no antenna and notoriously bad AM! [JR-NY]

830 ST. KITTS & NEVIS, Trinity Broadcasting, 9/29 much of the evening - I didn't really stop to take notes, but this was loud and clear, and definitely on 830, as Connelly suggested in a recent issue. David Crawford (DX South Florida #277) had this on 830 back on 8/9, still IDing as "R. Paradise" and still announcing "825". [JB-NF]

850 PUERTO RICO R. Voz (VWCO), San Juan, 9/29 2316-2325 - Spanish talk program with discussion regarding presidential campaign. Mosting with un-ID Spanish station, SIO 322. [JB-NF]

495 ST. KITTS & NEVIS Voice of Nevis, Bath Village, 9/17 2316-2326 - Noted in passing with pop music. SIO 242. [JB-NF]

910 VENEZUELA RQ-910 (YVQK), Caracas, 9/29 2324-2334 - Mainly station ID at 2330 then cometary about terrorism, ID at 2334 followed by economic news sponsored by Banco de Caracas, SIO 322. [JB-NF]

1200 BERMUDA VSBM, Hamilton, 9/29 2247-2256 - Religious music and talk over a ZY (presume Topi) and a Spanish station, ID at 2254 then program "Taming Point" More commonly logged outlet on 1160 was good, too. SIO 343. [JB-NF]

1435 BRAZIL un-ID, 9/29 2205-2220 - Fair reception of this off frequency ZY, so I followed it for a while hoping for an ID, mainly Portuguese talk about Color de Moneda, however no luck. SIO 54-5. [JB-NF]

1450 BERMUDA VSBM, Hamilton, 9/29 2149-2201 - Pop/dance tunes, ad for RCA and a restaurant in Hamilton, nice ID just before top of hour, pipes and BBC World Service news at 2200, SIO 4444 at 2149. [JB-NF]

1450 BRAZIL un-ID, 9/29 2156 - Suddenly, but briefly, faded up over Bermuda with football play-by-play in Portuguese. Although some Brazilian biggies like Globo 1220 were audible, I had no luck IDing any smaller ZY stations, SIO 322. [JB-NF]

1500 PUERTO RICO Radio Jde (WMTL), 9/29 2245-2255 - Tight harmony LA music, timechecks on "Manatí", ad for companies in Manatí, canned ID at 2249, SIO 303-3. [JB-NF]

1620 UNID 9/30 0500-0530 - Spanish speaking and English speaking stations, weak signal. [MR-CA] (Maybe some sort of TIS at the Mexican-US border?) Seems like I remember hearing one while in San Diego that alternates English and
Spanish warnings about pedestrians on the freeways in the vicinity of the San Ysidro-Tijuana border crossing. Although the next logging makes stranger things seem possible - Jim

TRANS-PACIFIC

1620 AUSTRALIA RPH 9/26 1145-1200 Female announcer, short (10 minute?) talk segments separated by musical selections. ID of sorts follows guitar selection after 1205. "You are tuned to RPH network travel - in Brazil and you've just heard (fade) Africa (7) by Eduardo Saith, followed (7) from the record Brazil (fade)." - Gone by 1200. [DX/MB]

TRAN-SATLANTIC


1314 NORWAY 9/27-28 2345-0030 - Noted with female announcer, vocals about one half hour before local sunrise. Audio quality excellent at times through about 0030, but gone soon after that. [DX/MB]

QSL INFORMATION

BRAZIL: R. Guarujá Paulista 1550 1/4 pp, very pleasant 3 page letter from V/S, Marcello José Gonçalves Melo, Depto. Técnico, and 6 postcards in 61 days following 1/ up with $1. Original report was 10 months ago with cassette and $1. The letter complains that Color de Melo is turning the country to chaos and that technically things are very difficult at the station. Nevertheless, they have had reports from Argentina, Finland and South Africa. Some WRTH info is wrong; station is 5 KW days and 1 kW nights (1960 0000 local time). The CEP (postal code) in the address should be 11400, not 11420, the name of the Gerente Comercial is Joaúar Batista Rampazo. [JB-NF]


George McLaughlin with Dave McBride near Lewis, Manitoba (about 80 km east of Winnipeg); NRD 35, beverages.

Jean Burnell, St. John's NF; from R71A, 209 meter antenna at 190 degrees (Cochrane's Pond).

Daytime Bandscan (Bilhausen, Germany; 8/24/92 1330-1450 UTO)

520 unID German, possibly // 801, very weak
531 MDR Leipzig, excellent
549 DLF Thurnau, fair
567 SFB1 Bern, weak
576 NDR Schwarm, strong
594 HRF Frankfurt, excellent
612 NDR Kiel, weak
663 GG Danenberg list, not // 828, fair
693 Ceskoslovensky Roz., Prague, weak
658 BBC Orfordness, fair
666 SWF Roehdorf, weak
685 NOS Lopik, weak
724 RIAS Hef, strong
725 Ostdeutscher Rundfunk (probably), weak
726 WDR Langenberg, weak
747 NOS FoJeo, fair
756 DLF Braunschweig, excellent
783 MDR Burg, strong
788 NDR Hannover, excellent
835 RIAS Berlin, weak
882 MDR Wachenbrunn, strong
936 R. Bremen, fair
972 NDR Hamburg, weak
990 RIAS Berlin, weak
1008 NOS FoJeo, fair
1017 SWF Rheinsender, weak
1044 MDR Dresden, weak
1062 Danmarks X, Kalundborg, very weak
1143 unID, unID language, very weak
1209 DLF Neumunster, weak
1323 R. Moscow Wachenbrunn, strong
1422 unID, weak
1440 R. Luxemburg, weak
1539 DLF Mainfringen, weak
1575 DLF Burg, fair
593 WDR Langenlev, weak

The receiver used was a DX-40. The internal ferrite bar of this set can achieve very good nulls.

XEWAG

TRANS-ATLANTIC, TRANS-PACIFIC & DEEP SOUTH AMERICA LOGGINGS IN DXNEWS VOLUME 59 (1991-92)

This is a review of international loggings from Volume 59 (1991-92) of the National Radio Club DX News. The emphasis here is on TRANS-ATLANTIC (TA) and TRANS-PACIFIC (TP) loggings from East Coast North America (ECNA) and West Coast North America (WCNA). Caribbean, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela loggings from ECNA are omitted as these are relatively uncommon, but loggings from Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia are included because they are quite difficult.

Many of the loggings submitted were shown as tentative or assumed by the original eporters to be loggings of "hams". I have decided to include these without any special notation.

Each entry shows the frequency followed by the Volume 59 issue number that the logging appeared in. If you do not have the back issues referenced here (with program descriptions, times, etc., you may still make good use of this list in determining the most likely targets from your location during the coming season. A general rule of thumb is that the can be heard most at your local sunset or European/African sunrise, and that TP's can be heard at or after your local sunrise.

The Newfoundland expedition of November 1991 (Mark Connelly, Jean Burnell, and Neil Katarzynski) resulted in extensive loggings, too numerous to be listed here. Consult DX News 59-11 for a complete record of the loggings, however. Jean Burnell's other loggings from Newfoundland are included. The Newfoundland location is vastly superior to other East Coast sites used by DXQ reporters, so be cautious in choosing your DX targets from this list.

Brian Vernon's loggings from the northern tip of Baffin Island are given separate treatment as "North Coast North America".

EAST COAST NORTH AMERICA

ALABAMA 1395 (18/26), 1450 (19)
ALGERIA 153 (5/6/20), 549 (10/29), 891 (3/14/20/21/24/25/27/29), 981 (4/18), 1482 (2/7)
ANGOLA 1068 (8/18-27), 1295 (27), 1323 (12), 1347 (11/18/20), 1502 (27)
ARGENTINA 870 (18), 1030 (23), 1050 (27)
ASCENSION IS. 1495 (12)
AUSTRALIA 1600 (3/4)
AUSTRIA 1476 (13)
AZORES 639 (4/4), 836 (14), 837 (11/19/21), 907 (27), 1297 (27), 1303 (10/18/26/27), 1564 (14/18/21)
BELGIUM 1106 (28)
BELORUS 1292 (27)
BOLIVIA 1500 (27/28)
BRAZIL 980 (26), 1300 (23), 1040 (12/23), 1060 (12), 1100 (27), 1110 (28), 1120 (28), 1190 (12/28), 1300 (12), 1200 (12), 1300 (27), 1300 (27), 1300, 1 (25), 1420 (27), 1430 (27), 1490 (17), 1470 (27), 1250 (18)
BULGARIA 1161 (23)
CAYMAN ISLANDS 7285 (23), 837 (18), 882 (8/27), 1008 (11/19/27), 1098 (11/19)
CIS 1497 (28)
COTE D'IVOIRE 1498 (27/28)
CROATIA 1134 (8)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1098 (87), 1287 (13)
ECUADOR 880 (88)
EGYPT 1107 (18/9/27/21/27), 1593 (18)
ENGLAND 1107 (18/9/27/21/27), 1593 (18)
FRANCE 162 (19/20), 1647 (11), 1593 (21)
GHANA 1154 (12/18)
GERMANY 183 (20/24), 1269 (13/26), 1482 (26), 1339 (21/29), 1757 (21/29), 1759 (1/18/21/25/29)
GIBRALTAR 1438.2 (12)
GREECE 1386 (28)
GUINEA 1404 (1/18)
For Beginners

Jack Woods - P. O. Box 1003
Waldport, OR 97394-0514

Information and advice of interest to inexperienced DX'ers

Our NRC AM Radio Logbook is the recognized standard reference for listings of medium wave broadcast stations in Canada and the USA. However, those DXers who hunt for medium wave signals from the countries need a source of international listings. The World Radio TV Handbooks, usually referred to in DX News and elsewhere as the WRTH, provides listings of radio and TV broadcast stations throughout the world. For those DXers interested in foreign DX and not familiar with the WRTH the following is a brief review of the World Radio Handbook.

The WRTH is a commercial publication. It has been published annually for about 45 years. The editorial offices are in the Netherlands. The publisher is Billboards Limited, London. In size, the WRTH measures about 7.5 x 11 inches, and is about one inch thick. It packs a lot of information into 50 pages of fairly small print. The largest section in the book is entitled "World Radio". Over 300 pages in length, it is a listing of radio broadcast services throughout the world, with the world divided into several geographical areas, and the countries in each area listed in alphabetical order. In addition to listing the broadcasting in the several services [long wave, medium wave, shortwave, FM], both government-owned and private, it includes such data as station mailing addresses, names of the key management and technical personnel, the languages broadcast, and the times of broadcasting in the various languages. Also included are maps of each section. The medium wave listings for North America are not complete. The low power Canadian relay transmitters are not included and stations with output powersunder 10 kW in the United States are not included, so the WRTH does not replace the NRC AM Radio Logbook for domestic medium wave DX information.

A section of the handbook entitled "Long and Medium Wave Stations" contains 90 pages of listings for the world, arranged by region and in numerical order by frequency. Omitted from these listings are the stations in the United States and Canada. In 1992, 1230, 1440, 1340, 1400, 1450, and 1490 kHz except those Canadian stations running more than 1 kW power. Also left out are certain other low-power listings in the USA and Canada. The WRTH refers the reader to the NRC AM Radio Logbook for complete listings.

Probably the most widely used section of the WRTH is the one that contains the reviews of consumer electronics. For 1992, there are reviews of about ten receivers presently offered for sale on the world market. Included are the Drake 8S and the ICR NRD-53S, and a range of portable receivers, some selling for less than 100 US dollars. The writers of the reviews are knowledgeable people who claim to have one of the "best" receivers. These WRTH reviews are written for the non-technical reader and are in a style which has been much copied by technical writers in other radio-oriented publications [including, yes, some who write for DX News].

The WRTH contains some advertising. It is not excessive and is generally restricted to the first part of the book. In my opinion the advertising adds to the interest of the book. The WRTH changes little in format from year to year. It can be found in some libraries. The primary sales agent for the United States (and perhaps for Canada) is Watson-Capitol Publications, 1519 Broadway, New York NY 10036. It is sold also by some mail-order dealers in radio receivers and related products. The cover price of the 1992 edition is $19.95. The 1993 edition is expected to be available about the first of the year.

In the Beginning

John D. Bowker

The complete list of U. S. broadcast stations on the indicated frequency as published by the Federal Radio Commission in 1934. *S* = shared; *SU* = specified hours; "T" = Transmitter location; "D" = Daytime operation only; "U" = Unlimited time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (kc)</th>
<th>Call letters</th>
<th>Main studio and transmitter location</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Time designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1480, high power regional</td>
<td>WKEW</td>
<td>Buffalo, N.Y. T - Amherst Township</td>
<td>5 kw</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490, high power regional</td>
<td>WCKY</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, Okla., Covington, Ky. T - Crescent Springs</td>
<td>5 kw</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>DXCC</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Welcome back to the return of IDXA! After over two years, we’re back again. The listing above is simply a tabulation of all current NRC members who have contributed sometimethroughout the years, to this column. As you can see, many have not updated in some time, including the editor of this column, possibly just because we stopped counting.

A little history: The records (on 558-cards) go back to September, 1956, when Fred VanVoorhees listed records in what was called "Supremacy Ratings." He turned the column over to Charles P. Atherton in February, 1957, who was followed by Hank Wilkinson in September, 1960; Norm Magazine, November, 1965; Paul Swearingen, November, 1960; Malcolm Maxwell, March, 1963; Mike Knitter, March, 1967; and Dan Bartek, October, 1989. The current database contains all the information listed above for current NRC members, whether or not they have updated their records recently.

The rules for this column are simple. Just count your foreign (non-U.S., Canada, or non-home-country for foreign NRC's) or paper or taped verifications, separate them into categories by country total. Don't list "heard" stations. We do not list your totals (for the "Veri") column. Also, include the first year you started keeping logs, plus the best logs for each category, and specify what area(s) you've DXed from in creating these totals. Write it down and send it all to the address above, and that's it, except for updating once a year.

IDXA will be published every even-numbered month, alternating with Dan Erickson's DXDX, which will be published every odd-numbered month, starting in November. (Get your updates to Don at 6059 Essex St. - Riverside, CA 92504-1509.) Next month's IDXA will list North American achievements, featuring your best catch from NA, and other continents will be listed in the order above. 73, Dan.

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USA Digital Presents
AM, FM In-Band DAB

Success Credited to DSP Chip from the Military by Alex Zavistovich

NEW ORLEANS - It may be considere as a programming show, but the highlight of this 1992 NAB Radio Show was the technical presentation for a digital audio broadcasting (DAB) technology.

DAB developer USA Digital Radio presented a real-time version of its Project Acorn over-the-air example system during the NAB Convention here in September. Both FM and AM DAB technologies were demonstrated. WWDF (FM), an NPR affiliate in Krakow-Watertown, Mass., used the channel for the FM demo, and WWNO offered the AM component.

USA Digital said in April it will offer FM broadcasters a 96-kilohertz chip to assist radio stations and a frequency response range from 20 Hz to 15 kHz. The system also provides a "digital" or data channel for transmission. The.

AM broadcast system will be offered later this year. The digital signal was combined with WWNO's analog signal.

Listening to In-Band AM

The listeners were able to compare the AM analog signal versus the in-band digital signal. Most listeners said they were impressed by the digital feel.

The FM demonstration was similar to what presented by USA Digital in Las Vegas in April. The digital signal was combined with WWNO's analog signal.

Defence-related technology

The technology is called "acoustic engineered sound" or "ACT" and is technology developed by the Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). USA Digital has been testing a chip that can be used as a digital signal processing circuit or faster than seven Gray comparators, according to USA Digital.

The chip is designed for use in digital audio equipment in commercial quantities for $17 to $50 each. Details are available from USA Digital.
Quite the target list, but not much in Pacific or trans-Atlantic targets. The main concentration of countries without shortwave reported in DX News are from the Caribbean, so that's the area to have an advantage. While using loops and phased wires with higher-receivers will definitely give you the edge, many of these stations can be heard on barefoot receivers given the right conditions.

Pass this list on to your SWL friends to help troubleshoot and, then sign 'em up for membership in the NRC 738.

It may not be perfect...

But the NRC Log, 13th Edition is, simply: the best there is because of its contributions. Why not make the updates and 14th edition even better? Send all corrections and changes to Wayne Heilman, 4131 S. Andes Way, Aurora, CO 80013-3831. Thanks!
Building the Broadcast Band

by commercial stations with more limited service areas, and for other special purposes, such as 300 and 220 meters (1000 and 1365 kHz), set aside because ship antennas were too short for effective longer wavelengths. The 'final' "band" was really a single wavelength - 200 meters (1500 kHz). Although they were not mentioned by name, this wavelength was assigned to amateur stations. Because of its poor groundwave coverage, it was considered too unsafe, and was later removed from the wavelengths amateurs had used prior to 1912.

Still, this limited allocation was better than being completely eliminated, which some, again particularly in the Navy, had favored. The Act also allowed individual amateurs to receive "special licenses" to use longer wavelengths, and a number were issued within the 200 to 600 meter band, in order to support communication between amateurs doing "relay" work. (According to the Bureau of Navigation's September 28, 1912 edition of "Regulations Governing Radio Communications", "...a special license will be granted only if some substantial benefit to the art or to commerce apart from individual amusement seems probable.") Still, the Act was a major setback for amateurs, and severely restricted their activities.

The Rise of Voice Broadcasting

All early radio work used telegraphic signaling, even when using voice transmitters. However, following the example of the wire telegraph, which could lead to the telephone, the use of voice transmission through radio. As this work progressed hundreds, perhaps thousands, of experimental and publicity broadcasts were made. Some were even work on regular schedules. However, the first technologies used - alternator and arc transmitters - turned out to be dead-ends in the attempt to provide reliable, high-quality, and cost-effective voice service. With the development of vacuum tube continuous wave transmitters, just before the start of World War I, did broadcasting become practical.

During the war all radio equipment - both sending and receiving - was either shut down or taken over by the United States government, so broadcasting experimentation ceased. However, the use of vacuum tube transmitters were perfected under government supervision. In 1919, with the end of the wartime restrictions on sending and receiving, numerous continuous wave experimental government and amateur stations renewed dabbling with broadcasting, using the new vacuum tube transmitter designs.

United States Government Regulation

In the United States the use of wireless initially was unregulated - anyone could operate from wherever, at any time, on any wavelength. And most utilized the longwave signals that travelled so well across land and sea. Naturally severe interference occurred with everyone trying to use the same wavelengths. Eventually some people decided to do something about it. Because these people were the United States government, the act took the form of legislation to regulate radio, enacted in 1912. A year earlier a Radio Service had been established in the Department of Commerce and Labor's Bureau of Navigation. It was initially charged with licensing sure ships carried wireless equipment, as required by a June, 1910 act. With the passage of the 1912 Act, the job of licensing stations and operators was added to the Radio Service's duties. The country was divided into nine Radio Inspection districts, with a district headquarters for a Chief Radio Inspector set up at a major port within each district.

Initial radio was dominated by ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore stations, plus amateurs who comprised the bulk of the land stations.

As far as government control goes the 1912 Act was fairly liberal, since, some, particularly the Navy, had wanted to nationalize radio altogether. Unfortunately, the Act's language wasn't always very clear, and was geared toward two-way communication between stations that were permitted, and even expected, to use various wavelengths of their own choosing. Instead, a policy laid that had flaws would help cause a breakdown in the regulation of broadcast stations.

The 1912 Act essentially divided the radio spectrum into two separate bands, a common pattern set by the Service Regulations of the 1912 London International Radiotelegraph Convention, a choice band of wavelengths, from 600 to 1600 meters (500 to 1365 kHz), was appropriated primarily for government use. This band was selected due to the superior groundwave coverage these wavelengths provided.

Two additional bands, available for commercial use, were designated on either side of the government band. The first group, consisting of wavelengths greater than 1600 meters (frequencies less than 187.5 kHz), essentially had groundwave coverage superior to that of the government band. Here were found the huge transoceanic stations.

The other commercial band ranged from 600 meters to 200 meters (500 kHz to 1500 kHz). Groundwave coverage provided by these wavelengths was diminished as the wavelength decreased. This band was used by commercial stations with more limited service areas, and for other special purposes, such as 300 and 220 meters (1000 and 1365 kHz), set aside because ship antennas were too short for effective longer wavelengths. The "final" band was really a single wavelength - 200 meters (1500 kHz).

Although they were not mentioned by name, this wavelength was assigned to amateur stations. Because of its poor groundwave coverage, it was considered too unsafe, and was later removed from the wavelengths amateurs had used prior to 1912.

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The Westinghouse Stations

Of all the players involved with broadcasting experimentation and development, it was the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, based in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which would eventually transform the reception of radio broadcasting from an activity into a national institution. Westinghouse was a relative newcomer to radio work. Its post-war efforts arose out of wartime contracts, combined with the broadcasts of Westinghouse engineer Frank Conrad, experimental station, 8XK. Westinghouse was to become the first concern to have the vision, commitment, financial stability, and clout to propel broadcasting into the national consciousness.

Previously the person most associated with broadcasting had been Lee DeForest, who was behind a number of early radio companies on both coasts, beginning before the war. However, these activities always seemed to eventually evaporate. In particular, DeForest had a knack for getting stations shut down for violating regulations. With a well established firm like Westinghouse there was no doubt their broadcast activities were a stable and going concern, that would be funded in part by profits from the sale of Westinghouse radios to the general public. In contrast, with the DeForest efforts there was always the nagging suspicion that their main purpose was to promote the sale of watered stock, or that the company responsible, along with the broadcasts, might soon disappear, as had so many of the previous efforts. By 1920, when Westinghouse's work began to bear fruit, DeForest had left radio research, and was concentrating work on a sound-on-film system for talking movies.

Westinghouse inaugurated its new broadcast service from East Pittsburgh with presidential election recommendations on November 2, 1920. Most accounts suggest that the Shibe Stadium, with a field containing an audience of some 60,000, was the first professional football game on radio. Westinghouse signal was clearly heard, with Westinghouse's effort being augmented by the KDKA's capability to reach a broad audience.
Westinghouse differentiated itself from the others which had made broadcasts by launching a regular daily schedule, with plans for operating 20 stations if the Pittsburgh station proved successful.

Westinghouse understandably sought good coverage for KDKA and its later broadcasts. However, the commercial long-wave band beyond 1600 meters was too congested to be usable, while the 600 to 1600 meter band was reserved for government stations. Thus, KDKA had to have a station somewhere within the 200 to 600 meter band -- the only wavelengths remaining after earlier radio settlers had claimed the longer wavelengths with their superior groundwave coverage.

Information is sketchy, but early publicity places KDKA's initial broadcasts on 330 meters (909 kHz). There is evidence of shifting around, as at least one or more of the Westinghouse stations on 375 meters (800 kHz). With the success of KDKA, the fall of 1921 saw the establishment of three additional Westinghouse stations -- WJZ Newark, NJ (now WABC, New York), WZZ Springfield, MA (now in Boston), and KYW Chicago, IL (now in Philadelphia, PA). At this time, Westinghouse apparently decided to lobby for a special wavelength for their stations, and after negotiating with Commerce officials, 360 meters (833 kHz) was selected. (Unlike WJZ and WZZ, Westinghouse seems to have had good relations with government regulators.)

L. R. Krumm of Westinghouse later claimed credit for proposing 360 meters as the standard. The first station to receive a license that explicitly specified 360 meters was WZB on September 15, 1921. Licenses for 360 meters for WJZ, KDKA, and KYW soon followed.

Westinghouse apparently thought only its stations would be assigned to 360 meters. However, the Commerce Department had no intention of letting Westinghouse have a wavelength monopoly. Officials began assigning 360 meters to broadcast stations that other companies set up beginning in the fall of 1921. Unwittingly, Westinghouse's suggestion for itself instead became the seed wavelength which would flower into the broadcast band.

By late 1921 enthusiasm for broadcasting had started to develop nationwide, and the Bureau of Navigation decided to formally designate standards and wavelengths for a specific broadcast service. Moreover, in addition to entertainment broadcasts, it saw the need to provide for broadcasts of official government reports. On December 1, 1921 two wavelengths were formally set aside for broadcasting, set up as a service category within the already existing "Limited Commercial" class of stations. A clause was added to the Limited Commercial regulations, reading: "licenses of 485 meters shall not be granted for the operation of any calling station used for broadcasting news, concerts, lectures, and like matter. A wave length of 360 meters is authorized for such service, and a wave length of 485 meters is authorized for broadcasting crop reports and weather services, provided the use of such wavelength does not interfere with ship to shore or ship to ship service."

Thus, broadcasting was formally introduced using just two wavelengths -- 360 and 485 -- in the 200 to 600 meter band. However, it would rapidly expand, until it ended up occupying almost all of this band, plus some of the "useless" territory beyond 200 meters. In addition, it would also drive out the ship-to-shore and ship-to-ship services that it initially was required to protect. At this time there were few limitations on who could get a broadcast station license. Generally all you needed was the desire, the equipment, and American citizenship.

"Crop Reports and Weather Services"

Having a separate wavelength -- 485 meters -- for government market and weather reports made theoretical sense, but ultimately proved impractical. After the Navy Department, the Weather Bureau had been the government agency most involved in pioneering radio work. In particular, it wanted to speed weather and market information to isolated areas that were weather-dependent on mailed newspapers. (The August, 1913 Monthly Catalogue of United States Documents noted that the Weather Bureau had begun a daily radiotelegraphic "broadcast" of weather reports, which it explained as follows: "Broadcast, as the term is used in the Radio Service, means that the message is fired out into the limitless ether to be picked up by anyone who has the will and the apparatus to possess himself thereof.")

Beginning with international conventions preceding the 1912 Act, it was the practice to set aside certain wavelengths for special purposes. So, it was natural to set aside a special wavelength for broadcasting market reports and weather forecasts. Then a radio could be tuned to a single wavelength and receive service from a number of stations. If the market forecasts instead gone out on the 485 meter band, farmers would have risked having distant reports drown out by nearby stations broadcasting at the same time. The 485 wavelength was probably seen as the more important development, and a greater public service, than the mere entertainment being sent out on 360.

On many occasions the Bureau of Navigation's Radio Service Bulletin listed stations and schedules of weather and market broadcasts, but it never featured the latest listing of stations carrying the Chace and Sanborn Hour. Any broadcast station could get 360 just for the asking, and most did. However, before the Bureau of Navigation would issue an authorization for 485 meters, the station had to first submit a written authorization from the Chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates or the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Although the number of broadcast stations authorized to use 485 meters rose from 15 to 137 in the year ending March, 1923, there were few problems with interference. The Bureaus strictly regulated dissemination of government reports. They also controlled the schedules for the broadcasts, so that stations sending out reports on 485 meters would not interfere with each other.

From the government's point of view the dual-wavelength system worked pretty well. For example, in late 1922 the Weather Bureau Office in Springfield, Illinois announced that, using a good receiver, a daily schedule of thirteen weather and market reports, from seven different broadcast stations, could be heard in central Illinois on 485 meters. Unfortunately, individual stations were not as impressed, especially since most concentrated on the entertainment side of their offerings. Credo Pitch Harris, in "Microphone Memoirs," a history of the "Horse and Buggy Days" of WHAS in Louisville, Kentucky, wrote:

"What logic gave rise to that mandate to tune a transmitter suddenly from its normal operation of 360 meters to 485 for the weather report? Then quickly back to 360 for the continuance of a program, has never been explained and it still remains one of the most profound departmental enigmas. Practically none but farmers yearned passionately for news of tomorrow's weather, and crystal sets were incapable of serving distant areas. There were a few, though quite exceptional, instances of longer range receivers - using earphones of course. These were homemade affairs built from published diagrams and strung out from mother's parlour table to the kitchen, but so imperfect and confusing to tune that usually we had to admit the broadcast on 485, and were back again on 360, before the tyro had emerged from his wilderness of tangled wires, knobs, rheostats and other gadgets. The rulings were so patently absurd that the chief of the Louisville Meteorological Bureau personally appealed to Washington and had it changed. "Rationalistically, for five years we have tried to discover the father of it. None will corset."

In defense of the Weather and Market Bureaus, it's doubtful they expected a station to jump back and forth between 360 and 485 meters like WHAS did. Most likely they expected the station to set aside, and publicize, a fixed period each day for the broadcasts on 485, after which it would sign off. Then, after a decent interval, it would start up operations on 360. In any event, as reviewed later the split wavelength operations ended in May of 1923, not because of the intervention of the Louisville Meteorological Bureau, but as a result of the expansion of the frequencies allocated to broadcasting.

The national NRC member and radio historian, Thomas White will continue in installments in future issues of DXN.J.
Musings
of the Members

Thoughts from NRC members... the opinions expressed in this column are those of the individual writer and do not necessarily reflect those of the editors, publishers, or the National Radio Club, Inc.

With this issue of MUSINGS, we have a new report from CURTIS F. ProGAM that was dated 4/1 - but it was misplaced.... on purpose! Now, we continue.

JOHN R. HARTLEY - 995 SHAUBLEY ROAD - PITTSBURGH, PA 15214

On with the show: starting with the music, Chris & I visited 3 in 1 in WQON-1540, MDEP-11, WETX-1190, WITL-990, WIND-1100, WWRL-1340, KMPC-560, KBHOW-1150, KZSW-1510, KZSW-1500, KZSW-1500, and then it was time for the main event. We returned home in 1960, WAIK-1510, WAIK-1510, 1400, though it did not have time to give us a tour. This always makes a vacation trip even more enjoyable, though the drive to the hotel is a little slow... with a little mile-straight shot home on Labor Day weekend, at times, endless! It was worth it! Next year it will be shorter, to confirm. CT is the NRC's 50th - be there! A couple of items from Omaha NRC 92 before moving on. I have a tape of JOHN BOWKER mentioning to EYES FOR PEACE he was picking up KNBC-91.9 about 10 am today. I could not find anything about it. Also, CKDY is using the same frequencies or calls. Also, due to lack of concentration while snapping pictures, I missed the story of JOHN BOWKER & THE DOG at the NRC Bandstand last night. 98% of my pictures turned out OK (111-12). As for a story on the 25th station tour---don't hold my breath but I'll try to write something! Locally, WCAQ-640 is now 24 hours "The Station of the Nations" ethnic / blues programming though surprisingly & due to a large phone response, is playing classical music 10PM-2AM "Classics After Dark," anything that fits an International flavor. WQON-1110 has been off the air for about 6 months, and WQON-1100 now runs sat. country and 19th "Your Home for Classic Country" with WGGY. In Erie, new station WGOOD is on as of 7/11-12 mentioning Flagship exploits. CKDY news at varied times & local talk, having split from their FM WMOR, "Rocket 101". Remembering the past...

BILL HARDY - 2201 PACIFIC AVENUE - ABERDEEN, WA 98220-4257

My last MUSINGS was about 1 year ago! It's been a busy year. We've recently moved to new quarters here... the radios are in a 91 Merced & Iowa Cabriolet. Both are dual tuning with crystals, which is great for vacation bandstands. The 91's dial goes up to 1700. Nancy started her own business, an in-home processor, which made it possible. The Iowa has cut outside of her work, which gives me the chance to correct that in the morning. Anyone with practical advice on avoiding interference from the computer to the device, please write! I'm looking for IBM compatible software that can help with DX records, word processing & databases & sorting. The last two will help me in my work as the coordinator of SWCC's AM-FM Almanac project. My workload on that basis by comparison to WAYNE HEINZE's database for the new NRC AM LOG, which looks great! Thanks, Wayne, for the fine mention of the Almanac in the log. During bandstands in WA, we are SONETA-1200 for all directions. WAO-1650 for the first time since the 70's (when they were WDGK) and this was a hit with 3 minutes of Unit 3 Service with 1 minute of KYYO-950 and 1 minute of KXN-950. Which is a good 1-3 AM slot. 7:50 AM, got rock oldies on 950 and realized it wasn't KJQ, which is a good start. KXN-950, a new station in town, powerful, playing a classic Top 40 format, never heard in the 987 listening area. KYYO-950 last logged as KYKE. 10/5 daughter napped in the new van and logged 2 calls changed. WQON-1540, ex-KNBO-1200 and your "60's rock & roll station," SMN Kool Gold feed out "Kool Gold" not mentioned. I think they dropped that a few months back. 9111-1205. 7:31 PM after waiting through spot news on non-tower "Coast to Coast" - they actually admitted "your calls are CQ". If you had these new logos keep up, you'll be seeing more of me in those pages. 73, Good DX

DAVE SCHMIDT - P O BOX 11502 - WILMINGTON, DE 19850

I was still not in full swing, we're weekly now again! Your reports are welcomed, of course! On an upstate trip 10/12-13, noted that WODE-1300 (ex-WEEX) was not on, WQON-1540 was the only one. WITL-990 & WQON-1110 were simulcasting in the late afternoon, and WQON-1540 was the only one. On 10/17, after a quick visit to the Pocomo NE rail road, another quick visit to the WQON-1110/WITL-990, but the person at the WITL-990 was indeed running his stations while Texas sports he hears in the wee hours, after they were not running any 19's while I was sitting in the parking lot. BLM for the empty studio on Niles Avenue and programming a "Voyage" for most of the day! When programming was voiced, no 19's were in. Someone told me this is tied in with NWRX-750 so it might be a good idea to send reports from there. DX, a little bit tricky in the wire, noting that CWTY-510 is indeed back (off at all), and strong here most nights. The local TIS on 1610 (WQON-850) has been running a daily for about the last 2 weeks, no audio. That is it!!!

"Latin America by Radio" — by Henrick Klement

168 pages of tips and suggestions for the non-Spanish-speaking Latin America DXer. Includes tips on identifications, catchwords to look for, speech patterns, types of music, newscasts, advertising styles, brand names, weather and time check formats, and much more. $17.95, from NRC Publications. NY orders, add sales tax.

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