Congress Gets In The FCC's Face...Page 76

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High Performance Miniature
Communications Receiver
- Freq Range: 100kHz to 1300 MHz
- All-Model AM/WFM/NFM/LSB/USB/CW
- 1000 Memory Channels
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Weather Alert! You CAN Be Ready
Tips, Frequencies And The Inside Scoop To Stay Safe... by Peter Laws

Early Broadcasting Fizzles: Radio Was An Amazing Fad, But Some Station Failed Anyway! by Alice Brannigan

Product Spotlights
- Palstar's R30 Shortwave Receiver by Peter Bertini
- Panasonic's 900 MHz KX-TC1800 Cordless Phone by Harold Ort

Going Mobile On High Frequency, Part 1: Your Rig And Operating Position by Harold Ort

The Boy's First Receiver Contest Closes, And Adding A Tunable Notch Filter To Our Latest Project by Alice Brannigan

Applied Searching 101: John's Story From Western New York State by Alice Brannigan

QSLs: The Right, And Easy Way by Alice Brannigan

Navigating International SW BC Bands The Easy Way by Harold Ort

Welcome To The First Utility Radio Review! by Harold Ort

Radio Target: Hawaii by Harold Ort

Art Bell Chats With Pop'Comm's Editor, And Free Flight Tracking With WebTrax! by Harold Ort

Sectional Aeronautical Charts by Harold Ort

Cherokee's Impressive CBS-2100 AM SSB Base Station by Harold Ort

Liberia's ELWA On Shortwave, And Vanuatu Back On 7260! by Harold Ort

CB Radio's 155 Mile Rule Petition Update by Harold Ort

Surviving Life's Catastrophes by Harold Ort

Tuning In — An Editorial by Peter Laws

Pop'Comm P.O.—Letters by Peter Laws

How I Got Started by Peter Laws

Product Parade by Peter Laws

Readers' Market by Peter Laws

On The Cover
Each year hundreds of people die needlessly from lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes and flash floods. But with advance warnings and your radios, you and your family can be safe. Read Peter Law's article "Weather Alert! You CAN Be Ready" on page 8 for details. (Photo courtesy NOAA. Inset photo courtesy of the National Hurricane Center by Julio Ripoll, WD4JR)

Visit us on the Web: www.popular-communications.com
The TEN-TEC RX-340 communications receiver combines cutting-edge, state-of-the art technology, with excellent ergonomics and aesthetics. Digital signal processing (DSP) brings the performance and repeatability of expensive military grade communications receivers into the price range of top and commercial receivers for shortwave listeners. Tunable from 5 kHz to 30 MHz, it provides tuning steps and display resolution of 1 Hz. An astounding 57 bandwidths from 100 Hz to 16 kHz are included. All filters have a shape factor of 1.5:1 or better (6 to 60 dB). USB, LSB, ISB, CW, AM, Synchronous AM and FM modes are built-in. Four AGC modes are provided. A tunable Notch filter rejects unwanted signals in the passband. The receive front-end incorporates a built-in prescaler with eight half octave bandpass filters. A switchable 10 dB preamp and 15 dB attenuator are also provided. The RX-340 also includes Built-in Test or "BITE". Memory and Scan functions fall into four categories: a scratchpad memory, 100 memory channels, memory scan and sweep (F1 to F2 scan). Separate volume controls are provided for the speaker and for the headphone. The front panel features a Lexan graphics overlay designed to last a lifetime.
thought they had exceeded their "Nose in their lives depended on it. Just when I so knee-deep in political and lobbyist FM (LPFM) Service. But, of course, the back in the late '60s as we'd try to talk to the NAB to swallow. My Mom did it miles. I've done it and undoubtedly so than the FCC's maximum limit of 155.3 have been using their radios to talk more petition to eliminate CB Rule 13 regard-

The NAB's Assertions

Now that we've factually established that the CB service is in an area of the spectrum that's naturally skip-prone, let's look at what the brilliant minds at the NAB had to say. In their comments on RM-9807 filed on February 14, they made assertions that are seriously flawed. They state that consumers must be protected from CB transmissions that interfere with radio, television, and other electronic communication. Please, Mr. Bureaucrat, protect me from doing harm to myself and please protect the American Consumer from the wrath of those dirtbag CBers. You see, this age-old argument about CBers and interference to home entertainment equipment and NAB word posturing works if you don't know the truth. Fact is, it's incumbent on the manufacturer of home entertainment equipment and telephones to properly shield the equipment offering it for sale to the consumer. So, I suppose you could say the NAB is correct about the fact that consumers should be protected from interference, but it seems to me the shoe is on the wrong foot! Certainly, CBers should operate their stations within the limits of the established law which means no high-power linear or out-of-band operation.

I've operated legal CB bases and mobiles for years. Parked in our driveway, my mobile CB wreaks havoc on two

(Continued on page 78)
IC-R2
Excellent audio, tiny package
500 kHz – 1.300 GHz
AM, FM, WFM • 100 mW audio output • easy band switching • weather resistant • CTCSS tone squelch • 400 memory channels • backlit LCD • priority watch • includes Ni-Cd batteries and charger, or use alkalines • PC programming (optional)

IC-R3
NEW
FOR A LOOK BEHIND THE SCENES
ICOM wide band receivers always let you HEAR more of what’s out there. With the new IC-R3, now you can SEE more, too! This pocket sized marvel receives from 0.5 - 2450 MHz, and sports a 2-inch TFT color display. Scan for wireless camera broadcasts. It’s great for watching the action behind the scenes at sporting events. Or, just watch your favorite TV programs. A video/audio output terminal lets you display to a large monitor or recording device. All this, and advanced ICOM receiver features like 450 memory channels with alphanumeric names, CTCSS, attenuator, & more.

IC-R10
Advanced listening excitement
500 kHz – 1.300 GHz
All mode • large, alphanumeric display • 1000 memory channels • band scope • 7 different scan types, including VSC (pauses only on voices) • easy mode • comes with rechargeable Ni-Cds and charger, or use alkalines • PC programming (optional)

Lithium Ion Power
A long lasting Li-Ion battery offers easy charging, lightweight performance, and up to 27 hours of continual use on the mono LCD.

Use the TFT color display:
• To show simple or advanced operation settings
• To scan for wireless cameras, like those found in race cars
• To catch your favorite TV shows
• In conjunction with a digital wireless camera to monitor babies, traffic, etc.

When the TFT color display is not needed, or if you just want to conserve power, use the mono LCD to display all necessary information.
Each month, we select representative reader letters for our "Pop'Comm P.O." column. We reserve the right to condense lengthy letters for space reasons and to edit to conform to style. All letters submitted must be signed and show a return mailing address or valid E-mail address. Upon request, we will withhold a sender's name if the letter is used in "Pop'Comm P.O." Address letters to: Harold Ort, N2RLL, SSB-596, Editor, Popular Communications, 25 Newbridge Road, Hicksville, NY 11801-2909, or send E-mail via the Internet to <popularcom@aol.com>.

Remembering Vincent's Ponzo's Letter

Dear Editor:

After reading Vincent Ponzo's vitriolic diatribe condemning the proposed changes in the amateur radio licensing structure, as well as those "liberals" who support the changes, I feel compelled to offer my views.

Let it happen, the sooner, the better. While other forms of hobby-type electronic communications have been growing by leaps and bounds, amateur radio has been stagnating. Relaxing the current licensing requirements will not "dumb down" our pastime. Quite the contrary; it will infuse ham radio with fresh, new blood eager to proudly carry the torch into the next century. The bar hasn't been lowered, its merely been modified.

One other thing: I'd like to express my appreciation to Mr. Ponzo for branding me a "liberal" for my views. That's a title I graciously accept, particularly when compared to what apparently passes as the alternative.

Marc Manis, K5NO
Winter Springs, FL

Bill's Birdcage Liner: An Opinion

Dear Editor:

The letter from Harry Horton, N6BWE, berating REACT in the February 2000 "Readers Speak Out" Section would have been much better served as liner in someone's birdcage or as a wrapper for the Christmas turkey carcass. I was surprised that Pop'Comm would have even considered airing a letter so filled with innuendo and unsubstantiated accusations. It was under the impression that the "American Way" involved being proven guilty of a specific crime prior to being punished, rather than pilloried by half truths and slurs. To print such a letter without offering the board a chance to respond is unlike the magazine and editor with whom I worked only a couple of years ago.

I have been involved with REACT on every possible level except as a member of the Board of Directors of REACT. International for the past eighteen years, and have worked directly with many of the board members during this time. The current members are easily the most accessible and open of all who have been in office during that time. The concept among the current board members is that they are in office to assist the teams and members in their efforts to be of assistance to the community and to encourage team growth. They make a point of not operating in secrecy, and have created E-mail accounts for all to contact the board members directly. Many opt to interface with one or more E-mail "lists" or discussion groups. They are as passionate concerning REACT and the growth of REACT as anyone in the organization. All are active within their respective teams while serving on the board. Most are amateur radio operators, have GMRS licenses, and operate CB radio.

Mr. Horton's comments about "rubber-stamp numerous dues increases to 'Save REACT'" at the annual conventions borders on the ridiculous. The conventions are the site of the annual board meeting, and sufficient time to enter discussions is allowed all attendees. The entire membership has the option to attend, but choose not to do so. There are normally sufficient representatives from councils and teams to represent a cross section of the membership. I hardly think the approval of an increase in dues from the $15 I paid in 1982 to the current $20 annual dues represents a hardship for anyone nor could it be considered rubber stamping by either the Board or the attendees. All large corporations operate during the annual meeting using exactly the same method of member attendees to ratify Board decisions, or the Board to ratify member recommendations.

I would suggest that Mr. Horton's complaints would be better served by taking the time to contact the members of the current Board, rather than make unprovoked attacks in a forum which really allows no opportunity for the Board members to respond. I would also suggest that Popular Communications acted irresponsibly by printing Mr. Horton's letter without allowing the REACT Board the occasion to respond in the same column.

REACT, along with many other non-profit organizations not using paid management staff, has had problems over the past years. In 1998, at the convention hosted by the Wisconsin Council of REACT Teams, the Board and attendees took a giant step toward a successful future by reorganizing the Board of Directors to allow more direct representation for the membership. It will take time for the decisions made at that convention to demonstrate success. Letters filled with such venom and intentional vituperative are best left unread, unpublished, and in the circular file.

W.F. (Bill) Simpson,
Life Member 345 Past President, WI Council of REACT Teams President, REACT Services Diversified, Team 4813
1998 Convention Chairman K40 Award 1986 Past Chair of GMRS Task Group, Past Chair of CB Task Group Columnist for REACTer

Dear Bill:

A "Letters" department in a magazine or newspaper is just that: letters to the Editor. We get lots of letters running the gamut: many even have little to do with radio! Do we print all the letters we receive? Hardly. Do we print letters with viewpoints different from our own? Certainly. We even get letters demanding publication (fat chance of that happening) and then there's your letter, which we've printed word for word in its entirety. (Looks like I'm having a good day — I need a refill on my cranky pills).

But please know that we don't make a habit of contacting the subjects of readers' letters. If we did I'd be on the phone to the ARRL every three weeks about a letter from an anti-code ham and giving Billy Tauzin a heads-up about my editorials. (Another fat chance). They're opinions, nothing more, nothing less. That's why people love reading the mail in Pop'Comm P.O. Thanks for writing, Bill!
AOR has just improved its world-class AR8200 B portable receiver. The AR8200 Mark II B leaves others behind, with a new Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator that maintains frequency stability without regard to changing ambient temperatures. A new keyboard layout and improved illumination allow easy operation in a variety of conditions.

Discover why AOR receivers are the choice of many federal, state and local government agencies. Military users, laboratories and professional news-gathering operations also use AOR receivers.

When you're ready to own the best, you're ready for AOR.
Each year across North America, hundreds of people are killed and thousands are injured by severe weather. Events include tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, flash floods, hurricanes, and blizzards. Little can be done to prevent these phenomena from occurring, but armed with information gleaned from listening to the radio spectrum, you can keep yourself and your loved ones safe from the storm.

NOAA: The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration

NOAA Weather Radio — The Voice of the National Weather Service — is perhaps the best known source of weather information in the radio spectrum. In 1994, Vice President Al Gore began an initiative to extend the reach of NOAA Weather Radio to fringe areas that previously did not have access to the broadcasts. He also set a goal of making weather radios “as common as smoke detectors” in American homes. Since that time, over 50 new transmitters have been installed through cooperative efforts with public sector organizations, such as local amateur radio clubs. NOAA’s 480 transmitters cover the 50 U.S. states, adjacent coastal waters, and many of the U.S. territories on 7 VHF channels (see Table 1). Roughly 95% of the U.S. population is within range of a weather radio transmitter and more transmitters are being added every year.

Programming on these stations originates from over 100 regional weather service forecast offices located strategically around the country. These offices create and broadcast a wide variety of weather products including local forecasts, climatological data, and recent observations.

Of course, most folks listen to NOAA Weather Radio for up-to-the-second severe weather information. When severe weather threatens an area, regular programming is interrupted to bring listeners vital watches and warnings.

For many years, the NWS has used a 1050-Hz tone to alert listeners to approaching severe weather. While this feature is valuable, the inability of end-users to select the area of concern meant that many folks were awakened in the middle of the night for warnings affecting areas more than 50 miles away. To address this issue, the National Weather Service developed the Specific Area Message Encoder, or SAME. This digital technology allows forecasters to target the specific county or portion of a county that is under threat of severe weather. Furthermore, it allows weather service personnel to designate the exact type of threat (see Table 2). The data burst includes the geographical area threatened, the type of threat, as well as the expected duration (up to six hours). (See Table 3 for SAME Specs.) Radios capable of decoding SAME messages have been available for several years and prices have dropped steadily during that time (See this month’s “Product Parade” announcement about Midland’s new SAME weather receiver on page 42). Most can be programmed to allow reception of watches and warnings for multiple counties. This is helpful for storm spotters who may wish to receive advanced warning of severe weather moving towards their county.

In addition to weather information, the SAME system is part of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and can be used by officials to disseminate vital information about non-weather-related events, such as chemical spills.

Listeners may also have noticed another change to NOAA Weather Radio: The elimination of human announcers! As part of the weather service’s multi-billion dollar modernization effort, the system has undergone some major changes. In years past, forecasters would type weath-
er forecasts or storm warnings, then turn them over to personnel manning the weather radio studio. The text would then be read live on the air or recorded for repeated broadcast.

With the Console Replacement System, as the upgrade program is known, direct human intervention ends when the forecaster hits a key on his or her workstation. The computerized system then converts the written text to spoken words for relay to the various transmitters. The system is designed to reduce the number of personnel needed to broadcast the information. It is expected to reduce complexity in offices that may have many different transmitters covering different areas, each with unique programming. Most importantly, warnings will be delivered to listeners more quickly.

In addition to NOAA Weather Radio, the weather service also disseminates forecast products on a variety of MF, HF, and VHF frequencies, primarily for the benefit of mariners interested. NOAA forecast products can be heard via the facilities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and United States Coast Guard (USCG). See http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/rw/readychout/marine/home.htm for complete details on how NOAA disseminates their marine data.

### Station WWV

"At the tone, the time will be ..." is what most radio hobbyists expect to hear on 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 MHz. This is, of course, the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s famous WWV time and frequency standard station. Usually, WWV’s format is "all time, all the time," but at certain minutes during each hour, WWV transmits storm position data. At 9 and 10 minutes past each hour, storm position data for the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico is broadcast. At minute 11, data for the Pacific Ocean is read. At minutes 25 and 26, environmental data is broadcast. At 28 and 29 minutes past each hour, data for the Environmental Threats is readable.

### Table 1: NOAA Weather Channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>162.400 -</td>
<td>WX2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.425 -</td>
<td>WX4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.450 -</td>
<td>WX5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.475 -</td>
<td>WX3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.500 -</td>
<td>WX6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.525 -</td>
<td>WX7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.550 -</td>
<td>WX1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Weather and Environmental Threats

The NOAA Weather Radio Specific Area Message Encoder is able to indicate the following weather-related messages. Also note that not all radios can decode all possible messages, but most are able to recognize that some type of alert has been transmitted and will open the weather radio’s squelch.

- Tornado Watch/Warning
- Severe Thunderstorm Watch/Warning
- Flash Flood Statement/Watch/Warning
- Flood Statement/Watch/Warning
- Winter Storm Watch/Warning
- Blizzard Warning
- High Wind/Dust Storm Watch/Warning
- Hurricane Statement/Watch/Warning
- Tropical Storm Watch/Warning
- Tsunami Watch/Warning
- Coastal Flood Watch/Warning
- Special Marine Warning
- Avalanche Watch/Warning
- Volcano Watch/Warning
- Immediate Evacuation Warning
- Evacuation Immediate
- Shelter In Place Warning
- Severe Weather Statement
- Special Weather Statement

Remember, a WATCH means that conditions are favorable for one of the above and a WARNING means that one of the above is occurring or is imminent.

48 through 51, Hawaiian sister station WWVH broadcasts data for Pacific storms. WWVH broadcasts on the same frequencies as WWV, with the exception of 20 MHz, and can be distinguished from its Boulder, Colorado counterpart by its female announcer’s voice. The National Weather Service creates special reports for WWV and WWVH several times per day. (See Table 5 for more WWV Info.)

### The U.S. Coast Guard

Several times each day, the Coast Guard broadcasts NWS weather forecasts from its coastal "master" stations around the USA and its territories. HF frequencies include 6501, 8764, and 13089 kHz (see Table 6).

Various USCG districts also broadcast weather information on MF. After giving a call on 2182 kHz USB, forecasts are read on 2670 kHz USB. Unlike the HF broadcasts, which can be heard virtually worldwide, MF broadcasts are usually only good out to about 150 nautical miles during the day and approximately double that at night. Regional broadcasts may also be heard on Marine Channels 16 (156.8 MHz FM) and 22A (157.1 MHz FM).

An interesting situation exists in Alaska, where National Weather Service forecast offices broadcast weather information directly, using 4125 kHz USB. In addition to the broadcasts, mariners are encouraged to report conditions at their locations on the same frequency. The weather service monitors the frequency for these reports as staffing allows.

### Environment Canada

The Meteorological Service of Canada, a service of Environment Canada, also provides weather services via radio. As in the U.S., forecasts are transmitted on 150 or so stations operating on the seven standard VHF weather channels (see Table 1). The service is known as WeatheRadio™.

In addition to voice broadcasts, Environment Canada transmits digital information to specially equipped receivers. Their system, known as WeatherCopy™ provides information on observations, watches and warnings, forecasts, and even bit-mapped images. DOS-based software can be downloaded that allows messages to be output to a printer in order to provide hard copy. The software can run on Intel-based hardware as old as the XT.

The Meteorological Service of Canada has undertaken an automation program to streamline broadcast operations. Canadian WeatheRadio™ listeners may have noticed that it seems like the same announcer is always on the air, 24 hours a day! Fortunately, this is not the case.

Beginning several years before their American counterparts, the Canadians also automated their weather broadcasts. Unlike the synthesized voice used in the U.S., the system north of the border uses digital samples of an actual human voice. The samples are string together and the resulting speech is much more pleasing to the ear and much easier to understand than the synthesized voice of NOAA Weather Radio. Time will tell whether the Americans follow the technological lead of their Canadian colleagues. Interestingly, in addition to VHF, the Canadian service also transmits programming on about a dozen stations in the AM and FM broadcast bands. These stations, which use Canadian Broadcasting Corporation licenses, serve remote areas.
Down and out in the Northeast! It takes more than a breath of fresh air to do this kind of damage. Stay on top of the weather at your monitoring post, and stay alive! (Photo by Jennifer Ort).

Table 3: SAME technical Data

The speed is 520.83 bits per second
Logic zero is 1562.5 Hz (space)
Logic one is 2083.3 Hz (mark)

Non-standard data rates and tones were chosen in an attempt to prevent false messages from being transmitted.

of Canada, such as Whitehorse, Yukon Territory (CBPY, 810 kHz AM), and Iqaluit, in the new Canadian territory of Nunavut (CIQA-FM, 93.3 MHz). A complete list is available at http://www1.tor.ec.gc.ca/nwsd/awps/wxrdolst_e.cfm.

Local Severe Weather Nets

Each spring and summer, hundreds of tornadoes rip across the USA and Canada, causing untold damage and destruction. While it’s unlikely that science will be unable to actually mitigate the strength of a thunderstorm, let alone a tornado any time soon, it has given us tools to keep out of harm’s way.

Modern meteorologists rely on a wide array of state-of-the-art remote-sensing equipment. Doppler radar blankets the USA and new units are being installed across Canada, near space is filled with a variety of meteorological satellites, and sensors measuring ambient and dew point temperatures, wind speed and direction, as well as barometric pressure dot the landscape. However, severe weather forecasters still rely on the most advanced sensor of all: the Mark I Human Eyeball!

Across North America, thousands of volunteers attend regular training and then spend hours scanning the skies of their neighborhoods looking for signs of meteorological mischief. These volunteers, usually organized under the SKYWARN banner in the USA or CANWARN in Canada, are trained by weather service forecasters to be the eyes and ears (and skin) of the warning forecasters.

For the radio listener, SKYWARN provides a wealth of listening opportunities. Most storm-spotting traffic is heard in the two-meter amateur band, with the 70-cm and 222 MHz bands also gaining in popularity. Storm spotters are not always hams, however. Some nets are conducted on the GMRS UHF bands, often organized under the REACT banner. Other nets are run by public safety agencies, with law enforcement, fire, and EMS personnel functioning as storm spotters.

A sampling of severe weather net frequencies is included in Table 4. Nets are usually conducted on wide-area repeaters or linked systems, such as the West Texas Connection (http://www. apex2000.net/nonprof/wtc/ scanner.htm), a linked repeater system centered on the Midland-Odessa area of West Texas.

Ham-based severe weather nets are often closely tied to National Weather Service forecast offices. Ham operators there either act as net control for the entire network or act as liaison between various weather nets and the forecasters. In either case, information from spotters flows easily to the forecasters, and spotters are (Continued on page 15)

Table 4: SKYWARN Sampler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Frequencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>145.21-, 145.35-, 442.975+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, Texas</td>
<td>146.88-, 146.76-, 146.94- (tone 110.9), 443.05+ (tone 103.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, Colorado</td>
<td>146.94- (tone 91.5), 147.12+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntsville, Alabama</td>
<td>147.14+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas</td>
<td>146.82-, 146.79-, 146.91, 158.82 (local gov’t.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, Arkansas</td>
<td>146.94-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</td>
<td>146.67-, 146.91-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota</td>
<td>147.21+, 146.67-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, Tennessee</td>
<td>146.94-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</td>
<td>145.21-, 147.045-, 147.06+ (tone 141.3), 151.445 (local gov’t.), 462.675 (REACT GMRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>145.13-, 145.33-, 146.67-, 146.94- (tone 123.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsa, Oklahoma</td>
<td>146.88-, 146.94-, 443.85+ (tone 88.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto/Southern Ontario Net</td>
<td>442.025+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide Storm Chasers</td>
<td>146.55S Primary, 147.42S Alternate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Severe Storms Laboratory Joint Mobile Research Facility</td>
<td>163.100, 165.435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These frequencies were taken from an extraordinary list of U.S. storm spotting frequencies maintained by Keith Brewster, NOIAW. Keith has maintained his list on the Internet since 1992 — that’s pre-world wide web! The current version is at http://www.galstar.com/~kbrews/radio/spotfreq.html.

More Canadian CANWARN frequencies may be found at http://www.interlog.com/~jmckay/ chaser.htm
The Millennium begins. The wait is over. The Grundig Satellit Legend continues. The Satellit 800 Millennium is your assurance of staying in touch with the world... Access radio programs the world over... fast-breaking news from the farthest corners of the globe... music from faraway countries.

CUTTING EDGE IN SPACE TECHNOLOGY

- You’ll appreciate the smooth flowing design and functional control panel.
- Superbly appointed, fold away, easy grip handle for portability.
- Enter any station on the key pad, then tune up or down frequency or search specific meter bands.
- The tuner receives AM/FM and all shortwave frequencies from 100 to 30,000 KHz, FM from 87 to 108 MHz and VHF aircraft 118 to 137 MHz and locks onto broadcasts with digital accuracy...
"Performance ... exceptionally promising ..., Audio quality is delightful, superior to that of any other portable on today's market .... This ergonomic radio is a cinch to operate straight out of the box"

Lawrence Magne,
Editor-in-Chief, Passport to World Band Radio

- Receives FM stereo with the included high-quality headphones.
- Superior audio quality for which Grundig is known.
- A direct input digital key pad combined with manual tuning.
- 70 user-programmable memories.
- Upper and lower sideband capability (USB/LSB).
- A large 6" by 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)" multifunction LCD.
- Last station memory.
- Synchronous detector for superior AM and shortwave reception.
- Multi voltage (110, 220 V) AC adapter.
- Dual clocks.
- Low battery indicator.

Whether you are cruising offshore, enjoying the cottage, or relaxing on an extended vacation in some distant land, the Satellit 800 Millennium is the most powerful and precise radio in the World. Search the globe, you can discover the hottest news first hand... listen to and witness the ongoing fascination with our evolving world today... tomorrow the universe.

by GRUNDIG
The Ultimate in Digital Technology

The LCD
Big! Bold! Brightly Illuminated 6” by 3½”. Liquid Crystal Display shows all important data: Frequency, Meter band, Memory position, Time, LSB/USB, Synchronous Detector and more.

The Technology
Today's latest engineering:
- Dual conversion super-heterodyne circuitry.
- PLL synthesized tuner.

The Sound
Legendary Grundig Audio Fidelity with separate bass and treble controls, big sound from its powerful speaker and FM-stereo with the included high quality headphones.

The Tuning Controls
For the traditionalist: a smooth, precise tuning knob, produces no audio muting during use. Ultra fine-tuning of 50Hz on LSB/USB, 100Hz in SW, AM and Aircraft Band and 20 KHz in FM.
- For Fixed-step Tuning: Big, responsive Up/Down tuning buttons.

The Signal Strength Meter
Elegant in its traditional Analog design, like the gauges in the world’s finest sports cars. Large. Well Lit. Easy to read.

The Frequency Coverage
Longwave, AM and short-wave: continuous 100-30,000 KHz. FM: 87-108 MHz VHF Aircraft Band: 118-137 MHz.

The Operational Controls
Knobs where you want them; Buttons where they make sense. The best combination of traditional and high-tech controls.

The Many Features
- 70 user-programmable memories.
- Two, 24 hour format clocks.
- Two ON/OFF sleep timers.
- Massive, built-in telescopic antenna.
- Connectors for external antennas – SW, AM, FM and VHF Aircraft Band.
- Line-out, headphone and external speaker jacks.

The Power Supply
A multi voltage (110, 220V) AC adapter is included. Also operates on 6 size D batteries. (not included)

Dimensions:
20.5” L x 9” H x 8” W

Weight: 14.50 lbs.

by GRUNDIG

Lextronix / Grundig, P.O. Box 2307, Menlo Park, CA 94026 • Tel: 650-361-1611 • Fax: 650-361-1724
Shortwave Hotlines: (US) 1-800-872-2228 (CN) 1-800-637-1648 • Web: www.grundigradio.net
CIRCLE 159 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Table 5: WWV Information

For more information on WWV, see the NIST’s WWV Website at http://www.boulder.nist.gov/timefreq/wwv/.

For more information on NOAA’s WWV services, see http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/rw/reachout/marine/wwv.htm.

WWV Frequencies: 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20 MHz at minutes: 9, 10, 11
Area: Atlantic, Pacific
Forecasts prepared at 0500, 1100, 1700, 2300

WWVH Frequencies: 2.5, 5, 10, 15 MHz at minutes: 48-51 (52)
Area: Pacific
Forecasts prepared at 0000, 0600, 1200, 1800

kept up-to-date with radar and other meteorological data.

Other nets are run by Emergency Management agencies. These nets function in the same manner as those described above, but with local government as the net control. Both types of net exist for the same reason: to relay first-hand reports of severe weather to the National Weather Service and local Emergency Management agencies. While listening, keep in mind that this information is often “raw” and has yet to be correlated with other information gathered by the various agencies.

In Canada, CANWARN severe weather nets function in the same manner as their American SKYWARN counterparts. Ham operators at Environment Canada offices fulfill the same role as hams in NWS offices, relaying observations from spotters in the field to the forecasters and, in turn, keeping the storm spotters up-to-date with information from the forecasters. CANWARN began as a pilot project in 1987 in the Windsor area (across the river from Detroit, Michigan) and has since expanded to cover most of Canada’s “Tornado Alley” in Southern Ontario.

Lest anyone think that tornadoes only occur in Oklahoma and Texas, CANWARN, as well as improved service on Environment Canada’s WeatherRadio™, are a result of the government report issued following the Barrie tornado of 1985, which killed 12 people and caused $100 million in damage.

Table 6: U.S. Coast Guard HF Broadcasts

| NMN | Chesapeake, Virginia |
| NMG | New Orleans, Louisiana |
| NMC | Pt. Reyes, California |
| NOJ | Kodiak, Alaska |
| NMO | Honolulu, Hawaii |
| NMV | Guam |

| 4125 kHz | NOAA broadcasts, Alaska |
| 4316 kHz | NMG |
| 4426 kHz | NMN, NMC |
| 6501 kHz | NMN, NOJ, NMO, NMV |
| 8502 kHz | NMG |
| 8764 kHz | NMN, NMC, NMO |
| 12788 kHz | NMG |
| 13089 kHz | NMN, NMC, NMO, NMV |
| 17314 kHz | NMN, NMC |

NOAA broadcasts originate at various stations along the Alaskan coast.

Source: NOAA/National Weather Service

Table 7: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Wind Speed</th>
<th>miles/h</th>
<th>knots km/h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category One</td>
<td>74-95</td>
<td>64-82</td>
<td>119-153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Two</td>
<td>96-110</td>
<td>83-95</td>
<td>154-177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Three</td>
<td>111-130</td>
<td>96-113</td>
<td>178-209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Four</td>
<td>131-155</td>
<td>114-135</td>
<td>210-249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category Five</td>
<td>&gt;155 mi/h</td>
<td>&gt;135</td>
<td>&gt;249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Tropical Depression is an organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mi/h (33 kts) or less. A Tropical Storm is the same, but has winds of 39–73 mi/h (34–63 kts.) Hurricanes are the next step up and have winds of 74 mi/h and over. In the western Pacific, hurricanes are called “typhoons,” while in the Indian Ocean, they are known as “cyclones.”

Source: NOAA/National Hurricane Center

Hurricane Watch Net — Station W4EHW

Beginning in 1980, when University of Miami student Julio Ripoll WD4JR (ex-WD4JNS) hauled his ham gear to the National Hurricane Center to support the NHC’s operations during Hurricane Allen, hams have played an integral role in collecting and disseminating hurricane and tropical storm-related information throughout the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Current operations are centered at W4EHW, which is located inside the National Hurricane Center. Since abandoning their old building, which was damaged during Hurricane Andrew in 1992, the NHC has relocated to a new facility on the campus of Florida International University in Coral Gables. The NHC is part of the weather service’s Tropical Prediction Center (TPC) and is responsible for maintaining a continuous watch on tropical cyclones over the Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Eastern Pacific from May 15 through November 30.

W4EHW was also significantly upgraded with equipment donated by Yaesu and other manufacturers. The current W4EHW is a far cry from the ancient Yaesu FT101EX that WD4JR would bring from his dorm room — and can now truly be called world-class!

During the hurricane season, which in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of
Congratulations To Harold McNeal Of Florida!

Harold McNeal of Florida at his listening post.

Popular Communications invites you to submit, in about 150 words, how you got started in the communications hobby. Entries should be typewritten, or otherwise easily readable. If possible, your photo (no Polaroids, please) should be included.

Each month, we'll select one entry and publish it here. Submit your entry only once; we'll keep it on file. All submissions become the property of Popular Communications, and none will be acknowledged or returned. Entries will be selected taking into consideration the story they relate, and if it is especially interesting, unusual, or even humorous. We reserve the right to edit all submitted material for length, grammar, and style.

The person whose entry is selected will receive a one-year gift subscription (or one-year subscription extension) to Popular Communications. Address all entries to: "How I Got Started," Popular Communications, 25 Newbridge Road, Hicksville, NY 11801 or E-mail your entry to popularcom@aol.com, letting us know if you're sending photos. If you're E-mailing photos, please send them in a separate E-mail with your name in the "subject" line.

Our June Winner

Pop'Comm reader, Harold McNeal of Kissimmee, Florida says, “My first receiver was a Harron Labs Coaxial Monitor tuned to Suffolk County, New York’s Fire Dispatch (46.46 MHz). I then purchased a second Harron Labs Coaxial Monitor tuned to Nassau County, New York Fire Dispatch. Since then I’ve owned Patrolman PRO series single and dual band monitors, Bearcat and Sonar scanners.

I now have three Uniden BC9000XLT scanners, a Realistic PRO-2022, 2006 and a PRO-2052 scanner, a Draken SW2 receiver, ICOM IC-R8500 communications receiver, a Cobra 148 GTL ST SSB CB radio, and a RadioShack weather alert radio. I have a Novice ticket, KC4PLU, and am contemplating getting a ham rig. My specialty is civilian and military aircraft monitoring. I must say I couldn’t have accomplished so much without the guidance of Pop'Comm. Thanks again.”

Table 8: Fujita Tornado Damage Scale

Developed in 1971 by T. Theodore Fujita of the University of Chicago

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCALE</th>
<th>WIND ESTIMATE (MPH)</th>
<th>TYPICAL DAMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt; 73</td>
<td>Light damage; some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>73-112</td>
<td>Moderate damage; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>113-157</td>
<td>Considerable damage; roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>158-206</td>
<td>Severe damage; roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>207-260</td>
<td>Devastating damage; well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>261-318</td>
<td>Incredible damage; strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yds); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important note about F-scale winds: Do not use F-scale winds literally! These precise wind speed numbers are actually estimates based on observed damage and have never been scientifically verified.

Source: NOAA/Storm Prediction Center

Mexico runs from June through November, (See Table 7 for hurricane info.) W4EHW’s volunteer operators can be heard directing the Hurricane Watch Net on 14325 kHz USB. This net has proved absolutely vital during hurricanes and has even allowed the NHC to stay in contact with other NWS offices when conventional communications were knocked out. In addition to the main 20-meter frequency, W4EHW may also be heard gathering information on the Water Way Net at 7268 kHz or the Caribbean Net at 3815, 3950, or 3940 kHz.

Roundup

Everyone is always talking about the weather! Now instead of talking about the weather, you can LISTEN instead. Power up your rig and see what’s out there! ■
Early Broadcasting Fizzes

Radio Was An Amazing Fad, But Some Stations Failed Anyway!

By Alice Brannigan

Broadcasting officially began in late 1921, and within the first couple of years stations began flooding onto the airwaves. Some ran several thousand watts, but many were so-called one-lung stations operating with 100 watts or less. Despite the amazing popularity of broadcasting, it didn’t take long for some of the early stations to go dark. Hundreds of early station operators had lost interest, gone broke, were bought out by other stations, or had been kicked off the air by the government because of rule violations. Fact is, many were bounced simply because the government had deemed them to be unnecessary.

It’s true that many of today’s broadcasters can trace a noble ancestry directly back to stations of the early 1920s. KDKA, WGN, WHA, WBZ, KCBS, WSM, and the like are revered as broadcast pioneers. Yet a host of stations from that early era came into existence and then left so quickly and quietly that they became unheralded and generally forgotten. Here are a couple of long lost stations.

50 Watts And A Dream

In 1924, the Coppotelli Brothers Music House (20 Illinois Street, Chicago Heights, IL) decided to put a modest broadcasting station on the air. Many stores selling phonograph records and radio receivers did this to attract neighborhood customers. A license was applied for, and in early May 1, 1924, the store was awarded the call letters WCBZ, granting 50-watt operation on 1210 kHz. Using the slogan Where the Lincoln and Dixie Highways Meet, WCBZ operated only twice a week, playing record-ings at 8:30 p.m. each Monday and Friday. In early 1925, it was relocated from the music store to 1721 Prairie Ave., Chicago Heights.

By late April 1925, after only a year of part-time broadcasting, the Coppotelli Brothers had spun their last wax platter over WCBZ. They sold their little station to the Neutrowound Radio Manufacturing Company. The new owners announced the station would soon be relocated to nearby Homewood, IL, a Chicagoland suburb.

Changes Ahead

As of late April 1925, WCBZ was shifted to 1380 kHz where it had to share time with Chicago’s WFKB. Effective May 25, 1925, Neutrowound had dropped the call letters WCBZ and replaced them with WOK. The station left the air briefly for the move to Homewood, returning to the airwaves on July 20th, having increased its power from 50 to 500 watts. Two 85-foot tall steel masts were used to support a six-wire flattop “T” antenna. The transmitter building was to one side of the antenna system. WOK’s transmitter was powered by storage batteries. The station’s license authorized it to increase its power to 5 kW on September 2, 1925. The WOK studios were 18 by 24 feet and located in the Terrace Gardens of the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

These arrangements were short-lived. In the early months of 1927, the Neutrowound Radio Manufacturing Company (WOK’s licensee) was acquired by Trianon, Inc., of 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago. As of June that year, WOK was shifted to 1190 kHz. These events would have major implications for WOK, for Trianon was a company with a story of its own to tell.

Trianon & Friends

The Trianon Ballroom, owned by the Woodlawn Theatre Company of Chicago, had put up a new broadcasting station of its own in March of 1925 atop its magnificent three story ballroom building at 6201 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago. The Woodlawn Theatre Co. owned not only the ballroom, but also the adjoining Woodlawn Recreation Co., which was a combination bowling alley and billiard parlor. Two steel lattice towers were erected atop the ballroom and a Western Electric 100-B transmitter was installed there. The call letters WMBB (standing for World’s Most Beautiful Ballroom) were assigned, permitting 500 watt operation on 1200 kHz on a time-share basis with WGES, Oak Park, IL. The new WMBB first went on the air on April 15, 1925.

Within two weeks of WMBB’s inaugural broadcast, its license was transferred to the American Bond and Mortgage Co., which simultaneously took control of the Trianon and Woodlawn properties.

In June of 1927, WMBB was ordered to shift to 1190 kHz and share time with WOK in Homewood. As of August 1927, the Federal Radio Commission authorized WMBB to increase its power to 5 kW. As of October that year, the FRC approved stations WMBB and WOK to merge. On November 1, 1927, WMBB was consoli-
dated with its time-share partner, WOK. A complex arrangement, to say the least.

Though both stations were under separate ownership and management and shared the same studios and studio staff at 6201 Cottage Grove Ave., in Chicago. WMBB’s transmitting facilities were relocated to those of WOK at Homewood, where the stations began sharing the WOK transmitter and towers. Both call letters were used for one station with two licenses. In August 1928, Neutrowound Radio Manufacturing Co. changed its corporate name to Trianon, Inc. On October 22, 1928, WMBB and the merged WOK became one station with one owner, Trianon, Inc. using the hyphenated call letters WOK-WMBB.

The Irony Of Things

After all of the bobbing, weaving, merging, and hyphenated call letters, you’d think that things had finally gotten themselves worked out. Not so! In late 1928, WOK-WMBB routinely applied to the Federal Radio Commission for license renewal. For whatever reasons, the FRC rejected the renewal application, canceled the license, and ordered WOK-WMBB off the air. Most likely, the FRC had simply deemed the station to be unnecessary. In other words, in metropolitan areas, there were too many minor stations clogging the airwaves. That caused more interference than the FRC felt the stations were worth. Most inexpensive broadcast receivers had such poor selectivity they weren’t able to separate stations using adjacent frequencies. So, along with time sharing, kicking stations off the air altogether became a common FRC approach when too many stations began clogging available local channels.

While the station was dark, Trianon appealed to various courts in order to obtain a renewal of the license. The FRC’s action was upheld in 1931 by a federal court decision, thus writing the final chapter to the saga of WOK-WMBB.

Curiously, even with WOK-WMBB dark and denied a license renewal, rumors continued to make the rounds that the station would soon return to the air with 20 kW. Perhaps they were circulated by Trianon, Inc. with a dash of wishful thinking in the hopes of maintaining sponsor and listener interest. This was in hollow anticipation of winning its license renewal on appeal.

WCBZ, WOK, and WMBB were three minor stations that huddled together in order to survive. Yet they still went from here to oblivion in less than five short years. Now it’s more than 70 years after the fact. We felt it’s long past time to retrieve these lost gems from obscurity.

We have in our archives what must surely be the only remaining WCBZ-related artifact. Since 50-watt WCBZ existed for only one year, and that was many decades ago, our 1924 WCBZ EKKO verification stamp is likely all that remains relating to the station. We were lucky enough to obtain a rare photo of WMBB as it looked in 1925.

Our thanks go to Broadcast Pro-File for allowing us to extract information from their reference files on WCBZ, WMBB, and WOK. BP-F is a professional research service that (for a nominal fee) can prepare a highly-detailed historic reference report on any American AM or FM broadcast station, past or present. Their catalog is $1 and may be obtained from Broadcast Pro-File, 28243 Royal Road, Castaic, CA 91384-3028. Tell them Alice sent you!

We always appreciate input and feedback from readers, as well as material (old station QSL’s originals or good photocopies), picture postcards, station lists, etc. Our snail mail address is Alice Brannigan, Popular Communications, 25 Newbridge Road, Hicksville, NY 11801. Our direct E-mail address is <Radioville@juno.com>. 

WMBB in all of its brief glory while at the beautiful Trianon Ballroom in 1925. You can almost hear Ted Weems playing the Charleston! (Photo courtesy Jan D. Lowry, Broadcast Pro-File, Calif.)
Drake’s world band communication receivers preserve their history of excellence, with something for every level of skill or interest. You will appreciate the high standards of craftsmanship, quality, and performance, built into each receiver.

R8B Communications Receiver

For the avid enthusiast, the top of the line R8B offers serious performance with Selectable Sideband Synchronous Detection and five built-in filters.

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For the listener on the go, the SW8 provides all the advanced features of a table top unit. It is battery powered and completely portable.

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Now that it's relatively easy to pass the worldwide General class 5 wpm code test and straightforward, multiple-choice theory exam, thousands of Technician class operators are upgrading and will consider putting a mobile station in their vehicle. There will also be thousands of brand new operators getting into ham radio and going for the General class license because the tough 13-wpm code test is now out the window.

This four-part discussion of a premiere high-frequency mobile station should also be of interest to old-time hams—even Extra class operators who may not be “up to speed” on the latest advancements about mobile automatic antenna tuners, mobile DSP noise-elimination circuits, and some new mobile “twists” in relatively small high-frequency whips that do an excellent job of putting out worldwide signals.

This series of mobile high-frequency articles will also confirm what some of the old-time, high-frequency mobile operators have known for years: Big signals come from big mobile antennas, and good signals come from almost any other smaller, properly mounted mobile antenna. We will also confirm that lousy signals come from even the best mobile antenna that’s improperly placed on a vehicle without regard to a good ground plane.

**Part 1: The Rig**

High frequency, 100-watt, 100-channel, 160-meter through 10-meter mobile transceivers start around $700 and up. Add another $100 if you also want 6 meters. Add another $350 if you want 2 meters and 440 MHz.

If you already have a favorite dual-band or tri-band VHF/UHF transceiver in your vehicle, you might not want to choose the more expensive mobile HF transceiver with duplicate capabilities. The exception would be the worldwide equipment including VHF/UHF where these bands can also be operated multimode for some exciting 2-meter and 432 MHz SSB operation.

If you have absolutely no room to mount your mobile high-frequency transceiver in plain view of eyes-on-the-road, spend a little bit more and get a mobile HF with a detachable head. This allows you to bury the innards under the front seat, and put the remote head just about anywhere on the dash for a safe view of the radio and road ahead. Never place your transceiver in an area that requires you to take your eyes off of the road. SAFE DRIVING IS A MUST when operating any type of ham set.

If you are remote-mounting the high-frequency transceiver, forget about keeping the black box innards in the trunk. This only adds length to the massive DC power cable run. You don’t want massive red and black conductors running all the way to the back of the vehicle where they could get pinched and short out. You also don’t want the remote-mounted HF box in the engine compartment because it would rapidly overheat and self-toast.

So look over all of the available rigs and give the knobs and buttons a twist and push to find the rig of your choice. All of the HF transceivers offered today have almost identical power outputs and receive sensitivity. It is the features that are different. It’s up to you to decide what features you want — like an adjustable noiseblanker if you’re driving a Ford. Or a motorized companion antenna system if you are driving an RV with an HF whip you can’t easily reach. Or a display that has adjustable dimming at night when you drive to work and come home on the graveyard shift.

---

**BY GORDON WEST, WB6NOA**
Play with the knobs and look at the display. You'll find a big difference between individual manufacturer's radios. Each company seems to have its own way of displaying the frequencies, and giving your just the right feel for adjusting the knobs. I would be hesitant to buy any new mobile radio that I haven't actually had my hands on, so go to the next club meeting and sit in everyone else's car and give their radio equipment a thorough hands-on evaluation.

Buy the equipment from an authorized dealer that can also supply all of the antenna accessories. Build a relationship with one sales person that will take good care of you when you might need help. If you buy the radio from dealer A, and then buy the antenna from dealer B, and then get the coax from dealer C, and then get the alternator filters from dealer D, none of them will share the full responsibility of making sure you are a happy camper when part of the system may not be working up to expectation.

I like the remote head mounting for safety reasons. I use hook-and-loop fasteners all over the place so I can always play radio, whether I am driving or playing passenger, or in the back of the vehicle or riding in a van. HF mobile with a detachable head makes good safety sense!

Powering The Rig

You're going to need a good 12-volt source to power a 100-watt HF transceiver. Don't even THINK about using the cigarette lighter receptacle or the fuse box. Start looking around for a place that you can squeeze a pair of wires along with a whole bunch of other wires presently in place between the engine compartment and the passenger side of the vehicle. If your only access is through a grommeted hole on the driver's side, make absolutely sure none of your wires will interfere with the gas or brake pedals. If you look hard enough in either the engine compartment or inside the vehicle, you will find an access hole where there are a whole bunch of other wires passing through. Your 12-volt DC cables won't interfere with their operation.

If you must lop off the in-line fuses to pass the wires through the firewall, welcome to the club! This is just the way it is! You will put the fuses back on after you have run your wiring, right at the positive and negative battery terminals. If the fuses are anywhere else in line, they won't protect for an accidental short between the battery and the fuses. This is why you want your red and black DC cables fused right at the battery connection. The fuses won't do squat if they're inside the passenger compartment where you have ultimately mounted your high-frequency box.

Keep the red and black wires away from anything hot. Keep them away from alternator wiring, and electronic ignition modules. This will minimize induced noise pick-up.

Triple-inspect the area where the red and black wires pass through the firewall. If you have a real expensive set of wheels, maybe two firewalls. Make sure there is nothing sharp that could nick the wires and blow those two fuses you put on right at the battery terminals. (Oh yes, red to positive, and black to negative. I almost forgot to tell you that!) It is perfectly OK to cut off excess amounts of DC cable. But if you must lengthen the cable, you should go to the next wire size up.
Mounting The Box

The transceiver box needs to be mounted in an area where it can get a little ventilation. Keep the heat sinks clear for the internal fan (hopefully internal) to pull or blow air through. Avoid putting the transceiver in an area where a catalytic converter is going to heat up the floorboard area. If you are going with an all-in-one transceiver, you may wish to explore hump-mount kits sold to public safety agencies. For this mounting accessory, check out Galls Public Safety Equipment Buyer’s Guide 2000, Phone 800-477-7766. You’ll get their FREE catalog with numerous pages of radio mounts.

The all-in-one equipment needs to go where you can easily see the LCD display and easily reach the operating controls. Unlike VHF operating where every now and then you’ll do channel changing off of the mike, high-frequency operation regularly requires spinning the knob, adjusting the IF shift, and regularly fine-tuning the DSP and noiseblanking circuits. Unlike FM operation, your fingers are constantly on the controls.

Find a place to hang the microphone separate from your VHF/UHF mike. There’s nothing worse than calling CQ DX on 2 meters instead of 20 meters! I also recommend an external speaker. Mount this around shoulder level on your side of the vehicle. This way you’re not cranking up the volume and driving your better half nuts. You will be glad you did this ahead of time before you next hit the road with worldwide radio. You normally never use squelch on high-frequency SSB.

Finally, turn on the equipment and look over your handiwork. You don’t need that new high-frequency antenna system we will talk about in the next couple of months to double-check that the radio lights up and accepts frequencies you punch into memory.

For high-frequency transceivers operated mobile, I always recommend putting in frequencies at the bottom of the band all the way up to the top of the band, 160 meters through 10 meters or 6 meters. I usually load the lower bands in the first 10 or 20 memories, then bands like 40 meters and 20 meters in the mid-memories, and then 15 and 10 meters in the upper-memory channels. This allows me to mike-cycle through the memories without having to take my eyes off the road. And if I find a band that is really hopping with activity, I reach down and push the memory to the variable frequency oscillator button that I have put dots on so I can feel them without looking.

Some high-frequency mobile transceivers may offer band-edge memory channels, which allow you to select a memory channel, and then spin the big knob with complete tuning from the upper and lower limits already stored in memory. This way you NEVER need to look down at the equipment and can safely keep your eyes on the road.

And when you start off memorizing, let’s say up to 10 channels, stop the process and then start the vehicle with the radio turned on. Are your memory channels still there? On most newer equipment, the turned-on radio easily survives engine cranking. On older HF equipment, starting the engine will sometimes scramble the memories. If this happens, stay tuned in to upcoming parts of this high-frequency mobile discussion where I can tell you how to remedy the problem with starter-spark filter networks that go in between your power cable and the battery.

So this month, go ahead and pick out your favorite mobile HF transceiver, and next month we’ll go into where to mount the antenna and how to get worldwide reception on just a little bit of metal sticking above your bumper or trunk. The same steps for hams work quite nicely for shortwave reception, too. Even though you might not have your worldwide ham ticket yet, get this HF equipment in the vehicle and start monitoring the worldwide airwaves from 1 to 30 MHz. It’s going to be fun!

Editor’s Note: Coming in the next three issues of Popular Communications are Parts 2, 3, and 4 of Gordon’s column; Tuned High-Frequency Whips, The Automatic Tuner and Stainless Steel Whip, and Debugging And Fine Tuning The Complete Mobile Station System.
Come With us On a Fascinating Journey to Explore the Excitement of Amateur Radio and the Mystery of Basic Electronics

The Alpha Delta video/book production "Basic Technology for the Amateur Radio Enthusiast" is a simple straightforward program that takes you on this journey, explaining the wonderment of the hobby along the way.

- The video shows how radio waves are formed and how electrons move to do work, and explains terms like voltage, current, power, resistance and other terms you'll hear relating to the hobby. You will even go with a miniature "tour guide" on a walk through a receiver printed circuit board. He will show you how amplification, power supplies, radio frequency and audio amplifiers and other parts of a radio work. He will also explain what "semiconductors" are all about. Neither the video nor the book get into math or formulas—we've kept it simple.

- The book is designed for the non-technical person interested in joining the hobby or the amateur operator who would like to know more about "what's behind the dials", and explains the fascination of the hobby in detail. The book is ideal as a support tool for someone who is being mentored by an "Elmer", and for amateurs involved with school system programs. The program was designed by our Training Director who formerly did college course development and was director of training for a major electronics company.

This video/book program is not a study guide for a specific license class but bridges the gap between study guides and programs that go into technical detail with formulas, math, circuits and theory. In fact, it is a great support program for license study guides, and the new FCC License restructuring. Every aspiring or existing amateur should have this wonderful program in his or her collection!

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The Boy's First Receiver Contest Closes, And Adding A Tunable Notch Filter To Our Latest Project

I am officially declaring the Boy's First Receiver contest closed as of June 1. Thanks to everyone who sent in photos or who took the time to write to us. If I receive more letters or photos, we will certainly consider running them in future columns, but sorry, no more subscriptions will be awarded after that date. Just to keep all of you in the building spirit, Harold and I will select two entries for the Lyonodyne crystal set, so send us some photos and tell us about your experiences building and using the set and you might win a complimentary one-year gift subscription to Pop'Comm or sub extension! As usual, entries by youngsters will get top billing.

Improving The Lyonodyne

Just in case you are new to our column, we've been discussing what is needed to build a version of the Lyonodyne crystal set over the past few issues. If you're just joining us, and are interested in duplicating the set shown here, you will need the April and May issues of Popular Communications. Half of my mail each month is answering readers about how to obtain back issues needed to complete one of our projects! Ordering information is given at the end of the column.

Crystal sets reputedly have notoriously poor selectivity; a strong station will often override weaker stations across a large portion of the set's tuning range. The set we are building is a tad better because it uses high Q components, in a circuit that uses variable ground coupling across the tuning range for an optimum tradeoff between selectivity for sensitivity. This month we will be adding a tunable notch filter to eliminate, or at least greatly reduce, the signals from strong local stations so you can hear signals that might have been previously missed.

The filter is simply a wave trap that tunes the broadcast band and is coupled into the crystal set's tuned circuit. As the filter or "wavetrap" is tuned to the frequency of the interfering station, it absorbs the signal and reduces the amount of interference to adjacent stations with weaker signals. The degree of coupling between the coils is critical, so we need to come up with a means to vary the degree of coupling by moving the coils closer together or further apart. The closer together, the greater the degree of coupling, and the more pronounced the effect of the wavetrap becomes. In practice, the coupling is set to the minimum distance needed to reduce the interfering signal to a bearable level. Overcoupling will cause...
the reduction of nearby desired signals, so some experimentation is needed to reach the desired effect. Also, the degree of coupling will vary across the band; typically the lower frequencies will require tighter coil coupling, while at the upper end of the band, the coils will be further apart.

Two Parts Needed

Only two parts are needed to add the wavetrap — a coil and a variable 365-pF tuning capacitor with a knob. We will also need to build the mechanism that allows the distance between the two coils to be easily adjusted.

I didn’t bother winding a basket-weave coil for the wave trap, instead the coil is wound “solenoid” fashion on a 3” diameter cardboard tube about 3” long. A solenoid winding is wound with each turn adjacent to each other, like a compressed spring, and with no overlapping windings. The coil is wound with 46 turns of number 20 gauge enamel-coated wire. I used wire from the same spool from Hosfelt Electronics that was used to wind the basket weave coil. The windings should be kept tight and evenly spaced. A few small drops of contact adhesive will help hold the finished windings in place. If you want to be a tad exotic, a basket-wound coil would work quite well in the wave trap circuit.

Before I wound the coil, I first dried the cardboard tube in an oven for several hours at low temperature to drive out any moisture. Afterwards I painted it black to give it a “vintage” look and also seal it against moisture.

Building The Variable Coupler

In the original Lyonodyne design, the author used a wood dovetail slide arrangement to transport the wave-trap coil towards or away from the main tuning coil. I didn’t want to construct anything that elaborate, so I opted for a simpler system that has the movable coil sliding over two fixed wood dowels or rails. First, two wood blocks are prepared that have a length equal to the inside diameter of the movable wave-trap coil. Two holes, slightly larger than the wood dowels used for the rails, are drilled into each of the wood slide blocks. These are mounted on each end of the coil using brass or aluminum nails (ferrous metal would adversely affect the coil Q). The support dowels pass through two holes drilled into each of the blocks allowing the coil to move towards or away from the tuning coil. Two support blocks are used to suspend the wood dowel rails above the wood base of the crystal set. The dowels are glued into holes drilled to provide a snug fit for the dowel size used. All dowel holes must be drilled with care so the slide action is smooth without binding. The dowels must be kept perfectly parallel to each other. I drilled all four holes at one time on my drill press to ensure alignment, and I then enlarged the coil block holes as needed so they would freely slide on the dowels. I am not providing exact detailed measurements, the photos will give you some idea of what is needed. I used some 1/8” dowel stock I had on hand, but they’re much too light and flimsy for this task. If you look at the photos closely, you see the doweling sagging under the weight of the coil. I don’t like having metal near the coils, but in a pinch brass hobby tubing could be used in lieu of wood doweling.

Allow four or five inches of travel between the two coils or you may end up being over-coupled at the higher frequencies. My original breadboard was
larger than apparently needed to accommodate the wavetrap circuit. The leads from the coil to the tuning capacitor are subjected to a considerable amount of flexing as the coil is moved. Solid gauge wire will eventually break, so flexible stranded wiring is used between the coil and tuning capacitor.

The wavetrap is tuned using a 365-pF or slightly larger variable capacitor. I've listed several sources for these capacitors in the past few issues. Use either a large-sized knob or vernier dial for tuning the capacitor. The tuning is sharp! To minimize the effect of hand capacity when adjusting the coil, a 3" length of wood dowel could be added on the far end of the coil to serve as a handle.

**Using The Wave Trap**

Tune the set as you normally would, beginning with the coils placed close together — the tighter coupling makes finding the dip much easier. Once the dip is found, use the minimum amount of coupling needed to reduce the interfering signal to a tolerable level. Once the strong station is nulled, carefully retune the set and search for weaker stations that may have been previously unreadable due to interference. If your set has the optional 50-uA signal meter, the needle should dip as the wavetrap tunes across the offending signal. When not using the wavetrap, keep the coils far apart and the wavetrap tuning capacitor at either minimum or maximum capacity.

That just about wraps up the Lyonodyne. I have a few more simple mods I will show in our next column for getting a bit more selectivity when using ceramic or crystal earplugs. A couple of readers asked about adding an audio stage, or how to use the crystal set to drive an external audio amplifier. I'll give some hints on doing so next time. In the meantime, I'll be anxiously awaiting your DX reports and photos!

**Crystal Set Resources**

Crystal sets have fascinated radio buffs from the earliest days of radio until today. If you have Internet access, sign on to *Yahoo*! and join or just visit the Yahoo Crystal Set Radio Club at the following URL: [http://clubs.yahoo.com/clubs/the-crystalsetradioclub](http://clubs.yahoo.com/clubs/the-crystalsetradioclub). This club is growing every day and currently has over 150 members. The members are a diverse, but friendly group of engineers, beginners, and experimenters all working to advance the art of crystal radio design while having a lot of fun in the process. Their past posts provide a vast library of crystal set lore. The club also sponsors an informal yearly crystal set DX contest. *Yahoo*! also provides the club with space for posting.
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Website. Seeing some of those early Blonder Tongue UHF converters was a trip down memory lane. Ben is a very proficient electrical engineer, and his papers on optimizing crystal set performance are the most detailed I have ever seen. Crystal set design from Ben’s papers on headphones and crystal detectors are a must read. Don’t worry if you don’t have Internet access; we will be showing some of his circuits on headphone matching in an upcoming column.

The Crystal Set Society

The Crystal Set Society is dedicated to helping experimenters once again build and experiment with radio and electronics. The Society’s newsletter helps support their goal of providing excellent quality technical books that encourage learning and building. Society members receive six bimonthly issues of the Society newsletter. If you want to join the Society or receive a sample newsletter, see the information at the end of the column. Our sample issue was the March 2000 issue, and packed into its fourteen pages were three construction projects, a Q&A section, and membership correspondence. The projects were interesting, professionally illustrated and well-written. I might also add that some of them were very creative!

Besides the newsletter, the society also assists members by selling hard-to-find parts such as variable capacitors; and they also offer several interesting crystal set kits. We will be reviewing the Society’s kits in a future column. Back issues of the newsletter are offered in booklet form, and the Society bookstore offers a wide variety of books on early radio.

Contact The Xtal Set Society at P.O. Box 3026, St. Louis, MO 63130, phone 314-725-1172 or FAX them at 314-725-7062. Their Website is at midnightscience.com or you can E-mail xtalset@midnightscience.com. Write or call for a sample of their newsletter. Membership is (USA) $12.95, Canada: $14 and foreign $19 USD, postpaid.

Our Readers Write

Richard Barnes dropped us a note advising that he found the Lafayette manual for his receiver. A big thanks to everyone who wrote in. Richard is still looking for an early Lafayette HA-50 30- to 50-MHz tunable FM monitor receiver. If you can help, drop us an E-mail and we will get you and Richard together.

Joseph Breczinski writes: “Here are some photos of my one-tube regenerative receiver; I built this using a schematic from the 1934 shortwave manual reprint by Linsey Books. I have left room on the chassis for the addition of an audio stage. I am 30 years old and finished building the set on Christmas day. I wound three coils for the 80, 40, and 10-meter bands. While the 40-meter coil works perfectly, the other two need some additional work. I have picked up Radio China, Taiwan, the BBC, two German stations, and Radio Canada. I love this little radio.

I built a crystal set with the help of a ham operator, Carl Herbert, W8CU, when I was seven years old. I still can remember cutting my fingers on the thin gauged wire we wrapped on the coil form. It saddens me that I no longer have that set—I took it and a bunch of radios apart that I should not have, including one that my dad built. I enjoy building radios and restoring Hallicrafters shortwave sets. Thanks. W8CU.”

Joe, many thanks for the letter and photos. Your little radio is pretty cool! I see that the influence of your Elmer, Carl Herbert, has left a lasting impression on you, so it is fitting that you now hold his amateur radio call letters. I am sure he would approve.

Back issues of Popular Communications are $4 each and can be ordered from Popular Communications, 25 Newbridge Road, Hicksville, NY 11801 or by calling 800-853-9797.

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We've talked in the past about the best ways to organize banks, and how to find new information. In fact, we've devoted several columns to those topics. However, one reader wrote in that the pull of a compelling account of how to pull it all together, that I thought it might be worth another visit. I met John in an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) room, devoted to utility monitoring (# monitor). Here's John's story.

"Recently, we discussed on IRC the idea of my sending you a list of scanner frequencies from my listening area here in western New York State. Since this will be my first material contributed for your column, I suppose I should preface with some background information first.

I'm John Kasupski, registered monitor KNY2VS since February 6, 1988. I monitor from North Tonawanda, New York, which is a suburban city of 35,000 or so, located along the Niagara River between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, closer to Niagara Falls, and located in Niagara County along the Erie Canal which forms part of the border with neighboring Erie County.

My antennas are located approximately 400 yards from the east bank of the Niagara River, right across from Giant Island. Where Giant Island sits in the middle of the Niagara River, it splits the river into what are unofficially called the East River and the West River, so I'm basically right on the East River.

My first experience with monitoring public safety and other VHF/UHF radio was gained on a Ross multiband portable, the very same radio that also got me interested in SWL. Oddly, it was bought as a gift for my father, but he never did much with it other than listen to local FM broadcasters. For me, on the other hand, it led to a lifelong hobby.

John's mention of how he got started reminded me of just how amazing to me that initial spark can be. It's always interesting, no matter what it is, what gets you started in the hobby. In my case, it was a shortwave receiver that a friend's father, but he never did much with it other than listen to local FM broadcasters. For me, on the other hand, it led to a lifelong hobby.

John likes the RadioShack PRO-2045 shown here. Unfortunately, now discontinued, the 2045 is one of few scanners to offer tone squelch features. It's an excellent receiver, and still appears frequently on the used market. Of course, there are newer receivers that also have these and other features.

John continues, "While tuning around the VHF-Hi band, I stumbled on the Buffalo Fire Department's main dispatch frequency, which I later learned was 154.190. Of course, this radio wasn't very selective, and once you tuned 154.190, you could easily hear a strong signal on 154.130 without retuning. Well, guess what? The fire department here in North Tonawanda is on 154.130 and the first time I heard a call being dispatched for the equipment at the firehouse two blocks away, I nearly went through the roof (I was after all, only about 7 or 8 years old).

Eventually I 'graduated' to more sophisticated equipment. My first actual scanner was one of the RadioShack four-channel handhelds, crystal-controlled on VHF-Hi only. [Sounds pretty much like my first scanner - Ken]

One of the scanners I had crystals for Buffalo Fire, North Tonawanda Fire, the county sheriff on 154.755, and the NY State Thruway Authority (since abandoned as they moved to UHF). I still have this radio, but it no longer works.

Today, I scan using a pair of PRO-2045s, an old Bearcat 210, a PRO-50, a Regency INF-10 that I power with a 3A supply as it runs on DC only, and a PRO-2042 whose case is literally falling apart, but which still functions perfectly.

My standard practice is to park the INF-10 on the local police frequency, the PRO-50 on the local fire frequency, and the BC-210 on Buffalo Fire. The PRO-2045s are programmed with various other things. One of them is dedicated to military monitoring and a bank of marine VHF frequencies. The other is programmed with area law enforcement, fire, EMS, federal frequencies, as well as a bank with railroad frequencies that are active in my area.

Relative to the ScanTech column in the August issue, which talked about trading some of your capacity for detail. I've created a mixture of that idea and the multiple-radio school of thought. For me, more than one scanner is basically a must. I agree that you're going to miss a lot if you have one radio scanning 1000 channels or even 60 — literally, a fire call can be dispatched on your scanner's channel 1, and by the time that scanner gets back to channel 1 again the incident is over with and everybody's returning to the fire-houses. It's happened to me. That's why I keep a scanner parked on the local FD during normal monitoring now, while my other scanners with more channel capacity are used for other things, switching banks in and out according to activity and my mood at any given time."

Officially, this concept is called "Dillo's first law of scanners." This dubious honor comes from the AOL Radio Listener's Conference (Thursday nights 9-11 p.m. ET in the Radio Forum Conference room. "WHAT is Dillo's first law, I hear you cry?" Why, "one can never have too many radios," of course. But back to our story.

He continues, "Incidentally, the scanners..."
what it was doing. Here's a place where you might have to spend a fair bit of

light up with the activity."

In my shack to hear them when the scanners miss any major occurrences, provided that I'm locked out. As a result of this setup, I don't of the PRO-2045s and that bank is never from this group are also kept in a bank in one accordingly. The most important frequencies which always light up during the area.

...it's left running at low volume but is in my line of sight so that if it stops on any important frequency for any significant length of time, that will grab my attention and I'll turn the volume up so I can hear what's going on and adjust my other radios accordingly. The most important frequencies from this group are also kept in a bank in one of the PRO-2045s and that bank is never locked out. As a result of this setup, I don't miss any major occurrences, provided that I'm in my shack to hear them when the scanners light up with the activity."

How About Trying Computer Control?

It's an interesting idea. But it sounds like you might have to spend a fair bit of time looking at the "quiet" scanner to see what it was doing. Here's a place where computer control would offer real advantage. Most computer control programs can be set to beep or make some other noise if certain frequencies go active. That should get your attention, so you could look up and respond accordingly.

Now there's another project for you John. John continues, "Now, as to frequencies themselves. There are lists of the frequencies programmed into my two PRO-2045s, [See box] That covers somewhere between 300 and 400 frequencies programmed into the two 200-channel scanners. There's everything in there from military and a few federal frequencies, on through to the PD/FD/EMS stuff that most readers interested in Western New York freqs would be interested in, with some railroad and marine frequencies thrown in for good measure.

One thing should be noted regarding these lists. I keep at least two empty banks in the one scanner and several empty channels scattered about in both. The two empty banks aren't really usually empty, but the frequencies programmed into them are changed regularly. For example, if someone on the MilCom mailist sends a heads-up on military aircraft that will be passing through my area and he or she includes air-to-air frequencies for those aircraft, I'll put them in one of those 'empty' banks and activate that bank and see if I can catch those aircraft there as they pass through the area.

It's also a good place to put 'temporary' or 'unknown user' frequencies that I find during band searches, until I'm able to identify the source and transfer the frequency to a regular bank or to another scanner as appropriate. The PRO-2045 can auto-program itself — you specify a frequency range and a bank of 20 channels, lock in the data skip, and start searching; the first 20 frequencies it finds active get auto-programmed into the bank you selected. This is the method I used to discover the Rural/Metro ambulance company's trunked 900 MHz system here way before anybody else around even knew that Rural-Metro had a 900 MHz system in this area. Actually, they have three that they are trying, with some difficulty, to integrate."

Grouping Geographically!

John continues, "These listings will cover most of Niagara and Erie counties, as well as activity on Wyoming, Orleans, and some stuff from a few other counties that I can routinely monitor parts of, namely Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Genesee counties.

The arrangement of how I have my banks set up on [one of the] PRO-2045s illustrates the point you made [in August 1999 "ScanTech"] about grouping things together geographically. On the other hand, taken as a whole, my use of six scanners to divide up listening chores among various radios is demonstrative of an entirely different school of thought. It's merely one man's method of organizing things into a system that works best for me. If, however, someone can get ideas from this that will

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### PRO-2045 Scanner #1 Program

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<td>155.3700  Police Inter system</td>
<td>155.3700  Niagara Falls FD F-2 (151.4 PL)</td>
<td>453.4750  NFTA Police</td>
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<td>460.2750  Erie Co. Central Police Services</td>
<td>155.1600  Niagara Falls EMS (82.5 PL)</td>
<td>453.7750  NFTA Rail Maint.</td>
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<td>155.5800  Erie Co. Central Police Services</td>
<td>155.5500  State Police Bases</td>
<td>453.6000  Buffalo Dept. Of Transportation (PVB) (151.4 PL)</td>
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<td>155.7300  Erie Co. PDs Countywide</td>
<td>155.5350  State Police Cars (110.9 PL)</td>
<td>460.4500  Erie Co. Sheriff (151.4 PL)</td>
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<td>460.4000  Erie Co. Sheriff Tactical</td>
<td>154.6650  State Police Car-To-Car (110.9 PL)</td>
<td>460.0750  Erie Co. Sheriff (151.4 PL)</td>
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<td>46.3800  Erie Co. Fore Mutual Aid Net</td>
<td>155.4750  State Police Statewide Emergency</td>
<td>460.2000  Erie Co. Sheriff (151.4 PL)</td>
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<td>155.5650  State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation (110.9 PL)</td>
<td>154.4300  Lackawanna Fire</td>
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<td>467.4200  American Red Cross</td>
<td>155.0700  State Police, State Institutions</td>
<td>155.1900  Orchard Park Police (162.2 PL)</td>
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<td>156.8000  Marine Ch. 16 Distress/Calling</td>
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<td>46.2800  Cheektowaga/Lancaster/Dewey Fire</td>
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<td>160.8000  Corrail Main Line Disp.</td>
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| 463.1750  Twin City Ambulance (Private) | | 166.4625  U.S. Treasury Common
enhance their own scanning activities, then we will have both done our job."

**Antennas In Use**

John says the PRO-2045 that’s used for the PD/FD/EMS/Railroad, etc. is on a RadioShack three-band groundplane up on the roof. The other PRO-2045 (used for military and marine monitoring) is on a discone, also from RadioShack, and is on a chimney-mount more or less next to the ground plane.

John says, “The old BC-210 — which by the way is an original Bearcat 210 made in Cumberland, Indiana, by Electra Corp. and has been with me since about 1977 — is fed by an MFJ-1022 LF/HF/VHF active antenna that I power from one of those AC adapters that is commonly referred to as a wall-wart adapter. Since this radio is mainly programmed with VHF fire frequencies, this works out nicely. However, it also does fine picking up the city police on UHF despite the fact that the MFJ-1022 isn’t designed for UHF at all.

The other three radios are equipped with the telescoping center-loaded whip antennas that Radio Shack sells for around $10. The physical length of these antennas is easily adjustable to optimize signals for a particular band — fully extended for VHF-low, fully collapsed for UHF, and halfway extended for VHF-high. The handheld PRO-50 hears a lot of things with one of these antennas that it knows nothing about when using the rubber duck that came with the radio. There’s a 90-degree BNC adapter that RadioShack sells that allows use of these on a desktop scanner with the connector on the back panel, and that’s what I use for the PRO-2045 and the INF-10. For the PRO-50, of course, it’s simply a matter of removing the rubber duck and replacing it with the telescoping whip.

I’m located in an area that’s saturated with RF. There is a trio of TV transmitters located just across the river, on UHF channels 17, 23, and 29. There is also a cell site less than half a mile away and enough paging signals to really raise havoc if I attempt to use something other than a triple-conversion radio on an outside antenna. The PRO-2045s of course are triple-conversion units and work quite well with the antennas on the roof — the use of the CTCSS boards doesn’t hurt either. The CTCSS boards are installed in both of them although currently only the one that I use for PD/FD/EMS/Federal has many CTCSS tones programmed. As for the other radios, the indoor antennas provide sufficient reception of the desired signals without pulling in a lot of unwanted interference (is there any such thing as WANTED interference?) from pagers, intermod, and so forth."

**Fire Department Update**

Within a few days of sending all the info on his system, John followed up with a major change in the operation of the Buffalo fire department. His quick research and searching techniques enabled him to find the new frequencies and continue listening almost uninterrupted — within one day!

“Fire Department Update begins using a new radio system on UHF in a band that is authorized for public safety and business/industrial use within a certain radius of Buffalo and is part of the 70cm ham band in the rest of the USA,” he says.

“I’m happy — it took me less than 24 hours to confirm all four frequency changes (three by BFD and one by the SecureNet downtown) as well as discover a new frequency for the campus security at Buffalo State — and I got a good night’s sleep in that time as well.

A quick check of the FCC’s Land Mobile Database to see what frequencies are licensed to the city that I haven’t been monitoring regularly — cross-check with my own records to see which ones I can’t account for, punch the leftovers into the scanner, and I’m listening for traffic.

**Accessorize Your Portable!**

Whatever your interest in hobby radio, PRYME Radio Products has an accessory item for you! We manufacture a full line of aftermarket products for all types of portable radios, from microminiature Family Radios, to scanning receivers, to amateur or commercial handheld radios. Our accessories are reliable, innovative, and affordably priced. We provide accessories for all major brands of radio including Motorola, Kenwood, Icom, Vertex, Uniden, and many, many more!

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Last night, I punched in four frequencies that I couldn’t account for. I found the Buffalo FD on two, and the downtown SecureNet on the third. This morning I checked the frequency I'd previously heard the downtown SecureNet on — and voila! there was the third new Buffalo FD frequency. They should all be this easy!
The portable radios for the new radio system were distributed to all companies and chiefs. The rig radios still have the old VHF channels and will not be changed over to the new radio system for several months, therefore they are simulating fire dispatching operations on the old 154.190 frequency."
The new frequencies, which John began using yesterday, are as follows:
Channel 1 — 424.225 (for the past 24 hours, all fire alarms have been dispatched here and simulcast on the old frequency, 154.190).
Channel 2 — 424.350 (apparently fireground use, as was the case with the old VHF radio system’s channel 2 at 154.355. The old channel two will not be used ever again and has been disconnected from the fire alarm office.)
Channel 3 — 423.900 (I have heard this frequency this afternoon being used to dispatch fire apparatus as EMS units — sounds like they’re separating the two dispatch functions with Channel 1 dispatching fire calls and Channel 3 dispatching EMS calls).
The downtown SecureNet used by police and security in the Buffalo downtown business district (such as the Main Place Mall, Buffalo Place market, etc.) formerly occupied the 424.350 frequency. This operation has apparently moved to 423.925 as I heard them there while hunting down the new FD frequencies. I also discovered 424.325 in use by the public safety and maintenance departments at the Buffalo State University College."
A few weeks after sending the initial information, John followed up with a change for the city of Amherst.
"The Town of Amherst, NY, is now simulcasting fire comms from 46.26 on the frequency 425.400 and will probably change over to the UHF frequency once all the fire companies get new radios. Numerous volunteer companies provide Amherst’s fire protection, so it may take them awhile to all get the new radios."
A special thank-you to John for providing this detailed monitoring plan and comments for our readers!

Web Sites For Research
There are a few Web sites worth knowing about if this type of change ever happens to you. In fact, it might be worthwhile to check once in a while for things in your area just to see if anyone has gotten licensed on a frequency you didn’t know about. Sometimes departments add channels or services to relieve the load on the main system, but unless you’re paying close attention, you might not notice the traffic was gone!
The first and easiest to use site is that of Perlcon Corporation, the official supplier of FCC data to the public. If you don’t have one of their CD collections in your personal library, you should. It’s an invaluable research tool, and their web site can help you keep up-to-date on changes in the licensing information since your CD was issued. They’re at www.perconcorp.com.
The FCC is located at www.fcc.gov. It’s a rather large site with tons of info on it. It’s been recently upgraded and redesigned to make things a bit easier to find, so have a look and see if it will help your research efforts too!
Well, that should keep you busy until next month! Don’t hesitate to reprogram and reorganize those scanners to take advantage of your own special interests. If you find some new frequency information, pass it along! And if you have a question related to scanning, don’t hesitate to send it in. You can reach me at Ken Reiss, 9051 Watson Rd. #309, St. Louis, MO 63126 or E-mail at armadillo@cox.net. Until next month, Good listening! 73.

Who needs a mast?
1) Attach hat to head
2) Attach coax connector to radio
3) Inflate balloon with bottled gas
4) Allow balloon to lift antenna to desired height
5) Unraveling coax slowly
6) Enjoy stronger signal

www.ScannerDweeb.com
Before we get started, I need to make a confession. I have a large pile of unanswered QSL cards sitting next to my radio. They’re all from rabid 6-meter ops that desperately want to confirm my grid square. It’s not that I don’t want to answer them—I do! It’s just that I don’t have any up-to-date QSL cards on hand and I’ve been “too busy” to do much about it. At least the process of deciding how to produce my new cards prompted me to write this month’s column. Here are a few dos and don’ts for producing and sending QSL cards.

Producing Or Printing Your QSL Cards

Many conventional QSL card printers advertise in CQ and QST. The larger companies have display ads—but don’t forget to look in the classifieds. Spend a few dollars and send away for information kits and samples (or pop onto the Web and check out the online samples from those companies that offer them). Perusing QSL samples—online or in-hand—is fun and educational, but it can also make choosing a design more difficult, so be prepared.

Choosing a QSL card printer may be trickier than you think. Most commercial printers produce “stock” cards—the only customized part is your name, callsign, and other personal information. Hundreds or even thousands of other hams may use the design of the card. If that’s not a problem, you’re in luck. Most beginning hams start this way. Stock cards are inexpensive, and you’re sure to end up with a QSL card that contains all the necessary information—something that may not happen if you “go at it alone.”

Whether you choose a standard card, a photographic card, or a one-of-a-kind masterpiece, make sure you don’t buy too many right off the bat. Beginning hams have a habit of upgrading! And although the discount on 3,000 cards may seem attractive, buy with caution!

To reduce costs, consider putting together a group order with your friends or fellow ham club members. Or limit your cards to plain white stock and blank ink. Starting out with a plain vanilla QSL card is perfectly acceptable.

For a list of links to online QSL card printers, point your Web browser to www.ac6v.com/pageaac.html#QSL.

So far, we’ve talked about having a mainstream print shop produce your cards. If you’re a do-it-yourselfer, feel free to produce your own. You can print master copies from your desktop publishing system and have cards printed at a local “quick printer,” or you can even print your own cards from a suitable inkjet or laser printer. Several QSL card design programs are available for downloading from the Web. Try www.qsl.net/vk4wss/software.htm> or http://hfradio.org/wb8rcr/QSLMaker.html.

Required Information

Here’s the information that should appear on whatever card you choose: Callsign, name, mailing address, and your country. You may also want to include your county to please the many county-hunting hams you’ll encounter on the air. And you may want to include your grid square designation if you’re active on VHF/UHF.

The blanks where you fill in QSO information should be large enough to easily write in the other op’s callsign, date, year, time (in UTC), band, mode, and signal report. Most hams also include a “PSE QSL TNX” line; circle either PSE or TNX to indicate whether you’re requesting a card or responding to a received card. Feel free to include other personal data, too—but don’t get too carried away. Junky, cluttered QSL cards

My first card, printed in black and white by a discount printer, sports my first callsign, WD0BDA

Although this card shows a Connecticut address, it’s really an updated version of my North Dakota “cheapie” homebrew card.
complicate matters. Clean, straightforward designs work best. Be sensible about the artwork and forget about stuff that may be offensive or humorous. Something that's funny in sunny California may not play in Peoria — much less Persia! Think twice about religious, or "visually stimulating." Make the QSL card process, the greater your chance of getting a card in return.

By the way, there are two ways to fill out a QSL card - perfect and wrong. Be careful, be accurate, and be neat. If you make a mistake, toss the card into the trash and start over. Marked-over or altered cards — even if made in good faith — do not count for awards programs. What if you're that op's only New Hampshire contact?

**Mailing/Sending Your QSLs**

Want to improve your QSL return rate? Remember that hams in rare states (and rare places) are often inundated with QSL card requests. Make sure yours is sent with a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Being patient also helps, especially with cards sent overseas or via the QSL bureau.

In case you haven't used it yet, the "bureau" is an excellent, cost-effective way to send and receive QSL cards to and from DX stations. Instead of going through the tedious and expensive process of sending QSL cards directly to overseas operators, you can simply sort your "outgoing" cards and send them to the ARRL Outgoing QSL Bureau for $6 per pound (or 10 cards for $1). Within a week or so of arrival, the Bureau forwards your cards to hundreds of other similar bureaus in most foreign countries. This route, while inexpensive, does take time (two months to two years), but it's quite popular among hams the world over. To use the Outgoing Bureau, U.S. hams must be ARRL members, but the services of its counterpart — the Incoming Bureaus — are available to members and nonmembers alike. Separate Incoming Bureaus are maintained for each callsign district in the U.S. and Canada. Cards arrive from overseas and are sorted by the first letter of the callsign suffix.

To get your cards, you send a few 5 x 7 -inch SASEs to your bureau, which will forward cards to you every month or two, depending on your QSL card volume. The bureau system exchanges millions of QSL cards each year to hams almost everywhere. And with propagation picking up over the next few years, if you haven't yet, it's time you "QSL via the bureau!" For complete information on how to use the bureau system, point your Web browser to www.arrl.org/qsl/qslout.html and www.arrl.org/qsl/qslin.html.

Your suggestions, letters, and QSL cards are always welcome. Write to me at "The Ham Column," Poplar Communications, 25 Newbridge Rd., Hicksville, NY 11801. See you on the bands — or at the print shop!
Tap into secret Shortwave Signals

Turn mysterious signals into exciting text messages with the MFJ MultiReader™!

Plug this self-contained MFJ MultiReader™ into your shortwave receiver’s headphone jack. Then watch mysterious chirps, whistles and buzzing sounds of RTTY, ASCII, CW and AMTOR (FEC) turn into text messages as they scroll across an easy-to-read LCD display. You’ll read interesting commercial, military, diplomatic, weather, aeronautical, maritime and amateur traffic.

Eavesdrop on the World

Eavesdrop on the world’s press agencies transmitting unedited late breaking news in English -- China News in Taiwan, Tanjug Press in Serbia, Iraqui News in Iraq -- all on RTTY. Copy RTTY weather stations from Antarctica, Mali, Congo and many others. Listen to military RTTY passing traffic from Panama, Peru, Capetown, London and others. Listen to ham's, diplomatic, research, commercial and maritime RTTY.

Listen to maritime users, diplomats and amateurs receiving error-free messages using various forms of TOR (Telex-Over-Transoceanic).

Monitor Morse code from hams, military, commercial, aeronautical, diplomatic, maritime noise... broad frequency coverage.

New! Completely eliminate power line noise, lightning crashes and interference before they get into your receiver! Works on all modes -- SSB, AM, CW, FM, data -- and on all shortwave bands. Plugs between main external antenna and receiver. Built-in active antenna picks up power line noise and cancels undesirable noise from main antenna. Also makes excellent active antenna.

MFJ’s high performance MultiReader™ provides excellent RC filters, ultra low noise, low distortion and very low passband attenuation and very low passband loss. Air variable capacitor with vernier. 1.6-33 MHz. Available in kit form: MFJ-1026.

New! Suprime receiver... great for capturing weak stations 10 times. 20 dB attenuation and very low passband loss. Air variable capacitor with vernier. 1.6-33 MHz. Available in kit form: MFJ-1026.

High-Q Passive Preselector

High-Q passive LC preselector boosts your favorite stations while rejecting images, interfered and phantom signals. 5-30 MHz. Preselector and bypass arranged grounded positions. Tiny 2x3x4 inches. MFJ-956.

Super Passive Preselector

Super Passive Preselector... completely eliminates out-of-band signals that cause intermod, blooming, cross modulation and phantom signals. Unique Hi-Q series tuned circuit adds super sharp front-end selectivity, permanent silkscreened world time zone, frequency charts on back panel. Carrying handle. Operates on four "AA" batteries. MFJ-1046.

Easy-Up Antennas

How to build and put up inexpensive, fully tested wire antennas using readily available parts that'll bring signals in... MFJ-1058.

World Band Radio Kit

Build this regenerative shortwave receiver kit and listen to signals from all over the world just by turning a 10 foot wire antenna. MFJ-1010K has RF stage, vernier readout, smooth regeneration, five bands. MFJ-1010W.

MFJ’s new 21' antenna lets you travel the world from your armchair! Listen to BBC news from London, live music from Paris, soccer matches from Germany and more! Covers 21 bands including FM, Medium Wave, Long Wave and Shortwave. Sony’s integrated circuit from Japan, multicolored tuning dial, built-in telescoping antenna, permanent silkscreened world time zone, frequency charts on back panel. Carrying handle. Operates on four "AA" batteries. MFJ-8121.

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http://www.mfjenterprises.com

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This listing is designed to help you hear more shortwave broadcasting stations. The list includes a variety of stations, including international broadcasters beaming programs to North America, others to other parts of the world, as well as local and regional shortwave stations. Many of the transmissions listed here are not in English. Your ability to receive these stations will depend on time of day, time of year, your geographic location, highly variable propagation conditions, and the receiving equipment used.

AA, FF, SS, GG, etc. are abbreviations for languages (Arabic, French, Spanish, German). Times given are in UTC, which is five hours ahead of EST, i.e. 0000 UTC equals 7 p.m. EST, 6 p.m. CST, 4 p.m. PST.

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<td>0130</td>
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<td>11890</td>
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<td>Radio Australia</td>
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www.popular-communications.com June 2000 / POPCOMM / 41
Midland Introduces New SAME Weather/All Hazard Alert Monitor

Weather alert radios are now considered to be as important to have as smoke detectors in your home, school, or business. Midland Consumer Radio has introduced their latest weather/all hazard alert monitor, model 74-210. Using V1.2 Specific Area Message Encoder (SAME) technology, the 74-210 can be set to automatically switch to local NOAA broadcasts only when the alert tones are activated in the county, or range of counties specified by the user (up to 20). Alerts for other areas are ignored, which means you can rest assured without waking to false alarms. Repetitive watches and statements can also be silenced, if desired.

The 74-210 also receives the regular NOAA broadcast frequencies covering 95% of the U.S., for up-to-the-minute weather and hazard information 24-hours a day, and can be easily set to receive your entire broadcast area's alerts.

Most weather radios sound alerts, watches, and statements for areas three or four counties away, tempting users to shut off the radio and lose the benefit of early warning when alerts do effect their area. In addition to a multi-tone warning and voice alert, the 74-210 displays up to 56 messages on the front digital LCD panel, specifying the type of alert (Tornado, Hurricane, Flood, etc.), and three color LED indicators show at a glance if the alert is a statement, watch, or warning. Many areas now broadcast warnings of fires, earthquakes, chemical spills, or other hazards over the same frequencies. The 74-210 recognizes these spills, or other hazards over the same frequency. The 74-210 SAME Weather/Hazard Radio is a great value, with a suggested retail price of $89.95.

In addition to being the industry leader in weather/hazard alert radios, Midland Consumer Radio is the oldest manufacturer of CB radios in the U.S. and was the first to introduce a 14 channel FRS radio. Since 1959, Midland has stayed on the forefront of two-way radio technology, offering the latest features at real value prices. They also offer marine radios and a complete line of antennas and accessories. For more information, contact Midland Consumer Radio, Inc. 1670 N. Topping Ave., Kansas City, MO 64120; (816) 241-8500; E-mail midlndcb@tfs.net, or visit Midland's Website at www.midlandradio.com.

Alinco Releases “Clear” DJ-V5 Models

Alinco USA has released new “clear” or “see-through” versions of its popular DJ-V5 VHF/UHF handheld transceiver. The new models are the DJ-V5TDC, powered by a transparent dry-cell battery pack and the DJ-V5TDH that comes with a black NiCd battery pack. The new radio is targeted to younger users who may want a bit more “style” and to “tekkies” who enjoy seeing some of the internal components in the new HT.

The DJ-V5TDH (H) has only faint coloration that appears as a part of the manufacturing process. Most people see it as a slight blue tinge to the outer case that reveals the placement of circuit board, display, lighting, speaker, keypad, switches, and more.

Alinco’s DJ-V5T models are compact handheld transceivers designed to operate on the 2-meter and 70-cm amateur bands. The HT features alphanumeric display, up to five watts power output, 200 memories, an expanded receive capability offering coverage from 76-999.995 MHz (cellular blocked), narrow and wide FM receive modes along with CTCSS encode and decode.

Additional features include four scan modes, five programmable scan banks, automatic internal temperature protection, cable cloning, SMA antenna connector, 13.8 Vdc direct input, four different European tone bursts, autodial memories, input voltage display with over-voltage warning, MARS/CAP capability, adjustable AF audio tone, and more. There are no operational differences between the transparent body models and the existing black DJ-V5T transceivers. Alinco will continue to offer the black version of the radio in combination with the new transparent models.

For more information, contact Alinco USA at 438 Amapola Avenue, Suite 130, Torrance, CA 90501 or call 310-618-8616 or check them out on the Web at http://www.alincousa.com. Be sure to tell them you read about it in Pop'Comm.

BY HAROLD ORT AND R.L. SLATTERTY
ClearSpeech™ Speaker

Am-Con’s new ClearSpeech speaker is becoming a hit in the radio community. It removes up to 95% of the background noise from the receive side of any two-way radio communication. It’s a high-tech, low-cost solution that enhances the audio quality of car and truck, fleet, emergency vehicles, marine and ham radio communications. You’ll listen to your comms with less fatigue and have greater concentration!

The new ClearSpeech speaker is easy to use and activates automatically when connected to your mobile radio and a 12-volt power supply. It mounts like a standard external loudspeaker and works on SSB, AM, FM, and CW. The new ClearSpeech speaker has an audio input impedance of 8 ohms and audio output, nominal power —5 W, maximum, 10 W. The noise cancellation characteristics are 300 Hz to 3,400 Hz voice bandwidth, signal tone noise reduction ->50dB, white noise reduction ->12dB.

The suggested retail price is $149 from Am-Con, P.O. Box 356, Lakeside, MT 59922 or call for info only 406-844-3252. You can order direct at 888-803-5823. Be sure to check out their secure Website at amatuercommunications.com. And look for a review of the new ClearSpeech speaker in next month’s PopComm!

Am-Con’s ClearSpeech™ speaker will be a welcome addition to your radio shack.

Amateur Radio, The First 100 Years

This great book tells the story of amateur radio, and it’s a lavishly illustrated, limited edition. Many photographs not previously published are included. This hardcover coffee table book includes selected photographs from the Radio Society of Great Britain’s extensive photo-library. The book details the history of amateur radio since the first amateur station was set up in Woolwich Arsenal in London in 1898. It tells the fascinating story of how amateur radio developed over the years in picture and word demonstrating how amateurs showed their real pioneering spirit in making new developments against all the odds. It’s an ideal purchase for anyone interested in the hobby. Each numbered copy of this limited edition is beautifully bound and gold blocked. Without a doubt, the “First 100 Years” book will become a valuable collector’s item and serve as a particularly apt momento for the new Millennium of this outstanding story of achievement.

The 256-page book is published by the Radio Society of Great Britain, 1st Ed., 1999. ISBN: 1-872309-50-0. Contact the Radio Society of Great Britain, Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 3JE, England, Tel: 01707 660888 (+44 1707 660888) 24-hr. FAX 01707 645105 (+44 1707 645105), or E-mail to sales@rgsb.org.uk. Price $46.50 to non-members, $39.53 to members.
Welcome To The First Utility Radio Review!

As editor of the Utility Radio Review column, my personal mission will be to deliver to the readership of Popular Communications Magazine high-quality, comprehensive, and accurate information about the practices of utility radio. This is a new column and it will cover news, technical information, and educational facts about these radio services.

In this column, I will define a utility station as any radio station that does not direct their transmissions toward the general public. The method of transmission used by these stations will include point-to-point communication, information services, and automatic transmissions of data, to name only a few. Popular areas of interest, such as aeronautical, diplomatic, maritime, government, military, police, press, and digital (e.g. RTTY, etc.) will be covered in these pages.

The Column Mission

The mission of the column will be to inform and educate our readers about the background of a Utility Radio station or service, and how it is maintained and operated. Above all, we are interested in how the people connected to the operation of a utility radio station perform their work duties in order to operate or maintain their particular service.

In writing the column, my aim is to provide high quality information that you, the reader, expect when you pick up this magazine to read it. My aim will be to make your reading time worthwhile by providing you with the skills and knowledge you require in order to monitor utility radio transmissions effectively.

The column will also present, through news, personal stories and historical information, the background facts a reader will need to know in order to understand the important role of utility radio today. It is still an important medium of communication in the world. This fact is better understood if you are able to appreciate the scope of the technology needed to make Utility Radio the success that it is.

Ethical Monitoring

The position of this column will always be that radio communications, particularly those made by Utility Stations, is significant for maintaining the safety and security of our nations and communities. Utility Radio is crucial to the efficient operation of many of our social and economic infrastructures, such as transportation, power utilities, and government services. Radio as a service must never be taken for granted, nor treated with disrespect if we are to maintain its benefits to society.

As this column will focus on the monitoring of radio transmissions not intended for the general public, the writing here will always promote the ethical and legal...
monitoring of commercial/military communications. Due to this concern, the contents of all columns and loggings, as well as in correspondence with the readership, will never divulge the full contents of any communication without the permission of the originator and the intended recipient.

Likewise, no information will ever be provided in this column that will knowingly assist in the decoding of encrypted/encoded information, particularly that of any government agency. While I firmly believe that it is the right of any citizen in a democratic society to monitor the radio activity of those who use publicly owned radio frequencies, I also respect the need for government agencies, particularly the military and security services, to maintain privileged communications on those frequencies.

What Happens Next?

During the next few months, my first order of business will be getting to know the readership of this column. I want to know what you want to see written here, as well as find out what you don't want. After all, my main role is to be the custodian of these pages, and it's your reading needs that I have to satisfy in my role as column editor.

I also want to encourage commercial radio station owners, professional radio operators, and technicians to contact me as well. Part of my intention is to provide more "behind the scene" stories based on the experiences of people in the business. While listening to radio signals may be entertainment or excitement to those who listen as a hobby, it is a job for those who create and maintain them.

If possible, I would also like to cover news about achievements made by the manufacturers of commercial communication radio equipment. In this age of the microcomputer on a chip, radio equipment is going through many significant changes, particularly in the area of signal processing. Many new developments are taking place in radio technology, particularly in the field of utility radio, and its coverage would add to the understanding of where many radio services are headed in their development.

To achieve the goals that I have set out for this column, I want to make certain personal policies clear so that the content of the writing will stay on course. This column will always be written for the general reader of this magazine, rather than for the semi-professional monitor. The best monitoring achievements of our readers will always be recognized, but there must be a balance too, so that the beginner and intermediate radio monitor will find topics of interest in these pages as well.

Working With You, The Reader

To get the best information for this column, I will be going to my best source — you the reader. I will be building up a network of contacts amongst hobbyists, professionals, and the manufacturers/sellers of radio equipment in order to gather good quality information. My aim is to communicate with those readers who wish to share ideas, information, and news, logging and general comments.

Those who are interested in sharing their Utility Radio logging should contact me for a list of requirements, the reporting formats to be used, and the terms to be employed. To help make things easier, I have arranged for a unique E-mail address. I also want to encourage commercial radio station owners, professional radio operators, and technicians to contact me as well. Part of my intention is to provide more "behind the scene" stories based on the experiences of people in the business. While listening to radio signals may be entertainment or excitement to those who listen as a hobby, it is a job for those who create and maintain them.

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address (ur-review@provcomm.net) to contact me at. I will make it a policy to reply to all e-mails and regular mail as quickly as possible, and answer any question in plain English wherever I can.

What's Going To Be Accomplished?

The goal of the column will be to help everyone gain a better understanding of past, present, and future practices found in utility radio. This will be done through the sharing of information and experiences of our readers on the subject of utility radio. I hope that those who work in utility radio equipment will write in to introduce and explain to the readers the technology they employ in their particular fields.

Not all of the information presented about utility radio will be in the column. There are many fine radio clubs devoted to the understanding of many different types of radio services, and these will be brought to the reader’s attention. There is a great deal of information out in the Internet, and this will be summarized and brought forward as well. Other sources of information, such as mailing lists, news releases, and even the regular media, will also be used.

Readers, who have news, information, stories, personal experiences, or whatever, are all welcome to share them. We need subject experts who can lend their knowledge, skill, and experience to benefit others. Pictures, diagrams, FAX outputs, and QSL cards are also welcome (though please contact me first if you want to send an original so that arrangements can be made to return those items to you safely).

What About Logging Reports?

Yes, we will continue to carry the log reports, but with some significant differences. Rather than try and log large numbers of contacts over the entire RF spectrum, the focus will change to more tactical loggings.

The emphasis in a log will not be what you caught, but how you caught it. More emphasis will be placed on equipment, antennas, and distance as part of the logged information. How you received a particular signal, and why it was significant or different from others, will also be of importance in your reports.

The most important thing that a reader should take away with them after looking over the logs that are printed here is an understanding of how they can hear these transmissions themselves. We also want our readers to understand that you do not have to use the most expensive equipment, and the tallest antenna, to enjoy listening to utility radio stations.

Radio is the most democratic of all the media, and even with a $50 dollar shortwave set and a wire strung around your room, you should be able to hear some good stations. I want to be able to post loggings from people who have never felt that they could contribute before because they didn't feel that they were good enough. Now I'm telling you that they are, so send them in. I can't guarantee that all will be listed, but I will tell you here that every log sent to me will be read and considered equally.

Where In The Spectrum Are We Looking?

The utility station activity that is going to be featured in this column takes place in the Low Frequency (LF) and High Frequency (HF) sections of the radio spectrum. For our purposes, this will be defined as being between 30 kHz to 30 MHz.

The primary locations of utility radio services will also be defined by the regional allocations made by the
Given that we are moving into an excel-

titude period in the current sunspot cycle
for hearing distant stations, more target
frequencies for European, Russian, and
Asian (to name only a few) activities will
be provided in the column.

The column is going to be looking at
the activity of different groups of fre-
quencies more closely in order to map out
what will be found there. Over the next
year, I'm going to be starting at the bot-
tom, so to speak, and work my way up.
Starting with a survey of the low fre-
quency utility services, each month a new
block will be examined. Loggings in
these targeted areas will also be encour-
aged, so keep an eye out for the schedule
to be posted in the next column.

In the meantime, I'm listing the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LF (Low Frequency)</th>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59.95 to 30</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime Mobile (Government)</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime</td>
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<tr>
<td>60.05 to 59.05</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time signal (WWVB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>70 to 60.05</td>
<td>Fixed, Maritime Mobile (Government)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>90 to 70</td>
<td>Fixed, Maritime Mobile (Government), Radio Navigation</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time Signals</td>
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<td>110 to 90</td>
<td>Radio Navigation (LORAN C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>130 to 110</td>
<td>Fixed, Maritime Mobile, Radio Navigation</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<td>160 to 130</td>
<td>Maritime Mobile</td>
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<tr>
<td>160 to 190</td>
<td>Aeronautical Navigation</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 to 190</td>
<td>Radio Navigation, Aeronautical Mobile</td>
<td>Maritime Mobile</td>
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<tr>
<td>275 to 200</td>
<td>Aeronaual/ Maritime Navigation</td>
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<td>285 to 275</td>
<td>Radio Navigation (aero/ maritime)</td>
<td>Radio Astronomy</td>
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<td>300 to 325</td>
<td>Radio Navigation (aero/ maritime)</td>
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<td>325 to 335</td>
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</tr>
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<td>335 to 285</td>
<td>Aeronautical/ Maritime Navigation</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time Signal</td>
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<td>405 to 335</td>
<td>Aeronautical/ Maritime Navigation</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<td>415 to 405</td>
<td>Radio Navigation, Aeronautical Mobile</td>
<td>Maritime</td>
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<td>435 to 415</td>
<td>Aeronautical Navigation, Maritime Mobile</td>
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<td>495 to 435</td>
<td>Maritime Mobile</td>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
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<tr>
<td>505 to 495</td>
<td>500 KHz Maritime distress freq. and guard freq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>510 to 505</td>
<td>Maritime Mobile</td>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525 to 510</td>
<td>Aeronautical Navigation, Maritime Mobile</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>535 to 525</td>
<td>Aeronautical Navigation, Mobile</td>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>HF (High Frequency)</th>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.605 to 1.615</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
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<td>1.615 to 1.625</td>
<td>Radiolocation</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time Signal</td>
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<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.705 to 1.800</td>
<td>Fixed, Mobile, Radiolocation</td>
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<td>Mobile, Fixed, Maritime</td>
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<td>2.065 to 2.107</td>
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<td>2.107 to 2.170</td>
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<td>2.170 to 2.194</td>
<td>Maritime Mobile</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2.194 to 2.498</td>
<td>Fixed, and Maritime</td>
<td>Maritime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.498 to 2.505</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time Signals</td>
<td>Maritime</td>
</tr>
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<td>2.505 to 2.850</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime</td>
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<td>2.850 to 3.155</td>
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<td>Aeronautical</td>
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<td>3.155 to 3.230</td>
<td>Fixed and Mobile</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.230 to 3.400</td>
<td>Fixed, Mobile, Radiolocation</td>
<td>Radio Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.400 to 3.500</td>
<td>Aeronautical Mobile</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.000 to 4.063</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime</td>
<td>Maritime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.063 to 4.438</td>
<td>Maritime Mobile</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.438 to 4.650</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<td>4.650 to 4.750</td>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time Signals</td>
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<td>4.998 to 5.005</td>
<td>Standard Frequency and Time Signals</td>
<td>Fixed and Maritime Mobile</td>
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<td>Mobile</td>
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<td>Aeronautical</td>
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<td>5.730 to 5.950</td>
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<td>6.200 to 6.525</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.525 to 6.765</td>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.765 to 7.000</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“official” frequency list for ITU region 2 that I use when I go looking for utility stations to log. There are, of course, other frequencies that are unique to ITU regions 1 and 3 (such as the aeronautical service between 3.8 to 3.9 MHz in the 80-meter HAM band), and these will be noted in the column if there is activity worth targeting on them.

What Are We Going To Listen For?

The two main features of a signal that will distinguish it is the mode it is transmitted in and the service it provides. Unlike broadcasters, who come in only a few modes of transmission, utility radio uses a wide range of modes to carry many different types of data.

Along with the standard voice modes (AM, SSB, and FM), you can find a wide range of digital modes — though CW has all but disappeared for carrying information “traffic.” Still, there are many modes of text and imaging transmissions that can be received. Radioteletype (RTTY) and FAX transmissions are very common, and easy to receive if you have the proper equipment.

Given the availability of inexpensive new and used personal computers, a renaissance is taking place in the monitoring of RTTY and FAX. No longer do you have to own complicated electronic decoders or large mechanical printers in order to view these transmissions. Today, all you need is either a serial port decoder, or a compatible sound card — along with the proper software — and you see the "public" messages being sent.

As mentioned before, our utility column will be providing information, in plain English, on ways to demodulate these signals. It is surprisingly simple to make the necessary cables and install the software now available. This will also include more information on monitoring Automatic Link Establishment (ALE) signals using newly-developed computer software.

The column will continue to provide you with news and information on all of your favorite services, including those used by the military, Coast Guard, and aviation industry. There may be a few that are less utilized, but are still active residents of the spectrum to be monitored.

Here we need your suggestions for new topics to be covered that you feel need more exposure. For example, electrical power utilities transmit signals along their high-power transmission lines — would more information on this topic be of interest to you, the reader? Are there other services that have been of personal interest to you but you have not seen information about them? With your input to the column, these services could be covered here.

New Technology

One of the great developments that has taken place in the last year has been the recent availability of software demodulators on the Internet. These allow Windows™ and DOS-based computers to display many of the digital modes that were previously difficult and expensive to monitor. Today, all you need is a compatible computer sound card and an inexpensive 486/Pentium-based computer in order to monitor CW, RTTY, and FAX signals.

We will follow these developments in this column, and assist you in setting up an inexpensive, but efficient, digital monitoring station. However, as we stated earlier, we will not promote any software or hardware device that will compromise any privileged transmissions that are done in these modes. In saying that, there are many news, weather, and information stations that can, and should, be monitored using these new technologies.

Many other types of hardware and software will also be reviewed in this column. This will also include CD-based databases of frequency listings, logging software, DSP software that can be used by your computer sound cards, and other conventional toys of the hobby. New antennas, receivers, pre-amps, demodulator cards, or anything else that radio stores can sell us will be looked at — if they are really helpful in receiving utility stations.

Your experiences with your station, and its equipment, is again welcome information if you wish to share it with the readership. What works for you, when you try and dig out that weak signal? Is there a particular antenna configuration that you have found to work miracles cutting through the QRM, or is the answer to be found in DSP? Your contributions would be extremely helpful for other readers when they try and configure their monitoring stations.

Closing Comments

Next month, the column will talk about what is happening in the utility radio industry and on the radio waves — and nothing else. I thank you for your patience this month as I roll out the blue print for this column and share it with you. After all, you are a stake holder in the success of this undertaking, and I feel that it is only fair to include you, the reader, in the plans that I have for achieving that goal.

From here on in, we must now work together as partners in order to gather and share information about topics that we both like. Radio monitoring has been part of my life since I was 10 years old, and it has brought me hours of satisfaction. If this column can help someone else discover that enjoyment, my efforts will be on the right track. If people can hear more stations that are exciting to listen to on a regular basis through reading this column, then we are moving towards success. If a significant numbers of readers turn to these pages each month in anticipation, and come away from their reading with a sense of having learned something new, then it will be a success.

Please join with me in being part of this success story by becoming a regular contributor of logs, ideas, stories, and suggestions. Use whatever means is comfortable for you to write, and send your correspondence to either Pop’Comm or my E-mail address. If you are really curious, drop by my web page at: http://www.provcomm.net/pages/joe/ where you can see the columns’ schedule for the next year.
Unless you live on the U.S. Pacific coast, Hawaii is probably a dream catch on the AM broadcast band. KPUA Hilo on 670 and KAIM Honolulu on 870 are the islands' only full-time 50 kilowatt (kW) AM stations, but they both run with directional antenna patterns aimed away from mainland North America. However, your dream catcher may soon have another opportunity as KUAU Haiku on 1570 has applied for 50 kW daytime, 25 kW nights, non-directional. Hawaii does have a number of full-time non-directional 10 kW stations; KIPA Hilo on 620, KHNR Honolulu on 650, KOMQ Honolulu on 690, KGU Honolulu on 760, KHVH Honolulu on 830, KJPN Waipahu in Japanese on 940, and KUMU Honolulu on 1500 kHz. Give these a shot, and as one might say in Hawaii, "Hoo-manawa-nui," be patient, a necessary virtue for DXing any dream catches.

Radio Target: Hawaii

Welcome to Michael Procop who joins our regular QSL reporters and writes, "I've been DXing since spring of 1999 and have never reported anything to Popular Communications. Lately, I have started to collect QSLs and a couple of stations have replied. After receiving their replies, I sent them postcards thanking them. I also told them that they could look forward to seeing their stations in an upcoming issue of Popular Communications in the 'Broadcast DXing' section."

Regarding the recent report that WCBS New York on 880 no longer QSLs, the policy is apparently the result of cost-cutting measures. The all-news station has been continuing to downsize their operations. Case-in-point, WCBS has just replaced three of their meteorologists with The Weather Channel. Keep in mind that broadcasters are not required by law to respond to reception reports. If you receive a QSL, please remember to send a card or letter thanking the station for responding.

560 KBLU Yuma, Arizona, received letter and stickers in 13 days after follow-up from Wendy Adams-Kelley, Public Service Director. Address: 755 West 28th Street, Yuma, AZ 85364 (Martin, CA).

1130 CKWX Vancouver, British Columbia, full data QSL card mailed in envelope in 20 days for report and U.S. $1 (returned), signed by CE. Address: 2440 Ash St., Vancouver, BC V5Z 4J6. (Griffith, CO)

1150 WIMA Lima, Ohio, received a QSL card and verification days after E-mail for report on DX test, signed by Mark D. Gierhart, CE. The E-mail was a form made special for the DX test. Address: 667 West Market Street, Lima, OH 45801. (Procop, OH)

1180 WJNT Jackson, Mississippi, received bumper sticker and verification June 2000 / POP'COMM / 49
### Pending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Call</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Old Call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KQRI</td>
<td>Lubbock, TX</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>KYFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KXRI</td>
<td>Amarillo, TX</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>KYFA</td>
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### Changes

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<th>New Call</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Old Call</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KESP</td>
<td>Modesto, CA</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>KANM</td>
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<tr>
<td>KMZT</td>
<td>San Rafael, CA</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>KQJO</td>
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<td>WBZT</td>
<td>Boynton Beach, FL</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>WJNO</td>
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<td>WJNO</td>
<td>West Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>WBZT</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHNZ</td>
<td>St. Petersburg, FL</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>WDAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>WDAE</td>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>WHNZ</td>
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<td>WPCF</td>
<td>Panama City Beach, FL</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>WDLP</td>
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<td>WKWH</td>
<td>Shelbyville, IN</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>WOOO</td>
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<td>Terre Haute, IN</td>
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<td>WJSH</td>
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<td>Holdenville, OK</td>
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<td>WESC</td>
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<td>College Station, TX</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>KAZW</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHOM</td>
<td>Salem, AR</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>KSAR</td>
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### New Call

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
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<tr>
<td>KMYX-FM Arvin, CA</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>KBDS</td>
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<td>KBDS Taft, CA</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td>KMYX-FM</td>
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<td>WKNL New London, CT</td>
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<td>WTYD</td>
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<tr>
<td>WQJM Panama City Beach, FL</td>
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<td>WPCF-FM</td>
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<td>89.9</td>
<td>KBPH</td>
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<td>KBSQ McCall, ID</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>New</td>
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<td>WHCI Hartford City, IN</td>
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<td>New</td>
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<td>WTCJ-FM Tell City, IN</td>
<td>105.7</td>
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</tr>
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<td>WLRS Shepherdsville, KY</td>
<td>105.1</td>
<td>WLXO</td>
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<td>KRXZ</td>
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<td>105.3</td>
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<td>WXPB</td>
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<td>WGBZ Cape May, NJ</td>
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<td>KBSJ Jackpot, NV</td>
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<td>WNNV San German, PR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPUC-FM Ponce, PR</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>WEUC-FM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

letter in four days after E-mail, signed by Stan Carter, CE. E-mail address: <email@WJNT.com>. (Procop, OH)

**1430 KLO Ogden, Utah**, received a very nice QSL letter on "Unforgettable KLO" stationary in 285 days for a report and $1. Letter mentions that the station was 5 kW when I heard them but has since changed to 10 kW directional with a new transmitter site at Layton, Utah. It also states that the station is the second oldest in Utah signing on in 1924, and that morning show announcer Len Allen has worked for the station for 53 years! Signed Arlene Harris, Office Manager. Address: 4155 Harrison Blvd., Suite 206, Ogden, UT 84403. (Griffith, CO)

**1470 XERCN Tijuana, Mexico**, received verie letter in Spanish in 76 days from Sergio Galarce Quiros — Gerente de Promociones, along with stickers. Address: Gral. Manuel Marquez de Leon No. 950, Zona Rio, Tijuana B.C.N., Mexico. (Martin, OR)

**1550 KUAT Tucson, Arizona**, received QSL letter in 16 days from Lyle E. Kesterson — Radio Program Manager. Address: University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (no street address or box number given). (Martin, CA)

### Broadcast Loggings

This month's selected logs begin with an interesting report from Ron Gitschier, USN, shipboard on the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Central America. Among others, Ron heard Radio Marti, Marathon Key, Florida on 1180 kHz with a very good signal and clear audio. Ron listens on a Radio Shack DX-398 with the built-in ferrite antenna. "Sigh, this was my only pre-sunset USA station heard in a sea awash with Spanish," laments Ron on that particular day, "homesick and at sea (in perpetuity)." All times are UTC.

**540 YNOW Radio Corporacion, Managua, Nicaragua**, daytime saltwater path signal fair to strong. (Gitschier, 09N 90W)
tuned to KGVY Green Valley.” Don’t know if they went into news, but maybe — by then lots of KRLD interference. (Martin, CA)

1090 KKYN Plainview, Texas, heard well with XPERS phased out, logged with ABC News and two local spots at 0101-0108, running 250 watts with a null in this direction at night. (Martin, CA)

1330 WZCT Scottsboro, Alabama, good signal with deep fades, gospel music and ID at top of the hour at 0600, only 38 watts! (Procop, OH)

1410 WILV Mobile, Alabama, fair signal. Christian Connection promotion, and gospel music at 1035. (Procop, OH)

1450 KPFL Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin, popped up with “News-Talk 14-50” ID at 1212. (Procop, OH)

1470 WRGBA Rome, Georgia, fair signal, and under/over WABC, talk in Spanish, and “equis buena” slogan at 0855-0901. (Procop, OH)

1530 WSAI Cincinnati, Ohio, at 0004 "WSAI News" into “An Evening at the Paps” while looking for Voice of America-Belize. (Gitschier, 08N 93W)

1630 KXOL Brigham City, Utah, heard airing one of their “We dominate the West at night” IDs during which they stated that they answer all E-mails. The address given was <KXOL@broadcast.net>. (Griffith, CO)

1690 WMDM Lexington Park, Maryland, at 0400 “Bay Talk;” heard with a RadioShack DX-390 receiver on the 15th floor of a glass-dominated apartment building. (Prather, MI)

Thanks to Mark Connelly, Ron Gitschier, Patrick Griffith, Gary Jackson, Patrick Martin, James Prather, and Michael Procop. 73 and good DX!
When Palstar's new R30 world-band shortwave receiver rocked the Dayton Hamfest last year, we knew it would be a winner! Our expectations have been met. The R30 firmly bridges the gap between low-cost entry grade sets, and the higher-end radios aimed at those with unlimited budgets.

Covering from 100 kHz to 30 MHz, the R30 features AM and both upper and lower sideband modes. Included is a true analog S-meter, and a large 6-digit back-light LCD display. Most of the controls perform dual functions, thus the front panel is surprisingly uncluttered. For the most part, basic operation is intuitive. The majority of the controls are momentary push-button style, some of which are used for dual functions when in the memory mode. Only two rotational, or linear, controls are present; these are for tuning and adjusting the volume level.

The radio powers up to the last monitored frequency. Variable-rate tuning detects when the operator is increasing the tuning speed, and the set automatically goes into a higher tuning rate to accommodate rapid frequency excursions. Depressing the tuning knob momentarily toggles the set between two tuning speeds: 20 Hz per step or 100 Hz per step. With 20 Hz steps selected, the fastest tuning speed is 100 Hz per step; with the faster 100 Hz tuning step rate selected, the fastest tuning speed increases to 500 Hz per tuning step. Small push buttons allow you to do 1-MHz up or down steps; holding either MHz button automatically repeats the operation. If the tuning knob is depressed for more than two seconds, the frequency is locked and cannot be changed by any of the controls. The locked condition is maintained when power is removed, and the locked frequency is not lost. The radio is unlocked by depressing the tuning button for an additional two seconds. While locked, the digital display shows “LOCDIS.”

Memory Functions

Unless you notice the memory (MEM) push button, you might be surprised to learn that the R30 can store up to 100 frequencies, along with all associated parameters for mode, bandwidth, AGC, and attenuation! Out of the box, the radio is in the normal mode — that is all tuning functions are controlled by the tuning knob and up/down buttons. The memory is enabled by pressing the MEM button. While in memory mode, the digital display can either show the Channel Number or frequency stored in that channel by depressing the tuning knob. Blank channels are not displayed. Memory channels are selected by turning the tuning knob or pressing the up/down push buttons. They serve the same purpose when selecting a channel position that is to be written to. To write to a memory, the radio must be in the memory store mode. This is done by depressing the MEM push button for two seconds. In the memory store mode, all channels are displayed whether programmed or not. A flashing “P” after the channel number indicates that data is being stored in that particular memory channel. When the channel to be programmed is selected, depressing the MEM button stores the information and returns the radio to its normal mode. It sounds more complicated than it really is; the R30 memory functions are very user-friendly, and once performed, it is unlikely you will have to reference the owner’s manual again.

The two AGC ranges (Fast or Slow) can be selected regardless of the mode in use. An LED indicator shows when the Fast AGC is selected. The mode switch toggles between AM, LSB, and USB; the current mode is indicated by LED panel indicators. The two-bandwidth positions are normally determined by the mode selection. The AM filter is 6 kHz for North America (in European-exported sets the AM filter is 4 kHz.) A narrow bandwidth 2.5 kHz filter is normally used for SSB or CW, but either bandwidth is user selectable for either mode. The R30 is normally equipped with decent quality Murata ceramic filters. However, for a modest charge, either or both filters can be replaced with Rockwell International (former Collins Radio) mechanical filters at time of order. The filters are factory installed since soldering is required. For many, Collins mechanical filters are synonymous with high quality commercial and military radios. The mechanical filters offer much better stop-band attenuation; and a mechanical filter's shape factor — which determines how much the
filter bandwidth deteriorates under stronger signals — is also much better than the lower-cost ceramic filters.

### Table 1: 7-Pole Input Filter Ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 kHz–1 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 MHz–2 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 MHz–4 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 MHz–8 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0 MHz–16 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range 6: 16 MHz–30 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Audio

The R30 audio is rated for a hefty 3 watts into an 8-ohm speaker with less than 1% distortion. The R30’s “full sounding” fidelity was a pleasant surprise. Unless you really need the extra skirt selectivity offered by the AM mechanical filter, the stock AM ceramic filter is best for full-fidelity AM BCB and SW monitoring. In my opinion, the best compromise is having the R30 equipped with the mechanical filter for SSB or narrow AM reception work (including exalted carrier), and the ceramic filter for AM reception. CW can be received by using either SSB mode with the narrow filter. The frequency display will be offset by the amount of the sidetone (several hundred cycles) when receiving CW signals.

Headphones can be connected to a jack on the front panel, and a rear-panel jack accommodates an external speaker. Other rear panel connections include an RCA jack for muting the R30 when it is used in conjunction with a transmitter. If you have a need for line-level audio for recording or other uses, a second RCA jack provides it. The tilt-bail is standard and allows easy viewing when the R30 is placed on a low table or nightstand.

### Antenna Connections

There are two antenna connectors on the rear panel: the standard SO239 is used for Low Z coaxial-fed antennas; while high-impedance dipoles or wire-fed antennas are accommodated by two pushclip terminals. Higher Z antennas need a matching balun and that is included inside the set. Since SWLs are often limited to using active antennas due to space or other limitations, the R30 can also power active antennas connected to the SO239; a self-resetting fuse in the set protects this feature. Palstar’s optional active antenna matcher, the AA30, permits the R30 to be used with a wire or whip antenna; while also offering usable front-end selectivity and variable gain. We did not have an opportunity to review the AA30, but it lists for $59 and can be seen on Palstar’s Web pages.

The R30 comes with a wall-cube type power supply. For camping, portable, or emergency operation, the set can be powered from an external 12 Vdc source or an internal battery pack. Removing the top cover accesses the internal battery tray that holds 10 “AA” alkaline batteries. Alkaline cells can power the set for three or four weeks of casual monitoring with headphones. AA NiMH cells will last for months, but they will need an external means for recharging. When operating on battery power, the display and meter lamps should be turned off by the rear panel switch to conserve battery power.

### American Made

I was surprised to learn that while the R30 is both American made and engineered, it is more popular in Europe than in the States! In fact, our review set was delayed for several months while improvements suggested by European evaluators were being incorporated. European SW listeners face conditions that are far more demanding than in most of North America because of the proliferation of high-power SW transmitters throughout Europe.

What makes the R30 a standout performer? First, the set includes a bank of six preselection filters — see Table 1. These make the radio virtually immune to second order IMD products. For example, without the filters, any two frequencies, say a strong BCB at 1 MHz and a SW transmitter at 7 MHz, could overload the set and mix together producing phantom signals at 8 and 6 MHz. For extreme cases, 10 dB of attenuation can be switched in to further reduce or eliminate interference artifacts. Palstar claims a +12-dBm third order intercept point for the R30.

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Excellent! This is achieved by using custom high-current 1.5-
dB NF J-FET devices in the critical first mixer stage. The active mixer is followed by two cascaded 45-MHz first IF monolithic crystal filters for four-pole filter performance. This places selectivity at the front of the receiver to protect subsequent mixer stages from strong off-channel signals.

The remaining mixers and IF amplifiers use low NF dual-gate MOSFETS; this means the R30 doesn’t hiss like an errant steam engine while listening to a quiet channel. The majority of the analog RF and audio circuits are on one large PC board using a mix of surface mount and through-hole components. No schematic is included, and the surface-mount technology would most likely limit repairs to factory approved service centers.

Overall Impressions

The R30 rates an A+ for both ease of use and performance; the operation is intuitive and the controls are in the right positions. I liked the built-in tilt bail, the analog S-meter, and the backlighting on the meter and panel. I also like being able to upgrade the SSB or AM filters on an either-or basis. The Collins filters are an additional $50 per filter at time of ordering. The specs for the filters are shown in Table 2, but keep in mind our suggestion of using the standard ceramic filter for AM and the optional mechanical filter for SSB. Besides the optional filters, or the companion AA30 active preselector, there are no other options to worry about. The sturdy cabinet is all metal construction with a durable finish.

What is lacking? Well, there is no DSP processing, no variable IF bandwidth or passband tuning, and there is no notch filtering. Then again, this is a $500 receiver, not one costing several hundred dollars or more. I’ve mentioned at the beginning that we feel the modestly priced R30 firmly bridges the void between low-cost entry sets and the high-end full-featured and costly SWL radios without compromising quality or performance. If you’re a novice SWL or seasoned listener on a budget, the R30 definitely merits attention. The R30 is available factory direct or through distributors.

For more information on the R30, contact Palstar, Inc., 9676 North Looney Road, P.O. Box 1136, Piqua, Ohio 45356 or phone 937-773-6255, FAX 937 773-8003 or E-mail them at Palstar@erinet.com. You can also visit their Website at http://www.palstarinc.com. The R30 is in the $499.99 price class.

Panasonic’s 900 MHz Cordless Phone — KX-TC1800

BY HAROLD ORT

The phone’s box says “Spread Spectrum Digital Gigarange” and the instructions say the unit operates in the frequency range of 905 to 926 MHz. So I checked the FCC’s online database (at fcc.gov/oet/fccid/) using the phone’s FCC ID number and found this particular phone operates from 905.22 to 925.55 MHz. Of course, the unit is running a sequential encryption code which chops up the transmission, and generally speaking, makes the conversations untunable.

My review of this new high-tech cordless phone was, frankly, prompted by a couple of letters we received. One, from a fellow on Long Island said, “...I decided to test it to be sure the phone lived up to its so-called technology, so I tuned in the 900-MHz portion ...called a friend and asked him to assist me in a test...” He continued, “To my surprise, I heard myself clear as day...” He then suggested we tell folks considering purchasing a cordless phone to test it to “be sure it lives up to its claim.”

Sounded like a good idea to me, so I contacted Panasonic and the phone arrived the following week for testing. Panasonic’s news release dated May, 1999 says, “...we decided to extend the line to include 900-MHz ‘GigaRange’ Digital Spread Spectrum (SST) phones, which offer extended range and security over our standard 900 MHz analog phones.” It continued, “...for added security, digital coding of the phones’ transmissions help thwart potential eavesdropping.”

After an overnight battery charge, I plugged the phone in and turned on both of my Opto near-field receivers — placed in the same room as the phone — made three phone calls, and heard nothing on either receiver. I tried a handheld scanner, searching through the spectrum and heard nothing. Once it stopped searching and I heard a short-duration fluttering, rumbling sound. Perhaps it was my phone, or possibly another nearby transmission. Either way, I repeated my test several times and heard nothing. Now that’s not to say those folks with these phones didn’t hear their phone on a scanner. It only means that on the phone I reviewed for many hours, I didn’t. I would advise anyone buying any cordless phone to look at the bottom of the base unit for Panasonic’s KX-TC1800B cordless Gigarange phone.
I don’t know about you, but cordless convenience is great around the home, office, and out in the yard. But you just don’t see lots of folks running around with cordless phones two blocks from their home!

If you’re interested in a good, solid cordless phone with great range — and to the best of our knowledge a high degree of privacy, you owe it to yourself to check out the Panasonic KX-TC1800 that retails for $99.95. There are other models that carry suggested retail prices up to $239.95 with features like visual call waiting and Caller ID. Contact Panasonic’s Customer Call Center at 800-211-7262 or visit their Website at www.panasonic.com for more information. As always, be sure to tell them you read about it in Popular Communications. We’d also like to hear about your cordless phone experiences.
Art Bell Chats With Pop’Comm’s Editor, And Free Flight Tracking With WebTrax!

Pop’Comm’s colorful editor, Harold Ort, was recently the principal guest on the “Art Bell Coast-to-Coast AM” radio show, which was aired simultaneously by over 400 radio stations. It was a most enjoyable and informative broadcast with Harold; Art and callers discussing a wide range of radio-related topics. If you missed the broadcast or would like to hear it again, it is available in RealAudio® format at http://www.dobe.com/popcomm/Harold.htm.

Also be sure to visit Art Bell’s extremely popular web site where you can listen to his live broadcasts, previous shows, and much more. He’s at http://www.artbell.com/.

Radio And Broadcast Technology

If you’ve ever wanted to know about the equipment and technology that goes into commercial broadcasting then Jim Hawkins’ (WA2WHV) Radio and Broadcast Technology Page is for you. Walk along with Jim as he takes you on a personal, behind the scenes tour of several well-known broadcast stations. Containing over 300 original photographs and superb commentary, Jim’s site is simply awesome! It’s probably the closest many of us will ever get to the facilities and equipment used in commercial broadcasting both today and years gone by. And that’s just the beginning! In addition to his incredible renderings and animations of electronic components, his “Radio and Technology Page” is just ONE of many fascinating, enjoyable, and educational radio resources he has assembled — each a masterpiece — each a DON’T MISS site! Some of his other outstanding “pages,” accessible from the URL below, are: Jim’s Ham Radio Corner, Jim’s TV and FM Transmitter Page, and a Radio Calculators page which includes Java calculators for PI Networks, Air Inductors, Beam Antennas, and dipoles. Also available is a freeware Windows version of the PI Network and Air Inductor calculator. Grab some coffee (well, maybe not unless you like it cold), kick off your shoes, and enjoy one of the few (large and diversified) resources geared towards radio with practically all original content. Visit and bookmark http://www.exit109.com/~jimh/radio.shtml.

Aircraft Scanning

There you are, scanning the sky, when you hear something like: “... Delta 1497 Level at Flight Level 280.” Wouldn’t it be neat if you knew a little more about that flight? Maybe where it came from, where it was going, where it is right now? Well, you can — complete with the aircraft’s flight plan superimposed on a map with a marker to show the plane’s current position. WebTrax, a new online service by FlyteComm of Florida, provides real-time aircraft position graphically and also returns departure and destination points, aircraft type, altitude, ground...
FLIGHT: DELTA AIRLINES 1497
DEPARTING: NEWARK
ARRIVING: CINCINNATI/COVINGTON
DEPARTURE TIME 10:17 A.M. EST
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN 0 HRS 38 MIN (11:37 A.M. EST)
SPEED: 430 Knots, ALTITUDE: 28060 Feet

http://www.flytecomm.com/

WebTrax: Real Time Aircraft Positioning — one slick puppy!

speed, departure time, and ETA. WebTrax receives its data directly from the FAA based on real-time position reports. Numerous anomalies and errors in this data are corrected and the actual aircraft position is updated every minute.

And, it's FREE! If that weren't enough, FlyteComm of Florida invites you to make this slick service available on YOUR website. Complete details, including the free WebTrax service, are available at http://www.flytecomm.com/.

WebTrax: Real Time Aircraft Positioning — one slick puppy!

Scanning With PerCon

Several months ago, we mentioned PerCon Corporation's online "DataFinder" resource. PerCon Corporation, as you might recall, is a developer and publisher of government-related databases specializing in FCC, FAA data, and more. Their CDs and online database search capabilities are routinely used by those in the telecommunications, aviation, governmental, commercial, and hobby areas.

At the time, it was quite a find. Today, it's a gold mine, given their greatly expanded (and FREE online) "DataFinder" lookup service. Available now are searchable databases covering U.S. Frequencies (millions of them), Aircraft identification by N-Number, U.S. Amateur Call Signs, Canadian frequencies and even a geographic FIPS code lookup section. By the time you read this, they will have probably expanded their service even more! This is one resource you'll want to visit.

Visit the New & Improved PerCon DataFinder Page.
Welcome to dialpad

Make unlimited free long-distance phone calls to anyone in the U.S. at dialpad.com. There's nothing to download or install—your web browser uses our Java-based technology to place calls while you're online. And dialpad.com is completely free!

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World Time Zones

One of the best sources for a “Standard Time Zones of the World” map can be found at the CIA's (Central Intelligence Agency) “World Factbook” site. What makes this map special is that they have made it available in Adobe’s® PDF (Portable Document Format), as well as a normal JPEG image. If you have the Acrobat® PDF Reader, you can view the map in all it's beauty and detail. If you have a large format printer, the map can be printed (via the Acrobat® Reader) in its actual 22” x 17” format. If your printer handles color too, then you'll have one beauty of a map to hang as well! Other quality worldwide maps are also available.

and bookmark! Percon is at http://www.perconcorp.com/datafinder/.
Be sure to visit http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/ref.html.

TIP: If you don’t have the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader, GET IT! It’s free and available at http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep.html.

Tiger "NO GROUND" PLANE

COMING SOON
As shown above Everhardt manufactures six types of "NGP" antennas for CB. Now in design is a new "NGP" not for CB but for 2 meter. 3db gain side body mount for fiberglass vehicles.

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6000-D Old Hemphill Road
Fort Worth, TX 76134
Phone: 817-568-0177
Fax: 817-293-4441
Email: tigererever@aol.com

CIRCLE 66 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Full 800 MHz Scanners

AR-8200 (unblocked) Wideband Portable receiver
- 0.5 to 2140 MHz continuous.
- NFM, WFM, NAM, WAM, USB, LSB & CW
- Alpha, Numeric memory indentation

$699
- Spectrum scan
- Computer control
- Flexible dynamic memory bank layout
- Optional CTCSS & Extra memory boards

ALINCO DJ-X10 (unblocked) Wideband Portable receiver
- 0.1 to 2000 MHz continuous.
- NFM, WFM, AM, USB, LSB & CW
- Alpha, Numeric memory indentation

$499
- 1200 memory channels
- Superb sensitivity, Clear sound
- Various scanning modes - Menu system

PCR-100-08 Wideband receiver for PC
- PCR-100 can be used with your Desktop or Portable PC
- 0.1 to 1300 MHz continuous.
- Modes AM, FM, & WFM
- In tune squelch
- Multiple scans, multi-function control panel

$229

Guaranteed Delivery to USA.

ICOM PC-1000-08

Stand-alone computer with PC-1000-08

$399

Guaranteed Delivery to USA.

ENGLISH SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA

http://www.angelfire.com/wi/worldbandradio/

An Outstanding SWL Resource provided by Daniel Sampson.

A Super web site for WorldWide SW Transmitters.

Be sure to visit http://www.angelfire.com/wi/worldbandradio.

TIP: If you don’t have the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader, GET IT! It’s free and available at http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep.html.

English Shortwave Broadcasts To North America

Whether you’re looking for current English Language SW Broadcasts by time, country, or DX Media Program format, Daniel Sampson’s “English Shortwave Broadcasts to North America” site has it superbly covered. And, that’s just the tip of the iceberg! Also included are comprehensive and up-to-date pointers to radio-related as well as International Broadcast sites and more. Daniel borrows a slogan from his employer to describe his effort: “I want to be the best source for schedules.” I think you’ll agree Daniel has more than succeeded! Don’t miss this outstanding SWL resource at http://www.angelfire.com/wi/worldbandradio/index.html.

Awesome Transmitter Documentation Project

From Belgium, the “Transmitter Documentation Project” (TDP) by Ludo Maes, represents an awesome “one-stop-shop” for everything related to SW transmitters. Categories include: SW TRANSMITTER AIR-TIME: Pool of 25 SW broadcasters with air-time for sale. ALYX SW BROADCAST ANTENNAS: Suppliers and specifications. DIGITAL SW RADIO: Information about digital shortwave radio. SW RADIO DX INFORMATION: Everything related to SW DX. SW RADIO STATIONS: links to over 315 SW Radio Stations. RADIO BROADCAST SUPPLIERS: links to over 150 suppliers and specifications. SHORTWAVE TRANSMITTER TUBES: Suppliers and specifications. SHORTWAVE BROADCAST SUPPLIERS and specifications.

PC-Related Items: Scientific Calculator

Based on the number of calculator programs I’ve run across in my travels through cyberspace, it would seem many folks don’t know about the nice calculator that comes with Windows®. To access it, left-click START, (lower left corner of your display) then place your cursor over PROGRAMS then ACCESSORIES then
Need a nice calculator? You've already got this one!

left-click CALCULATOR. Left-clicking on “View” will toggle between standard and scientific modes. Click Help to learn more about the calculator and use of keyboard commands. I find it quite handy to MINIMIZE the calculator to the task bar where it will remain available whenever I need it via a single click. To minimize most ANY windows based application, just left-click the box in the upper right corner of the application with the “_” (3rd block from the right)

Step 1. Use Notepad (found under Programs, Accessories) to type in the text you want. Make sure the first line of your text reads: “@echo off” (without the quotes) then precede each additional line with the word “echo,” (again without the quotes) a single space then your text.

Step 2. Save your file with the extension “.BAT” (without the quotes) in your Windows® directory. In the example, I used PHONE.BAT for the filename but you can use any name that has meaning to you. Since this is DOS, limit your filename (prior to the .BAT extension) to a MAXIMUM of EIGHT characters.

Step 3. Drop to a DOS window — you should see an icon that reads “MS-DOS Prompt.” If so, just double left-click it. If not, you should be able to access your MS-DOS prompt via your START, Programs menu. Once at the DOS prompt, (will look like C:\WINDOWS>) just type in the filename you used above. You can clear the screen, type CLS, then tap Enter. Minimize your DOS screen to the taskbar where it will be ready again when needed.

Like the calculator above, I usually open up a DOS window then minimize it to my task bar for quick access. If you don't want the DOS icon on your task bar, just type EXIT, and hit Enter. If you'll give it a try, I think you'll find these types of Batch files to be quite handy.

TIP: When using batch files, remember that each file, no matter how SMALL, will use several kilobytes (at least 4,000 characters worth and probably more) of disk storage. So, if disk space is at a premium, you may want to include several lines of text (i.e. several items, perhaps of a similar nature) in each batch file.

Well, that's it for this time. Thanks for joining me on this month's journey. Be sure to visit the Pop' Comm web site at http://www.popular-communications.com/ for the latest radio news and keep those comments and suggestions coming!

Until next time, 73
With summer later this month and school ending soon, I know a lot of you will be traveling, taking that well-deserved vacation (or holiday in Canada) — many by plane. This month's resource will help you further your aviation scanning. I'm going to recommend three aviation maps that you can use. Actually, you really need only one of them, but the description of all three is almost the same.

When you picked up your airport/facility directory that I recommended in my first column last month you may have noticed some rather colorful maps. I recommend you pick up the Sectional Aeronautical Chart for your area. Before I go any further, here are the official definitions of the charts as found in the "Airman's Information Manual."

**AERONAUTICAL CHART** — A map used in air navigation containing all or part of the following: topographic features, hazards and obstructions, navigation aids, navigation routes, designated airspace, and airports. (Figure 1)

Commonly used aeronautical charts are:

"a. Sectional Aeronautical Charts (1:500,000) — Designed for visual navigation of slow or medium speed aircraft. Topographic information on these charts features the portrayal of relief and a judicious selection of visual checkpoints for VFR flight. Aeronautical information includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, controlled airspace, restricted areas, obstructions, and related data.

"b. VFR Terminal Area Charts (1:250,000) — Depict Class B airspace which provides for the control or segregation of all the aircraft within Class B airspace. The chart depicts topographic information and aeronautical information which includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, controlled airspace, restricted areas, obstructions, and related data.

"c. World Aeronautical Charts (WAC) (1:1,000,000) — Provide a standard series of aeronautical charts covering land areas of the world at a size and scale convenient for navigation by moderate-speed aircraft. Topographic information includes cities and towns, principal roads, railroads, distinctive landmarks, drainage, and relief. Aeronautical information includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, airways, restricted areas, obstructions, and other pertinent data."

Subparagraphs d through i deal with other charts, some of which I will discuss in later columns. These are all just a series of detailed maps that most pilots use in their cross-country flying. The most used chart is the Sectional Aeronautical Chart, or just Sectional. It is in a 1 to 500,000 scale, or 1 inch equals 500,000 inches in real life. There are 38 different sectionals for the lower 48 states, Puerto Rico, and...
the Virgin Islands, with 1 additional for Hawaii, Guam, and Samoa. They cost about $7.50 each. There are also 16 Alaska sectionals, which retail for roughly $4.40 each. Canada has a version of the sectionals called the “Canadian VFR Navigation Charts.” There are 34 in this series and retail for roughly $15 per copy in the U.S. Again you don’t need to get all of them. (Plus to make a map of the entire country you would need to get two copies of each map as the north side of all of them. Plus to make a map of the United States. Again you don’t need to get Navigation Charts.” There are 34 in this Alaska sectionals, which retail for roughly $7.50 each. There are also 16 wide. You would only need two or more and New Orleans sectionals. It was still squadron in Clearwater.

If you wished to put the maps together and you wished to put the maps together trol tower is in operation 24/7.

Sea level, and whether the airport or con-length of the runways, the elevation above runways, the elevation above the layouts, if they have control towers, section shows information on the airports, whether it is military or civilian, land or river. Hard -surfaced runways griever Mon 8069 ft

340 MSL. It indicated by center line Services available and field tented during normal working hours described by use of marks around about mean sea level or shown 18,000 fl MSL or shown to NAVAID, on direct Airways and 1200

In Figure 2 you will find the legend for the sectionals which by the way is virtually the same for the Terminal Area and World Aeronautical charts. The upper left section shows information on the airports, the layout, if they have control towers, whether it is military or civilian, land or sea, or even if it is abandoned. The upper right block covers airport data. It gives the various frequencies that are in use and much information about the airport itself; length of the runways, the elevation above sea level, and whether the airport or control tower is in operation 24/7.

The center block shows “Radio Aids to Navigation and Communication Boxes.” Pilots and controllers call the radio aids just “NAV AID S.” The frequencies you can monitor here are the VHF Omni Range, or “VOR” (pronounced “vee-oh-are,” not “vor”), the VOR portion of a “VORTAC” (pronounced vortac) and those of the “Non-Directional Radio Beacon” or NDB.

The VOR frequencies are found between 108.000 MHz and 117.950 MHz, or just above FM and below air traffic communications, which are from 118.000 MHz to 136.975 MHz.

The NDB frequencies are located below AM radio. TACAN information is basically unusable by anyone except military pilots, and DME is used by all pilots, but has little communication value. The “Communication Box” gives basic frequency info, the identifier of it, and the Morse Code identification. The Morse

Figure 2: The legend for the sectional charts.
Code ID is necessary. There are limited frequencies in use and when a pilot is at altitude, it's possible, though rather rare, he or she may pick up two different VOR's. The Morse code ID keeps the pilot navigating on the right one. Blue frequencies in the boxes that are not underlined means the associated Flight Service Station can transmit voice messages over it. These messages may be for an individual aircraft to contact another air traffic control (ATC) frequency or may be a blanket broadcast concerning severe weather in the vicinity or even concerning Space Shuttle launches.

The bottom section deals with "Topographic Information," "Obstructions," "Airport Traffic Service and Airspace Information," and "Miscellaneous." Most interesting in this area are the "MOA" or Military Operations Areas, "Prohibited, Restricted, Warning and Alert Areas, Canadian Advisory and Restricted Areas." Not all of these areas are active 24/7, so a chart found next to one of the opened maps gives you much of the information you need. You may be able to hear quite a bit of military chatter in the vicinity.

Also the "MTR" or Military Training Routes are important for monitors. If you see a single fighter or some in formation at low altitude and just-a-cruisin', you will probably find the route they are on here on the map. You can also find where glider and ultralight activity is, even if there isn’t much radio chatter there.

Differences Between Charts

The main differences between the VFR Terminal Area Charts and World Aeronautical Charts are the scale and, accordingly, the amount of information included. The Terminal charts are half the scale of the sectionals. You really don’t need these maps unless you are right in the cities involved, primarily due to the numbers of airplanes and the complexity of the traffic. There are 30 charts that cover over 33 cities. Most run about $4.15, a little higher for San Juan. Unlike the AF/D, which is revised and updated every 56 days, sectionals and terminal area charts are revised semi-annually.

In an even tighter scale of 1:125,000 are seven charts that deal with helicopter routes. These are for cities with extensive helicopter activity. They are Boston, Chicago, Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington D.C. They go for around $5.15 each.

The World Aeronautical Charts are the smallest scale at 1:1,000,000, so you get a larger area depicted on the same size of a map, but there is, of course, much less information that can be packed in them. Again, like the sectional, they are printed back-to-back so you may need more than one copy of a WAC to cover your state. So money could be a factor. There are 12 WAC charts for the lower 48 states, seven for Alaska, and 18 for Canada. The U.S. versions are about $7.50 per copy, and here in the U.S., the Canadian ones run about $15.

As a side note, there are 211 charts issued by the Defense Mapping Agency for the rest of the world, at the same scale as the WAC charts. However, they are not updated on a regular basis and do not contain any NAVAID or ATC frequency info. They run about $3.55 each.

Finally, some states issue maps and/or airport information books. Some are free, and some carry a nominal charge. They are not updated as frequently and as such the information may be somewhat out-of-date, but it is a start. Look in the blue government pages of your phone directory under “State Government” and “Department of Transportation” or its equivalent. They may send the items to you or tell you where you can get them. Some states that have issued maps include Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Nebraska.

I would like to hear if the state you are in also issues these maps. If you can get a spare map for me, send it to me in care of Pop 'Comm.

Next month, we'll talk about Instrument Charts. See you then!
Cherokee’s Impressive CBS-2100 AM/SSB Base Station

Life is always good when large boxes arrive from Wireless Marketing Corporation. Wireless, you’ll remember, is the home of Cherokee™ brand citizens band equipment. Even though Wireless Marketing is a relative newcomer to the field — just a few years old — the firm has already won a richly deserved reputation for innovation, creativity, and excellence. So when my friendly local package delivery guy came loping up the sidewalk with an absolutely huge package perched on his shoulder, my first response was: “Whoa! What have we here?” The short answer is the box contained an engineering prototype for Cherokee’s brand new CBS-2100 base station. After a few seconds work unzipping the package, I held in my arms the actual prototype that had been reviewed and approved by the FCC.

What a radio it is! It’s big, solid, and gorgeous. It’s also a radio that’s bound to fuel the nonsense mills on the Internet when people get a look at the back panel. We’ll get back to that in a little while, but first let’s conduct a leisurely examination of this spanking new base station.

“...we found the CBS-2100 was comparable in every way to the Cobra 2000.”

The CBS-2100 is large: 19 inches wide by 6 inches high by 14 inches deep. It has “ears” and handles so that it can be rack mounted. The massive front panel has a brushed silver finish. The knobs, switches, and lettering are black, so the whole thing has a very clean, professional look. Most of the small knobs have soft rubber knurling that makes them pleasant to touch, and, where needed, they have a crisp white indicator stripe that clearly shows the position of the knob.

At the top left corner of the case is a light emitting diode that glows red when the rig is powered up. To the right of that is a large illuminated receive signal strength meter. Moving again to the right, there is a large illuminated meter for indicating transmit power or SWR reading. A large LED display dominates the top center of the front panel. Large green LED digits show the channel number, and five smaller green LED digits indicate the frequency. By the way, the CBS-2100 is equipped with a true frequency counter, not a mere frequency display. Beneath the frequency readout are six red LED indicator lights for transmit, Clear Drive activation, and PA, AM, LSB, or USB mode.

At the upper right corner of the front panel is a large front-firing speaker. Beneath the LED display, you’ll find a knob for selecting mode and a channel selector knob. To the left of these are four toggles switches. One activates a Roger Beep so that a beep tone sounds whenever the microphone is un-keyed. Another turns on the noise blanker and automatic noise limiter circuits. A third selects between SWR and calibration modes. The fourth switch activates the Clear Drive, which is Cherokee’s trade name for its compander circuitry. What a compander does is COMPress the transmitted audio and expAND the audio on receive — hence the name, compander. A compander system works best when both stations that are in communication are using the compander. But the compander can also help in single station use. For example, compressing the transmitted audio can help to boost its punch for long-haul communications even when it is received at a station that is not compander equipped. And using the compander on receive can help to pull a signal out of the noise. While Clear Drive is not a universal solution for all the problems of CB radio, it is a useful and valuable tool when the circumstances are right.

To the left of the four toggles switches is a push-button power On/Off switch. Below that, there is a four-pin microphone connector. Across the bottom of the front panel, there are eight knobs: SWR calibration, a Clear Drive level selector, microphone gain, RF gain, volume, squelch, and fine and coarse clarifier knobs. At the lower right corner of the front panel is jack for headphones.

It’s the back panel of the CBS-2100 that will really get the rumor mill going on the Internet. In addition to the usual antenna connector, AC power input, external speaker jack, PA speaker jack, and recorder output jack, you’ll find some unusual stuff. There is, for example, a DC jumper cable that runs from the power supply to a DC power jack. It’s there so that you can unplug the jumper and go directly from DC power into the CBS-2100 if you wanted to use the rig anywhere that normal AC power is not readily available. I’m sure somebody out in the wastelands of the World Wide Web is going to look at it and declare it’s a cable for hooking up a linear. It’s not.

By Jock Elliott
Newcomer To CB?

Now, if you're a newcomer to CB or perhaps an old hand that has never operated in anything but AM mode, you might rightly ask, "What's the big deal about sideband?" Good question. To get to the answer, we'll have to look for a moment at what constitutes an AM signal. An ordinary AM signal can be thought of as a kind of electronic sandwich. In the middle of the sandwich is a carrier. On either side of the carrier, like the bread on a sandwich, are two sidebands — the upper sideband and the lower sideband. The sidebands contain the actual information in the signal; the sound of your voice, and the two sidebands are identical in that respect. So if you listen to one sideband, you'll hear the same information as you would if you listened to the other sideband. The carrier, however, contains no information whatsoever. It simply exists as a kind of "electronic bread." In the middle of the sandwich is a carrier. On either side of the carrier, like the bread on a sandwich, are two sidebands — the upper sideband and the lower sideband. The sidebands contain the actual information in the signal; the sound of your voice, and the two sidebands are identical in that regard. So if you listen to one sideband, you'll hear the same information as you would if you listened to the other sideband. The carrier, however, contains no information whatsoever. It simply exists to provide the AM CB receiver at the other end of the conversation something to lock onto. It is much less expensive to build an AM-only CB than it is to build one that can receive sideband. That's why you can find cheap AM rigs for less than $50 new, but you won't find sideband CBs that inexpensive. In addition — and here's the killer part — the carrier consumes 50% of the power of the signal. In other words, when you are communicating in AM mode, half of your power output is going to a carrier that delivers no information whatsoever at the other end of the line.

What a sideband CB allows you to do is to eliminate the carrier and to choose one of the sidebands to use for communication. This has the effect of concentrating the power of your signal (to nearly four times the power), and most of the time you can talk nearly twice as far with a sideband rig as you can with AM. In addition, you'll find that sideband operators, by and large, have a different attitude. Instead of AM handles, they usually identify themselves with club identifier numbers (such as SSB-734) and their first names. Sideband operators frequently distinguish themselves with very classy operating habits and the use of Q-codes, much like those employed by ham radio operators. Sidebanders generally operate on channels 36 through 40, but that is a matter of custom, not FCC rules. There are literally hundreds of thousands of sideband operators around the world. For my part, I greatly enjoy operating on sideband. It's a lot of fun and always a pleasure to meet other sideband operators.

Like anything, there are, of course, downsides to single sideband (SSB) operation: for it to work, you have to be talking to another sideband station which is operating on the same sideband (upper or lower) and the same channel. Because there is no carrier for the receiver to lock onto, a sideband rig is equipped with an "electronic sideband" — a method of sidebanding in which the carrier is generated by the receiver and not by the transmitter.
As for the CBS-2100, as any hotrodder worth his salt knows, good looks is one thing; performance is another. So how does the CBS-2100 perform? The short answer: just great, thank you. My co-columnist Ed Barnat and I checked out the CBS-2100 in comparison with a radio that I call “the Gold Standard”—a completely stock, unmodified Cobra 2000 GTL. The 2000 GTL, which has not been manufactured for several years now, has long been regarded the Rolls Royce of CB base stations. In a head-to-head comparison, we found the CBS-2100 was comparable in every way to the Cobra 2000.

**How Does It Perform?**

Getting back to Cherokee’s CBS-2100, as any hotrodder worth his salt knows, good looks is one thing; performance is another. So how does the CBS-2100 perform? The short answer: just great, thank you. My co-columnist Ed Barnat and I checked out the CBS-2100 in comparison with a radio that I call “the Gold Standard”—a completely stock, unmodified Cobra 2000 GTL. The 2000 GTL, which has not been manufactured for several years now, has long been regarded the Rolls Royce of CB base stations. In a head-to-head comparison, we found the CBS-2100 was comparable in every way to the Cobra 2000.

In my view, “ears” are everything in a CB transceiver. Almost anybody can build a transmitter that will perform adequately, but what really separates the heroes from the zeros is the quality of the receiver. You'll be glad to know that I found the CBS-2100 receiver to be exceptionally quiet in both AM and SSB mode. The noise blanker and automatic noise limiter circuits do an outstanding job of knocking out unwanted audio clutter. All the controls operate smoothly and efficiently.

On transmit, the CBS-2100 does equally well. In AM and SSB modes, Ed tells me, both the CBS-2100 and Cobra 2000 sound absolutely great, and the differences between the two are small and largely a matter of personal preference. The CBS-2100, therefore, gets top marks for audio quality.

The bottom line: If you are looking for the “new Rolls Royce” of CB base stations, look no further than the Cherokee CBS-2100. The suggested retail price is $499.95, although you can probably expect to pay less at discounters. For more information, contact Wireless Marketing Corporation at 800-259-0959 or visit www.wirelessmarketing.com.
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by Dave Ingram, K4TWJ
Do-it-yourself electronics projects from the most basic to the fairly sophisticated. You'll find: station accessories for VHF FM'ing, working OSCAR satellites, fun on HF, trying CW, building simple antennas, even a complete working HF station you can build for $100. Also includes practical tips and techniques on how to create your own electronic projects.
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by Dave Ingram, K4TWJ
You'll enjoy nostalgia with this visual celebration of amateur radio's favorite accessory. This book is full of pictures and historical insight.
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by Paul Lee, N6PL
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If at first you don’t succeed... perseverance pays.” “The third time’s a charm.” Obviously, the Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) is a great believer in these tried and true sayings. SIM’s shortwave station in Liberia — ELWA — was destroyed in Liberia’s civil war quite a few years ago. After peace was restored, SIM rebuilt ELWA and resumed broadcasting. Some years after that, ELWA was again destroyed in another civil conflict. Now ELWA, which first went on the air in the mid-1950s is back again! It’s using its long time frequency of 4760 and if the past is anything to go by, it should be fairly easily heard, at least in the East and Midwest. Check for them at their 0600 sign-on (actually a couple of minutes before). If you want to send them a report, try ELWA, c/o SIM, Liberia, 08 BP 886, Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast.

In another bit of good news, Radio Vanuatu has reactivated its 7260 frequency, making it a bit easier to hear as opposed to its 60 meter band outlet. In fact, it may have replaced 4960 in favor of 7260. Check for this one around 0700.

The government radio in Congo-Kinshasa has reportedly taken delivery on a new 10 kW shortwave transmitter. That piece of news might be called an international tickle. There’s no word on when it will be active, or on what frequency. RTN Congolaise has a 100 kW transmitter (more or less!) which uses 15245 (now and then!) so it doesn’t seem probable that the new unit will be a replacement for this. We’ll have to wait and see.

On the minus side of things. Mike Miller in Washington noticed 11780 empty of any Portuguese language broadcasts, and we’re hearing emptiness there, too. We don’t find signals on the other frequencies normally used by the Brazilian government for its Radio Nacional/Radio Bras broadcasts either. There was a report sometime ago about the government having funding problems as well as in deciding who had control over what, so this may be the reason everything has clicked off. Let’s hope the situation is only a temporary one!

Liberia’s ELWA On Shortwave, And Vanuatu Back On 7260!

Book reviews aren’t normally a part of this column but in this case we can’t resist the urge to say a few words about On The Short Waves, 1923–1945, by Jerome S. Berg. Sometimes those of us who have been tuning the bands for years tend to get a bit jaded; that special shortwave “feel” gets lost in the yelling of preachers and know-it-alls all over the dial. Or, like a treasured piece of jewelry that turns up under the sofa — it gets lost behind international stations trying to sound like the guys across town. Or it becomes a victim of Old Man Frustration when you can’t hear that juicy piece of DX no matter how hard you try.

Subtitled “Broadcast Listening in the Pioneer Days of Radio,” On the Short Waves takes you back to radio’s first days, to the early experimental shortwave stations, the first international broadcasters, the first QSLs, and other station collectibles (applause cards and Ekko stamps). Berg practically takes you shopping for a (then) new shortwave radio, introduces you to long-gone radio clubs and magazines, the secret stations and government propaganda that filled the airwaves in World War II. The book is filled with dozens and dozens of illustrations — stations, personalities, radios, QSLs, magazine covers, and more. It is, quite simply, a delight. The only negative is the high price (which, of course, was not the author’s doing). You’ll need $42.50 plus $4 shipping. Order direct from the publisher: McFarland & Company, 800-253-2187 or Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640.

This month’s book winner is David Jeffery of Niagara Falls, NY. Dave gets a year 2000 edition of the World Radio TV Handbook from Universal Radio. The WRTVH is just one of dozens of radio and related books in Universal’s monster catalog which offers everything from state-of-the-art receivers to shirt pocket portables and every antenna/accessory imaginable. Get a copy by calling Universal at 614-866-4267.

The Voice of Mongolia is on with English from 1200–1230 on 12085 beamcd to Asia; 1500–1530 to South Asia on 9720 and 12085 and 2000–2030 to Europe on those same frequencies. The 1200 segment is our best opportunity.

Radio Ukraine International airs English at 0100–0200 on 6030 and 9810 (to North America); 0100–0200 to Europe on 5905, 6020, 7205, 9560; 0400–0500 to North America on 6030, 9810; 0400–0500 to Europe on 4820, 6020, 7205, 9600; 1200–1300 to North America on 9870 and to Australia on 21510. Also 2200–2300 to North America on 6030 and 9810 and to Europe on 4820, 5905, 6020, 7205, and 9560.

English from All India Radio airs from 0000–0045 on 7410, 9705, 11620, and 13625. Also from 1000–1100 on 11585, 13700, 15200, 17485, 17840, and 17895. And 1330–1500 on 8545, 11620, 13710. Again at 1745–1945 on 7410, 9950, 11620, 11935, 13750, 15075, and 15200. Also from 2045–2230 on 7150, 7410, 9650, 9910, 9950, 11620, and 11715 and lastly 2245–2359 on 7410, 9705, 9950, 11620, and 13625.
Radio Tashkent, Uzbekistan, has English at 0100–0130 on 5955, 5975, 7105, 7285, and 9540, 1200–1230 on 5060, 5975, 6025, 9715, and 1300–1400 on 5060, 5975, 6025, and 9715. And they’re also on from 2030–2100 and 2130–2200 on 7105 and 9540.

Remember that your reception logs are always welcome. Please be sure to list your logs by country, provide at least a double-space between each (so we can navigate scanners more easily) and add your last name and state abbreviation (FF = French, AA = Arabic, SS = Spanish, etc.). If no language abbreviation is included, the broadcast is assumed to have been in English.

ALASKA — KNLS, 7365. 1302 with sign-on. (Silvi, OH) 0445. (Newbury, NE) 9885 at 0300 sign-on. (Alexander, PA) 15220 at 1309. (Newbury, NE) 9710 in Pidgin at 0658. (Wilden, IN) 13730 at 0537 with news and talk. Very weak. Better on //11954.9. (Alexander, PA)

ANGOLA — Radio Nacional, 4950 at 0255 to past 0310 with PP pops, ballads, time pips at 0300, and talk. Very weak. Better on //11954.9. (Alexander, PA)

ANGUILLA — Caribbean Beacon, 6090 at 0328, with Gene Scott. (Newbury, NE) 6075 at 0000, 6195 at 1028. (Jeffery, NY) 15220 at 1309. (Newbury, NE)

ARGENTINA — RAE, 11710 at 0309 in FF with narrative and music. (Burrow, AZ) 0312 in FF. (Newbury, NE)

ASCENSION — BBC World Service relay, 15390 at 2114. (Jeffery, NY) 21660 at 1616 with music of Kenya. (Barton, AZ)

AUSTRALIA — Radio Australia, 9500 at 1129, 9580 at 1131 and 9710 (in Pidgin) at 0906. (Becker, WA) 9580 at 1435 and 11650 at 1210. (Miller, WA) 9580 at 1400 and 21740 at 2105. (Jeffery, NY) 9580 at 1508. (Newbury, NE) 9710 in Pidgin at 1017. (Barton, AZ) 21740 at 0000. (Wilson, MA)

AUSTRIA — Radio Austria Int'l, 6015 via Canada at 0530. 17865 via Canada at 1600. (Newbury, NE) 0645. Blue Danube Waltz at 0658. (Wilden, IN) 13730 at 0537 with news about Europe. (Foss, AK) 17865 at 1615. (Linonis, PA)

AZERBAIJAN — Radio Dada Gorgud, 9165 at 0343 with music and talk in Azerbaijani. Fluttery signal. Off at 0359. (Brossell, WI)

BELARUS — Belarusian Radio, 6190 with world news in RR at 1302. (Miller, WA)

BELGIUM — Radio Vlaanderen Int'l, 9925 at 0742 in DD. (Becker, WA) 2100 to 2158 in DD to Africa. (Silvi, OH) 11980 in EE (via Bonaire) at 0409-0418. (Burrow, WA; Miller, WA) 13670 (via Bonaire) at 2239. (Wilden, IN) 2240. (Newbury, NE) 17695 via Germany at 1830 with EE to Africa. (Silvi, OH) RTBF International, 17570 (via Germany) at 1600 sign-on with EE/FF IDs and into FF. (Linonis, PA)

BENIN — Radiodiffusion du Benin, tentative, 5025 at 2145 in FF. U.S. pops. Weak with rapid fluttery-like fades. Off //7210.2. Off with anthem at 2200. (Montgomery, PA) 7210.3, 2205-2237. Woman with talk, hi-life music, IDs. (D’Angelo, PA)

BOLIVIA — Radio Mosoj Chaski, 3310, 0800 sign-on with opening ID, orchestra national anthem, and opening SS announcements. (D’Angelo, PA)

BOTSWANA — VOA relay, 9775 at 0445. (Newbury, NE) 9885 at 0300 sign-on. (Newbury, NE) 12080 at 0550. (Foss, AK) 15545 at 1750 in unidentified language. (Brossell, WI)

Abbreviations Used in Listening Post

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<thead>
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<th>AA</th>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
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<td>Weather</td>
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<td>YL</td>
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Parallel Frequencies

Radio Tirana, Albania, has English at sign-on. (Silvi, OH Adventist World Radio, 9870 with religious program at 0900, //12070. (Alexander, PA)

ALGERIA — Radio Algiers, presumed. 7245 at 0410. Long song, AA announcements. (Paszkiewicz, WI) 15160 at 1412 in FF with talk by woman, music. (Jeffery, NY)

ARMENIA — Trans World Radio, 6240 with talks in Kazakh and into local music at 0039. (Montgomery, PA)

ANGOLA — Radio Nacional, 4950 at 0255 to past 0310 with PP pops, ballads, time pips at 0300, and talk. Very weak. Better on //11954.9. (Alexander, PA)

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BULGARIA — Radio Bulgaria, 9400 monitored at 0043 with pop/rock, ID, IS, sports. (Newbury, NE)

CAMEROON — RTV Cameroon, Yaounde, man, later woman announcer in FF. (Montgomery, PA)

CANADA — CBC Northern Service, 9625 at 2115, into CBC news. (Linonis, PA) Radio Canada Int'l, 9770 at 2107 with news. (Wilden, IN) 13690 at 2131 with news, mailbag. (Jeffery, NY) 15325 with comedy show at 2208. (Barton, AZ)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Radio Centrafrique, 5035.2 in FF at 2207 with lively hi-life music, rap, male announcer, IDs. (D’Angelo, PA) 5035.0 with ID at 2200, into rap and African music. (Montgomery, PA)

CHAD — Radiodiffusion Nationale, 6165 at 2156-2204 close with vocals, FF talk by woman. Closed with orchestra national anthem at 2202. (D’Angelo, PA)

CHINA — China Radio Int'l, 7405 at 1443 with Western-style modern Chinese music. (Newbury, NE) 9730 (via French Guiana) at 0430. (Wilden, IN) Voice of the Strait (presumed) 4900 at 2216 with CC operatic vocals, ID, jingle. (Foss, Philippines) 4900 at 2216 with CC operatic vocals, ID, jingle.

CHILE — Voz Christiana, 11690 at 0440 in SS with ID “La Voz Cristiano en Lima, Peru” several times, then religious rock. Also 21550 at 2250. (Newbury, NE) (Tha must have been a program/studio ID as the transmitters are in Chile -Ed) 21550 at 2250. (Newbury, NE) 21550.2 at 1410 in SS with contemporary Christian music.

COSTA RICA — RFPI, 6975 at 0556. (Newbury, NE) 15045 at 0540. (Jeffery, NY) 15495 at 2234. (Miller, WA) University Network (Gene Scott) 5030.1 at 0110, 6150, 7375, 9725, 13750. 11870 not heard. (Alexander, PA)

CROATIA — Croatian Radio, 9925 (tentative) 5985 in FF at 2148 with mix of talk and hi-life vocals. Fair until WYFR IS started at 2155. (D’Angelo, PA) 15245 at 1435 with news in FF. (Jeffery, NY)

CUBA — Radio Havana Cuba, 6000 at 0108 and 0245. (Wilden, IN) 9820 at 0445. (Newbury, NE)

CZECH REPUBLIC — Radio Prague, 7345 at 2230 with news, weather, “From the Weeklries,” “Letter From Prague.” (Burgess, MA) 0415 with financial news. (Barton, AZ) 21745 at 1445 closing program with Dvoaraak. (Newbury, NE) 1700. (Linonis, PA)

DENMARK — Radio Denmark, via Norway, 9590 at 0640 in Danish. (Becker, WA) ECUADOR — HCJB, 9745 at 0630, 9765 in FF at 0634; 9780, 9795 at 0635; 17795 in FF at 1915. (Becker, WA) 9745 at 0308. (Newbury, NE) 0738. (Wilden, IN) 0930 sign-off. (Miller, WA)

EGYPT — Radio Cairo, 9900 at 2120 with news. (Wilson, MA) 2141 with Midwest news. (Burrow, WA) 2399 with info about QSLs. (Becker, WA) 0030 with clearest audio I've ever heard from them, (Silvi, OH) 12050 in AA at 0545 and 0747. (Foss, AK)

ENGLAND — Radio Wales Int'l, 9735 at 0300 with Celtic notes and contest info. (R.C. Watts, KY) BBC, 5975 (Antigua -Ed) at 0032. (Wilden, IN) 9410 at 0672 and 9415 at 0704. (Becker, WA) 9915 at 0107. 9590 (via Delano, CA) at 0000. 15400 at 2000. (Jeffery, NY) (Newbury, NE)

FINLAND — YLE/Radio Finland, 9560 in Finnish and /9940 at 0712; 9840 at 0737 in EE; 9940 in Finnish at 0707 and /9560. (Becker, WA) 9655 at 0312 and 11665 at 0302. (Burrow, WA) 11655 at 0325. Also at 1930 sign-off. (Miller, WA)

FRANCE — Radio France Int'l, 7135 in
FF at 0500. (Becker, WA) 11615 at 1610 with news. (Newbury, NE) 17620 at 2241 in FF. (Wilden, IN)

FRENCH GUIANA - Radio France Int’l relay, 17630 in SS at 1810. (Brossell, WI)

GABON - Africa Numerique One, 9580 with Afro-pops and ID at 0529. (Becker, WA) 2255 in SS with laughter, rock. (Newbury, NE) 15475 at 0605. (Becker, WA)

GERMANY - Deutsche Welle, 9545 in SS at 0400 with talk, possible religious music. (Linonis, PA)

GHANA - Ghana Broadcasting Corp., 13765 in II and AA in SS at 1930 with brief snippets of music, SCI at 2259, RRI ID heard at 13620 with woman in AA. (D’Angelo, PA)

GUATEMALA - Radio Tezulutlan, 4835 in SS at 0400 with talks and music. (Becker, WA) 2241 in SS at 0400 with news. Poor signal. (D’Angelo, PA) 9545 at 1433. (Miller, WA) 9910 and 11715 at 2208 with news. Also 13750 at 1807. (Burrow, WA) 11585 in listed Batucida at 1510, local instrumental music. (Newbury, NE) 11620 at 1850. (Linonis, PA) 11830 at 0300 in unidentified language. Many mentions of Pakistan and India. (Brossell, WI) Heard on 13620 at 0441 with woman in AA. (Foss, Philippines)

INDONESIA - Radio Republik Indonesia, Ujung Pandang, 4754 in II at 1400. (Miller, WA) 4753.30 with pop at 1330. (Barton, AZ) 2212 with vocals and talk. IS repeated 7 times at 2229 followed by 5 plus 1 time pips, news by man with remote reports. (D’Angelo, PA) RRI Jambi, 4925 with continuous Islamic prayer to 2257, Song of Coconut Islands (SCI). Stopped at 2259, then man with talks. (Montgomery, PA) 2241 with brief talk, Koran recitation until SCI at 2359. (D’Angelo, PA) RRI Pekanbaru, 5040, 2238 with brief snippets of music, SCI at 2259, RRI ID and news. (D’Angelo, PA) SCI heard at 2301, talks and back to music. (Montgomery, PA) RRI Merauke, 3905 at 1154 with pops to 1200, SCI. RRI ID, apparent news. (D’Angelo, PA) Voice of Indonesia, 9525 at 1055 in CC. (Becker, WA)

IRAQ - Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran, 7190 in EE at 1900. (Neubauer, OR) 1202 with 0033 with Islamic music, praise to Allah, news. (Burgess, MA) 9575 at 2320 in AA with music. (Becker, WA)

IRELAND - Radio Telefis Eirann (RTE), via England, 6155 at 0130 and 15315 at 1800. (Neubauer, OR) 13640 with 1830 sign-on. (Linonis, PA) 21630 at 1830 via Ascension Island. (Burrow, WA)

ISRAEL - Kol Israel, 7545 in HH at 0521. (Becker, WA) 11585 at 0033 in unidentified language, pops. (Miller, WA) 11590 at 1845 in HH. (Linonis, PA) 15640 in HH at 1800. (Brossell, WI) 17345 at 1713 in HH. (Newbury, NE)

ITALY - RAI 9760 at 1936 with news and frequencies. (Burrow, WA) 11800 at 2305 in II. (Newbury, NE) Italian Radio Relay Service. 7120 at 0202 with Nexus. 0755 with suppressed carrier USB. “Words of Life” religious program, ID at 0800. (Alexander, PA) IVORY COAST - RdiTV Ivoirienne, 4940 at 0515 in FF and vernacular. Weather, news, and commentary. (Linonis, PA)

JAPAN - Radio Tampa/NSB, 6055 in JJ at 0908. 6115 at 0745, and 9595 at 0715. (Becker, WA) Radio Japan/NHK - 6145 at 0800, into RR. 9505 at 1400, 11715 in RR at 0600; 13650 in CC at 2245, 17825 in JJ at 2221, 17835 in JJ at 0255, 17875 in JJ at 0247. (Becker, WA) 11730 at 1510. (Newbury, NE) 11910 at 0347 in JJ, in CC at 0351. 17685 at 0151 in JJ. (Foss, Philippines)

JORDAN - Radio Jordan, 11690 in AA at 1605. (Newbury, NE) 11970 in AA at 0008. (Becker, WA)

KUWAIT - Radio Kuwait, 9855 at 2110 in AA. (Newbury, NE) 15495 at 1800 in AA with talks and music. (Brossell, WI)

LIBYA - Radio Jamahiriya, 15435 in AA at 1625, pops at 1630. (Newbury, NE) 1755 in AA. (Brossell, WI)

LITHUANIA - Radio Vilnius, via Germany, 6120 at 0032 with news, E-Mail address. (Newbury, NE) 0035 with news. (Wilson, MA)

MADAGASCAR - RTV Malagasy, 5009.7 at 0318 with long sermon by man, choir, brief prayer. ID by woman, brief talk by man and woman, gongs, and another Sunday morning religious program. (D’Angelo, PA)

MALE - Radio Malienne, 5995 with guitar SS at 0555. (Paszkiewicz, WI)

MAURITANIA - Radio Mauritiane, 4845 at 0055 to 0100 close. Koran, quick announcement and off. Also heard at 0632 with Koran. (Alexander, PA)

MALAYSIA - Voice of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, 6175 and 9750 monitored at 1700. Unidentified language. Narrative and local music. (Burrow, WA) RTV Malaysia, 7295 at 1123. Speech about Islam with commentary by woman, 1D, music request program at 1130. (D’Angelo, PA)

MEXICO - Radio Educacion, 6185 in SS at 0741. (Becker, WA) Radio Mexico Intl, 9705 at 0404 with “DXperience” in EE. (Burrow, WA)

MOLDOVA - Voice of Russia relay, 7125 at 0555. (Becker, WA) 7180 at 0440. (Newbury, NE)

MONACO - Trans World Radio, 9870 at 0913. (Becker, WA)

MONGOLIA - Voice of Mongolia, 9720 at 2001 with news, weather, music, and talk with U.S. visitor about U.S.-Mongolian cultural exchanges. Schedule and off at 2828. (Burrow, WA) 12015 at 1315 in either CC or Mongolian. Woman announcer and music. (Linonis, PA)

Ed Turner’s shack in Ohio. Feel free to drool over those neat old Hallicrafter sets!
PHILIPPINES — Radio Pilipinas, 11730.3 at 1838 in Filipino. Narrative and ID at 1854. (Burrow, WA) 15190 at 1902–1930 close. Mantalking, short group vocals, ID, and frequency announcement at 1918, more talk by woman to sign off ID "This is Radio Pilipinas, Philippine Broadcasting Company" and frequencies. Noted sked for 0230–0330 on 11885, 15120, and 15270. (D'Angelo, PA) Voice of America relay, 12040 at 1604. (Newbury, NE) 15425 at 1454. (Jeffery, NY)

POLAND — Radio Polonia, 7180 at 0400 with talk about the Pope (Linonis, PA)

PORTUGAL — RDP Int'l, 13770 at 2008 with sports event in PP. (Newbury, NE) 15545 in PP at 1805. (Brossell, WI) Deutsche Welle relay, 7225 in GG at 0621. (Becker, WA)

PUERTO RICO — AFRTS, 6485.5 at 0025 with various features. (Newbury, NE)

ROMANIA — Radio Romania Int'l, 9510 at 0646 and 9530 at 0649. (Becker, WA) 11470 at 1708 with ID, news, sports, discussion. Also 11490 at 2000. (Burrow, WA) 15365 at 1750. (Brossell, WA)

RUSSIA — Voice of Russia, 6205 in RR at 2105. Man in EE with various types of music. (Montgomery, PA) 7260 at 1645 with music. (Barton, AZ) 7180 at 0556; 7195 at 0645 close; 15470 in EE at 0310; 15525 in RR at 0300; 15595 in RR at 0300; 17660 in RR at 0350. (Becker, WA) Radio Yakutsk, 7200 at 0805 relaying Radio Rossi and 1026 in RR. (Becker, WA) Radio Rossi, 7250 in RR at 0615 and 9860 at 0709. (Becker, WA) Radio Khabarovsk, 7210 in RR at 0611 relaying R. Rossi. Also in RR at 0710 and 1025. (Becker, WA) Radio Tikhiy Okean, 7175 in RR at 0556. (Brossell, WA)

RWANDA — Deutsche Welle relay, 17860 at 2228 in GG. (Becker, WA) 2300 in GG. (Newbury, NE)

SAO TOME — VOA relay, 6080 with news at 0602. (Becker, WA)

SAUDI ARABIA — Broadcasting Service of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 9870 in AA at 2254. (Newbury, NE) 11710 at 1900, possible radio drama. (Linonis, PA) 15435 at 1657 in EE with "Nostalgia" program of interviews. Into development program at 1716. "Shares" frequency with Libya. (Burrow, WA)

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS — Far East Broadcasting Association, 11600 at 1500 with "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" IS and EE sign-on. (Newbury, NE) BBC relay, 11730 at 0315. (Brossell, WI)

SIERRALEONE — Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service, 3316 with news at 2226, restrictions on types of commercials carried on radio and TV, ID at 2231. (Montgomery, PA)

SINGAPORE — Radio Corporation of Singapore, 6150 at 1434 with mentions of QSL person's name, pop, rap. (Newbury, NE) BBC relay, 11955 at 2300. (D'Angelo, PA)

SLOVAKIA — Radio Slovakia Int'l, 7345 monitored at 1729 with ID, schedule, news. (Burrow, WA)

SOUTH AFRICA — South African Broadcasting Corp., 3320 at 2350, possibly Madonna. ID at 2351. (Montgomery, PA) BBC via Meyerton, 7125 at 0313. (Becker, WA) 15420 at 1755 with sports. (Brossell, WI) Channel Africa, 9525 at 0316 with news. (Newbury, NE) 15215 at 0506 with ID, African news, drum. (Pawzkiewicz, WI) Adventist World Radio, 9745, in FF from 2000-2030, EE 2030-2059. (Silvi, OH)

SOLOMON ISLANDS — Solomon Is. Broadcasting Corp., 5980 (you mean 5020, Mike?) at 1240 with local country tunes. (Miller, WA)

SPAIN — Radio Exterior de Espana, 6055 at 0439, 0551; 11945 at 0010, all SS. (Becker, WA) 6055 in at 0508 with EE news. (Newbury, NE) 12035 in SS at 0746. (Foss, AK) 21700 in SS at 1630. (Linonis, PA)
UNIDENTIFIED — 9745, audible the instant AWR via South Africa goes off at 2059. Sounds like Arabic. Alternating male/female talk, occasional music, mentions of “amen” and “alleluia” at the end of what sounded like a prayer. Possible mention of “transmit Africa” and gave possible address. Still going after 2200. (Silvi, OH)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES — UAE Radio, Dubai, 13675 at 0340 in EE. Koran teaching, EE ID, closing with “thank you for listening.” (Newbury, NE) 1800 in AA. (Wilson, MA) 21700 at 0436. (Foss, Philippines)

UNITED NATIONS — UN Radio, 25930 USB in EE at 1545. Unidentified transmitter site. (Paszkiewicz, WI)

UZBEKISTAN — Radio Tashkent, presumed, 17775 at 1300 in Uzbek with news, commentary. (Linonis, PA)

VENEZUELA — Radio Tachira, 4830, political speech in SS at 0345. (Linonis, PA)

VIETNAM — Voice of Vietnam, 7260 (via Russia) at 0330 with ID, news. (Burrow, WA) 0332 with “Welcome to the Voice of Vietnam.” (Newbury, NE) 12035 (direct) at 0840 in presumed VV. (Foss, Philippines)

UNITED NATIONS — UN Radio, 25930 USB in EE at 1545. Unidentified transmitter site. (Paszkiewicz, WI)

SRI LANKA — Deutsche Welle relay, 15275 in GG at 1851. (Becker, WA) Radio Japan relay, 11890 in JJ at 0159. (Becker, WA)

SWEDEN — Radio Sweden, 9495 at 0525 in SS. Off in mid-word at 0530. (Becker, WA) 0330 with news, weather in “60 Degrees North” program. (Burrow, WA) 18960 at 1447 with various features in EE. (Newbury, NE) IBRA Radio, via Moscow, 2029 with news, glockenspiel, ID, off. (Miller, WA)

SWITZERLAND — Swiss Radio Int’l, 9885 at 0123 with features, schedule, and URL. (Wilden, IN) 0420 in ‘IT (Newbury, NE) 9445 and 9460 (Newbury, NE) 15460 at 1505. (Jeffery, NY)

TURKEY — Voice of Turkey, 7300 at 0420 in TT. (Newbury, NE) 9445 and 9460 at 0521, 9835 at 0645, all TT. (Becker, WA)

THAILAND — Radio Thailand, 9530 at 1408 with political discussion. (Miller, WA) 13695 at 0048 with various features, ID, time, political discussion. (Miller, WA) 0305. (Burrow, WA)

TUNISIA — Radio Tunis, 6290 with news at 0235. (Silvi, OH) 0246 sign-off. (Burrow, WA)

UNITED STATES — Public Radio, 1253 at 0330 with news, weather in “60 Degrees North” program. (Burrow, WA)

UNITED STATES — Public Radio, 1253 at 0330 with news, weather in “60 Degrees North” program. (Burrow, WA)

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The petition filed last fall to repeal the CB Radio Service 155 mile distance of communications rule (47 CFR 95.413(a)(9), CB Rule 13) has been assigned a docket number. It is now RM-9807, and was opened for a 30-day public comment period on January 14. The National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) filed formal comments against the repeal, citing concerns over possible increased use of illegal transmit power levels, among other matters. (See "Tuning In," this issue.) At least 17 other parties, mainly individuals, submitted late-filed comments electronically at the FCC Web site. Many of these filings were favorable toward RM-9807. There is no further indication at press time as to which direction the FCC may proceed on this matter. Stay tuned.

Would Congress Like To Do The FCC's Job?

Evidently, they feel qualified. The Federal Communications Commission used to be dominated by engineers and other technical types. Today, the Commission is top-heavy with lawyers. So is Congress. Why, then, even have an FCC? Think how much taxpayer money could be saved by having congressional committees doing such things as frequency planning, interference mitigation, and propagation studies. Let's look at how Congress is plying its hand in radio communications this month.

Here we go again. H.R. 514 is back — this time neatly tucked into H.R. 3489. To refresh everyone's memory, H.R. 514 was the latest anti-scanner legislation being pushed through Congress. It is still alive, though just barely. Since being passed by the House in 1999, it has languished in the Senate Commerce Committee with no action as of this writing. The newer bill, known as the Telecommunications Sourcing Act, was introduced last November by Congressman Chip Pickering (R-MS-3rd). It is co-sponsored by, of course, Telecommunications Committee Chair Billy Tauzin, as well as Heather Wilson, author of H.R. 514, among others. Using a well-known political tactic, language nearly identical to that of H.R. 514 has been placed as Sections 5 and 6 of the newer, and presumably more desirable H.R. 3489. The opening sections of the newer bill propose simplified taxation of wireless telephone service. Any simplification of taxation will likely be equated by many as lowered taxes, hence the desirability of the bill. Another provision of the bill would further emasculate the FCC by excluding it from having any jurisdiction over this taxation matter.

The first objective of H.R. 3489 is to essentially provide that mobile telephone subscribers be taxed only in their home jurisdiction, or "place of primary use." If enacted into law, mobile phone users would not have to fear being taxed while roaming both in the roaming jurisdiction and at home. Why wouldn't this concept be popular in an election year? Therein lies the danger. If the bill passes both houses of Congress as written, then consumers and radio hobbyists will radically have to change how they conduct their activities, or face severe consequences.

Both H.R. 514 and H.R. 3489 propose identical limitations on scanner manufacturing and importation. The language is vague at best, and veteran Pop'Comm readers are well aware of its implications. Still, the biggest threat is the fundamental change to Section 705 of the Communications Act (47 USC 802(a)(6)). Changing the word "and" to "or" in having it being unlawful to "intercept . . . and divulge" any radio communication, as proposed by H.R. 514, raises obvious new concerns. H.R. 3489 would leave "and" intact, but change the entire phrase to render it unlawful to "intercept any radio communication, and no person having intercepted such a communication shall intentionally divulge (it)." Either way, casual reception of many radio communications would be illegal. As with H.R. 514, the newer bill does allow reception of services and frequencies not already prohibited by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA, 18 USC Ch. 119, 882510, et seq.) How generous.

While H.R. 3489 could sail right through the House, it would still have to make its way through the Senate. There is however, already a Senate version of the bill, S. 1755. Interestingly, the Senate version contains none of the privacy provisions of H.R. 514. The Senate Commerce Committee had been reluctant to put H.R. 514 on the table, and they are reluctant to tack the language of H.R. 514 onto the Telecommunications Sourcing Act. Only time will tell if the House or Senate version of the Act, or a compromise version, will prevail if any prevails at all. Congress still had other tinkering to do, though.

They Want To Outlaw LPFM!

Are you fascinated by the coming new Low Power FM (LPFM) radio service recently authorized by the FCC in MM Docket 99-25? Well, you may not want to run out and spend any serious cash on setting up your new radio station just yet. Congress may have another idea here. H.R. 3439, the Radio Broadcasting Preservation Act of 1999, seeks to outlaw LPFM. There is no Washington doubletalk in this bill. It is short and to-the-point. Before it even gets off the ground, LPFM could have its plug pulled. In approving MM 99-25, the FCC exercised appropriate prudence while acting within the scope of its authority. The establishment of LPFM is a premiere example of the Commission actually responding to the requests of its constituents. It is not clear in the language of the bill why

BY ALAN DIXON, N3HOE <n3hoe@juno.com>
"Before it even gets off the ground, LPFM could have its plug pulled."

Congress might want to ignore the voices of this constituency.

Congressman Oxley introduced H.R. 3439, which as of press time still sits waiting in the House Telecommunications Subcommittee. In spite of LPFM's proponents, some 113 representatives have signed on as cosponsors of this bill to overturn the FCC's action. This is certainly significant. If the bill makes it out of committee, it has a fair chance of passing a full House vote. Your Pop'Comm editorial staff will be watching to see what happens next with H.R. 3439.

Your State May Be At It, Too!

The people on Capitol Hill aren't the only ones interesting in micro-managing telecommunications affairs. Your elected state legislators may be at it too. A number of states are seriously considering banning the use of mobile telephones by drivers of moving vehicles. Some of us who do not use a cellular phone may find those that do, looking silly in an obsessed sort of way. The ironic thought of cellular addicts being deprived of their phones while stuck in traffic might bring a twisted gleeful smirk to our faces. But we telecommunicators who feel that way might want to take a good long gander in the mirror. Political fallout, like nuclear fallout from a meltdown, knows few boundaries. While swinging the axe at telephoning drivers, a number of states' politicos find themselves thinking that if cellular phones are dangerous for drivers, then what makes CB radio, ham radio, and business dispatch radio any safer?

Yes, driver safety is said to be the issue. New bills designed to deal with phoning while driving have in recent months been popping up too quickly to be fully accounted for in this column. There have been literally dozens of these bills, with at least twelve in New York State alone. Some localities have organized citizens' lobbies to push for such restrictions. To listen to some of these groups, one gets the impression that a struggle exists between the cellular industry and the little guy, Joe Citizen. But it is not the industry driving mindlessly down the road with a phone crooked in the neck. It is Joe Citizen himself. As of this writing, none of these anti-consumer state bills have yet passed. By the time you read this, it could be a different story, though.

What is most disconcerting, literally, is the utter lack of consistency among the various states' intentions. Some want to ban handheld phones while driving. Others want to ban all mobile phone use while driving, no exceptions. Some appear to propose banning cellular phones, but not PCS or SMR (trunked, telephone interconnected two-way radio) phones. Still others threaten to specifically outlaw mobile CB radio as well as mobile phone use by drivers, even as other states would specifically authorize the use of CB while outlawing cell phones. Louisiana H.B. 1151 would authorize cell phone use on school buses, while Virginia's H.B. 737 would prohibit cell phone use by school bus drivers. Arizona's pending S.B. 1017 (44th legis., 2nd reg. session) is so broad in banning the use of electronic devices while driving, that it would outlaw the majority of cars on the road today. This is because Arizona's bill proposes not only to outlaw mobile phones and two-way radios, but also the use of computer processors in drivers' cars. And how many cars built in the last twenty years aren't equipped with microprocessor control circuits? Surely Arizona's late Senator Goldwater, K7UGA/SK, turns in his grave. Who's in charge of all this, anyway? Nobody. And that is the problem. No clear, consistent, national policy on this matter exists.

If you've had it with your elected officials thinking that they know better than you about how to conduct your affairs, then now is the time to contact your state and federal legislators and remind them who it is that they serve. That said, please keep yourself cool during the coming summer heat. Have a question? Let me have it at <n3hoe@juno.com>. See you next month!

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of our TVs and a telephone. There’s no linear here. On my base, it’s a similar story. I’ve installed a low-pass filter on the base, grounded the entire system, and the interference persists, so I operate when the TV is off and no one is on the phone. Let’s face it, you can be a considerate operator, or be “blamed” for a situation that’s really beyond your ultimate control. Operating on similar frequencies, hams have faced this problem for years. Please refer to page 12–18, Chapter 12 of the current American Radio Relay League (ARRL) Operating Manual (6th edition) which says – about amateur radio transmissions, “RFI — radio frequency interference — is a common complaint of owners of unshielded or poorly designed electronic entertainment equipment.” (Interestingly, the ARRL is quick to point out how much poorly designed/shielded home entertainment equipment and telephones are problematic, but when it comes to CB operators they change their tune and speak of high-power operators and out-of-band operation — a vast majority of operators).

Since the NAB introduced the topic, let’s talk more about the interference problem. While not an expensive undertaking for TV, stereo, and phone manufacturers to make quality equipment, the standards of compliance are voluntary. And since the public-at-large is ill-informed about consumer electronics, legal by-the-book CBers are frequently singled out and blamed for interference that is, in fact, beyond their control. Fact is, most consumers typically think “CB” when the offending transmission is from a local ham! With more than three decades of radio activity under my belt — OK, and a few chocolate donuts, too — I’ve heard police, taxi, aircraft, and unknown foreign language transmissions coming through stereos, TVs, telephones, and answering machines. I even heard when Radio Moscow coming through our stereo! I’m sure the NAB and politicians could think of a way to “blame” someone for that one, but in all my years in radio, I don’t know who they could finger, but it isn’t CBers.

Old-timers will remember the days when rumors of the FCC in town brought the fear of God in the hearts of the most upright citizen. No one would be on the air that week. And many of us remember when the use of “handles” was illegal and would make the FCC’s blood boil, and when hobby operation on 11-meters was also illegal. All those outdated, useless rules have gone away. So should Rule 13, and with it, the NAB.

The National Association of Broadcasters And The ARRL: Whom Do They Serve?

By Alan Dixon, N3HOE <n3hoe@juno.com>

When the FCC assigned docket number RM-9807 to the petition to repeal the impractical CB Radio Service 155-mile distance of communications rule, both the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) were moved to file formal comments in opposition. If you are the operator of legal, certified CB radio equipment, you may or may not feel that the Federal Communications Commission should attempt to place a regulatory limit on DX communications. Feeling as you may, you might wish to comment on any proposed deregulation that changes existing rules to that effect. That is your right, and your own business. In fact, such is the right of any party on any FCC matter open to comment.

But how fair or logical is it to comment on a matter that has no effect on you or your business? What interest has either the NAB or the ARRL in the affairs of legitimate CB radio operators? None that we can see. NAB states in its comments, “Consumers must be protected from illegal CB radio transmissions that interfere with . . . forms of electronic communication. In early February, the Commission issued its latest forfeiture order to a CB radio operator who was transmitting at a power level in excess of that permitted under the Commission’s rules. This operator’s transmissions were ‘causing widespread interference to telephones and home electronic devices in the area.’ It is operators like this one for which Section 95.413(a)(9) is needed.” Just what does Section 95.413(a)(9) say, anyway? It reads, “(a) You must not use a CB station — (9) To communicate with, or attempt to communicate with, any CB station more than 250 kilometers (155.3 miles) away.” Now, are we the only ones who can see no connection here? What has the use of illegal power levels have to do with authorizing type-accepted CB equipment to work DX skip farther than 155 miles? Did the NAB even read RM-9807? And how did this glaring oversight escape the attention of the law office that handled the NAB comments? Given this, why would legitimization of existing CB skip communications concern the NAB at all? Go figure.

The ARRL now actively purports to be “The National Association for Amateur Radio.” Excellent. So why would RM-9807 concern the amateur radio community? In addition to being licensed hams, would anyone at the ARRL care to admit to being a CB radio operator? Then what business is it of the League? Among other things, the ARRL contends, “The Petition does not establish that there are instances in which CB operators have a legitimate need to exceed the distance limitation.” Did not even the League actually read RM-9807? The petition states, “emergency communications should never be subject to any law, rule, or regulation inhibiting the immediate transport of such message to any station in a position to render aid or to forward such message.” (Emphasis original — Ed.) How much clearer could this need be made? I don’t know about Newington, but plain English works where we come from. And life safety matters, too.

We wonder if the bulk of ARRL members would appreciate the League expending its evidently limited resources acting as advocate, adversarial, or otherwise, for the CB community when there are tangible and direct political threats to the Amateur Radio Service. Covenant antenna restrictions and evolving laws to prohibit or restrict mobile use of communications devices could effectively kill ham radio. Allowing DX communications on 11-meters will not.

“Long distance HF communications are readily available in the Amateur Radio Service,” the ARRL goes on. Hey, that’s great. But that fact does nothing to help those of us trying to cope with 11-meter skip. The solution is not to throw our CB radios in the trash. The solution is a realistic regulatory framework in which to use CB radio.
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readers’ market

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Surviving Life's Catastrophes

Along the crooked path I've taken to where I am today, there have been incidents ranging from little inconveniences to catastrophes, including a few that I thought might be "the big one, Elizabeth." As it turns out, I've survived them all, and for as many times as I rehearsed the voice-distress call "Mayday" and the Morse equivalent SOS, I've always fallen just short of the criteria; imminent danger to life or property.

Long before I ever operated a transmitter — in fact, I was about the size and age of Ralphie in Jean Shepherd's Christmas Story ("You'll shoot your eye out, kid!") when I began to imagine myself saving the day by taking over the radio transmitter on a sinking ship, or myself saving the day by taking over the satellite uplink dish — a place that's pretty tight for a person of normal girth — a real squeeze for me. I've gotten myself stuck, kneeling down in a tight space behind equipment racks, one knee in the rack and one out, where I waited with a steady charley horse 'til Dave showed up.

Perhaps the scariest situation was in our pickup — and old rustbucket with few options. Now, I've always had a girth problem, and when I'm sitting behind the wheel of just about any vehicle, if I drop something on the floor I have to stop, get out, retrieve the object, and get back in — something really inconvenient in traffic or on a high-speed highway. It would help you to know that the window cranks always fell off this thing, and we'd have to find one on the floor to roll down a window, but on this particular day, you'd factor in an old seat belt — lap-only — that jammed up tight on me, and an inside door-handle that fell off when I reached for it. No, the horn didn't work. No, our boss is way too — uh — frugal — to buy us cell-phones. Dave showed up as I was looking for a bit of parchment so I could stab my finger and write a will in blood.

When our TV station is short on personnel, I'm called upon to operate "Master Control," a job in which I play all the tapes, take all the live classes, play character generator screen-messages etc. I had made it through the day with only a few minor glitches — late cues, wrong slates for upcoming events, but all in all I'd kept it looking professional. Because ours is not a 24-hour station, we shut down and play the character generator overnight. We have certain remote controlled functions which we can "switch" using touch-tone phones, or computers and modems. Recently, I tried to transfer a call to someone in the back, I probably hit an incorrect sequence of numbers. Dave answered his 911-page pretty quickly, but all the other lines were already lit-up and ringing as he walked me through the process of taking off the slate that read, "The University is Closed Today due to Snow," and resume our normal broadcast programming.

Every one of those callers reminded me that it was August. Yes, there are more I haven't told you, but two of them involve a propane commode at our satellite uplink (one was a fire and the other was an explosion) but you're just going to have to use your imagination as to the details. Kablam. No, there was no fan in the room.

Stay tuned for more outlandish events starring The Bradley Boys, Norm, yours truly, and a cast of dozens. We also have a line on some information about our fearless editor, Harold "Look Out It's Gonna Blow!" Ort and his exemplary too-long military career.

By Bill Price, N3AVY
MAKING BROADCAST HISTORY ... AGAIN

Introducing the New Sangean ATS505
A Lot More For A Lot Less!

- Continuous All Band SW Coverage
- Exceptional SSB
- 45 Memory Channels/
  with Auto Memory Preset
- 9/10 kHz Switch
- AM/FM Stereo thru Headphones
- Dual Time Clock with Alarm
- Lighted LCD Display
- Carrying Case & Earbuds
- Size: 8-1/2" W x 5-1/4" H x 1-3/8" D

$129.95 Includes U.S. Shipping

Sangean ATS909
The Last Shortwave Receiver
You'll Ever Need to Buy!

- 306 Memory Presets, 29 Separate Pages
- True Upper and Lower SSB
- 5 Tuning Methods
- 42 World City Times
- RDS Reception
- AM/FM Stereo thru Headphones
- Built-in SW Antenna Jack
- Dual Time Clock with Alarm
- Lighted LCD Display
- Carrying Case, SW Ant., Earbuds

$259.95 Includes U.S. Shipping

CCRadio 'Platinum Edition'
The Best AM Radio Made Today
& Now A Perpetual Radio!*

- AM, FM, TV Audio, Weather Band + Alert
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- Audio Tuned for Human Voice
- 5 Memory Buttons Per Band
- Rotary Tuning Knob with 1KHz Fine Tuning
- Lighted Digital Display

$159.95 Includes U.S. Shipping

*Optional Solar Kit Includes: Solar Panel, LED Light,
4 (4,000 mAh) Nicad Batteries and AC Charging Adapter
$129.95 with purchase

CIRCLE 162 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Broadcast Tower, Egypt
Tuning your receiver will never be easier. Introducing the all new Mini Scout Reaction Tuner. With a .001 second measurement time, the Mini Scout will not miss even the briefest of transmissions. While locking onto a frequency from up to 200 feet away (5w UHF), the Mini Scout automatically tunes the receiver* to the action using its patented Reaction Tune capability. No manual tuning necessary.

*Compatible Receivers:
- ICOM 7000, 7100, 8500, 9000, R10
- AOR 8000, 8000B, 8200
- Optoelectronics Opticom, R11
- Radio Shack Pro2005/6 with OS456/Lite
- Pro 2035/42 with OS535

No modifications necessary. Interface cables required.

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