



EXPERIMENTER

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 75c

SPECIAL ISSUE: Celebrating 100 years of radio!

Trace radio's exciting history • Enjoy our new ham column
Dig those cool CB clubs • Pick the SW receiver kit for you

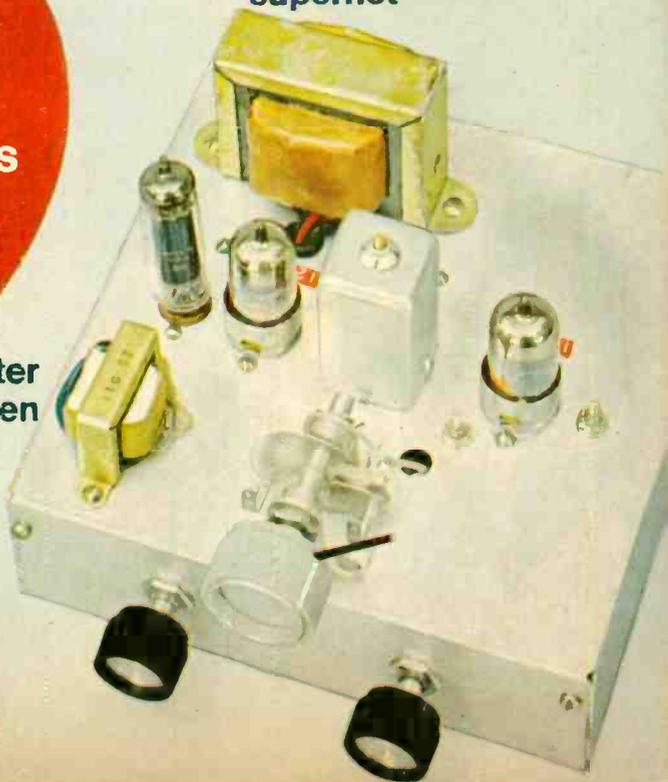


1-tube budget SW converter



2-tube beginner's superhet

Centennial SPECIAL!
3 Great Radio Projects you can build!



3-tube, 2-meter superregen

PLUS —

- Add color to any TV set
- Build poorman's drunkometer
- DX crooks and clandestines



Introducing EICO's New "Cortina Series"!

Today's electro-technology makes possible near-perfect stereo at moderate manufacturing cost; that's the design concept behind the new EICO "Cortina" all solid-state stereo components. All are 100% professional, conveniently compact (3 1/8"H; 12"W, 8"D), in an esthetically striking "low silhouette." Yes, you can pay more for high quality stereo. But now there's no need to. The refinements will be marginal and probably inaudible. Each is \$89.95 kit, \$129.95 wired.

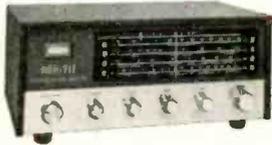
Model 3070 All-Silicon Solid-State 70-Watt Stereo

Amplifier: Distortionless, natural sound with unrestricted bass and perfect transient response (no inter-stage or output transformers); complete input, filter and control facilities; failure-proof rugged all-silicon transistor circuitry.

Model 3200 Solid-State FM/MPX Automatic Stereo Tuner: Driftless, noiseless performance; 2.4uV for 30db quieting; RF, IF, MX are pre-wired and pre-tuned on printed circuit boards — you wire only non-critical power supply.

7 New Ways to make Electronics more Fun!

Save up to 50% with EICO Kits and Wired Equipment.



You hear all the action-packed capitals of the world with the NEW EICO 711 "Space Ranger" 4-Band Short Wave Communications Receiver — plus ham operators, ship-to-shore, aircraft, Coast Guard, and the full AM band, 550KC to 30MC in four bands, Selective, sensitive super-het, modern printed circuit board construction. Easy, -last pinpoint tuning; illuminated slide-rule dials, logging scale; "S" meter, electrical bandspread tuning, variable BFO for CW and SSB reception, automatic noise limiter, 4" speaker. Headphone jack. Kit \$49.95. Wired \$69.95.



More "ham" for your dollar than ever — with the one and only \$50/AM/CW 3-Band Transceiver Kit, new Model 753 — "the best ham transceiver buy for 1966" — Radio TV Experimenter Magazine. 200 watts PEP on 80, 40 and 20 meters. Receiver offset tuning, built-in VOX, high level dynamic ALC, silicon solid-state VFO. Unequaled performance, features and appearance. Sensationally priced at \$189.95 kit, \$299.95 wired.



NEW EICO 888 Solid-State Engine Analyzer

Now you can tune-up, trouble-shoot and test your own car or boat.

Keep your car or boat engine in tip-top shape with this completely portable, self-contained, self-powered universal engine analyzer. Completely tests your total ignition/electrical system. The first time you use it — just to tune for peak performance — it'll have paid for itself. (No tune-up charges, better gas consumption, longer wear) 7 instruments in one, the EICO 888 does all these for 6V and 12V systems; 4, 6 & 8 cylinder engines.

The EICO 888 comes complete with a comprehensive Tune-up and Trouble-shooting Manual including RPM and Dwell angle for over 40 models of American and Foreign cars. The Model 888 is an outstanding value at \$44.95 kit, \$59.95 wired.



NEW EICOCRAFT® easy-to-build solid-state electronic TruKits® great for beginners and sophisticates alike. As professional as the standard EICO line — only the complexity is reduced to make kit-building faster, easier, lower cost. Features: pre-drilled copper-plated etched printed

circuit boards; finest parts; step-by-step instructions; no technical experience needed — just soldering iron and pliers. Choose from: Fire Alarm Intercom; Burglar Alarm; Light Flasher; "Mystifier"; Siren; Code Oscillator; Metronome; Tremolo; Audio Power Amplifier; AC Power Supply. From \$2.50 per kit.



New EICO "Nova-23" (Model 7923) all solid-state 23-channel 5 watt CB Transceiver featuring a host of CB advances—plus exclusive engineering innovations.

EXCLUSIVE dual-crystal lattice filter for advanced razor-sharp selectivity of reception. **EXCLUSIVE** highly efficient up-converter frequency synthesizer provides advanced stability and freedom from trouble in all 23 crystal-controlled transmit-receive channels. All crystals sup. led.

EXCLUSIVE use of precision series-mode fundamental crystals for superior transmit and receive stability. **Wired only, \$189.95**



Model 460 Wideband Direct-Coupled 5" Oscilloscope. DC-4.5mc for color and B&W TV service and lab use. Push-pull DC vertical amp., bal. or unbal. Input. Automatic sync limiter and amp. \$99.95 kit, \$139.95 wired.

FREE 1967 CATALOG

RTVE-10

EICO Electronic Instrument Co., Inc.
131-01 39th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. 11352

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- test equipment ham radio
 stereo/hi-fi Citizens Band radio
 automotive electronics

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Model 232 Peak-to-Peak VTVM. A must for color or B&W TV and industrial use. 7 non-skip ranges on all 4 functions. With exclusive Uni-Probe. \$29.95 kit, \$49.95 wired.

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Building Maintenance
Carpenter-BUILDER
Carpentry & Millwork
House Planning & Interior Design
Mason Painting Contr.
Reading Arch. Blueprints
Review in Arch. Design & Practice
Review of Mech. Systems in Buildings

ART
Amateur Artist
Commercial Art
Commercial Cartooning
Illustrating with Options: Magazine
Advertising Layout
Illustration
Interior Decorating
Oil Painting for Pleasure
Show Card & Sign Prod.
Show Card Writing
Sign Painting & Designing
Sketching & Painting

AUTOMOTIVE
Automotive Transmission Specialist
Automobile Body
Rebuilding & Refinishing
Automobile Electrical Tech.
Automobile Engine Tune-Up

Automobile Technician
Automotive Mechanic
Diesel-Gas Motor Vehicle Engines

BUSINESS
Advertising
Basic Inventory Control
Business Administration
Canadian Business Courses
Condensed Bus. Practice
Direct Mail & Mail Order Advertising
Industrial Psychology
Magazine & Newspaper Advertising
Managing a Small Store
Marketing
Marketing Management
Marketing Research
Modern Exec. Management
Office Automation
Office Management
Production Management
Purchasing Agent
Retail & Local Advertising
Retail Bus. Management
Retail Merchandising
Retail Selling
Systems and Procedures Analysis

CHEMICAL
Analytical Chemistry
Chemical Engineering
Chemical Engineering Unit Operations
Chemical Laboratory Tech.
Chemical Process Operator
Elements of Nuclear Energy
General Chemistry
Instrumental Laboratory Analysis

CIVIL ENGINEERING
Civil Engineering
Construction Eng'g Tech
Highway Engineering Tech.
Principles of Surveying
Reading Highway Bl'pts
Reading Structural Blueprints
Sanitary Engineering Tech.
Sewage Plant Operator
Structural Eng'g Tech.
Surveying and Mapping
Water Works Operator
COMPUTERS
COBOL Programming
Fortran Programming for Engineers

Programming for Digital Computers
Programming the IBM 1401 Computer
Programming the IBM SYSTEM/360 Computer

DRAFTING
Aircraft Drafting
Architectural Drafting
Design Drafting
Drafting Technology
Electrical Drafting
Electrical Eng'g Drafting
Electronic Drafting
Introductory Mech. Draft.
Mechanical Drafting
Pressure-Vessel and Tank Print Reading
Sheet Metal Layout for Air Conditioning
Structural Drafting

ELECTRICAL
Electric Motor Repairman
Electrical Appliance Ser.
Electrical Contractor
Electrical Engineering (Power option or Electronic option)
Electrical Engineering Tech.
Electrical Instrument Tech.
Industrial Electrical Tech.
Power Line Design and Construction
Power Plant Operator (Hydro or Steam option)
Practical Electrician
Practical Lineman
Reading Elec. Blueprints

ENGINEERING (Professional Refresher Courses)
Chemical Civil Electrical
Engineer-in-Training
Industrial Mechanical
ENGLISH AND WRITING
Better Business Writing
Free Lance Writing for Fun & Profit
Introductory Technical Writing
Modern Letter Writing
Practical English
Short Story Writing

HIGH SCHOOL
High School Business
High School (Canadian)
High School College Prep. (Arts)
High School College Prep. (Engineering & Science)

High School General
High School Mathematics
High School Secretarial
High School Vocational

LANGUAGES (Edited by Berlitz)
French German
Italian Spanish
LEADERSHIP
Basic Supervision
Industrial Foremanship
Industrial Supervision
Modern Woman as a Supervisor
Personality Development
Personnel-Labor Relations
Supervision
MATHEMATICS
Advanced Mathematics
Mathematics and Mechanics for Engineering
Mathematics and Physics for Technicians
Mathematics and Physics for Engineering
Modern Elementary Stat.

MECHANICAL
Aircraft & Power Plant Mechanics
Hydraulic & Pneu. Power
Industrial Engineering
Industrial Management for Engineers
Industrial Eng'g Tech.
Industrial Instrumentation
Machine Design
Mechanical Engineering
Quality Control
Safety Eng'g Tech'g
Tool Design Value Analysis
Vibration Analysis and Control

PETROLEUM
Natural Gas Production & Transmission
Oil Field Technology
Petroleum Production
Petroleum Prod. Eng'g
Petroleum Refinery Oper.
Pipelining Engineering Tech.

PLASTICS
Design of Plastic Products
Plastics Technician

PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING
Air Conditioning Maint.
Domestic Heating with Oil & Gas
Domestic Refrig. Heat'g

Heating & Air Conditioning with Drawing
Industrial Air Conditioning
Industrial Heating
Pipe Fitting Plumbing
Plumbing & Heating Est.
Practical Plumbing
Refrigeration
Refrigeration & Air Cond.

PULP AND PAPER
Paper Machine Operator
Paper Making Pulp Making
Pulp & Paper Engineering
Pulp & Paper Making
SALESMANSHIP
Creative Salesmanship
Real Estate Salesmanship
Sales Management
Salesmanship

SECRETARIAL
Clerk-Typist Commercial
Engineering Secretary
Legal Secretary
Medical Secretary
Professional Secretary
Shorthand Stenographic
Typewriting

SHOP PRACTICE
Drill Operator
Foundry Practice
Industrial Metallurgy
Lathe Operator
Machine Shop Inspection
Machine Shop Practice
Machine Shop Practice & Toolmaking
Metallurgical Eng'g
Technology
Milling Machine Operator
Multicall Maintenance Mechanic
Practical Millwrighting
Reading Shop Prints
Rigging
Tool Eng'g Tech'g
Tool Grinder Toolmaking
Turn Lathe Operator
Welding Engineering Tech.
Welding Processes

STEAM AND DIESEL POWER
Boiler Inspector
Industrial Building Eng'r
Power Plant Engineering
Stationary Diesel Engines
Stationary Fireman
Stationary Steam Eng'g

TEXTILES
Carding
Dyeing and Spinning
Dyeing & Finishing
Loom Fixing Spinning
Textile Designing
Textile Mill Supervisor
Textile Technology
Warping and Weaving

TRAFFIC
Motor Traffic Management
Railway Rate Clerk
Traffic Management

TV-RADIO-ELECTRONICS
Color Television Principles & Servicing
Communications Techn'gy
Electronic Fundamentals
Electronic Fundamentals (Programmed)
Electronic Fundamentals of Electronic Equipment Training
Electronic Instrumentation & Servo Fundamentals
Electronic Principles for Automation
Electronics and Applied Calculus
Electronics Technician
First Class Radiotelephone License
Fundamentals of Electronic Computers
General Electronics
General Electronics with Electronic Equip. Trnx.
Hi-Fi Stereo and Sound Systems Servicing

Industrial Electronics
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Industrial Electronics Engineering Technician
Numerical Control
Electronics & Maint.
Practical Radio-TV Eng'g
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Principles of Radio-Electronic Telemetry
Principles of Semiconductor Transistor Circuits
Radio Servicing with Equipment Training
Radio & TV Servicing with Equipment Training
Second Class Radiotelephone License
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Telephony Electronics and Radio Communications
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Occupation _____ Employed by _____ Working Hours _____ A.M. to _____ P.M.

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1967



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Cover photo by Leonard Hecklen

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RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER, Vol. 23, No. 2, is published bi-monthly by SCIENCE & MECHANICS PUBLISHING CO., a subsidiary of Davis Publications, Inc. Editorial, business and subscription offices: 505 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. One-year subscription (six issues)—\$4.00; two-year subscription (12 issues)—\$7.00; and three-year subscription (18 issues)—\$10.00. Add 75c per year for postage outside the U.S.A. and Canada. Advertising offices: New York, 505 Park Ave., PL-2-6200; Chicago: 520 N. Michigan Ave., 314-527-0330; Los Angeles: 1709 W. 8th St., 213-483-5317; Atlanta: Pirnie & Brown, 3108 Piedmont Rd., N.E., 404-233-6729; Long Island: Len Osten, 9 Garden Street, Great Neck, N.Y., 516-487-3305; Southwestern advertising representatives: Jim Wright, 4 N. Eight St., St. Louis, 314-CH 1-1965.

SPECIAL 16-PAGE SECTION 

**we're
celebrating** 

**Radio Shack's
anniversary** **44TH**

Radio Shack — the nation's biggest company-operated Electronics Parts store chain — is 44 years old today. In 1923 "The Shack" was a one-store pioneer. In 1967 we're over 150 stores coast-to-coast. But we've brought our "one store" concept into your neighborhood to give you instant service on the electronics gear you need to build magazine projects, school experiments, and to repair and install things like speakers, antennas, radio-TV, intercoms, CB, and audio components. We've brought "distributor" prices to your doorstep, and 100's of items not available in any other store. Visit your nearest Radio Shack for 44th birthday bargains. Or phone. Or write. You'll discover why over 1,000,000 customers have made us #1 in electronics — nationwide!

• EXCITING IDEAS KEEP RADIO SHACK YOUNG AT 44

NEW!

perfboard
kits from
Science
Fair . . .

PAGE 6

BUY!

a "VOM"
for 3.95
factory
wired . . .

PAGE 9

CASH

for your
projects!
We pay
for ideas . . .

PAGE 7

HOLE-Y!

"Perfbox"
makes it
easier to
build . . .

PAGE 8

RADIO!

a wired
6-TR radio
"in parts"
for installers

PAGE 19

STICKUP!

novel "glue
gun" really
works as
advertised . . .

PAGE 16

COPS!

our monitor
portable
VHF radio
is "hot" . . .

PAGE 18

LOST?

here's where
to find the
"Shack" near
you . . .

PAGE 20



BRILLIANT NEW KIT LINE!

Science Fair™

Perf-board electronic projects make soldering optional, let builder re-use parts or change circuit!

At last! — electronic kits that let you work the same way engineers do — by "bread-boarding". Designed by Radio Shack's engineers and produced by its new Science Fair Electronics division, the kit line features step-numbered construction data, pictorial, schematic and add-on instructions. Another welcome Science Fair feature — each kit includes, as needed, potentiometers, line cords, and other components often left out of kits. "It's a matter of philosophy," said one Radio Shack engineer, "but when a guy builds, say, an amplifier kit, we don't want him to have to hunt for a pot to make the darn thing work." At press time, 4 kits (see below) were available from stock. An audio amplifier and an AC-to-DC power supply were scheduled for release in late July. Only first-quality parts are being used. The packaging is being done at the Company's Ft. Worth, Texas, facility.

For Store Addresses, Order Form, See Page 20

The First 4 From Science Fair™

TRANSISTOR RADIO KIT

3⁹⁵ No. 28-102

Tunes the standard AM broadcast band; can also be used as a tuner. Battery-operated. Comes complete with earphone. Perf-board construction.

TRANSISTOR ORGAN KIT

5⁹⁵ NO. 28-101

Each note on the seven-note scale is separately tone variable. Unit is battery-operated and features perf-board construction. Fun to build & operate!

WIRELESS AM MIKE KIT

3⁹⁵ NO. 28-103

Transmit through any radio up to 20 feet away! Battery-operated microphone is a real broadcaster! Constructed of sturdy perf-board.

1-TUBE DC RADIO KIT

3⁹⁵ NO. 28-100

Battery-operated! Learn tube theory and build a real working radio. Equipped with sturdy perf-board construction. Kit comes complete with earphone.

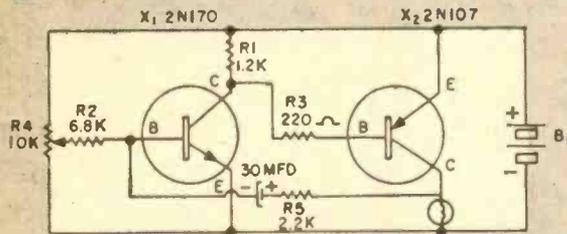
THESE ELECTRONIC PROJECTS HAVE EARNED CASH AWARDS FOR RADIO SHACK CUSTOMERS

Build Yourself — or Win Cash by Sending Us Your Own Ideas!

R.G.
Fremont,
California

PILOT LIGHT FLASHER

Illustrates Fundamentals of Radar & Computers



PROJECT PARTS LIST		
Stock No.	Item	Net
70-0195	1.2K 1/2W Resistor	.12
70-0195	6.8K 1/2W Resistor	.12
70-0195	220Ω 1/2W Resistor	.12
271-1715	10K Variable Potentiometer	.59
70-0195	2.2K 1/2W Resistor	.12
272-954	30MFD 15 Volts Capacitor	.29
276-1703	2N170 Transistor	.49
276-1701	2N107 Transistor	1.17
272-1535	Panel Indicators (Pak of 2)	.79
23-467	"C" Cells (4 required)	.14
270-1437	Double Battery Holder (2 required)	.25

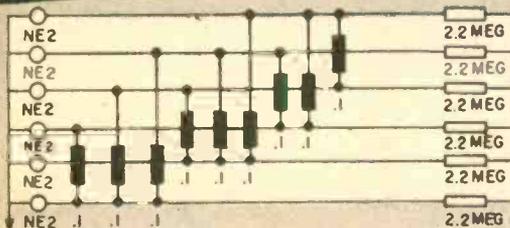
This project, requiring anywhere from 30-45 minutes to complete, can be utilized as an ornamental device or for signalling purposes. It is a fine educational tool as well, since it demonstrates basic relaxation oscillator

principles. Can be expanded to become the basis for an automobile or boat warning light; it can also be used for timing circuits, by determining the number of cycles per second.

M.H.M.
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

"DO-NOTHING" BOX

Can Be Utilized As a Basic Timing Device



PROJECT PARTS LIST		
Stock No.	Item	Net
23-539	90 Volt Battery	3.65
272-973	.1 MFD 100 Volts Capacitor (pak of 10)	.99
70-0195	2.2 Meg. 1/2W Resistor (6 required)	.12
276-1582	Circuit Board	.59
77-3417	Neon Lamps (6 required)	.10
270-325	Battery Clips (pak of 5)	.69

This ingenious device is a must for anyone with a keen sense of imagination. The project's most obvious feature is a series of flashing lights, which illustrate the technique of sequential lighting. The neon bulbs produce light in much the same way as outdoor display advertising. The "box" is easy to construct — at a minimum

of cost. The battery lasts indefinitely due to the relatively small amount of current required to ignite the bulbs. The device may be used, together with other circuitry, to actuate flip flops, multi-vibrators, etc. It may also be used as a basic timing device. Its action is similar to that of a ring counter circuit.

\$\$ FOR YOUR ELECTRONIC IDEAS!

Turn Ingenuity and Hobby into Spare-Time Profits!

We are looking for experiments built around Radio Shack or other electronic parts. These will be published regularly in our catalogs. If published by us WE WILL PAY YOU AN AUTHOR'S FEE and reimburse you for parts bought from us — maximum \$50 cost. By submitting it, you state it's original with you. If we accept it, it is understood we can publish it for use by our catalog, flyer, book and magazine readers. Submissions cannot be returned. Send description, parts list, stock numbers, and schematic. DO NOT SEND ACTUAL SAMPLE as we will build it here to see if and how it works. Write today!

SEND TO: Radio Shack, Attn: Lewis Kornfeld, Vice-President
730 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02215



Ingenuous New Radio Shack PERFBOX™ "Professionalizes" Project Building!

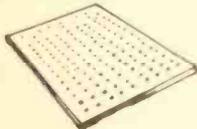
The bloody-knuckle brigade will appreciate
Radio Shack's effort to eliminate chassis
cutting and drilling, and make things prettier!



Somebody at "The Shack"—thank heaven!—must hate metal chassis and the generally sloppy look of breadboard projects. Now they've come up with a bakelite chassis box into which they've installed (4 screws) a 3½" x 6" perfboard top. But that's not all—the back of the box is pre-drilled for a 2¼" or other PM speaker, and there's a pre-drilled ¼" outlet hole on one side! This much-needed item is called the Radio Shack Experimenter's PERFBOX™. (Cat. No. 270-097, price \$1.69) and should sell like film at Expo 67. As an added fillip, there's a companion deal they call Radio Shack Experimenter's 5-Piece Panel Set, consisting of 3 perfboards and 1 aluminum and 1 bakelite panel board, all 3¼"x6" predrilled to fit the PERFBOX™. The latter two boards are un-perfed (to coin a word), and the 5-piece set (Cat. No. 270-100, price \$1.69) should answer just about any need for extending the usefulness of the PERFBOX short of filling it with champagne!

RECOMMENDED PARTS FOR USE IN PERFBOX PROJECTS

DESIGN, CONSTRUCT YOUR OWN CIRCUITS . . . using these time-saving phenolic boards, breadboard or permanent type. 3/32" holes punched on 0.265" centers. Can be sawed. Shipping weight 1 lb.

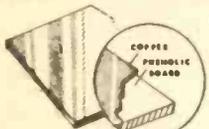


Punched

UNCLAD PERF-BOARD

- Accepts Miniature Components!
- Easy-In, Easy-Out Mounting!
- Ideal for Modular Construction!

276-1582, 3.65x6.87x1/16" Net .59
276-1583, 6.87x9.8x1/16" Net 1.15



(Unpunched)

COPPER-CLAD SOLID BOARD

- Make Your Own Printed Circuits!
- Quality-Manufactured Board
- Bonded with Copper!

276-1586, 3.65 x 6.87 x 1/16" Net .79
276-1587, 6.87 x 9.8 x 1/16" Net 1.50



(Punched)

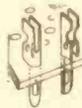
COPPER-CLAD PERF-BOARD

- For Printed Circuit Design and Circuit Checkout!
- Easily Etched and Worked!

276-1584, 3.65x6.87x1/16" Net .89
276-1585, 6.87x9.8x1/16" Net 1.75

For Store Addresses, Order Form, See Page 20

PUSH-IN TERMINAL KIT



149

Kit of 100

Use with prepunched perf boards. .062 diameter holes (1/16"). Ser-rated slots. Easy multiple connections.
270-1394, ¼ lb. Net 1.49



SPRING BANANA PLUGS

99¢

Set of 10

Ideal for 3/32" hole perforated boards. Overall length 1".
270-1543, 2 oz. Net 99¢



SOLDERLESS TERMINALS

99¢

Set of 15

Use with .093 diameter holes. Takes up to 7 leads without soldering. USA made. Spring action.
270-1395, 4 oz. Net 99¢



ALLIGATOR CLIP SET

99¢

10 brass plated 1¾" long with insulated phenolic barrels. Strong spring. 5 red, 5 black.
270-1540, 2 oz. Net 99¢

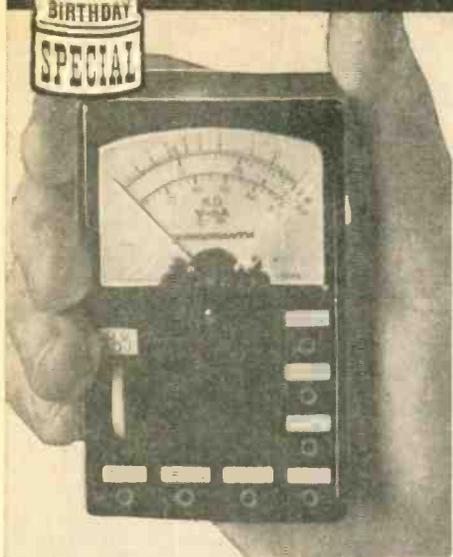
RADIO SHACK

44th

BIRTHDAY

SPECIAL

MICRANTA TEST EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE ONLY AT RADIO SHACK



1000 OHMS/VOLT POCKET AC/DC VOM

Regular: ~~\$5.95~~ **SALE! 3⁹⁵**

- Ultra Compact Size; Only 3 1/2" x 2 1/8" x 1"
- Convenient Thumb-Set Zero Adjustment

Pin jacks for 5 ranges. 2-color 1 3/4" meter scale. Reads AC or DC volts in 3 ranges: 0-5, 150, 1000V. DC Current: 0-150ma. Resistance: 0-100K ohms. Accuracy ±3% DC, ±4% AC. Bakelite case with test leads, instructions, batteries.

22-4027, Sh. wt. 1 lb. Net 3.95

HOME/AUTO TESTER



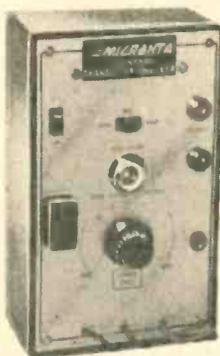
11⁹⁵ Factory
Wired

- Checks Electrical Circuits in the Home or Garage!

Volt, ohm, ammeter, wattage and leakage checker; checks 6-12V batteries. 0.7.5/15/150/300V, 15 amps. Resistance 0-1000Ω. With leads, power cord. 6 1/4" x 3 3/4" x 2 1/8".

22-011, Wt. 3 lbs. 11.95

DYNAMIC TRANSISTOR CHECKER



9⁹⁵

- Test Transistors "In" or "Out" of Circuit. Tests Low, Medium, High Power

Visual indication of electrode open & short circuits, current gain, GO/NO-GO test 5ma-50ma, clip leads for in circuit tests. 6 1/4" x 3 3/4" x 2 1/2".

22-024, Wt. 2 lbs. 9.95

TRANSISTORIZED REGULATED VARIABLE DC POWER SUPPLY



Reg. ~~\$16.95~~ **SALE! 13⁴⁴**

- 25% Ripple, 0-20 Volts, Current 0-200 ma

Continuously variable output of 0-20 VDC. 2 operating ranges deliver 0-20ma to 0-200ma. Meter reads output voltage and milliamps. 115 VAC @ 50/60 cy. Test leads. 4 7/8" x 2 7/8" x 2 3/4". 22-023, Sh. Wt. 4 lbs. Net 13.44

For Store Addresses, Order Form, See Page 20

EDGEWISE PANEL METERS



1⁹⁹
up

- Moving Coil Type! 2% Accuracy!
- Compact! Easy-To-Read Scales!

Moving coil of 1 MA with zero adjust set screw. 2% accuracy, soldier lug terminals. 1 7/8" mounting hole centers. Size: 2 1/8" W x 1-7/16" D x 7/8" H.

22-004, Signal Strength Net 1.99
22-006, VU, -20 to +3 (0-100%) Net 2.50
22-003, Balance & Tuning Meter Net 2.50

ANY
ARCHER-PAK
ON
THIS
PAGE

\$1
PER
PAK

Celebrating Our 44TH Anniversary



20 Power Resistors



Package consists of high-quality vitreous, cand-ohm and wire-wound types. Includes 5 to 25-watt power resistors; individual catalog net — \$10!
271-1202, 2 lbs. Net 1.00

35 Precision 1% Resistors



Large assortment of popular 1/2, 1 and 2-watt values; includes encapsulated, bobbin, carbon film, etc. Made by Aerovox, Shellcross, IRC, and other famous names.
271-1196, 1 lb. Net 1.00

50 Tubular Capacitors



An assortment of quality tubular capacitors, 100 mmf to .1 mf to 600 WVDC. Includes molded, paper and porcelain types. \$10 if purchased individually from catalog!
272-1568, 1 lb. Net 1.00

4 Subminiature 455KC IF Transformers



Slug tuned, made for printed circuitry mtg., shielded. Size: 3/8 x 3/8 x 1/2".
273-515, 1/4 lb. Net 1.00

8 Sets - RCA Plugs & Jacks



Quality items, ideal for use in phono amplifiers, tuners, recorders, etc. Take advantage of this Radio Shack Special low price!
274-1575, 1/4 lb. Net 1.00

35 Miniature Resistors



World's smallest 1/4-watt carbon type resistors! All have axial leads; built for transistor and subminiature circuitry! Assorted values, with resistor color code chart.
271-1566, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

40 Coils and Chokes



Shop assortment consisting of RF, OSC, IF, parasitic, peaking and many more types. Individually purchased, this would cost you \$15!
273-1569, 1 lb. Net 1.00

45 Mica Capacitors



Famous name micas — Aerovox, Sangamo, C.D., etc. This assortment includes popular values 100 mmf to .01 mf, as well as silver type condensers. A \$10 catalog net value!
272-1573, 1 lb. Net 1.00

8 Volume Controls



Most Popular Values
Contains 8 assorted values including long and short shaft types. A tremendous bargain for servicemen!
271-127, 1 lb. Net 1.00

Special! 50 Capacitors



Assortment of many types including disc, ceramic, mylar, temperature coefficient, molded, paper, oil, Vit-Q. You save \$9 over industrial net catalog prices!
272-1199, 1 lb. Net 1.00

60 Half-Watt Resistors



Made by Allen Bradley and IRC. Many 5% and 10% tolerance. Color chart. All most popular values. An absolute "must" for hobbyists and kit-builders.
271-1612, 1 lb. Net 1.00

50 Ceramic Capacitors



Wide variety of popular values by Centralab and other famous-name makers. 10 mmf to .04 mf to KV. Assortment includes tubulars, discs, NPO's, temp. coefficient, etc.
272-1566, 1 lb. Net 1.00

48 Terminal Strips



You get a wide variety of screw and solder lug type terminal strips with 1 to 6 lugs. Outstanding value at this low price! 101 uses for the builder and experimenter.
274-1555, 1 lb. Net 1.00

35 Disc Type Capacitors



A varied assortment of types, including NPO's, Hi-Q, N-750's, mylar and ceramic. 10 mmf to .01 mf to 6 KV. A \$10 catalog net value!
272-1567, 1/4 lb. Net 1.00

150' of Hook-Up Wire



Assortment consists of 6 V rolls of 25' each — solid and stranded wire. #18 through #22. Necessary for multitude of jobs and always useful!
278-025, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

40 One-Watt Resistors



Here are resistors for hundreds of uses! Assortment has Allen Bradley and IRC carbons, with 5% values included. This pack is a regular \$8.00 catalog net!
271-1576, 1 lb. Net 1.00

4 Transistor Transformers



Made by UTC and Remington Rand. Famous miniatures. Includes sub-ouncer, mike, input types. Color coded leads.
273-1581, 1 lb. Net 1.00

\$25 SURPRISE PACKAGE!

Loaded with \$1

The biggest surprise package yet! Enough electronics components to make your eyes pop! Resistors, capacitors, condensers, diodes . . . your guess is as good as yours. The famous-make parts are worth at least \$25.00!
270-1251, 1 lb., Net 1.00

\$1

50 Plugs and Sockets



Ideal bench assortment for servicemen, hams, etc. Subminiature and printed circuit types included! This assortment saves you \$10 over individual catalog prices!
274-1562, 1 lb. Net 1.00

30 2-Watt Resistors



These quality 2-watt resistors are non-inductive, magnetic film, carbon types. Many with 5% values. Made by famous-name manufacturers.
271-1211, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

For Store Addresses, Order Form, See Page 20



Celebrating Our 44TH Anniversary

ANY ARCHER-PAK ON THIS PAGE



PER PAK

4 Type 2N107 PNP Transistors



One of the most widely used transistors today for general audio use. Complete with base wiring diagram.
276-501, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

6 Zener Rectifiers



Includes zener references! Ratings from 250MW-10 Watt. Stud, axial lead, upright types, assorted voltages; 1N429, 1N821, etc.
276-538, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

10 MAT High Frequency Transistors



Similar to 2N501 type PNP Freq. 30-180 MCS. Used in RF and switching circuits. Ideal for CB, Hams, and experimenters.
276-522, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

4 100 Mc. NPN Planar Transistors



Similar to 2N1613, 2N-1893 and 2N2049. Made by Fairchild and Rheem. Rated at 700 MW. Vce 75; Hfe 40-120; 150 Ma; TO-18, TO-46 cases.
276-536, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

8 Pre-Etched Boards



Assorted types of pre-punched boards ideal for transistor experiments, hobby work. Any path may be used.
276-1572 Net 1.00

5-10W PNP Power Transistor Pak



Ideal for the experimenter wanting higher wattage rating transistors. Types similar to 2N155.
276-527, 1 lb. Net 1.00

2 Silicon NPN 400 Mc. Planar Transistors



Excellent for VHF, switching and oscillator applications. Made by Sylvania. Similar to 2N-707-8. 360 MW; Vcb 15; Hfe 12-75; 10 Ma.
276-541, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

5-6 Volt Zener Diodes



Rated at 1 watt. Gold plated. Long axial leads. Ideal for voltage regulated power supplies, transistor bias, etc.
276-518, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

3 Coax Silicon Transistors



Similar to Hughes 2N1241-2N1243 type PNP. Used in audio and switching circuits. Vcb 35 Hfe 30 Ic 10. Rated 1 watt.
276-550, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

Pak of 8 PNP Switching Transistors



PNP includes TO-5, TO-22, cases. Similar to 2N1305, 2N394, 2N404. Frequency: 4 MC, 150MW, Vcb 10; Hfe 70, 10 Ma.
276-539, Sh. Wt. 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

25-Pc. Surprise Pak



Includes both PNP and NPN's Silicon and Germanium types. Assorted cases TO-5, TO-18, and TO-46. Ideal assortment for the experimenter.
276-524, 1 lb. Net 1.00

3 Silicon 100MC 2W Transistors



PNP type TO-5 case. Similar to 2N1132, 2N2104 and 2N2303 types. Ideal for high frequency work. Vcb 60 Hfe 40-120.
276-523, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

Pak of 8 NPN Switching Transistors



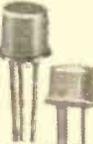
NPN Type; Similar to 2N333, 2N336-337, Specifications as above. With diagram.
276-540, Ship. Wt. 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

25 Germanium Diode Surprise Pak



Used in computer switching and general experimental use. Long axial leads. Ideal for experimenter and builder.
276-519, 1/4 lb. Net 1.00

3 RF Silicon Transistors



NPN type — similar to 2N790-2N792, 2N1150 and 2N170 types. Rated at 150 MW. Freq. 13 MC. Vcb 45. MA 22; TO-22 case.
276-528, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

10 Popular PNP and NPN Transistors



Includes most popular types: CK-722, 2N35, 2N107, 2N440, and 2N335. Invaluable to experimenters and hobbyists.
276-510, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

20 Top Hat Rectifier Pak



Some up to 1 AMP. Flangeless types too! Assorted voltages and current. Long leads. Each Pak a real surprise!
276-520, 1 lb. Net 1.00

3 PNP High Power Transistors



Rating: 10-40 W. Similar to 2N155, 255, 2N1320, 2N1504. Top quality manufacturer. Includes cases TO-3, TO-10, TO-13.
276-529, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

New! 6 NPN and PNP Micro-Transistors



Both silicon and planars with T and T-46 cases. Similar to T-706, 2N995, 2N834, 2N2357. Frequency: to 200 MC. Wiring diagram.
276-542, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

25 250MW Silicon Zener Diodes



Glass miniature diodes in assorted voltages. Long axial leads. Excellent for transistor power supply regulation.
276-521, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00

New! 4-Micro Silicon Epoxy Rectifier



Rated at 1 amp a 400 PIV. Mfg. by GE. Long axial leads. Ideal for micro miniature circuitry where space is a factor.
276-549, 1/2 lb. Net 1.00



SEMI CONDUCTORS FOR THE HOBBYIST



Replacement Transistors

PNP TYPES

For high frequency, RF-IF, and converter circuits. Replaces: 2N247, 2N248, 2N267, 2N274, 2N309, 2N310, 276-412, Wt. 3 oz. 1.29

For mixer/oscillator converter circuits. Replaces: 2N112, 2N113, 2N114, 2N136, 2N137, 2N175, etc. 276-401, Wt. 3 oz. .99

For universal IF circuits. Replaces: 2N111, 2N112, 2N139, 2N218, 2N219, 2N315, 2N366, 2N406, etc. 276-402, Wt. 3 oz. .99

For 6 volt audio circuits. Replaces: 2N177, 2N104, 2N105, 2N107, 2N109, 2N130, 2N131. 276-403, Wt. 3 oz. .99

For 12 volt audio circuits. Replaces: 2N36, 2N37, 2N38, 2N41, 2N43, 2N44, 2N45, 2N46, etc. 276-404, Wt. 3 oz. .99

For 9 volt audio circuits. Replaces: 2N188, 2N189, 2N190, 2N191, 2N192, 2N195, 2N196, 2N197, etc. 276-405, Wt. 3 oz. .99

For auto radio AF amplifier circuits. Replaces: 2N176, 2N178, 2N179, 2N234, 2N235, 2N35B, 2N236, 2N242, etc. 276-406, Wt. 3 oz. 1.19

For high-power AF circuits in auto radios. Replaces: 2N173, 2N174, 2N277, 2N278, 2N441, 2N442, 2N443; 2N1515, etc. 276-407, Wt. 3 oz. 2.29

NPN TYPES

For mixer/oscillator converter circuits. Replaces: 2N193, 2N194/A, 2N211, 2N233, 2N234, 2N358. 276-408, Wt. 3 oz. 1.09

For universal IF amplifier circuits. Replaces: 2N98, 2N99, 2N100, 2N145, 2N146, 2N147, 2N148, 2N149, etc. 276-409, Wt. 3 oz. 1.15

For 9 volt AF amplifier circuits. Replaces: 2N35, 2N169A, 2N213, 2N214, 2N228, 2N306, 2N312, 2N313, etc. 276-410, Wt. 3 oz. .99

For 12 Volt AF amplifier circuits. Replaces: 2N306A, 2N445A, 2N446A, 2N447A, 2N556, 2N557, 2N587; 2N649, etc. 276-411, Wt. 3 oz. .99

Silicon Field-Effect Transistors

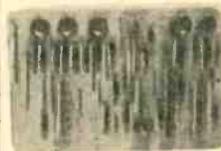
198



- High Impedance Input
- Low Noise High Gain
- Characteristics Similar to Pentode Vacuum Tube

1000's of applications where pentode tubes are used in low level circuits: field strength meters, "gate dippers," receivers, flea power transmitters, etc. TO-5 case. Includes specifications. 276-664, Sh. wt. 2 oz. Net 1.98

IBM Component Boards



29c

SAVE!

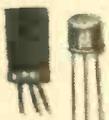
4 for 1.00

All quality American made parts; ideal for builder and hobbyist alike. Each board contains at least two transistors, plus loads of other components: resistors, capacitors, coils, diodes, modules, chokes, and heat sinks. Size: 2 3/8 x 3 3/8". 276-616, Sh. wt. 1/4 lb. Net .29

Twin PAK "POP" SERIES

Popular PNP Types

- 5-2N107 Types
- 5-CK722 Types



198

Radio Shack Exclusive! Great for experimenters, hams, hobbyists... all audio applications. Complete with transistor base diagrams. 276-031, Wt. 3 oz. 1.98

Popular NPN Types

- 5-2N35 Types
- 5-2N170 Types



198

Big savings on NPN type transistors! Especially suited for audio applications. Great for hams, hobbyists! Includes transistor base diagram. 276-032, Wt. 3 oz. 1.98

Photo-Multiplier Power Transistor

198



Photo-sensitive cell, power transistor amplifier, electronic relay. Includes specs. and diagrams. 276-847, Wt. 1/4 lb. Net 1.98

750 MA Top Hat Rectifiers

25c

PAK of 2

From 50-1000 PIV



276-1107	50 PIV	Pak of 2	.25
276-1108	100 PIV	Pak of 2	.39
276-1109	200 PIV	Pak of 2	.59
276-1110	400 PIV	Pak of 2	.89
276-1111	600 PIV	Pak of 2	1.39
276-1112	800 PIV	Pak of 2	1.79
276-1113	1000 PIV	Pak of 2	1.98

3 Amp Silicon-Controlled Rectifiers

195

TO-66 Case! 200V



Designed to deliver loads up to 3 amps. Ideal for use in speed control operation, power converters. 276-1065 Net 1.95

276-1066, TO-66 mtg. hdw. .30

10 GERMANIUM DIODES

Similar to 1N34, 1N34A, 1N60

99c



Equivalent in use to silicon diodes with lower forward voltage drop. 276-821, Sh. wt. 1/4 lb. Net .59

Transistor Sockets

99c

Kit of 10



Takes PNP or NPN transistors with 3 contacts in line or triangle; complete with mounting plates. For every experimenter! 274-1510, Wt. 2 oz. Net .99

For Store Addresses, Order Form, See Page 20

SOLID STATE

COMPACT PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

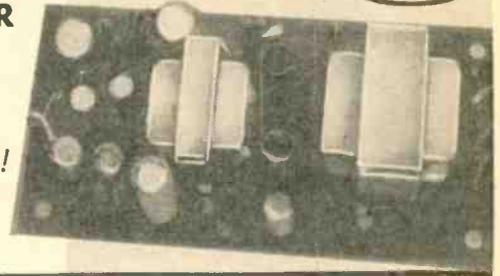


COMPACT 1-WATT 4-TRANSISTOR PUSH-PULL AUDIO AMPLIFIER

WAS \$6⁹⁵ NOW 5⁴⁴

- *Completely Wired — Easy to Connect!*

Can be used as an intercom, phono, tape or microphone amplifier. Color-coded leads. Freq. response ± 1.15 db. 300-15,000 cps. Input: 5000 Ω . Output: 8-12 ohms.
277-038, Sh. wt. 1 lb., 2x3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Net 5.44

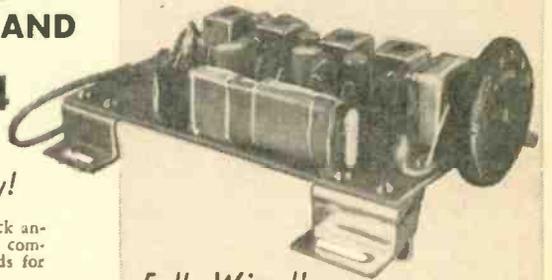


3-TRANSISTOR AM TUNER WITH STANDARD 540-1600 KC BAND

WAS \$7⁹⁵ NOW 5⁴⁴

Superhet Sensitivity & Selectivity!

Low-power tuner has variable capacitor with dial, loopstick antenna, oscillator converter, IF's, detector and associated components. Vertical & horizontal mounting. Extra-long leads for easy connection to amplifier, battery, etc.
277-329, Ship. wt. 10 oz. Net 5.44



Fully Wired!

→ ARCHER → DELUXE MODULES

- *Solid State Dependability!*
- *Screw Terminal Connections!*
- *Can be Mounted in Any Position!*
- *Ideal for Builders & Hobbyists!*

4⁹⁵

MADE IN U.S.A.



SIREN MODULE

A perfect warning device! Reproduces the upward scream and downward wail of a siren. Size: 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
277-266, Ship. wt. 1/2 lb. Net 4.95

WIRELESS GUITAR AMPLIFIER

Play guitar through standard AM radio. Range up to 25 feet. For use with crystal or ceramic pickups.
277-299, Ship. wt. 1 lb. Net 4.95

SUPER HIGH GAIN AMPLIFIER

Extremely high gain of 100,000. Can be used as hearing aid, audio signal tracer, etc. Size: 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
277-251, Ship. wt. 1/2 lb. Net 4.95



AC POWER SUPPLY

Use with rectifier-electronic filter. Comes complete with line cord.
277-258, Ship. wt. 2 lbs. Net 1.95

POWER AMPLIFIER

2-watt amplifier is ideal with tuners, mikes, paging systems, or as a signal tracer. Size: 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
277-252, Ship. wt. 1/2 lb. Net 4.95



ELECTRONIC FILTER

Dual 6VDC output; low ripple and filtered! Use with any AC power supply.
277-259, Ship. wt. 1/2 lb. Net 3.95

AUTO BURGLAR ALARM

Gives instant alert when car door or trunk is forced open. Horn blows even after doors are re-closed.
277-252, Ship. wt. 1/2 lb. Net 4.95

PHONOGRAPH AMPLIFIER

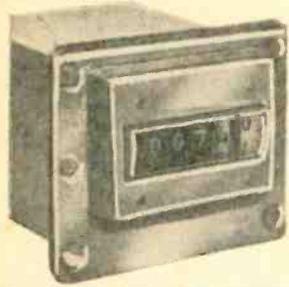
Designed for phonographs using high impedance crystal or ceramic cartridges. Size: 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
277-261, Ship. wt. 1/2 lb. Net 4.95

For Store Addresses, Order Form, See Page 20



SAVE BIG! ELECTRONIC PARTS NOW WAY OFF REGULAR PRICES

RUNNING TIME METER



Reg. ~~\$6.95~~ Sale Price **5.44**

• Records 0 to 9999.99 Hours!

Measures elapsed operating time of electronic equipment, transmitters, receivers, industrial machines, etc. Records running time in hours, tenths and hundredths. Operates either from 40 or 110/125 VAC, 60 cy., with external resistor (supplied). Synchronous motor drive. Size: 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 3 1/8".
273-1628, Sh. wt. 3 lbs. Net 5.44

500' OF HOOK-UP WIRE



Solid & Stranded **2.49**

Five 100-ft. coils, sizes #18 through #22. Cotton, vinyl insulation; different colors.
278-1484, Wt. 2 lbs. Net 2.49

75' MINI-SPEAKER WIRE



1.19

Place speaker away from amplifier. 2-conductor #24 wire. Plastic insulation.
278-1509, Sh. wt. 1 1/4 lbs. Net 1.19

6-FOOT LINE CORDS



39c

Feature #18 wire complete with molded plug. Ideal for home or shop!
278-1255, Sh. wt. 1/4 lb. Net .39

NUMERAL LAMPS



Orig. ~~\$1.99~~ **1.44**

Bayonet type socket with 11 interchangeable lenses. For 3/4" hole.
272-343, Sh. wt. 4 oz. Net 1.44

5-LB. ELECTRONIC MYSTERY BOX



1.98 Worth at Least \$25!

Hobbyist's delight! Assorted switches, resistors, capacitors, transformers.
270-496, Sh. wt. 5 1/2 lbs. Net 1.98

DPDT SWITCH Neutral Center



99c Pak of 2

Kit of two DPDT toggle switches with long bar handles. Heavy duty excellent for power circuits, PA systems, etc. Rated at 10 amps, 125 VAC. With on/off plate, screw terminals, and mounting nut.
275-1533, Sh. wt. 1/4 lb. Net .99

6-PDT PUSH BUTTON SWITCH



49c

Replacement switches for most walkie talkies. May also be used in circuits where momentary action is required. Size: 1x11/66x7/16". Shaft length, with knob: 3/4".
275-051, Sh. wt. 1/4 lb. Net .49

COAX CABLE CONNECTORS



278-200, PL-259 Net .59
278-201, SO-239 Net .50
278-1370, UG175/U, Adapter for RG58/U cable Net .16

FUSE HOLDERS



99c Kit of 6

Chassis mounting fuse holders for popular 1 1/4 x 1/4" fuses. 3 holders accept 2 fuses, and 3 take single fuse. Each equipped with snap-on dust cover.
270-337, Sh. wt. 1/4 lb. Net .99

COMPOSITION RESISTORS



1.99 Pak of 100

1/10, 1/2, 1, 2 watts. Many 5% and "Magnetic Film" types. Comes complete with free Color Code Chart.
271-810, 2 lbs. Kit of 100 Net 1.99

6.3 VOLT FILAMENT TRANSFORMER



98c

Hundreds of applications! Input: 117 volts at 60 cy. Output: 6.3 volts at 1.2 amps. Tinned color-coded leads. Size: 1-15/16x1 1/4x9/16".
273-050, Sh. wt. 1 lb. Net .98

ARCHER

- Automatically Turns Light On at Dusk, Off at Dawn!
- Silent Guardian of Your Home or Office!

Reg. ~~\$5.95~~ Sale **4.44**

TWILIGHTER



An electronic "eye" that automatically controls selected lights, turning them on at sunset, off at dawn, daily — without resetting. Ideal for controlling driveway lights, interior lights, displays. Size: 3 7/8 x 1 3/8 x 2 3/8".
275-1399, Sh. wt. 1 lb. Net 4.44

24 VOLT POWER TRANSFORMER



1.98

Use for transistor, semi-conductor circuitry conversions, etc. Operates from primary 117V 60 cy. Secondary: 24 VAC 1.2 amps. Open frame. Size: 2x1-15/16x3-3/16".
273-1480, Sh. wt. 2 lbs. Net 1.98

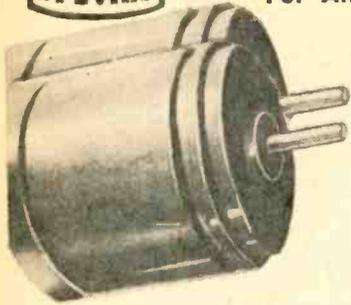
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Thrifty Buyers Will Save During Our 44th ANNIVERSARY SALE

MINIATURE 6 VOLT SYNCHROS

For All Remote Control Uses!



44
per pair

- Ideal for:*
- Amateur Beam Antennas!
 - Weathervanes!
 - Indicating Uses!

Used originally in aircraft equipment. Compact; ruggedly built. For 26 VAC @ 400 cycles; guaranteed to operate efficiently at 6 VAC @ 60 cycles. Includes wiring diagram. Size: 1 3/8 x 1-9/16". Shaft size: 1/8 x 1/2".
273-2006, Sh. Wt. 1 lb. Pair 4.44
273-050, 6.3 VAC Transformer.. Net .98

HAYDON 1 RPM TIMING MOTORS



• Made in U.S.A!

149

New! Rated @ 5 watts. Shaft size 1/8" x 3/8". Overall 1 3/8 x 2 3/8 x 1-1/6" mtg. ctrs: 1 3/8". Perfect for displays, signs, & countless other timing uses!
273-1481, Sh. Wt. 1/2 lb. Net 1.49

SLUG-TUNED FERRITE LOOP ANTENNA COIL



79c

For transistor, tube or crystal radios! Sensitive high "Q" antenna matches all tuning condensers in broadcast band. Complete with mounting bracket and hardware. 2 x 1 1/2".
270-1430, 4 oz. Net .79

3-DIGIT RESET COUNTER



Orig. \$1.49 **99c**

Multi-purpose — counts to 999! Black numerals on white; steel lever actuating arm. 1 1/4" knob for zero reset. Size-less knob and lever arm. 275-1408, 1/2 lb, 1/2 x 7/8" Net .99

4" VENTILATING FAN AND MOTOR

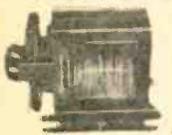


- 4-Bladed!
- Made in USA!

244

Use to cool hi-fi equipment, amateur gear, etc. Rugged laminated steel motor. Permanently lubricated bearings. Long leads. Shaft 1/4" x 1 3/8". 3 x 2 1/2 x 1 1/4".
273-1630, Sh. Wt. 1 lb. Net 2.44

115 VAC SOLENOIDS



159

- Continuous Operation!

Max. stroke 1 1/4" DC resistance of 25 ohms ±10%. Max. lift: 4 to 11 lbs. Removed from equipment but guaranteed 100%. Size 2-1/16 x 2 1/2 x 1-13/16". Mfg. by Soreng.
272-149, Wt 2 lbs Net 1.59

POTTER-BRUMFIELD 6-VOLT AC RELAY

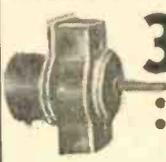


149

- 3-pole Single Throw!

All brand new! Contacts rated @ 5 amps. Coil operated at 6 VAC. 1 3/4 x 1 1/8 x 1".
275-096, Wt 1/4 lb. Net 1.49

MINIATURE DC MOTORS



3 for 99c

- Low Battery Drain!
- Double Permanent Ferrite Magnets!

Operate from a single flashlight cell, 1 1/2 to 12V. Bronze bearings, brass shoe bearings, & connecting leads. Shaft: 1/2 x 1/16".
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HIGH CAPACITY, LOW VOLTAGE CAPACITOR



49c

Ideal for power supplies, replacements, hobbyists, experimenters. 2000/400/100 mfd at 25 VDC. 2 1/2 x 1 3/8".
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99c Set of 2

With neon lamp, jewel and socket. Includes 100,000Ω dropping resistors. Operates on 115 volts. Size 3/8 x 1 1/4". 1 red and 1 yellow.
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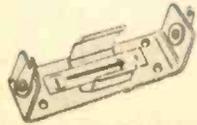
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- Sturdy Bakelite Case!
- Removable Aluminum Cover!
- 3 3/4 x 6 1/4 x 2 1/2"

Perfect for housing test equipment, experimental circuits. Build multi-meters, speed controls, transistor checkers!
270-627, Wt. 2 lbs. Net 1.00

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METAL BATTERY HOLDERS



99c

Kit of 8

4 single "AA", 1 double "AA", 1 "C" cell, and one double "D" cell holder. All metal construction with solder lugs at each end.
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4" Acoustic Suspension
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The fabulous Realistic FE-103, complete with cabinet construction details as published in Electronics Illustrated! 30-17,000 cps; 15 watts; 8 Ω.

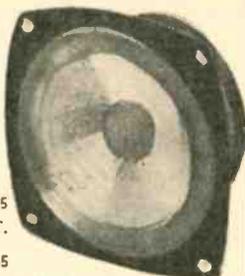
7⁹⁵

40-1197, FE-103, Wt. 5 lbs. Net 7.95

CONTOUR NETWORK KIT.

With instructions.

40-808, coll, capacitor, etc., Net 3.95



MINIATURE PM SPEAKERS FOR TRANSISTOR PROJECTS, RADIOS

8 Ohm Impedance

Small in size but big in sound! Three sizes to choose from: 2 1/2", 2 1/4", or 2". All for the same bargain price!

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ONLY 98¢ EACH!

MIDGET EARPHONES

For Transistor Radios



98¢

Resp. 50-9000 cps. With replaceable earplug, cord.

10 ohms.
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STEREO HEADSET

Separate Transducers!



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Perfect for use with receivers, tuners, amplifiers, kits and recorders! 8 ohms.
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FABULOUS THERMO-ELECTRIC GLUE GUN REALLY WORKS!

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No Clamping! No Cleaning!



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5⁹⁹

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• For Recorders, PA, Paging!



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Sensitive! Concealable! Response: 200-3000 cps.
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Precision made crystals! Response up to 7000 cy.
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POWERFUL CERAMIC MAGNETS

1,000's of Home, Office, Auto Uses!



10¢ 15¢ 25¢
Each For 10 Each Singly Per Pair

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6⁹⁵ LAVALIER DYNAMIC MIKE

Neck/Hand/Desk Use!



Pencil-slim hi-Z for use at home, studio, or in PA and guitar systems! With cord, stand. 50K.
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Precision designed! Comes complete with UL Cord and Plug. Uses 117V AC/DC.
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OUR OWN 60/40 SOLDER



69¢ Each
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U.S. made with superactive rosin core. Fits fed. specs. QQ-S-571d
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STEEL CATCH-ALL STORAGE BOX



6" H x 8 1/4" D x 5 3/4" W

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4 draws with adjustable compartments.
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NOW anyone can buy his own STANDARD DIAL PHONE

Comes Ready to Install
Save Time! Save Money!

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Complete with Dial, Bell, Coil and Connecting Cable!

Instant service! Most popular phone for intercom, extension, private system use! Get this modern, low-cost, easy-to-install telephone for the sheer convenience of it! Each is factory re-conditioned for trouble-free service. Bakelite body, simple three-wire hook-up, handset, metal base. Plus—a generous

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30 Ft. Telephone Extension Cord

Move your phone from room to room! Highest-quality 4-conductor flexible cord plus standard telephone jack and plug. Ideal for intercom. Use 2 or more for extra length.

279-1261, Sh. wt. 1¼ lbs. Net 2.98



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Ideal for making extensions, these plugs and jacks each weigh approximately ¼ pound.

279-366, plug Net 1.25
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Coiled Phone Cords

Stretches up to six feet. 3-conductor. Shipping weight: ¼ pound.

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Four conductor extends up to fifteen feet. Shipping weight: ½ pound.

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Shoulder Rest

Freest both hands! Spring mechanism enables arm to be folded out of sight when not in use. Easy to attach to any phone. Long lasting metal construction. Manufactured in the United States. Weight: 1 pound.

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Telephone Wall Jack

For 2, 3, 4-wire systems. Fits standard wall conduit boxes. 1 lb.

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Carbon Type Handset

For Mobile and
Replacement Use!

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Separate Speaker for Maximum Volume!

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21-1001, Wt. 2¼ lb.
 Net 12.44
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 Each 2.49

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12⁴⁴

2-WATT DUAL CHANNEL MODEL TRC-88

Orig. ~~\$79⁹⁵~~ **74⁴⁴**

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- Dual Channel 100 MW no license required; Superhet-tuned RF stage; Adjustable Squelch.
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- Carry Strap; Crystals for Channel 11. #21-906, Wt. 5 lbs.

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24⁹⁵

Cat. #12-628

Patrolman, High Band, VHF 147-174 MC. AM 535-1605 KC

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Cat. #12-627

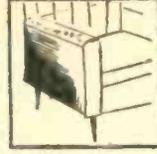
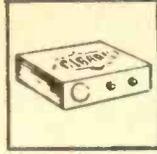
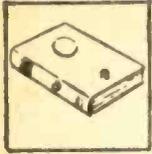
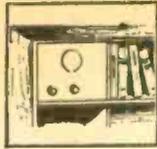
Jetstream, Air Band, VHF 108-135. MC. AM 535-1605. KC

21⁹⁵

Cat. #12-626



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What's your project for our "Build In" radio?

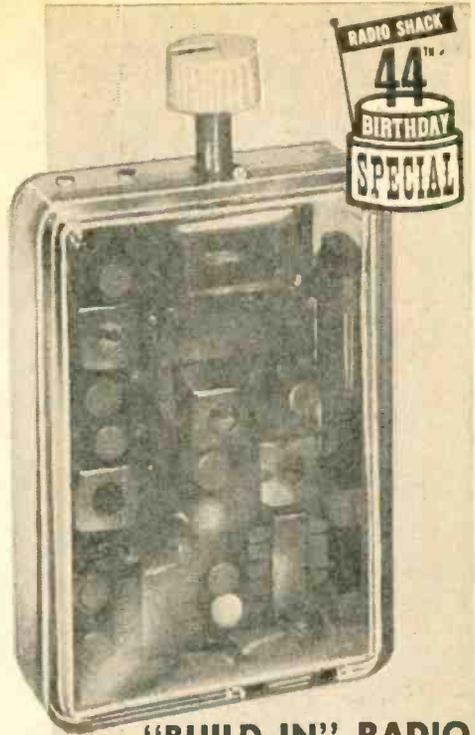
Here's a wired transistor radio in 3 pieces. Dextrous do-it-yourselfers should have a field-day with this one.

You carpenters, metal-workers and gift designers will really appreciate Radio Shack's novel "Build In" — a 6-transistor superhet that's really a *kit that isn't a kit*. Confused? Part *one* is the radio, 100% wired, installed in a crystalline 2¼ x 1 x 3⅞" case with the tuning knob sticking out of one end, and 8 wires out of the other. Part *two* is a separate volume control with built-in switch, knob, and soldered leads. Part *three* is a 2¼" PM speaker installed in a plastic case, with soldered leads.

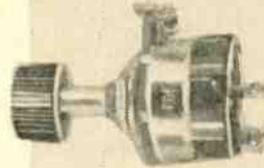
The three parts (plus a flat 9V battery, not included) can be installed in, on, or under anything, in just about any desired angle or position. And you don't have to be an engineer — Radio Shack's geniuses have provided a simple, idiot-proof lashup pictorial. Now all you need is the price (just \$6.98, Cat No. 12-1150) and some Yankee ingenuity! Whether you hide "Build In" in a jug of corn likker, junior's wagon or Tillie's sewing box, the result is sure to please.

The basic radio itself looks like a little jewel, a real work of art — our photo doesn't do it justice. And the "kit that isn't a kit" is another of Radio Shack's exciting exclusive products that can't be bought elsewhere. Get a "Build In" at your nearest Radio Shack store . . . and start your Christmas project early!

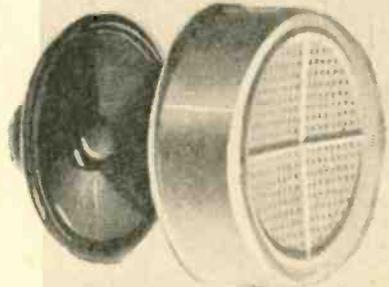
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"BUILD-IN" RADIO



VOLUME CONTROL AND SWITCH



PM SPEAKER IN CASE

RADIO SHACK PROJECT BOOKS (4¢ A PROJECT)



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"A MODERN TRANSISTOR WORKBOOK"

Build your own wireless microphone, AM broadcast tuner, audio pre-amp, PA system, experimenter's power supply, etc. 50 schematics.

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EACH BOOK

\$2



POSITIVE FEEDBACK

JULIAN M. SIENKIEWICZ, EDITOR

Oh, for a quiet Sunday afternoon in the fall when the pro football teams are at it again. Our color TV set (Heathkit, what else?) was all tuned up, color was perfect, when guess who dropped in to bug us just at the opening kickoff? Well, if you read this column in our last issue you know our buttinsky friend who probably was hit on the head by an adding machine during his first days in our world.

You see, Hal (would you believe my previously unnamed friend received no less than 20 letters and one marriage proposal from admiring readers?) lives in a world of numbers. He gets his kicks by sitting alongside a through-way and reading license plates as they flash by at 60 miles an hour. But, back to the interrupted football game and Hal's visit.

Hal started to chat about dates and birthdays. His point was that years are numbered, so are the days, and then there are number notations used for the months—like the Declaration of Independence was adopted on 7-4-76. From this digital beginning, Hal said, "Tell you what I'm gonna do—I'll guess your birthday provided

Last Month's Puzzler

If you recall last month's puzzler, a number was computed, then one of its digits was struck out (as long as it was not a zero). The resulting digits were added, and the answer given to my friend, Hal. He quickly gave back the number struck out. The method used to determine the struck number is quite simple. Hal subtracted the number given to him from 9. The answer is the struck-out number. If the number given to you is more than one digit, add them up; i.e., 15 will give 1 + 5 or 6. This subtracted from 9 would yield 3, which is the number that was struck. If the number given is 9, the number struck out is 9. Practice this problem a while till you can do it in your head quickly—then, as old Dale C. would have it, you'll be all set to win friends and puzzle them.

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2 1/4" 0—100
MICROAMMETERS
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- 60 CERAMIC CONDENSERS, discs, npo's, to .05 \$1
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- 4 TRANSISTOR TRANSFORMERS, asst. worth \$25 \$1
- 40 PRECISION RESISTORS, 1/2, 1, 2W; 1% values \$1
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- 10 PHONO PLUG & JACK SETS, tuners, amps . . \$1
- 50 TERMINAL STRIPS, 1 to 8 solder lug types . . \$1

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1967

21

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This Sonotone microphone features the discriminating cardioid pattern that professional performers prefer. Captures every word, note and nuance directed into it, while suppressing extraneous, distracting noises, boominess and feedback.

Complete with on-off switch, 15-foot cable and shield. Impedances of 200 ohms and 50K ohms. Price: \$43.50



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POSITIVE FEEDBACK

you're clever enough to do some simple arithmetic." Now, that was a kick in the head (I finished sixth grade like most other editors).

Hal began by giving me the following instructions. "Multiply the number of the month you were born by 5. Now add 6. Multiply by 4, then add 9. Okay, multiply by 5 again." A quick check proved I was qualified to graduate from the sixth grade.

"Now," Hal instructed, "add the number of the day you were born and give me the resulting number."

I mumbled "792."

"Oh," he said, "You were born on June 27th, you old crab."

As usual, Hal was right and I didn't know how he did it. And as usual it took an hour of pleading and a six-pack or two to pry the secret of his mystical math. But also as usual, my dear readers, you'll have to wait 'til next issue to find out how it's done.

Nylon Zapper. Flash! Exclusive from our Way-Out Department. You can now clothe the interior walls of your home with a furry paint. What it amounts to is that you dress the walls in nylon, almost like carpeting, by an electrostatic process. First, an adhesive is spread on the wall surface. Next, a special gun is used to shoot millions of nylon hairs against the sticky wall. Each hair is 500 thousandths of an inch long. The gun is connected to a high-voltage power supply whose 50,000-volts output adds a static charge to the nylon hairs as they leave the gun. Since the hairs are all charged with the same polarity, they repel each other and cling endwise to the glue. As a result, they stick from the wall like brush hairs, and dry the same way. In addition to providing a novel decor, the furry walls soak up sounds and result in an ultra-quiet room. If you are interested in ceiling-to-floor carpet, drop a line to Cleveland Static Products Co., Terminal Tower Bldg., 50 Public Sq., Cleveland, Ohio 44113. ■

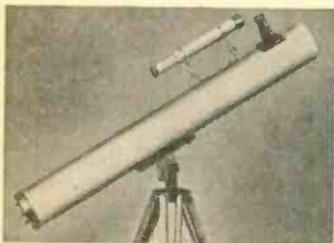


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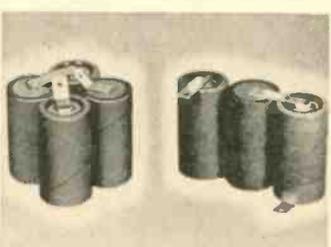


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70,007HP	12 1/2"	2 1/4"	65.85 f.o.b.

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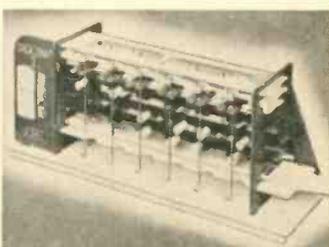


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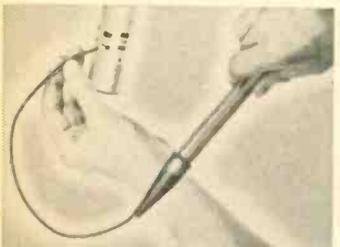
Order #	Cells	DC Volt.	Price Ppd.
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60,633HP	3	3.75	3.80
60,634HP	4	5.00	4.80
70,812HP	Trickle Charger (1-10 cells)		10.95

Edmund Scientific Co., Barrington, N.J. 08007



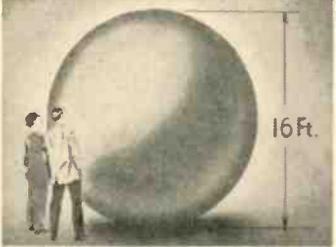
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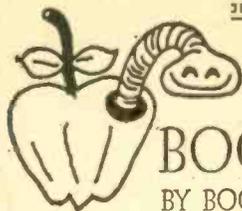
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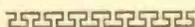
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BOOKMARK

BY BOOKWORM



It's a Snap. Photography has gone *electronic!* Not since the days of George Eastman and his "You push the button, we do the rest" slogan, has home photography been so easy for so many. Paradoxically, all this automated advancement is based on electrical and electronic phenomena. While the man in the street can take a picture by simply pushing a button, the advanced photo-hobbyist needs to know all about these phenomena if he is to master his avocation.

Here, then, is a book for him—*Electronics for Photographers* by Marshall Lincoln. This text is the first and most comprehensive guide to electronics of photography. Fourteen chap-



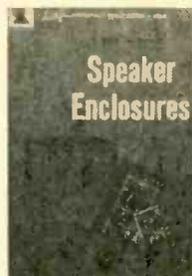
Hard cover
159 pages
\$5.95

ters, crammed with easy-to-follow text, photographs, and diagrams range through instruction on B-C flashunits, synchronizers, speedlights, slave units, light meters and timers. The text is jam-packed with tables on electronic formulas, symbols, flash bulb types, etc., making it an excellent reference book.

The author, Marshall Lincoln, is well-known for his articles that have appeared in many magazines and newspapers including RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER and the NATIONAL OBSERVER. Mr. Lincoln's rare background combination of professional photography experience and hobby electronics (he's a licensed Ham) makes him undoubtedly the most qualified author for his latest effort. (Beginning in this issue, Mr. Lincoln's new Ham column will be a regular feature in RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER. Check the *Table of Contents.*) *Electronics for Photographers* is available at bookstores and major photo supply stores, or directly from the publisher: Amphoto Books, 915 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Box It. Although the speaker system usually affects sound quality more than any other part of an audio system, the hi-fi bug can do little to improve a speaker after it is selected. He can do much, however, to get the sound quality he desires through providing the proper enclosure for it. A new book, *How To Build Speaker Enclosures*, tells how to do it. It is written by two of the nation's leading authorities in the field of acoustical engineering, Alexis Badmaieff and Don Davis.

This basic text is an exceptionally thorough and comprehensive "do-it-yourself" book providing a wealth of practical and theoretical in-



Soft cover
160 pages
\$3.25

formation on the "whys" as well as the "hows" of constructing high-quality, top performance speaker enclosures.

Authors Badmaieff and Davis discuss the basic types of enclosures—infinite baffle, bass-reflex and horn-projector types, as well as several combinations of these—and state their advantages and disadvantages. They give detailed instructions and drawings for building the various enclosures, including practical tips and construction methods as well as explaining how to test the enclosures.

The book will be especially useful for technicians, engineers, amateur hobbyists, or anyone who appreciates high quality performance in his music system, but also desires to keep cost low. Copies are available from electronics parts distributors and bookstores throughout the country, or from the publisher, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Dept. RRF, 4300 West 62nd St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

The Language of Construction. Blueprints give designers and draftsmen a practical method of communicating their plans to craftsmen. In fact, blueprints may be considered a type of shorthand that presents plans on paper in a simplified form. A knowledge of blueprints, therefore, is the key to the language used by building contractors, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, and others who have anything to do with construction. Blueprint reading is especially necessary to the electronics engineer who must study six or more semester hours on the subject during his college days.

Hobbyists, technicians and electronics crafts-

(Continued on page 135)

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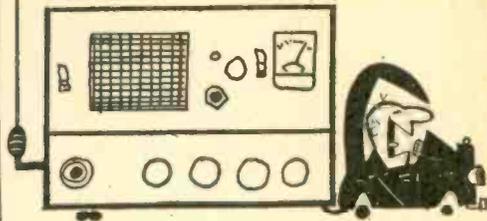
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CB RIGS & RIGMAROLE



■ Micromitter? Described as "the smallest rig on the market," the new *Courier TR-5* is a miniscule 3¼ in. wide, 6¼ in. deep and 1½ in. high. Wedged into its flea-sized cabinet are a 5-channel transceiver offering 100% modulation, an illuminated channel selector, a transmit indicator, an auxiliary speaker jack, and a special safety circuit to protect against mismatched antennas and incorrect power polarity.



e.c.i. *Courier TR-5*

The transmitter is built with silicon transistors manufactured to a higher peak voltage than ever before. Somewhere they've even managed to grease up the sides of a zener diode and slip it in—though it must have been a tight squeeze.

Dress it up with jazzy black/chrome exterior, color it *guaranteed for 10 years*, price it at \$99, and call it made by Courier Communications, Inc., 56 Hamilton Ave., White Plains, N.Y. 10601. (That's right Fred—Courier is the new name for everybody's old friend, e.c.i.)

Whipping A Problem. One of the more perplexing annoyances of CB has been installation of a rig aboard a boat. Seems that most installations require that you mount some kind of weird junk below the water line to act as a ground for proper operation of the antenna system. The "weird junk" usually consists of piping or metal screening—all of which must be replaced every few years.

Not unexpectedly, this brought complaints from boat owners, radio manufacturers, and a small but noisy band of scratched-up mermaids.

(Continued on page 30)

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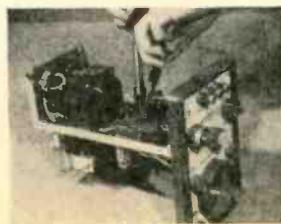


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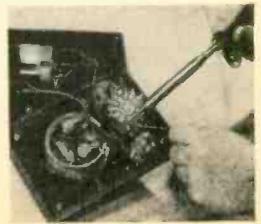
Transistor experiments on programmed breadboard—using oscilloscope.



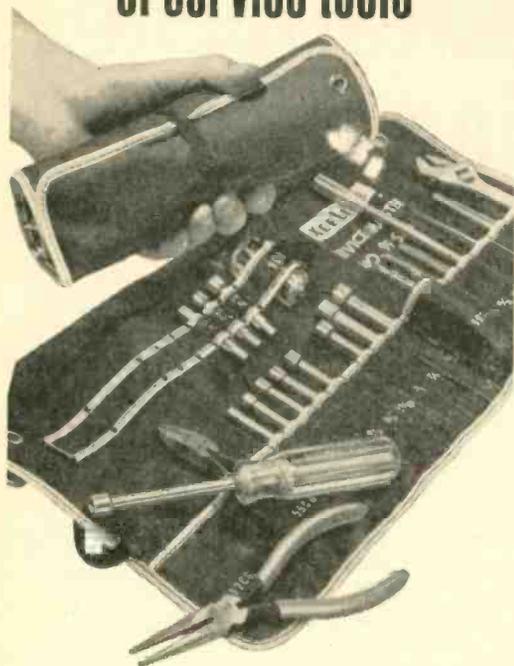
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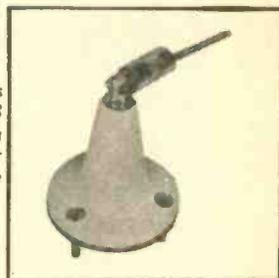
CB RIGS & RIGMAROLE

Continued from page 26

Antenna Specialists came to the rescue with their new Model ASM-23 *Sea Hook* marine antenna.

The ground plate has been eliminated through the use of link coupling; the antenna itself is a 97 in. whip made using solid brass (chrome-plated) for all critical parts and a white cyclolac base. The base has been designed to permit the antenna to be folded over when negotiating low bridges and high-flying butterflies.

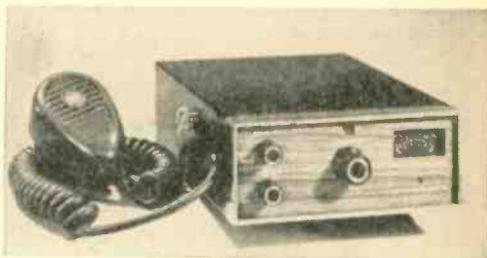
For additional information contact Antenna Specialists Co., 12435 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106.



Antenna Specialists
Model ASM-23
Sea Hook antenna
with foldover
hinge at base
(see inset)

Wood You Believe It? Somebody (Kaar Electronics Corp., 1203 W. St. George Ave., Linden, N.J. 07036) has a CB rig which offers you a choice of wood grain or colored front panels. The rig is the *Skyhawk Mark II*, a 23-channel job using all solid-state circuitry. The thing puts out a healthy 3 watts and can drag in signals at levels of less than ½ µV—no easy task.

This business of offering decorator-styled CB rigs is long overdo in a world where you can buy everything from refrigerators to toothpicks



Kaar Skyhawk Mark II

in your choice of colors. We're glad to see that CB manufacturers have picked up on this plan.

Keeping Pace With Pace. Pace Communications has a splendiferous mobile CB display touring around the countryside right now, and if it comes around your neck of the band you should make it a point to take a peek. Within the 24-ft. trailer are numerous Pace CB rigs (in action), good fellowship, and free advice on any CB problems you have.

During the first week in September the unit

Now Available For Immediate Delivery... Deluxe Heathkit Rectangular Color TV



Kit GR-295
\$479⁹⁵*
(295 sq. inch viewing area)

Exclusive Features That Can't Be Bought In Ready-Made Sets At Any Price!

All color TV sets require periodic convergence and color purity adjustments. Both Heathkit Color TV's have exclusive built-in servicing aids, so you can perform these adjustments anytime . . . *without* calling in a TV serviceman . . . *without* any special skills or knowledge. Just flip a switch on the built-in dot generator and a dot pattern appears on the screen. Simple-to-follow instructions and detailed color photos in the manual show you exactly what to look for, what to do and how to do it. Results? Beautifully clean and sharp color pictures day in and day out . . . and up to \$200 savings in servicing calls throughout the life of your set.

Exclusive Heath Magna-Shield . . . surrounds the entire tube to keep out stray magnetic fields and improve color purity. In addition, **Automatic De-gaussing** demagnetizes and "cleans" the picture everytime you turn the set on from a "cold" start. **Choice Of Installation** . . . Another Exclusive! Both color TV's are designed for mounting in a wall or your own custom cabinet. Or you can install either set in a choice of factory assembled and finished Heath contemporary walnut or Early American cabinets.

From Parts To Programs In Just 25 Hours. All critical circuits are preassembled, aligned and tested at the factory. The assembly manual guides you the rest



Kit GR-180
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(180 sq. inch viewing area)

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Early American cabinet available at \$75.00



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CL-295

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100	.50	.70	1.35
200	.75	1.05	1.90
300	1.25	1.60	2.45
400	1.50	2.10	2.85
500	1.75	2.80	3.50
600	2.00	3.00	
700	2.25	3.50	
1000		5.00	

Top Hat & Epoxy 1 AMP

PRV	
100	.07
200	.09
400	.12
600	.20
800	.25
1000	.50
1200	.65
1400	.85
1600	1.00
1800	1.20

TRIACS

5 AMP
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PRV	
100	.90
200	1.40
300	1.75
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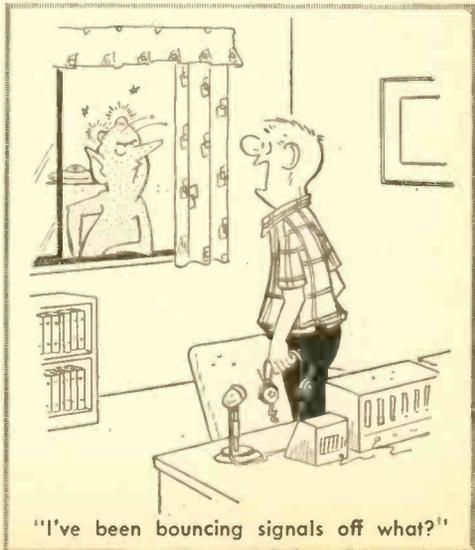
will be in the Baltimore/Washington/Virginia areas. Later, it will then head south through North Carolina, Georgia, and finally hit Florida during the last week in September. In October the unit will start out in Alabama and work its way through Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. By mid-month it will be in Missouri and



Inside Pace's CB-Mobile

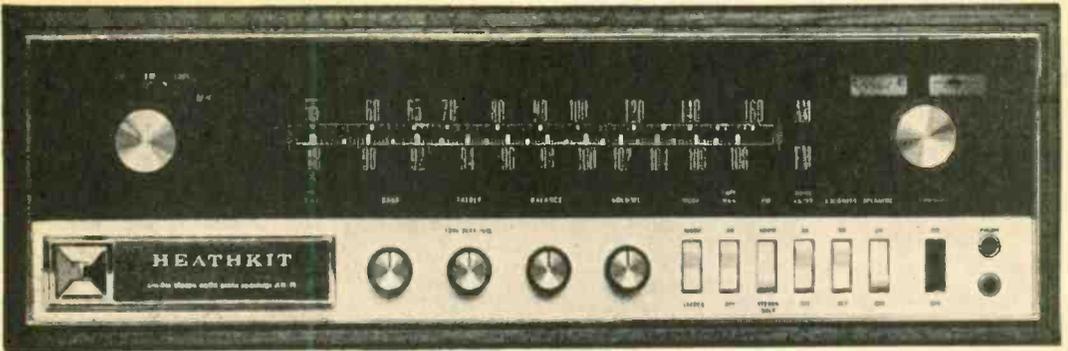
heading for Kansas towards an end-of-the-month stint in Oklahoma. The last days of October place the trailer in Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. November finds it devoting the first half of the month to Texas and then finishing off the month (and tour) in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Las Vegas, Arizona, and finally back to California by December 1.

The trailer will be displayed (in a large majority of instances) at J. C. Penney stores along its route. Listen on the band or check with your local club for specifics. You might wish to contact Bill Thomas at Pace to set up a club visit when the thing is in your area. The address is Pace Communications Corp., 24049 Frampton Ave., Harbor City, Calif. 90710. ■



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New Heathkit® AR-15 Solid-State Stereo Receiver



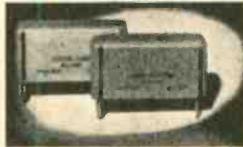
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† Kit AR-15, (less cabinet) 28 lbs. \$329.95
AE-16, assembled wrap-around walnut cab., 7 lbs. . . . \$19.95

AR-15 SPECIFICATIONS — AMPLIFIER SECTION: Dynamic Power Output Per Channel (Music Power Rating): 8 ohm load; 75 watts. Continuous Power Output, Per Channel*: 8 ohm load, 50 watts. Power Bandwidth For Constant 0.5% Total Harmonic Distortion: 6 Hz to 25 kHz. Frequency Response (1 watt level): ±1 db, 6 to 50,000 Hz, ±3 db, 4 to 70,000 Hz. Harmonic Distortion: Less than 0.5%, from 20 to 20,000 Hz at 50 watts output. Less than 0.2% at 1,000 Hz with 50 watts output. Less than 0.2% at 1,000 Hz with 1 watt output. Intermodulation Distortion (60 Hz: 6,000 Hz=4:1) Less than 0.5% with 50 watts output. Less than 0.2% with 1 watt output. Damping Factor: 45. Hum & Noise: Volume control at minimum position; —80 db. PHONO; Channel Separation: PHONO: 45 db. TAPE & AUX.: 55 db. Output Impedance (each channel): 4, 8 & 16 ohms. FM SECTION (Mono): Sensitivity: 1.8 uv*. Frequency Response: ±1 db, 20 to 15,000 Hz. Antenna: Balanced input for external 300 ohm antenna, unbalanced, 75 ohm. Volume Sensitivity: Below measurable level. Selectivity: 70 db*. Image Rejection: 90 db. IF Rejection: 90 db minimum*. Capture Ratio 1.5 db*. AM Suppression: 50 db*. Harmonic Distortion: 0.5% or less*. Intermodulation Distortion: 0.5% or less*. Hum & Noise: 65 db*. Spurious Rejection: 100 db*. FM SECTION (Stereo/Phono): Channel Separation: 40 db or greater. Frequency Response: ±1 db, 20 to 15,000 Hz. Harmonic Distortions: Less than 1% at 1,000 Hz with 20% modulation. 19 & 38 kHz Suppression: 55 db or greater. SCA Suppression: 50 db. AM SECTION: Sensitivity: 12 microvolts at 1,000 kHz. Image Rejection: 60 db at 600 kHz, 40 db at 1,400 kHz. IF Rejection: 70 db at 1,000 kHz. Harmonic Distortion: Less than 1.5% at 400 Hz, 90% modulation. Hum & Noise: 45 db. Power Requirements: 105-125 or 210-250 volt 50/60 Hz AC. Dimensions: Overall, 16½" wide x 4¾" high x 14½" deep.

*Rated IHF (Institute of High Fidelity) Standards.



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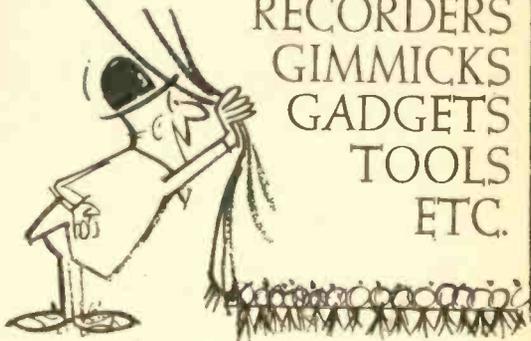
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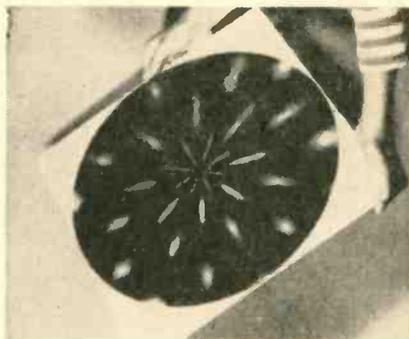
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Plaques to Fool the Eye

You've seen pictures in store windows where the eyes seem to follow you, and sometimes wink at you? Well, Edmund Scientific has used this principle, called lenticular (or lenslike) to produce what they call **Psychedelic Art Plaques**, which you don't get much of a clue of from the accompanying photo that can't blink at all. There are 10 different plaques in sizes from 8 x 10 in. to 14 x 16 in., priced from \$3.50 to



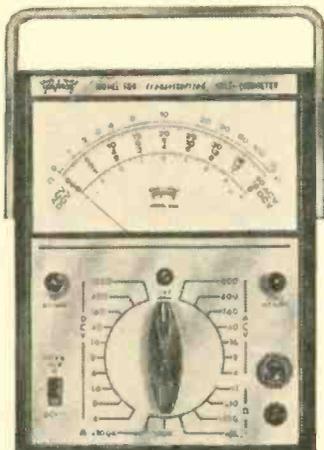
Edmund Scientific Psychedelic Art Plaque

\$6.50, with titles like Kaleidoscope, Swirling Cycloids, Roaming Rectangles, and so on into other unearthly spheres. For \$4.50 they'll send you a **Psychedelic Sampler Kit**, consisting of 10 discs 2½-in. in diameter. Then there is a set of 2 tie clasps, Stock No. 1871 with which you can dizzy-make your friends for only \$2.00. For stock numbers and titles of the plaques,

write to Edmund Scientific Co., 107 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N. J. 08007.

In this Corner . . .

Weighing in at a mere 2½ lbs. is Triplett's Model 600, a transistorized volt-ohmmeter. It has the portability of a VOM with the high (11



Triplett Model 600 Transistorized Volt-Ohmmeter

megohm) input impedance of a VTVM, wide frequency ranges, accuracy of $\pm 3\%$ of full scale on both AC and DC at 77°F, and uses low-cost battery power (one 1½ V "D" cell, two 1½ V "AA" cells, one 9-volt transistor battery). The high input impedance is achieved with a special field effect transistor circuit. One small, compact probe can be used for all functions with built-in slide switch for placing a resistor in series with the instrument for DC voltage readings. The 600 is most attractively priced at \$78. Write to Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio 45817 for their two-page bulletin on this item.

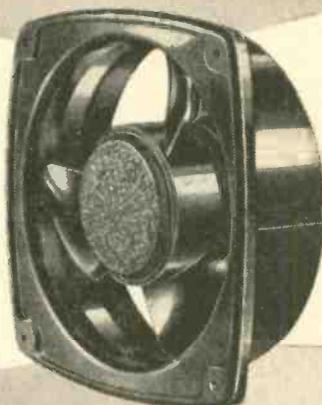
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Sept. 23—Noon—10:00 PM
Sept. 24—Noon—6:00 PM

**1967 Los Angeles
High Fidelity Music Show**

Nov. 2—4:00 PM—10:30 PM
Nov. 3—4:00 PM—10:30 PM
Nov. 4—Noon—10:30 PM
Nov. 5—Noon—6:00 PM

Schedule of N.Y. Show Seminar Events—Keep It Handy!

Los Angeles Seminar Schedule to be announced.

Thurs., Sept. 21, 6:30-7:30 PM—Novice Symposium—"Introduction to Hi-Fi Components" . . . 7:30-8:30 PM—"Tape and Tape Recorders" . . . 8:30-9:30 PM—"The Classical Recording Scene."*

Fri., Sept. 22, 6:30-7:30 PM—Novice Symposium (same as Thurs.) . . . 7:30-8:30 PM—"Cartridges, Turntables, and Changers" . . . 8:30-9:30 PM—Decor Group—Albert Herbert.

Sat., Sept. 23, 2:00-3:00 PM—"The Pop Scene" . . . 3:00-4:00 PM—"Amplifiers and Tuners" . . . 4:00-5:00 PM—Decor Group—Bill Leonard. . . 6:30-7:30 PM—Novice Symposium (same as Thurs.) . . . 7:30-8:30 PM—"Stereo and the Listener" . . . 8:30-9:30 PM—"The Successful Recordings."*

Sun., Sept. 24, 2:00-3:00 PM—Decor Group—Vladimir Kagan. . . 3:00-4:00 PM—Novice Symposium (Same as Thurs.) . . . 4:00-5:00 PM—"The Jazz Recording Scene."*

* Sponsored by the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences (NARAS).

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Knight-Kit KG-664 Regulated Power Supply

capacity is 80 watts. Its switchable voltmeter measures either high (B+) or bias voltage. There is a heavy-duty operate/standby switch for maximum safety; rear chassis binding post for fast, easy grounding; detachable AC line cord, well-ventilated metal case. Output impedance is less than 10 ohms. Size is 7 3/4 x 14 3/4 x 9 3/4-in. The Knight-Kit Power Supply Model KG-664 is priced at \$94.50 in kit form, \$140 fully assembled. Available from Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60680.

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CBers can achieve a VSWR of 1.1:1 with the CB Matcher, an antenna matching network from Gold Line. A VSWR of 1.5:1 can mean a power loss of 20%, and a VSWR 2:1 can result in a loss of approximately 30% of power. The CB Matcher eliminates such power loss. You insert the CB Matcher between the transmitter and antenna. For calibration, a bridge



Gold Line CB Matcher

or meter can be placed between the transmitter and the Matcher, and left in the line if desired. In black and gold finish, the unit measures 1 3/4 x 2 1/4 x 3 3/4 in., and is available from distributors at \$9.95. For further information write to Gold Line Connector, Inc., Muller Ave., Norwalk, Conn. 06852.

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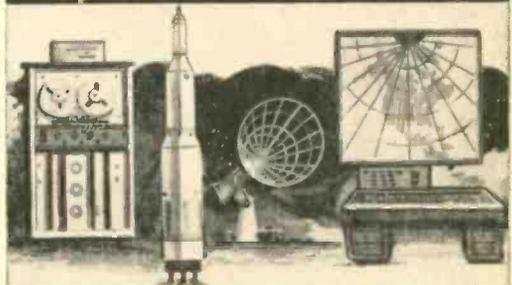
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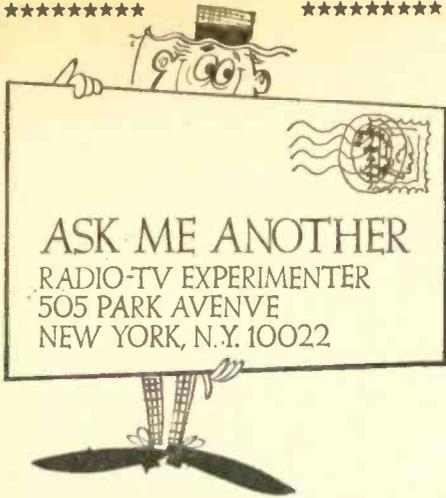
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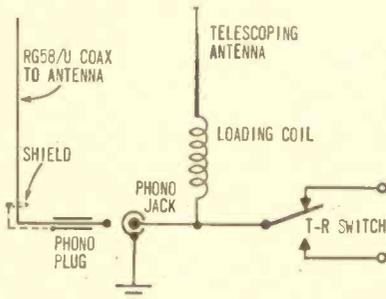


Big 'Tenna For Small 'Talkie

I've got a 1.2-watt walkie-talkie that's just big enough for a CB license. I'm 8 miles from a city of 30,000 happy, peaceful people—and 312 CBers. How in the name of Newton Minnow do I hook an aerial to a handheld with a little collapsible antenna; what kind of aerial should I use; and what kind of lead-in?

—D. H., St. Charles, Mo.

Add a phono jack to the set as shown in the diagram. Use any CB base antenna fed through RG-58/U coaxial cable. Retract the telescoping antenna when using the external antenna.



Gotta Start Somewhere

I am a beginner in electronics. Could you suggest a good book for getting started in electronics? Would you also tell me where I can get a book describing some good beginner's electronic projects?

—J. D. L., Merriam, Kansas

Get a copy of "Electronics 1-7," published by Hayden Book Company, and "Having Fun in Electronics," published by Howard W. Sams, at your local electronics parts store. If they don't have them in stock, they can order them for you.

Beam Bouncer

I would like to know if there is any way to reflect a TV signal from one antenna to an-

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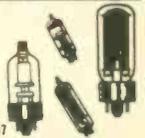
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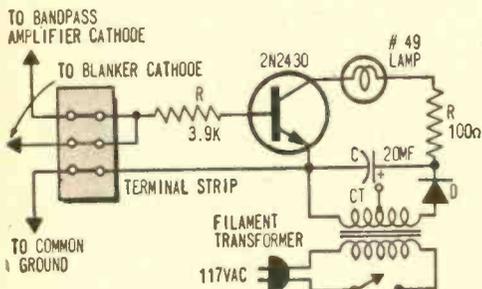
CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

Color Tattler

How can I add a color TV tuning indicator to a color TV set?

D. R., Los Angeles, Calif.

It depends greatly upon the circuitry of your set. The diagram shows a color indicator circuit based on the one used in some Olympic models. If you make one as an outboard device, install the barrier terminal strip on the back of



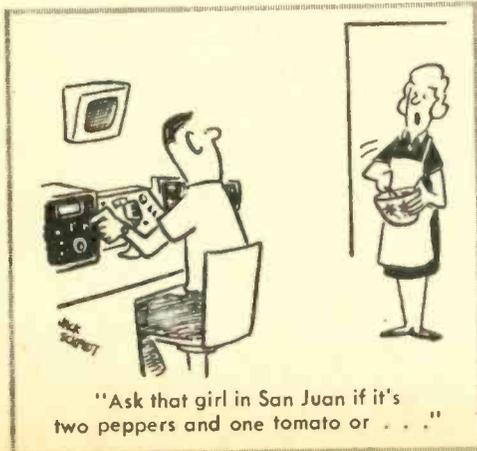
the TV receiver. The transistor is powered by a 6.3-volt filament transformer whose output is rectified by D and filtered by C. When the TV set is tuned to a color program, the bandpass amplifier and blanker cathode voltages rise because of the presence of the 3.58-MHz color burst. This provides forward bias on the transistor, causing the lamp to glow.

No Go That Low

I am a beginner in ham radio. I just built your long wave VLF receiver (April-May 1967 issue) and I am very pleased. I am wondering if I could obtain a license to operate a transmitter at these low frequencies.

—J. M., Dearborn Heights, Mich.

No, you cannot get a license to operate a transmitter at a frequency lower than the 160-meter ham band. The low frequencies are used for commercial and government communications and navigational aids.



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Wt.: 8 lbs. \$12.95
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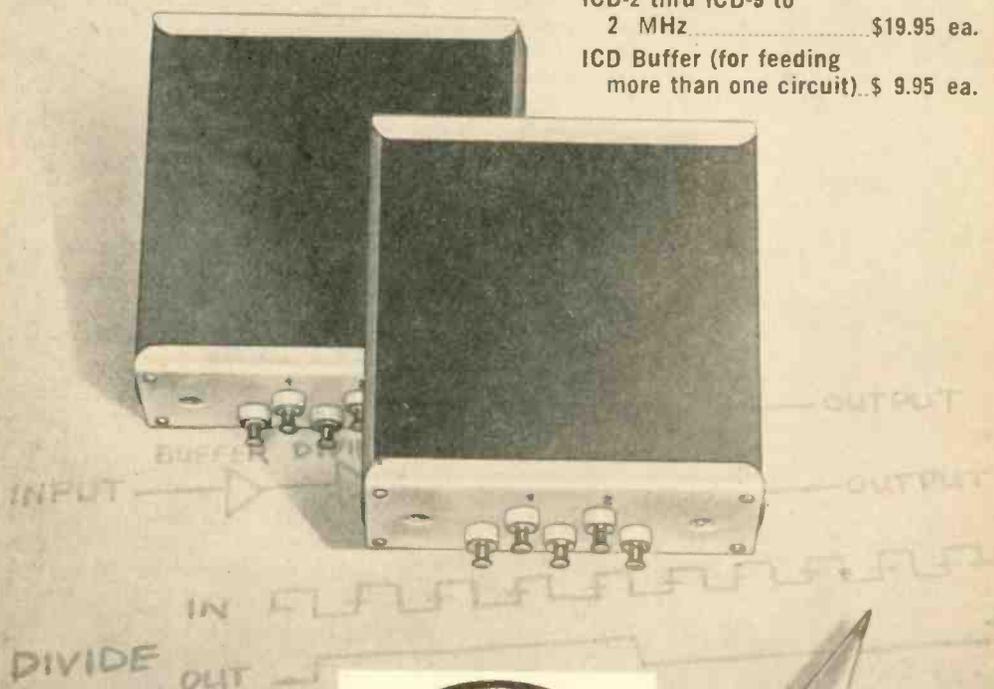
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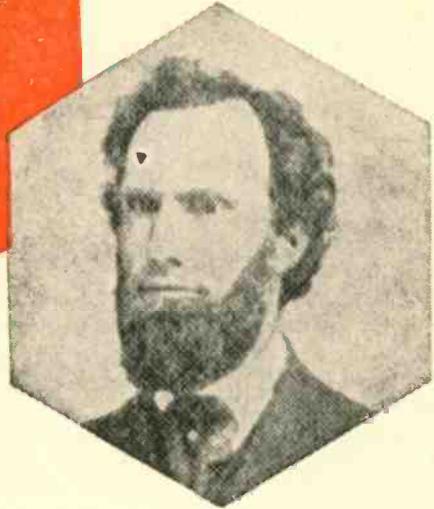
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100 YEARS OF RADIO

MAHLON LOOMIS



By C. Hansen

□ "But," someone is saying, "radio 100 years old? It can't be. Why, even phonographs were unheard of in 1867, lights had yet to become electric, and Marconi was still to be born."

True. Yet inventions have the strange habit of appearing years ahead of their real selves, and radio was no exception. The first cars were made long before there were roads for so-called horseless carriages. The first modern symphonies were composed long before there were orchestras to play them. The first LPs were released long before there were instruments specifically designed to handle this johnny-come-lately of the record field. (A second attempt to unseat 78s, this one by Columbia, not Victor, proved successful largely because Columbia deliberately saw to it that appropriate, low-cost players were available for the microgroove disc.)

And so it was with radio. For radio was to be born long before there were receivers to tune in or audiences to hear what had been transmitted. Fact is, radio was born before science was even remotely capable of explaining what it was all about. (Heinrich Hertz, for example, would wait 11 years before he would conduct his studies and ultimately demonstrate the existence of an entity we now know as radio waves.)

The Beginning. The time was just after the U.S.'s savage Civil War; Abraham Lincoln was more than a year dead. Mahlon Loomis, a New Yorker who had since moved to Washington, D.C., where he practiced dentistry, entered the following in his notebook:
(Turn page)

100 YEARS OF RADIO



BARON HERMANN VON HELMHOLTZ

"From two mountain peaks of the Blue Ridge in Virginia which are only about two thousand feet above tide water two kites were let up, one from each summit, eighteen or twenty miles apart. These kites had each a small piece of fine copper wire gauze about fifteen inches square attached to their under side and connected also with the wire six hundred feet in length which held the kites when they were up. The day was clear and cool in the month of October with breeze enough to hold the kites firmly at anchor when they were flown. Good connection was made with the ground by laying in a wet place a coil of wire one end of which was secured to the binding post of a galvanometer.

"The equipments and apparatus at both stations were exactly alike. The time pieces of both parties having been set exactly alike, it was arranged that at precisely such an hour and minute the galvanometer at one station should be attached, or be in circuit with the ground and kite wires. At the opposite station the ground wire already being fast to the galvanometer, three separate and deliberate half-minute connections were made with the kite wire and instruments. This deflected, or moved, the needle at the other station with the same vigor and precision as if it had been attached to an ordinary battery.

"After a lapse of five minutes, as previously arranged, the same performance was repeated with the same result until the third time. Then fifteen minutes precisely were allowed to elapse, during which time the instrument at the first station was put in circuit with both wires until the opposite one

was detached from its upper wire, thus reversing the arrangements at each station. At the expiration of the fifteen minutes the message or signals came in to the initial station, a perfect duplicate of those sent from it, as by previous arrangement. And although no 'transmitting key' was made use of nor any 'sounder' key to voice the messages, yet they were just as precise and distinct as any that ever sped over a wire."

Tubeless Wireless. What had Loomis really done? Little, it seems, that would be well remembered or adequately acknowledged, and next to nothing that would have discernible effect on the development of radio that was to come. Yet judged on their own terms, Loomis' experiments must be held as the very first in the realm of radio.

For it must be remembered that wires, not ether, were the accepted media of the time. Few this side of the nuthouse would have dreamed of communicating through the air. Wires, anyone in his right mind would have informed you, were the only way of pumping this mysterious juice called electricity from one point to another, and anyone who argued they had done same without benefit of iron conductors (copper was introduced along about 1877) was properly viewed only an imbecile or a fool.

Loomis, it seems reasonable to assume, was neither. And to him must go credit for conceiving of a means of wireless communications—i.e., radio.

For Loomis had launched radio. Shortly thereafter, Ludwig V. Lorenz was to write a mathematical paper suggesting that light vibrations are, in effect, electrical currents. And in 1872, Loomis was to receive Patent



THOMAS ALVA EDISON



PROFESSOR HEINRICH HERTZ



GUGLIELMO MARCONI

No. 129,971 for his "Improvement in Telegraphing," in which he used an 'aerial' "to radiate or receive pulsations caused by producing a disturbance in the electrical equilibrium of the atmosphere."

In that same year, Baron Hermann Von Helmholtz was to demonstrate how electrical impulses having a constant time interval between them can be fed into a circuit have a contact maker attached to one of the arms of the tuning fork so that contact is made through a battery with each of the fork's vibrations. Later (1873), Sir James Maxwell was to publish his "Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," in which he advanced the theory of electromagnetic waves and thus helped further explain the nature of this thing called wireless.

The Developing Storm. Other "firsts" followed with whirlwind vigor. In 1883, Thomas Edison was to discover that electric current can flow through space (from filament to plate in an incandescent light bulb), and thereby coin what is called the Edison Effect. In 1889, Sir John Fleming was to conclude that "negative electricity can pass along the flame-like projection of the arc from the hot negative carbon to the cooler third carbon *but not in the opposite direction.*" (Italics are ours.) And in 1885, Edward Branly was to invent the "coherer," first detector of radio waves and an invaluable instrument to Marconi and others to follow.

In 1888, Prof. Heinrich Hertz was to design an oscillator for producing electrical waves and develop a means for measuring and varying wavelengths. And in 1891, Edison was to be granted Patent No. 465,971

for "Signalling between distant points . . . without the use of wires connecting such distant points" (though it should be noted that the patent refers to the process as one of "induction," not radiation.)

Came 1892, and another now all but unknown inventor, Nathan Stubblefield of Kentucky, was to demonstrate a radio broadcast. Repeated in 1902 in Philadelphia's Fairmont Park, the first-time-ever display was described by its inventor (in an interview with the *Washington Post*) as follows:

"My invention . . . is capable of sending simultaneous messages from a central distribution station over a very wide territory. For instance, anyone having a receiving instrument, which would consist merely of a telephone receiver and a few feet of wire, and a signaling gong could, upon being signaled by a transmitting station . . . be informed of weather news. My apparatus is capable of sending out a gong signal as well as voice messages. Eventually, it will be used for the general transmission of news of every description.

"I have as yet devised no method whereby it can be used with privacy (scramblers were to await another year). Wherever there is a receiving station the signal and the message may be heard simultaneously. Eventually, I, or someone will discover a method of tuning the transmitting and receiving instruments so that each will answer only its mate. The system can be developed until messages by voice can be sent and heard all over the country, to Europe, all over the world."

Signals Across The Sea. Daring though Stubblefield's forecasts were, less than 10 years would pass before their fruition. For

in 1895, Guglielmo Marconi began his experiments from his home in Bologna and succeeded in transmitting signals roughly a mile without wires. In 1897, Marconi was to transmit Morse the nine miles across the Bristol Channel.

In 1898 (this time using an aerial), Marconi was to send signals between Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight, a distance of some 14 miles. And in that same year, Sir Oliver Lodge was to patent his system for "tuning," thus making it possible for the first time to put a transmitter and receiver in tune with one another.

One year later—in 1899—Marconi was to transmit a message over some 32 miles (between Folkestone and Boulogne) and thus lay claim to the world's first international wireless transmission. And in 1901, Marconi was to bring off the feat that was to win him universal fame and cause many (including the *Encyclopedia Britannica*) to credit him with the discovery of radio.

His accomplishment: to transmit a radio signal—the letter S in Morse—across the

Atlantic Ocean. In doing so, he established radio as a communications medium the world would soon invite into a million living rooms as the "Music Box" another of radio's great pioneers (RCA's David Sarnoff) was to envision.

The Box At Last. That "Music Box" was a long way off, of course. Coming to pave its way were, among other developments, to be Sir John Fleming's valve detector (1904), Dr. Lee De Forest's triode (1906), Edwin Armstrong's regenerative circuit (1913) and his superheterodyne (1916).

Came 1920, and the world's first station to broadcast regularly scheduled programs, Pittsburgh's KDKA, made history by airing the November 2 Harding-Cox election returns. Came 1921, and the White-Sarnoff team aired radio's first championship fight (the July 2 Dempsey-Carpentier bout). Came 1922, and the Queensboro Realty Company broadcast the first commercial program over New York's WEAJ. Came 1923, and the first network broadcast was transmitted (on January 4) by WEAJ, New York, and WNAC, Boston.

Three decades and a fraction later, radio and its stepchild, television, are far more ubiquitous with humans than fleas with canines and even more universal with housewives than the kitchen sink (007 and his crew have no doubt uncovered a spy set or three even in that unlikely locale). And to Loomis, Stubblefield, Marconi & Co. go credit for conceiving, developing, and pioneering this most valuable means of communication.

Imagine, if you can, a world *without* radio!



DR. LEE DE FOREST



EDWIN ARMSTRONG



DAVID SARNOFF

Chronoscopic Drunkometer

Sneaky widget tell-tales when you're snocked

■ So you're having a little get-together at your house and everybody's pretty well looped. About this time one of your buddies decides he's ready to pack up and head for the old homestead. Seeing as how buddy boy is really pretty smashed, you whip out your Chronoscopic Drunkometer and say "Place your mitts next to this here box and when this light flashes, you grab that switch and flick it to *off*, okay?"

"Sokay" he mumbles. You turn the gadget *on* with a remote switch concealed in your hand. The light starts flashing and the little dial starts clicking. But your buddy's sluggish reaction to this little chore is proof positive that he'd have missed the end of his garage by a hundred yards—if he'd been driving.

The moral of this story isn't the old bit about drinking and driving, since this we know you already know. Instead, it's that you should get on the stick and build our Chronoscopic Drunkometer—for accurately gauging reaction times and performing a host of other functions.

What It Does. This great little timer will do more than tell you how plastered you are. In fact, it can be used anywhere split-second timing is needed. You'll find it the cat's meow for clocking a race, for example, and equally great for accurate exposure timing if photography is your poison. Applied to egg cookery, it delivers the ultimate.

(Turn page)

By Ken Greenberg



DRUNKOMETER

A highly useful feature of this little unit is the fact that the numerical readout shows total elapsed time up to 2½ hours in tenths of a second! Heart of the timer is a 600-rpm timing motor that opens and closes a leaf-type micro-switch 10 times each second. The switch in turn sends 10 pulses per second to a resettable 120 VAC electric counter which clicks off ten digits each second. The circuit is shown in the schematic.

Building The Timer. All the parts are easily mounted in a 4x6x3-in. aluminum chassis and there is no critical wiring. Before mounting the timing motor, install a round ¼-in. plastic knob (for a ¼-in. shaft) on the ⅛-in. motor shaft. You may need a longer set screw than is provided.

Tightening the set screw firmly will cause the knob to be mounted off-center on the

motor shaft, and this is exactly what you want. This provides the off-center cam action that trips the micro-switch. Incidentally, a ¼-in. coat button force fitted or glued on the shaft will do just as well.

Using a 4-40 x ¼-in. screw, mount the micro-switch through one of the four extended mounting holes on the motor case. Depending on the switch used, it may be necessary to install a 3/16-in. spacer between the switch and the motor case to raise the switch so that the arm will contact the knob in the center.

In any case, use lockwashers between the switch and spacer, the spacer and motor case, and the nut and motor case. Rotate the motor (knob) shaft by hand, and position the switch so the cam action trips it on the high spot and releases it as it goes off the high spot. You will be able to hear the on/off clicks if the switch is positioned right. When you can, tighten the 4-40 screw firmly.

Motor Mount. The motor is mounted with its backside flat against the inside of the case, using two 1¼-in. 6-32 machine screws. Make a template so the holes in the chassis will line up with the extended mounting holes on the motor. Use lockwashers, but don't tighten the screws excessively since this could prevent the motor from running. Be sure to position the motor so that the switch contacts and mounting screw are accessible for connections and tightening after the motor is mounted.

The large rectangular hole for the counter may be cut with a coping saw fitted with a hacksaw blade, after a hole has been drilled at each corner of the rectangle. Or, a chassis nibbling tool can be used. Motor switch *S3* and the neon light assembly are mounted in regular fashion. However, the two stop switches (*S4* and *S5*) should be installed so that both will be in the *on* position when their handles are pointing in toward each other.

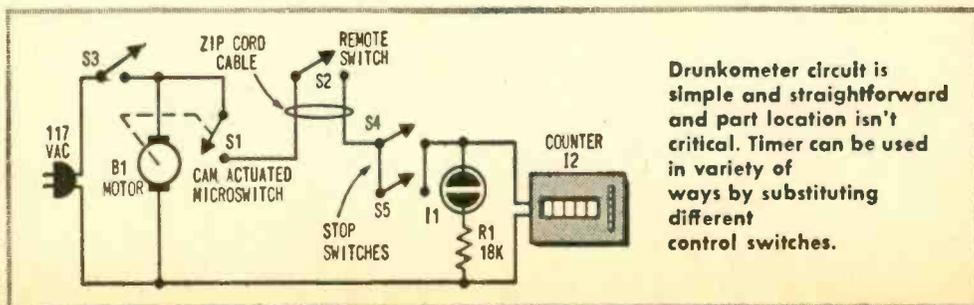
Remote start/stop switch *S2* can be

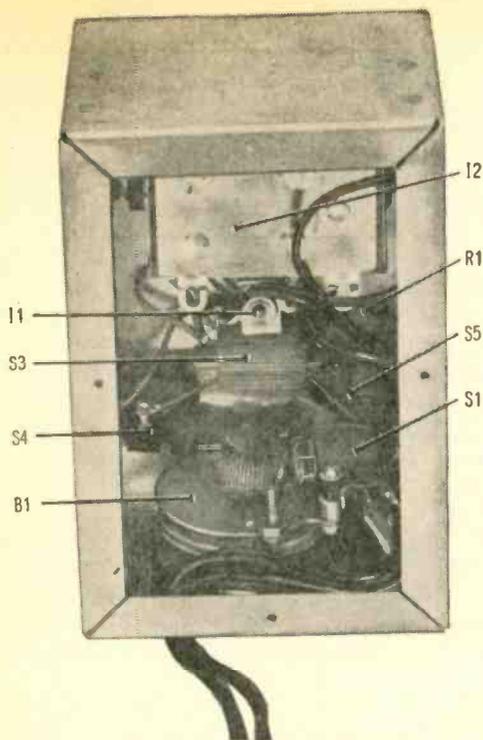
PARTS LIST

- B1—120-VAC 600-rpm timing motor (Herbach & Rademan HI-26, 1204 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107)
- I1—NE51H high-brightness neon lamp (Radio Shack 77-3427 or equiv.)
- I2—120-VAC resettable counter (Lafayette 99R9011 or equiv.)
- R1—18,000-ohm, ½-watt resistor
- S1—Light-pressure, lever-action micro-switch (Olson SW-338, Allied 56A5030 or equiv.)
- S2—S.p.d.t., locking-type lever switch (Switchcraft Lev-R 28203-Lock, Allied 56A4471 or equiv.)
- S3, S4, S5—S.p.s.t. toggle switch with bat handles (Radio Shack 275-602 or equiv.)
- 1—4x6x3-in. aluminum chassis (Bud AC-431, Radio Shack 77-0342 or equiv.)
- 1—Neon lamp socket with clear jewel assembly for NE51H bulb (E. F. Johnson 77M 133/138 or equiv.)
- Misc.—¼-in. diameter plastic knob, line cord, wire, solder, zip cord, etc.

Estimated cost: \$20.00

Construction time: 6 hours





Internal layout and construction of cam-actuated microswitch can be seen above. Cam consists of small off-center knob.

mounted in a plastic pill bottle or it will fit perfectly in a Polaroid print coater container. The Switchcraft lever-type switch was chosen here because it will fit in a small round container and because it doesn't make an audible click when switched on. Use 6 feet of lamp cord between the remote switch and the chassis; run the wire through the same rubber grommet as the AC line cord.

Timer Hookup. Wire the circuit from the schematic diagram. When wiring is completed, turn on motor switch *S3*. As the motor runs, you should hear microswitch *S1* clicking on and off; if you don't, the switch will have to be repositioned slightly until you do. Now, when *S2*, *S4*, and *S5* are switched on, the counter should begin clicking off 1/10 seconds.

If the counter fails to operate, the trip switch probably isn't positioned right. This is somewhat critical and may require a little patient experimentation. Once set properly, be sure the switch mounting screw is tight. Put a drop of Lubriplate on the knob to reduce friction between it and the switch arm.

Using The Drunkometer. To test a person's reaction time to a visual stimulus, have

the subject seated with his hands flat on the table on each side of the timer. The remote switch should be *off* and the counter set to zero. Also the stop switches (*S4* and *S5*) must be in the reset (*on*) positions with the handles facing in.

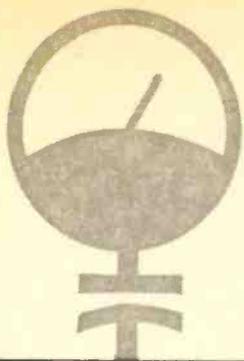
Instruct the subject to flip both stop switches apart (*off*) as soon as he sees the neon light come on. Both switches are wired in parallel and if only one is flipped, the counter won't stop. For the record, the average reflex time is 3/10 second, though super-fast guys clock in at 2/10 second.

Standing behind the subject, you switch on the counter and neon light simultaneously with remote switch *S2*. To test a person's response time to an audio stimulus, have him place his hands on the switches and close his eyes. This time, the switches must be flipped as soon as he hears the counter start clicking—audio reflex time is usually 1/10 second longer than visual. Don't forget to reset the counter to zero for each new timing.

Other timing applications may require different switching arrangements, but this should offer no problem. Installing the remote switch with a phone jack is one possibility to allow rapid exchange of control switches for different uses. But any way you use it, you'll have a jim-dandy little split-second timer in the Chronoscopic Drunkometer. ■



Layout isn't critical and can be arranged to suit individual preference. Completed Chronoscopic Drunkometer above is ready to split-second time just about anything.



MIGHTY MICKEY- MIKE

Nifty junk-box capacitor checker makes a handy addition to any experimenter bench.

By Jerry Emanuelson

Just about every experimenter worth his salt finds himself in the position now and again where he'd willingly give his Aunt Matilda's right arm for a simple way to check capacitance.

Well here's the dope on a simple little unit that'll do just that and it'll only cost you a couple of bucks to build.

Have a look at the schematic and you've got the essentials. The circuit is set up so that an AC meter simply measures the AC resistance, or reactance, of the unknown capacitor. A simple calculation turns the reading into capacitance value. The completed Mickey Mike will measure capacitance from 500 $\mu\mu\text{F}$ to 1 μF with an accuracy of between 10 to 20 percent.

Construction. The unit can be breadboarded and used with a multimeter as shown, or it can be built into a meter case with its own meter for a more sophisticated job. If you use a separate meter, either use an AC meter or a DC meter with a rectifier. Also get a meter with a sensitive movement or you won't have much luck measuring low capacitance values. Using a separate meter will allow you to calibrate the unit's dial di-

rectly, using capacitors of known value.

If you want to use the Mickey-Mike with your VTVM or VOM, the meter should have an AC input resistance of at least 10,000 ohms per volt.

Pushbutton switch S1 is used to protect the meter in case the capacitor shorts and also to reduce shock hazard caused by the more than 100 volts across the capacitor.

Using Mickey Mike. When the unit is finished, hook up a capacitor—but be sure any capacitor you want to check is rated at more than 100 volts, and don't try to measure capacitors in excess of 1 μF . Also, don't attempt to measure electrolytics.

Now set switch S2 so that a reading of less than 12 volts is seen on the multimeter. Then calculate capacitance as follows:

Capacitance (μF)

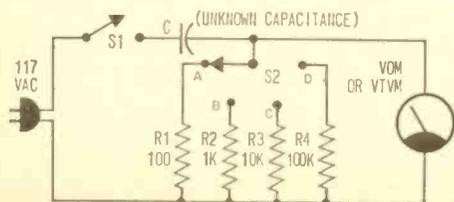
$$= 2.3 \times \text{Volts} \times .1 \quad (\text{Range A})$$

$$= 2.3 \times \text{Volts} \times .01 \quad (\text{Range B})$$

$$= 2.3 \times \text{Volts} \times .001 \quad (\text{Range C})$$

$$= 2.3 \times \text{Volts} \times .0001 \quad (\text{Range D})$$

For example, on range B, and the multimeter reads 4.4 volts: $C = 2.3 \times 4.4 \text{ Volts} \times .01 = 10.12 \times .01 = \text{approximately } .1 \mu\text{F}$. ■



Simple circuit of Mickey Mike does bang-up job of measuring value of most capacitors.

PARTS LIST

- R1—100-ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
- R2—1000-ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
- R3—10K, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
- R4—100K, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor
- S1—S.p.s.t., normally-open pushbutton switch
- S2—Single-pole, 4-position rotary switch
- Misc.—Wire, solder, line cord, etc.

Estimated cost: \$2.00

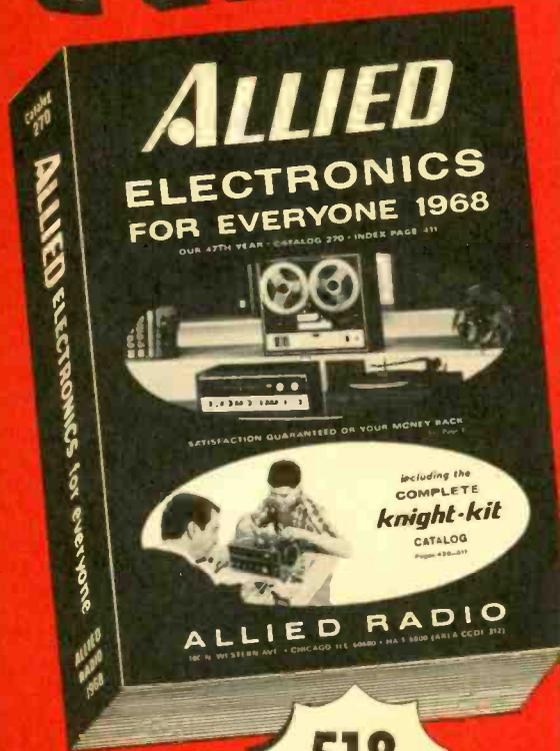
Construction time: 1 hour

FOREIGN TUBE REPLACEMENT GUIDE

Anyone who's gone past the tuning knob of a foreign-built shortwave receiver has discovered an unexpected twist or three—unorthodox-looking capacitors, metal-film resistors, possibly some outstanding point-to-point wiring. Another distinguishing feature of foreign electronic gear is tube designations, which often bear no resemblance whatever to those current in American circles. The following listing equates foreign tube types with their closest American equivalent. Though slight differences exist in some cases, in general any tube of a pair is directly interchangeable with its mate.

1C1	1R5	CV578	6A8	CV1938	6K6GT	DL91	1S4	KT32	25L6GT
1F3	1T4	CV580	6A8	CV1941	6K7	DL92	3S4	KT63	6F6G
1FD9	1S5	CV581	6C5	CV1943	6K7	DL94	3V4	KT66	6L6GC
1P10	3S4	CV585	6C6	CV1944	6K8	DL95	3Q4	KT71	50L6GT
1P11	3V4	CV587	6Q7G	CV1946	6K8	DM70	1M3	KTW63	6K7
5B250A	807	CV589	6Q7	CV1947	6L6GC	DP61	6AK5	KTW74M	12K7GT
6BK3	6267	CV591	6S17	CV1950	6L7	DY86	1S2	KTZ63	6K7
6C16	6BL8	CV614	75	CV1956	6N7GT	DY87	1S2A	L63	6J5GT
6D2	6AL5	CV617	80	CV1958	6N7GT	E2157	12A77	L77	6C4
6F22	6C67	CV686	OC3	CV1959	50C5	E2163	12AU7A	LZ319	9A8
6F29	6EH7	CV692	OZ4	CV1961	12AU6	E2164	12AX7A	LZ329	9A8
6F30	6EJ7	CV697	12S17	CV1969	6SC7	EB34	6H6	M8212	5726
6FD12	6DC8	CV717	5R4GYB	CV1970	6SC7	EB91	6AL5	N16	3Q5GT
6G5G	6U5G	CV728	5V4GA	CV1978	6SG7	EBC90	6AT6	N17	3S4
6H5	6U5G	CV753	1A3	CV1981	6SK7	EBC91	6AV6	N18	3Q4
6L12	6AQ8	CV755	1A5GT	CV1985	6SL7GT	EBF89	6DC8	N19	3V4
6L13	12AX7	CV756	1A5GT	CV1988	6SN7GTB	EC90	6C4	N148	7C5
6M1	6U5G	CV782	1R5	CV1990	6SQ7	EC97	6F75	N379	15CW5
6P15	6BQ5	CV783	1S4	CV2129	5763	ECC32	6SN7GTB	N709	6BQ5
6PL12	6BM8	CV784	1S5	CV2500	35Z4GT	ECC81	12A77	N727	6AQ5A
12D77	12AX7	CV785	1T4	CV2514	43	ECC82	12AU7A	OM10	6K8
13D2	6SN7GT	CV797	2D21	CV2524	6AU6A	ECC83	12AX7A	PCF80	9A8
30C1	9A8	CV818	3Q4	CV2526	6AV6	ECC85	6AQ8	PCF82	9U8A
30P18	15CW5	CV819	3Q5GT	CV2747	6U5	ECC88	6DJ8	PCF801	8GJ7
30PL12	16A8	CV820	3S4	CV2901	6267	ECC91	6J6A	PCL82	16A8
63ME	6U5G	CV850	6AK5	CV2975	6BQ5	ECC189	6E88	PCL84	15DQ8
150C2	0A2	CV858	6J6A	CV2984	6080	ECC230	6080	PL84	15CW5
150C3	0D3	CV877	7A7	CV3523	6146A	ECF80	6BL8	PL500	27GB5
B36	12SN7GTA	CV885	7C5	CV3908	6BH6	ECF82	6UBA	PM04	6BA6
B65	6SN7GTB	CV887	7C6	CV3909	6BJ6	ECF86	6HG8	PM05	6AK5
B152	12A77	CV901	7Y4	CV3912	1U5	ECH35	6K8	QV03-12	5763
B309	12A77	CV918	12K7GT	CV3998	6688	ECL82	6BM8	QV05-25	807
B329	12AU7A	CV924	12SL7GT	CV4007	5726	ECL85	6V88	QV06-20	6146
B339	12AX7A	CV925	12SN7GTA	CV4009	5749	ECL86	6GW8	R52	524
B719	6A08	CV1186	6F6G	CV4012	5750	EF86	6267	STV150/30	0A2
BPM04	6AQ5A	CV1287	25L6GT	CV5041	6CL6	EF93	6B86	U50	5Y3GT
CV124	807	CV1347	6K8	CV5042	12BH7A	EF94	6AU6A	U52	5U4G
CV133	6C4	CV1377	5AR4	CV5072	6CA4	EF95	6AK5	U70	6X5GT
CV140	6AL5	CV1633	3V4	CV5073	6AM4	EF183	6EH7	U74	35Z4GT
CV283	6AL5	CV1741	6CA7	CV5074	6AF4A	EF184	6EJ7	U76	35Z4GT
CV452	6AT6	CV1800	1A7GT	CV5215	6BL8	EH90	6CS6	U78	6X4
CV453	6BE6	CV1802	1A7GT	CV5307	807	EK90	6BE6	U147	6X5GT
CV454	6BA6	CV1818	1H5GT	CV5331	6ES8	EL34	6CA7	U709	6CA4
CV455	12A77	CV1820	1H5GT	CV5358	6DJ8	EL84	6BQ5	UU12	6CA4
CV491	12AU7A	CV1823	1N5GT	CV5365	6BQ7A	EL90	6AQ5A	VFT6	6U5
CV492	12AX7A	CV1831	2A3	CV5434	6FG6	EM84	6FG6	W17	1T4
CV493	6X4	CV1832	0A2	CV5810	6EJ7	EN91	2D21	W63	6K7
CV504	6U5	CV1833	0B2	CV5831	6EH7	EZ35	6X5GT	W76	12K7GT
CV509	6V6GTA	CV1856	5Y3GT	D63	6H6	EZ80	6V4	W727	6BA6
CV511	6V6GTA	CV1862	6AQ5A	D77	6AL5	EZ81	6CA4	X14	1A7GT
CV522	7B7	CV1863	524	D152	6AL5	EZ90	6X4	X17	1R5
CV525	12A6	CV1870	6A7	DAC32	1H5GT	GZ30	5Z4	X61M	6K8
CV543	12SK7	CV1893	6B8	DAF91	1S5	GZ31	5U4G	X63	6A8
CV544	12SK7GT	CV1900	606	DD6	6AL5	GZ34	5AR4	X65	6K8
CV546	12SQ7	CV1906	6E5	DF33	1N5GT	HBC90	12AT6	X77	6BE6
CV547	12SQ7GT	CV1911	6F6G	DF91	1T4	HBC91	12AV6	X147	6K8
CV553	25L6GT	CV1928	12BA6	DH63	6Q7	HD14	1H5GT	X727	6BE6
CV562	35L6GT	CV1929	6H6	DH77	6AT6	HF93	12BA6	Y61	6U5
CV564	35Z3	CV1931	6H6	DH118	14L7	HF94	12AU6	Y63	6U5
CV571	50L6GT	CV1932	6J5GT	DH149	7C6	HK90	12BE6	Z14	1N5GT
CV572	6X5GT	CV1934	6J5GT	DK32	1A7GT	HL92	50C5	Y61	6U5
CV574	6X5GT	CV1935	6J7	DK91	1R5	HM04	6BE6	Z729	6267
CV575	5U4G	CV1937	6J7	DL33	3Q5GT	HY90	35W4	ZD17	1S5

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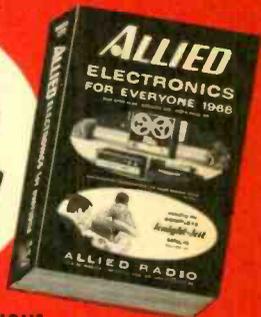
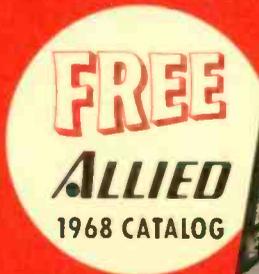
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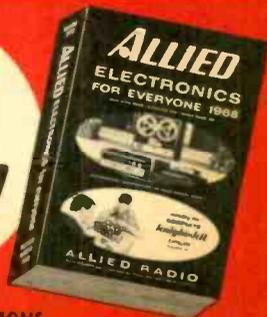
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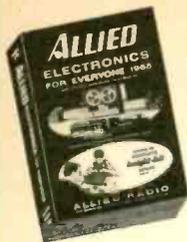
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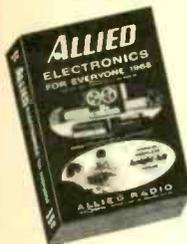
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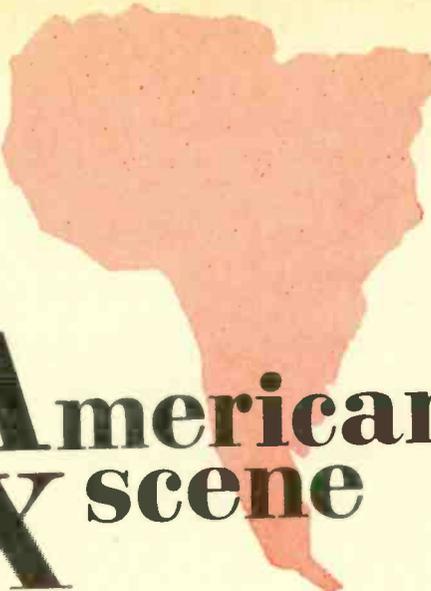
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By C. M. Stanbury, II

the South American DX scene



■ Stretching from Colombia and Venezuela on the north, down to the southern tips of Argentina, Chile, and the Falkland Islands, South America's 15 countries (16 if you count Ascension Island) represent a varied and ever-changing DX challenge. They're varied, because SA countries range from cinch loggings to the almost impossible. Ever changing, because throughout this continent there is tremendous pressure for change. Major political explosions can occur at any time in many of these countries. Thus, not only are many SA QSLs of top DX value,

but many may turn out to be historic, too!

Start Off Easy. By far the easiest countries to log and verify are the Netherland Antilles and Ecuador. Both countries are represented on the international bands by high-powered missionary stations. In the Netherland Antilles, a small group of Dutch-owned islands off the Venezuela coast, it's Trans-World Radio that booms out a powerful signal heard throughout the NA continent. Situated on the appropriately named island of Bonaire, TWR broadcasts its own programs on a variety of frequencies which, unfortunately, seem to change every month. The last reported English language broadcast to NA was scheduled at 2130 EST on 9695 kHz with a relay on R. Netherland to NA every evening except Sunday on 9590 kHz starting at 2015 EST.

Also operating on a number of channels is world-famed HCJB at Quito, Ecuador with English language to NA on 9745, 11915, and 15115 kHz at 2100 EST. Both stations (HCJB and R. Netherland) QSL all *correct* reports. There are no other SWBC stations operating from Neth. Antilles, but for more of a challenge you might chase R. Kelkboom, 1435 kHz (on the BCB) at Oranjestad, Aruba. Many local Ecuadorian stations also operate on SWBC, so after knocking off HCJB try for HCRQ1, R. Quito (4923 kHz), often heard in the evening.

The Big Ones. The two largest SA na-

Abbreviations

BBC—British Broadcasting Corporation
BCB—broadcast band
DX—long distance, distant (contact or country)
EST—Eastern Standard Time
kHz—kilohertz (kilocycles)
kW—kilowatt
NA—North America(n)
QRM—noise and signals interfering with desired signal
QSL—decorated postal card or letter from station acknowledging reception report
R.—Radio (as in R. Netherland)
RAE—Radio Argentine to the Exterior
ORTF—Office of Radio-Television System of France
S/Off—sign off
SWBC—shortwave broadcasting
TWR—Trans World Radio
SA—South America(n)
Sat—Saturday
VOA—Voice of America

tions, Argentina and Brazil, are both under control of right-of-center, military-oriented regimes. The Argentine government operates a full-fledged overseas service under the name of RAE (and dating back to dictator Juan Peron). It transmits programs for all the Americas on weekdays in English, Spanish, and Portuguese on 9690 kHz during the evenings. RAE also has a service for Europe with England at 1830 EST on 11712 kHz.

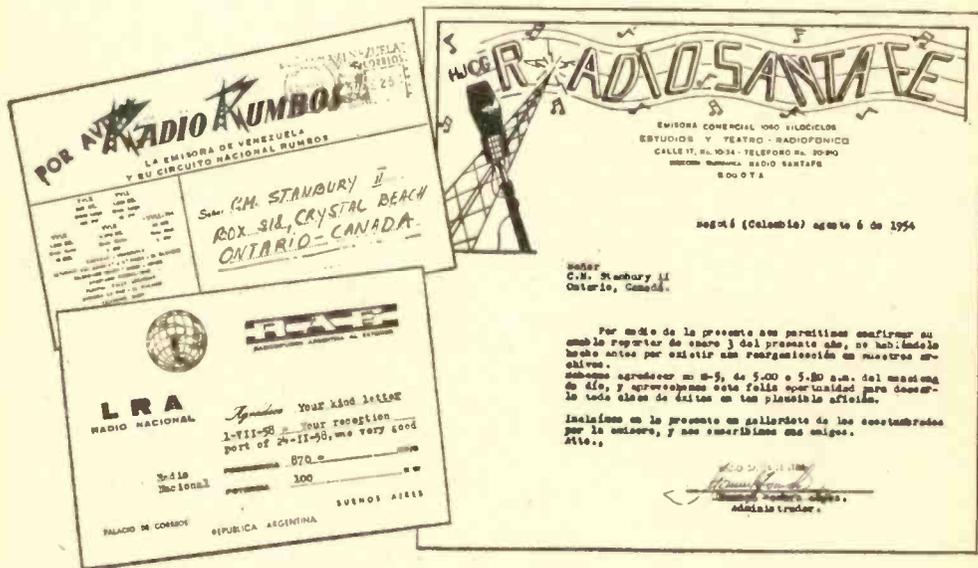
No international services operate from Brazil (RAE, in fact, is the only international service operated by a SA government), but many Brazilian stations can be received in Portuguese at night on 25 meters. The list includes R. Difusora Sao Paulo on 11755, R. Clube Pernambuco on 11865, and R. Clube Paranaense on 11935.

RAE is sometimes an erratic verifier. We suggest you send them a report every three

might try R. Rumbos on 4970 and R. Contiente on 5030. Both stations are in Caracas, both are key stations for major Venezuelan networks, and both are excellent verifiers. In fact, stations in Venezuela and Chile are generally the most reliable verifiers of all Spanish-speaking Latin American broadcasters.

Middle of the Road. Falling somewhere in the middle politically, between good and bad verifiers, and not too tough or too easy to log, are five countries; Colombia, Guiana, Guyana, Peru, and Uruguay. R. Nacional de Colombia at Bogota from time to time operates a transmitter on 19 meters, but like most SA stations operating in the international SWBC bands, it simply relays the home service. This one is heard at various times of the day and night on 15330 kHz.

Another Bogota station which can be heard



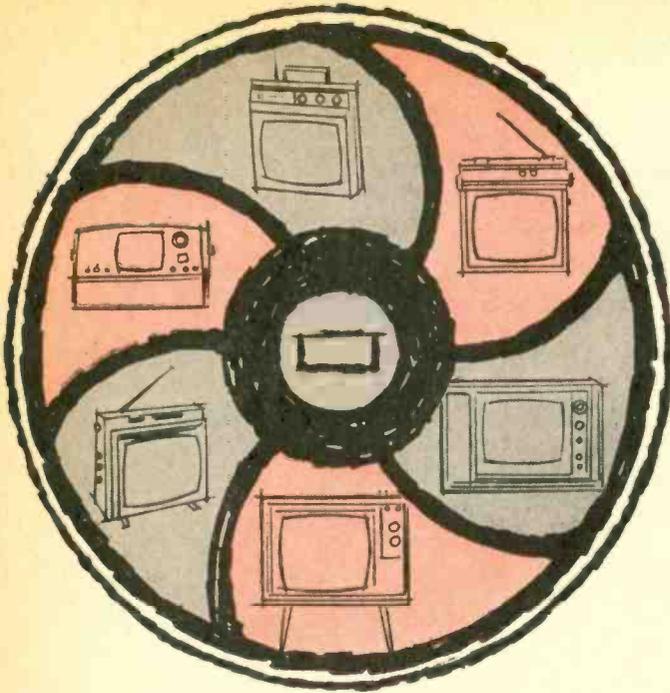
Here are three easy-to-get QSLs from Venezuela, Argentina, and Colombia.

months to RAE until your QSL arrives. Brazilians are, as a rule, fair verifiers. If you log several stations, you're bound to receive a couple of QSLs.

Real Easy. At the opposite end of the SA political spectrum (excluding Communist guerrillas) are the liberal regimes of Chile and Venezuela. Chile is often logged in NA on 31 meters via R. Corporacion "La Voz de Chile" on 9700, especially those nights when powerful R. Sofia is weak. Venezuela is easily heard way down on 60 meters where many stations operate. For a starter you

at any time of the night is R. Santa Fe on 4965, and still in the city of Bogota we also have R. Sutatenza on 5075 and 5095 (both a little above 60 meters). Finally, now that R. Americas controversial airborne (or was it?) transmitter has left 6000 kHz, you can look for La Voz Pueblo at Pereira of 5997 around 2000 EST (before VOA Greenville comes on 5995 at 2045). This one also identifies as R. Centro Popular.

R. Nacional del Peru at Lima is often logged evenings in NA on 9562 and 6082 (Concluded on page 129)



ADD COLOR TO ANY TV SET...

They don't make 'em like they used to, but you can!

■ The year is 1946 and CBS has just unveiled the first working color-TV system. And quite a chromatic monster it was, too. A great multi-hued disc gradually gained momentum until the blur of its colors synchronized and an era was born.

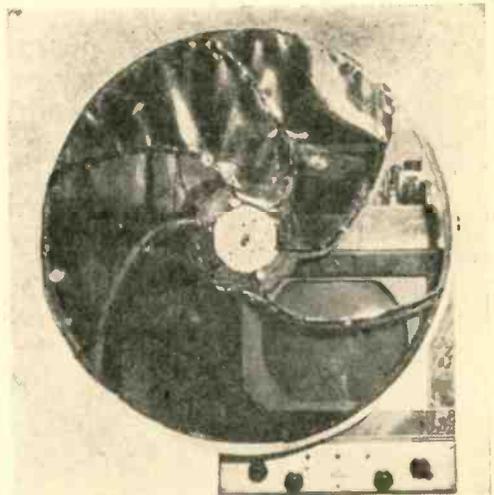
The rest is common knowledge—the tri-color tube made color-TV a commonplace item, and mass production dropped the price to a reasonable level. Convergence and degaussing became household words and color-TV sets weren't to be moved or subjected to knocks.

But the great colored disc never completely disappeared. A small manufacturer on the West Coast developed a kit for do-it-yourselfers, so the wheel is still with us. And even today, old timers and the author maintain that color obtained this way is superior to the best of the tri-gun systems.

B&W To Color. For the guy who's got a hankering to find out for himself or wants to experiment with color transmission, simply going out and buying a set won't satisfy his tinkering hunger. And it's likely to be quite an expensive purchase. Color-TV kits are somewhat less expensive than factory-produced sets, but the step-by-step, anyone-can-do-it approach doesn't appeal to the hardcore experimenter. One very satisfying

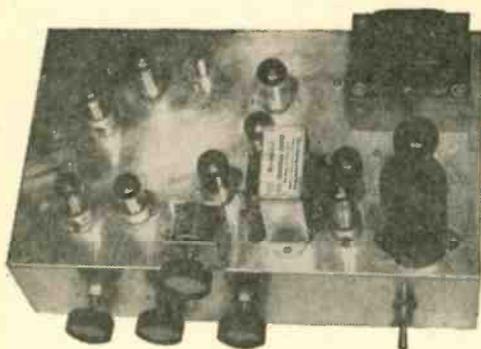
solution is to convert a black-and-white set to color. Plans for a converter, the Colordaptor, are available from De Var Electronics Co., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.

The Colordaptor employs a revolving wheel made up of transparent material of the three additive primary colors: green, blue, and red. An eleven-tube circuit de-

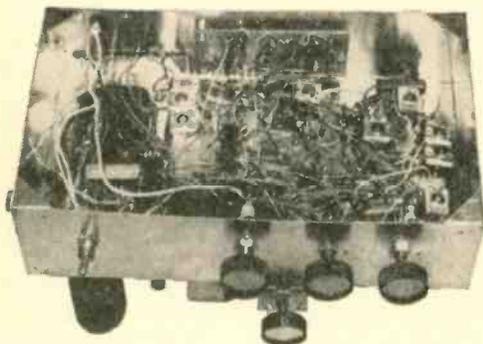


Here's the author's model of the color-wheel TV receiver—the wheel never quite seems to die, it just keeps making for great color.

ADD COLOR



Heart of Colordaptor is this eleven-tube demodulator chassis that synchronizes video applied to pix tube cathode with disc color segments and also controls motor speed so the right color appears on screen.



modulates and switches the color signal so that, for instance, while the red filter is in front of the screen, only the red portions of the picture (and those which, like magenta and yellow, contain red and other colors) are displayed on the picture tube. Switching the three primary color signals to the picture tube as the wheel rotates at 600 rpm produces a full-color picture. The circuit doesn't affect black-and-white reception.

Low-Cost Color. The Colordaptor's seat-of-the-pants approach to color TV has several things to recommend it. The conversion is relatively inexpensive (the whole job can be completed for under \$100), and the converter can be assembled a little at a time to avoid major dents in the budget. The job of locating just the right part is always a source of satisfaction for the confirmed construction buff, and the opportunities for improvisation, bargain-hunting, and cannibalizing for the

mechanical part of the converter are many.

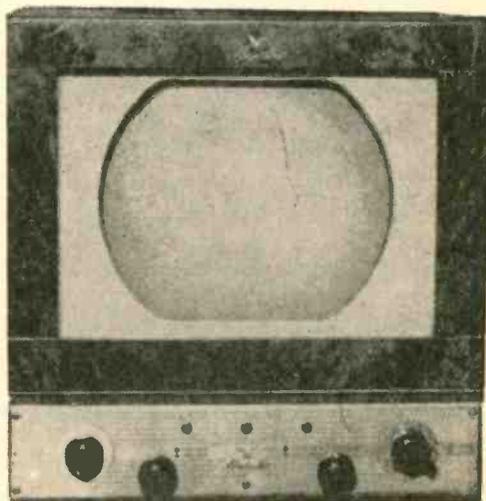
Too, the converter eliminates the expensive, critically sensitive tri-color kinescope, and with it the need for periodic convergence and purity adjustments, with their associated test equipment. The black-and-white CRT never needs degaussing, and doesn't require the regulated extra-high voltage supply necessary to the color tube. And, of course, there is the sheer novelty of the device. You can bet your selenium rectifier that your neighbor isn't going to have one.

Limits To Size. A basic consideration in converting a B & W set with the Colordaptor is screen size. Though the De Var people claim that wheels for 21-in. sets can be built, the sheer size of such a wheel (about 40 in. in diameter) would make such a conversion of questionable practicality in the average home.

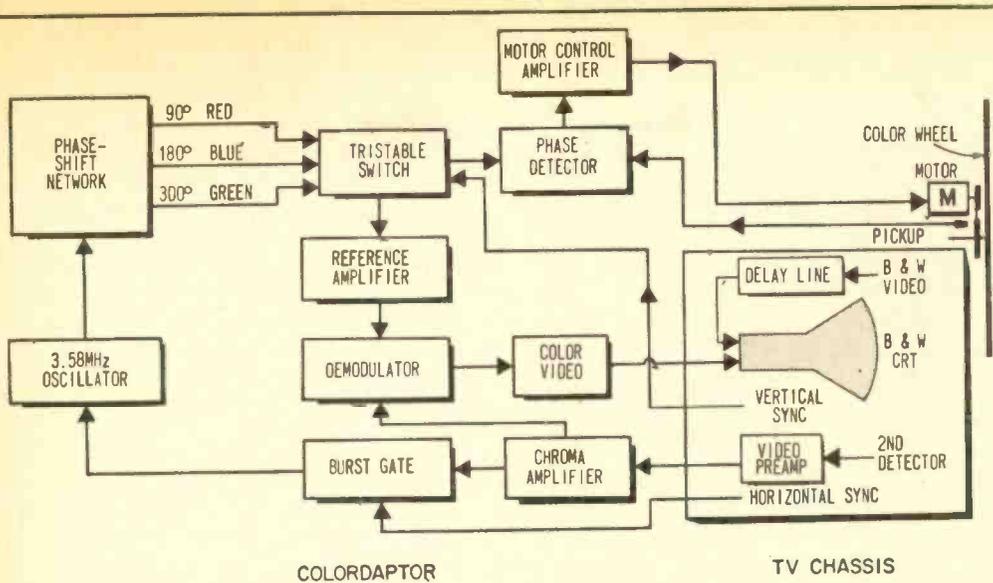
For the author's installation, a 12-in. Majestic table model, which had been doing time in a friend's attic for several years, was used. Such sets are easy to find cheap, if not free, and many of them are, with the help of a new IF tube or two, fine performers. Since the color filters have some dimming effect on the picture, a set with an aluminized picture tube might be worth looking for.

The overall brightness of a converted set with a non-aluminized tube is almost as good as that of conventional color sets, which are handicapped by having tri-color phosphor dots instead of the brighter uniform phosphor coating of B & W tubes.

The Colordaptor's design is fairly straight-



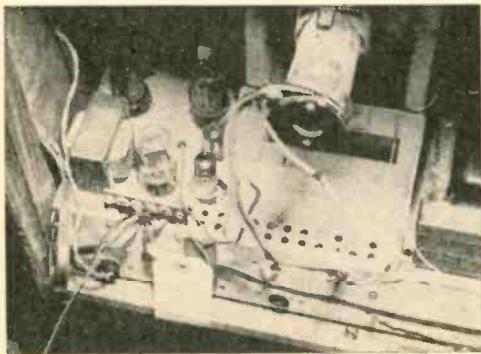
Old timers, like this TV used in author's conversion, can be had for next to nothing.



Block diagram of Colordaptor hookup to B&W television receiver.

forward (see block diagram). The video signal is tapped at the set's second detector and preamplified on the spot. The preamp output is then fed to the converter chassis where a narrow-band amplifier strips off the B & W information and the sound. What remains is the standard 3.58 MHz NSTC color signal, which carries all the color information—color intensity is determined by the amplitude of the signal, and hue or tint by the phase relationship between the signal and a burst of eight reference pulses transmitted during horizontal retrace. This signal goes both to the demodulator and to the burst gate.

Triple Key To Color. The burst gate is biased off except when kicked by a pulse from the set's horizontal output section dur-



Extra video amp is installed in receiver in any convenient place (here it's to left of CRT).

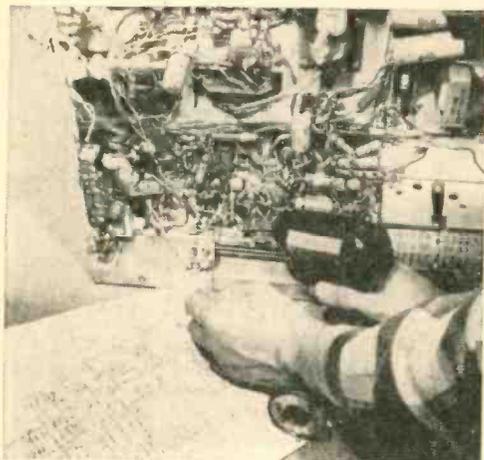
ing retrace. The gate's output is a series of bursts of eight 3.58 MHz reference pulses. A crystal-controlled stage supplying a continuous 3.58 MHz signal is locked on to these reference pulses. A series of phase-shifting networks makes the continuous 3.58 MHz available in three versions: 90° out of phase with the original, 180° out, and 300° out, corresponding to pure red, blue, and green signals.

These homegrown reference signals are fed to a three-position electronic switch, which is advanced once each frame by a vertical sync pulse from the set. The output of the switch is a 3.58MHz signal which is alternately 90°, 180°, and 300° out of phase with the transmitted reference. The switched reference signal is amplified and fed to the demodulator where it joins the color information from the chroma amplifier.

At the demodulator, the color signal is compared to the switched reference. The result is a video signal which is alternately the red, blue, and green color information. This signal is amplified and connected to the CRT cathode in grid-modulated sets, or to the grid if the set is cathode-modulated. The path of the black-and-white video signal to the other CRT electrode is unaltered except for the introduction of a delay line to compensate for the extra time the color signal is in transit through the adapter. The delay line is adjusted to obtain exact coincidence of the B&W and color pictures.

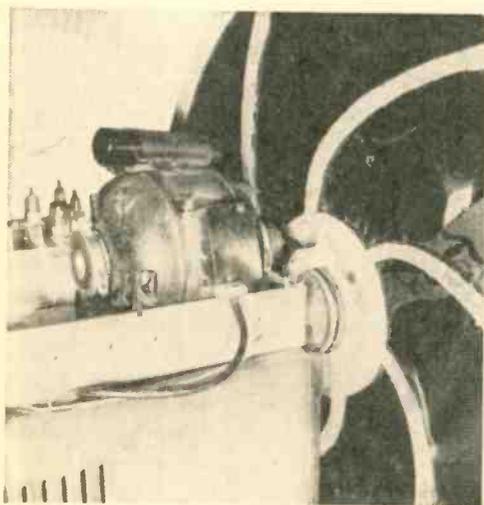
Synchronizing The Wheel. To insure

ADD COLOR



Delay line, being installed here, is used to compensate for time it takes video signal to get through Colordaptor circuits.

that the rotating wheel and the tri-stable switch are in synchronism, a magnetic pickup is mounted near the wheel. Pole pieces on the wheel are so arranged that the pickup pulses once just before each set of red, blue, and green filters passes in front of the tube. Since the wheel contains six color segments, the pickup is pulsed twice for each rotation. These pulses are compared to the plate waveform of the first of



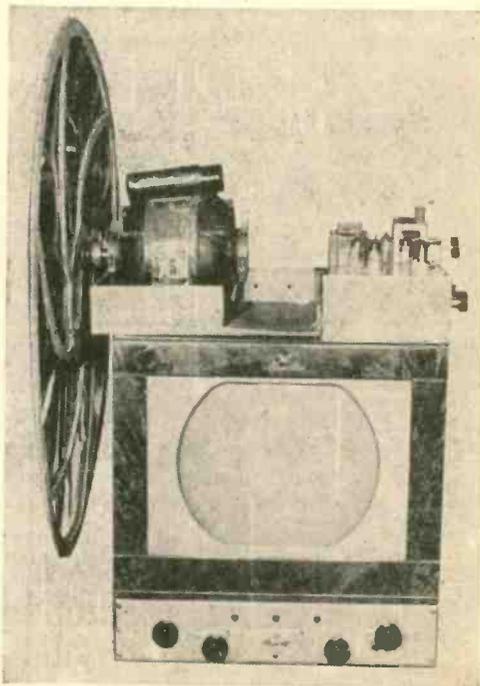
Hefty motor used by author to drive color-wheel the required 600 rpm.

the triodes in the tri-stable switch, and a correction voltage is developed if the wheel position is off. This voltage is amplified and applied to the drive motor.

Only a few unusual electronic parts are used in the Colordaptor. These can be purchased from De Var as a package deal, along with a quantity of color filter material and a booklet of construction tips, for about \$20, or most of them may be obtained from radio parts jobbers. The delay line must either be purchased from De Var or hand-wound. A complete kit for the electronic portion of the converter, including a pre-punched chassis, is available for softies for about \$100.00.

Filter material for the wheel is available in several thicknesses from De Var (the heavy-duty material is well worth the added price), and can also be purchased from Kodak. (Wratten numbers 26, 47, and 58 are recommended for red, blue, and green, respectively.) The author's first wheel was mounted on a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. masonite web. This warped rather badly, and was replaced by a web of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. masonite, which has proved to be quite satisfactory.

Disc Coverup. Wind noise from the new wheel is audible, but not objectionable. En-
(Continued on page 134)



Completed conversion with color-wheel assembly swung aside for B&W viewing.

RECEIVER KITS for beginning SWLs

Here's the dope to introduce the beginner to the exciting world of shortwave without a mis-spent dollar.

By Herb Friedman, W2ZLF



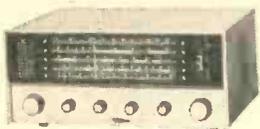
Philmore 7001-CR



Lafayette Exploc-Air



Heathkit GR-81



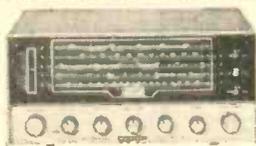
Heathkit GR-64



Knight-Kit Star R8amer



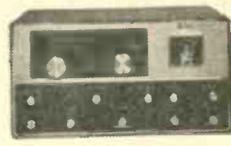
Knight-Kit R-55A



Heathkit GR-54



Heathkit GC-1A



Knight-Kit R-100A

Rescues at sea . . . space communications . . . music and news from around the world . . . John D. Citizen talking to the far corners of the earth . . . accurate time checks . . . weather reports . . . the tiresome, endless speeches by Fidel . . . all these and more—a veritable world of adventure—await you in the comfort of your armchair with a shortwave receiver nearby.

But what kind of shortwave (SW) receiver? One of the new transistor portables? (Many provide SW reception on a limited frequency range, generally the marine frequencies from 2 to 4 MHz.) No, for this isn't really bonafide SW reception. (The frequency coverage is much too restricted and the SW performance, being an add-on feature, is strictly second-rate.)

For pleasure-giving SWLing (shortwave listening) you need a true SW receiver, a rig specifically designed for shortwave listening with features specifically intended for communications. Frequency coverage should be from the bottom of the standard broadcast band (540 kHz) to at least 12 MHz and preferably 30 MHz. (The range of 540 kHz to 30 MHz is generally considered "standard" SW coverage.) The receiver should incorporate a BFO (beat frequency oscillator) to allow reception of CW (code) and sideband signals. And there should be bandspread for easy, convenient tuning (the width of the main tuning dial's pointer on many receivers can represent 10 or 15 stations, and the bandspread can stretch the pointer width into several inches or turns).

RECEIVER KITS

Though the sky's the limit for SW set prices, receiver kits are available that allow the budget-minded SWL (shortwave listener) to get started with low cost equipment of reasonable performance. Prices of kits listed in our table range from \$14.50 to \$99.95.

Why Build A Kit? While the primary reason for going the kit route is generally the 50 percent savings represented by doing-it-yourself, there are other advantages of selecting a kit as your first receiver. Perhaps the most important reason is experience in both construction and theory. All SW receiver kits are intended for the beginner and newcomer to electronics construction. Therefore, instead of making the kit just another wiring project, most kit manuals also contain a short course in basic receiver theory.

Too, there is the construction itself. Usually, the component layout is designed to avoid tight corners and parts jams. This way, there is plenty of room for a beginner to swing a soldering iron without fear of damaging other components. In fact, to avoid construction problems most kits utilize a printed circuit board for critical circuits.

Thus, given reasonable care, a receiver built by a beginner perform as well as one assembled by an experienced technician.

Then there are the service techniques to be learned from a kit. Since the builder is already familiar with the receiver's circuits, any problems in the finished unit can usually be readily resolved.

Finally, there's the experience to be gained in receiver alignment. While many kits contained pre-aligned coils and transformers, all supply an instrument alignment procedure intended for the beginner. The result is that the builder gains a good understanding of the how and why of alignment techniques.

Which Kit For You? Bear in mind that the receiver kits listed in our chart are SW receivers in every sense of the term, not ordinary table radios with SW reception thrown in as an extra. Whether the kit is at the bottom or top of the price scale makes no difference; all are intended for serious SWLing.

Your only problem will be to select the model having the features you feel are most important for your particular needs. As a general rule, of course, the higher the price the better the performance in terms of sensitivity and stability.

Before you start to make a selection, understand that there are two types of receiver
(Continued on page 136)

RECEIVING KITS FOR BEGINNING SHORTWAVE LISTENERS

Kit Model	Price	Freq. Range (MHz)	Bandspread	Variable BFO	RF Stage	RF Gain Control	Antenna Trimmer	Tuning or S-Meter	Built-in Speaker	Special Features
EICO 711	\$49.95	.55-30	x	x				x	x	
Heath GC-1A	89.50	.55-32	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Solid-state
Heath GR-54	84.95	.18-.42 .55-1.55 2.0-30			x	x	x	x	x	Crystal IF filter, product detector.
Heath GR-64	37.95	.55-30						x	x	
Heath GR-81	23.50	.14-18			(Regenerative detector)				x	Fine-tuning control
Knight Star Roamer	39.95	.20-.40 .55-30					x	x	x	
Knight R-55A	59.95	.53-36 47-54	x	x					x	
Knight R-100A	99.95	.54-30	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Built-in Q-multiplier
Lafayette Explor-Air	22.95	.55-30	x	(Regenerative detector)					x	
Philmore 7001-CR	14.50	.55-1.6 3-13		(Regenerative detector)					x	

By Robert Kelland

CENTENNIAL

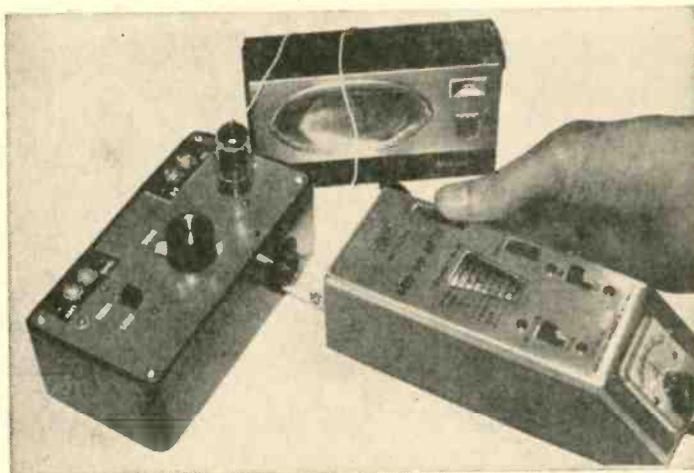


SPECIAL

DIPPERETTE-1

It takes two to tango and the Dipperette-1 is a wall flower unless a GDO and BCB receiver pitch in to play!

■ So maybe you're not really an SWL. But you still have an occasional hankering to fire up a rig and tune a few shortwave stations just to see what's happening. Or maybe you're a grade-A diddler just looking for something short and sweet to get your meat-hooks into. In any case, if you've got a Grid Dip Oscillator and an AM radio floating around looking for a cause, we've got



Hookup may be odd, but the results are just great! GDO fits inside the Dipperette-1; output lead wraps around the AM receiver.

a goody that'll put you smack-dab in the middle of Shortwavesville.

The Dipperette-1 is the epitome of simplicity and consists of what is really just a mixer circuit. A Grid Dip Oscillator is used as the local oscillator. The net result is a nifty little shortwave converter that'll zap a healthy SW signal into any standard AM radio.

With only a short indoor antenna, stations from all over the world are easily picked up and then amplified through the broadcast radio. Selectivity and sensitivity are quite good. The Grid Dip Oscillator (GDO) (such as the EICO Model 710 in our photos) is essential for operation of this unit. Since most serious radio experimenters are in possession of a GDO, this requirement shouldn't be a problem.

(Turn page)

DIPPERETTE 1

An attraction to the beginner is that no alignment or tedious adjustment is required after the converter is put together. Another note before you start collecting parts: a separate source of power is needed; otherwise, a larger chassis should be used and a self-contained power supply constructed. A schematic for a suitable power supply appears at the end of this article.

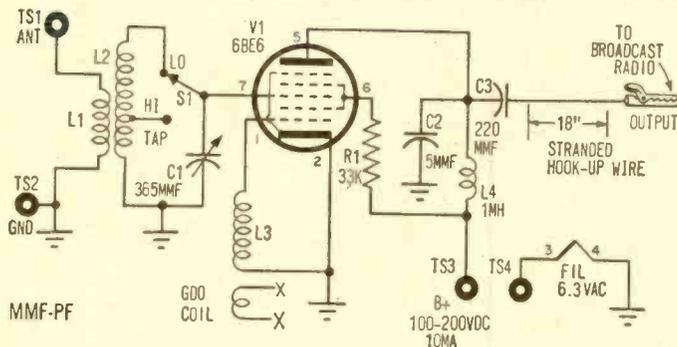
The Ways Of Dipperette. Signals picked up in the antenna are coupled to tuned circuit *L2/C1*. With band switch *S1* in the *LOW* position, the tuning range is approximately 3 to 7.5 MHz. In the *HIGH* position, stations operating on frequencies between 6 and 18 MHz, are heard. The signal selected is placed between one grid and ground of the pentagrid converter tube (*V1*). Coil *L3* serves as a transformer secondary winding, which receives radio frequency signals from the GDO (now functioning as a local oscillator.

tor). The plug-in coil of the GDO is the primary of the transformer.

The signal from the GDO is placed between another grid in the 6BE6 and ground. The two RF signals present in the tube combine to produce two new signals containing the same audio information, but at entirely different frequencies from those injected at the grids. The first new frequency is equal to the sum of the received signal frequency and the GDO signal frequency. The second consists of the difference between the two frequencies.

Without adding further complications, we simply adjust the GDO to a frequency such that the difference between the station frequency and the GDO frequency produces a difference frequency which lies in the standard broadcast band. This new frequency (it still contains the same audio components as did the shortwave frequency) is coupled to the broadcast radio and processed in the normal way.

A short piece of wire from the converter placed near the antenna of the broadcast radio handles the coupling. More about tun-

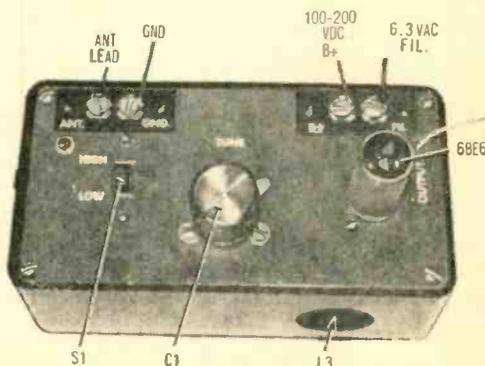


Take a good look at the schematic diagram—it's very much like the front end of a superhet. GDO coil is not part of circuit, it belongs to the grid dip oscillator that serves as the local oscillator.

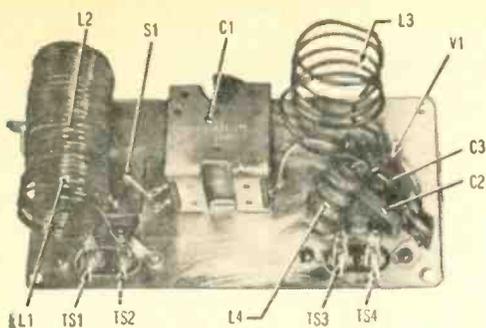
PARTS LIST

- C1—365- or 410-pF variable capacitor
- C2—5-pF, 200-VDC disc ceramic capacitor
- C3—220-pF, 600-VDC mica or disc ceramic capacitor
- L1, L2, L3—(see text)
- L4—1-mH radio frequency choke
- R1—33,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- S1—S.p.d.t. slide switch (Radio Shack 275-315 or equiv.)
- TS1, TS2, TS3, TS4—2-lug, screw-type terminal strip (Radio Shack 274-345 kit or equiv.)
- V1—6BE6 tube
- 1—Case with aluminum cover (Radio Shack 270-627 or equiv.)
- 1—#16 AWG enameled copper wire
- Misc.—7-pin tube socket, knob, alligator clip, hookup wire, hardware, solder, etc.

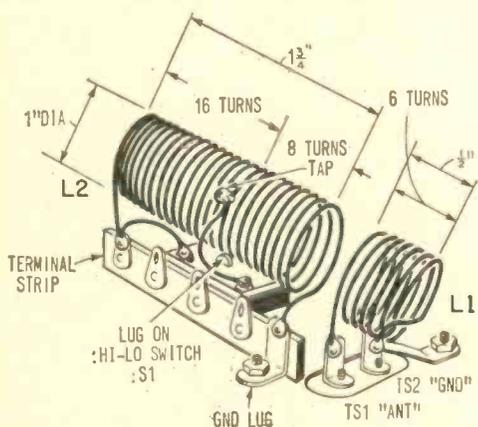
Estimated Cost: \$4.00 (less power supply)
Construction Time: 2 hours



The Dipperette-1 makes a neat looking package and in a small space provided an external power source is used. The High-Low switch and Tune knob are coarse adjustments—the GDO tuning knob provides the fine tune adjust.



Follow parts layout if you are a novice. Note RF choke (L4) at right angles to coil L3—this avoids pickup from the GDO.



Coils L1 and L2 are wound close with #16 AWG enameled copper wire. Terminal strips support coils prior to mounting.

ing and operating the unit is covered later.

Building Dipperette. A small plastic case measuring about 6 x 3 x 2 in. and a matching aluminum cover was used in the model. If you plan on building the power supply on the same chassis, it will be necessary to obtain a larger chassis plate and housing. If intended for temporary use, careful breadboarding of the circuit will be ok.

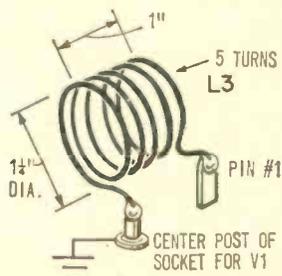
Follow the photographs to get an idea of the relative positioning of the tuning capacitor, terminal strips, slide switch, and the 7-pin tube socket. Coils L1 and L2 were wound on an old metal octal tube envelope, which happens to give the proper diameter. Detailed winding data is given in the sketch. L2 mounts on an ordinary terminal strip and is self-supporting. The leads of L1 are soldered directly to the lugs of terminal strip TS1-TS2, and the coil is then positioned in line with, and very close to, the grounded end of L2.

The author used double cotton covered

wire for L3 to insure against easy baring of the wire and possible short circuits, but the same enameled wire used to wind L1 and L2 will do just fine. The exact position of L3 is made so that the coil of the GDO will enter L3 when placed in the access hole made in the plastic case (see photos). The access hole must be large enough to accept the coil diameter of your GDO.

The remainder of the wiring is pretty well routine, with the exception of the radio frequency choke (L4). Locate the choke as far away from L3 as is physically possible and position it so that its windings are at right angles to the windings of L3. As a final point, remember that this is an RF circuit, so keep leads short and direct to prevent unwanted oscillations.

Using Dipperette. Connect the power supply and a short indoor antenna. Let the radio, converter, and GDO warm up for several minutes so the circuits become stabilized. Switch to the HIGH frequency band and plug in a GDO coil to match this frequency range (the 7.5-18 MHz coil for the



Coil L3 is wound with #16 AWG wire with an 1 1/4-in. diameter to allow most GDO coils to pass within the coil.

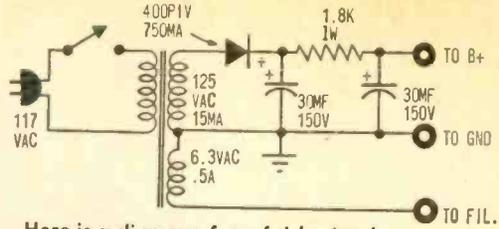


A 1-in. access hole is made in the case for entry of the GDO coil. The hole lines up with L3 inside the case.

EICO 710). Turn the GDO switch to *OSC* and set the convertor tuning capacitor about mid-range. Adjust the broadcast receiver to a clear spot in the upper half of the band. Clip the convertor's output lead near the broadcast radio's antenna or, if you're using a transistor radio, wrap the output lead around the radio once or twice.

Now, tune the GDO until you hear stations. Top up the station desired by adjusting Dipperette's tuning capacitor. The GDO tuning will be quite coarse, but adjustment of the broadcast dial will provide the fine tuning. The sensitivity of the complete system depends to a large extent on the sensitivity of the broadcast radio, but chances are you'll be amazed at the results of this unit. For the *LO* frequency band, the same tuning procedure is followed. An outside antenna and ground will be needed for best reception on this band.

Don't be surprised if the same station is picked up at two different spots on the GDO



Here is a diagram for a fairly simple power supply that is line-isolated. Parts values aren't critical; plate-supply voltage can be from 90 to 150 volts DC. If the transformer you use has only a 12-volt filament winding, then substitute a 12BE6 for the 6BE6 in the Dipperette-1.

dial. This situation (image, you know) can easily arise as illustrated by the hypothetical example below:

CASE 1	CASE 2
GDO Freq. 13,000 kHz	11,000 kHz
Stn. Freq. 12,000 kHz	12,000 kHz
Diff. Freq. 1,000 kHz	1,000 kHz

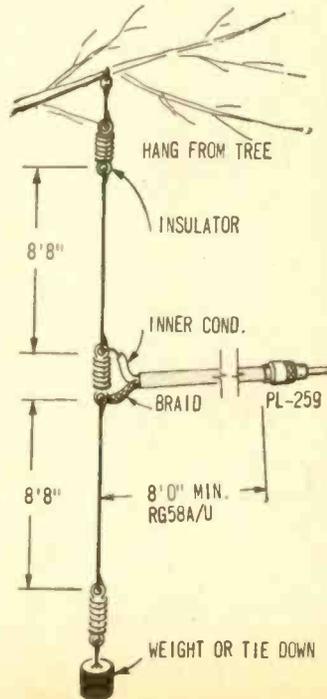
It takes some practice to become proficient in tuning the convertor, and accurate logging of stations by frequency is a bit difficult. However, for general purpose listening you can't beat the Dipperette-1—especially in view of its cost and simplicity. ■

HERE'S A CB DIPOLE YOU CAN SET UP TODAY

□ It's always handy to have some form of homebrew, temporary CB antenna around the place. Then you can take the base rig and its skyhook with you on a trip, or you can press the temporary wire into use if something should happen to your regular roof topper. Here is a simple coax dipole you can put together to serve as an emergency or temporary base antenna.

Cut two 8-ft., 8-in. lengths of #16 or #19 hard-drawn copper wire (leave a little extra as you will have to waste about 2 in. of each piece making connections). Take three glass or porcelain insulators and connect them as shown in the diagram at right. Next, take *more than 8 ft.* of RG-58A/U coax, and strip one end, exposing the braid and inner conductor. The braid gets soldered to one side of the antenna, the center (inner) conductor to the other side. You can then connect a PL-259 connector to the free end of the coax for hooking to your set—however, make certain that the coax runs at right angles to the antenna for at least 8 ft.

Want a quick camp-site antenna for portable CB rigs? Take a peek at the bottom of page 70. ■



By Robert E. Kelland



The quick and easy way to superhet knowhow is by building this nifty little rig, that's our. . .

BCB 2 for Beginners

■ A regular superhet can be a pretty complicated way to grind your teeth in the realm of receivers. That's because you need a bevy of parts and plenty of spare time for construction. There's also the disheartening fact that it's simply cheaper to buy a standard four tube job than it is to build one.

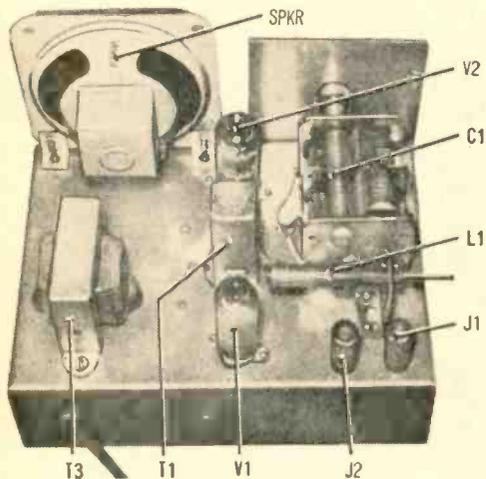
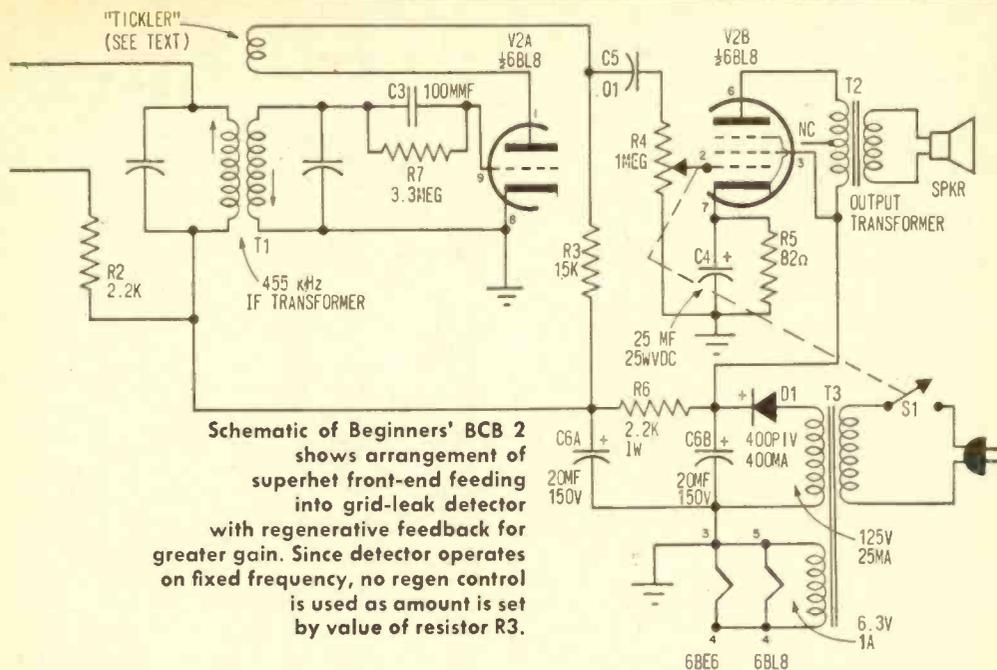
But here's a little rig that'll get you initiated into the ranks of experimenters who find the superhet old hat, and it'll do so without making you float a loan at the local shark's. On top of that, the BCB 2 will stand you in good stead for years to come as a handy, reliable little BCB grabber.

What's really unusual about this rig is the fact that though it's got but two tubes, it's actually a full-fledged superhet. Most radio experimenters are well aware of the inherent drawback of a simple TRF broadcast radio. The selectivity (ability to separate stations) of TRF jobs tends to keep them confined to the experimenter's bench. The BCB 2 overcomes this drawback by in-

corporating the superheterodyne principle.

Two To You. A look at the schematic diagram reveals the combination of circuits used. The loopstick antenna coil (L1) and the tuning capacitor C1A do the usual job of tuning in the frequency desired. The signal selected is passed to the grid of the 6BE6 pentagrid mixer tube. At the same time, the local-oscillator tuning-capacitor C1B, and coil L2 are together generating their own radio frequency signal which is 455 kHz higher than the station frequency. The oscillator signal is coupled to another grid in the 6BE6.

The station signal and the local oscillator signal mix in the 6BE6 and the output frequency in the plate circuit is the difference between the two frequencies, or 455 kHz. The new frequency carries the same audio components as the original station carrier frequency. The primary of the intermediate frequency (IF) transformer is tuned to this frequency and it couples the signal to its



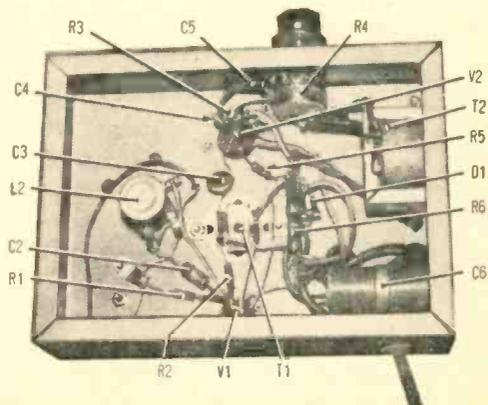
Topside layout of parts is straightforward and tidy. Use photos as guide for layout of your own BCB 2.

File little notches in the base of the transformer, place the tickler leads in them, and cement in place. Replace the cover and you're ready to hook up the tickler (see schematic). Bear in mind that if the tickler is connected backwards it will decrease gain instead of increasing it. If this happens in your case, just reverse the connections.

If the detector breaks into oscillation as a result of the tickler, increase the value of

the plate load resistor (R3) until oscillation stops.

Firing Her Up. After the tubes warm up, check for proper audio operation by touching your finger to the grid (pin 9) of the 6BL8. A loud hum should be heard which may be increased and decreased by the volume control. If this checks out, connect a short antenna (not more than 6 ft. long) and try tuning for a station. If you are lucky, you will pick up local stations. However,



Completed wiring of BCB 2 shows few parts and wide-open spaces making construction a snap.

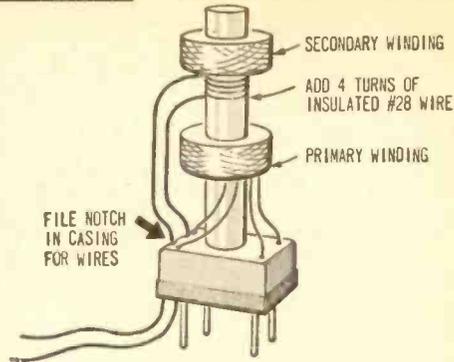
BEGINNERS' BCB 2

your set will likely require alignment before satisfactory results are obtained.

To align the IF transformer, a modulated RF signal from a signal generator is needed. If a generator is available, connect it to the antenna jack through a 200-pF capacitor. Connect a VOM or a VTVM set on a low AC voltage range across the speaker terminals. Set the tuning capacitor to the high end of the broadcast band (plates fully open) and tune the generator to produce a modulated 455-kHz output. Adjust the slugs in the IF transformer (top and bottom) for maximum output as indicated on the voltmeter. The remainder of the alignment procedure can be done by "ear."

Set the tuning capacitor to a position where a station should be. A look at another radio tuned to the station desired will give you an idea of where to set the capacitor. Adjust the slug in L1 and the trimmer capacitor on C1B until the station is heard. If successful, tune for other stations and note their relative levels. Some retouching of the oscillator trimmer and antenna coil, along with the antenna trimmer capacitor (on C1A) will be needed to get optimum performance right across the band.

Antenna Hookup. If you use a long an-



Regenerative feedback is supplied by adding tickler coil to IF transformer. Care must be taken not to damage IF coil wires.

tenna it may be necessary to connect a small coupling capacitor between the antenna and the antenna jack to prevent the mixer from blocking and distorting the signal. As a final step, a suitable dial must be made to agree with the capacitor tuning. A simplified dial which includes only the local stations in your area is easiest to make, or you can do as the author did and salvage a dial from a junked BCB receiver.

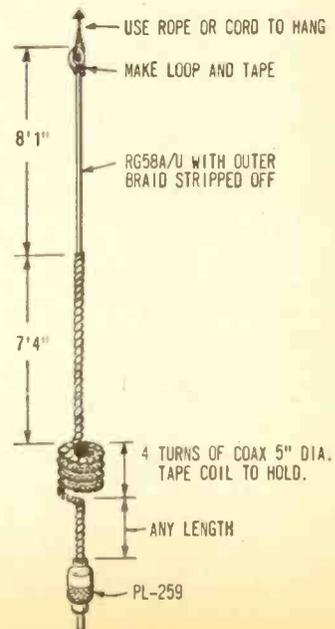
But however you finish off your BCB 2, you've got a superhet under your belt and a neat little rig that's nice to have around. ■

CB'S COAX-COBRA

□ You may think it would be easy to fabricate a whip antenna from some wire strung up from a tree—and it is! But, if you're going to all that trouble, why not make the Coax-Cobra? It takes a few minutes to knock together from a 16-ft. or longer length of coax, and it'll outperform any whip you could assemble.

Take the required length of RG-58A/U cable, and strip the black outer coating and metal braid a distance of 8 ft. 3 in. from one end. Make a loop at this end by folding over 2 in. and taping. Now, measure 7 ft. 4 in. down from where the stripping ended and make 4 turns (loops) 5 in. in diameter, wrapping the loops with plastic electrical tape to hold them in place. That's about all there is to it—just measure off the distance between the loops and your rig, cut the cable, attach a PL-259 (Amphenol 83-1SP plug and 83-168 adaptor), connect to the rig, and the Cobra is ready to sing.

If you go camping with a transistorized CB, our Coax-Cobra is just the antenna you should have rolled up in your pack to replace the stunted antenna stick your rig now uses. (By the way, take a peek at page 66.) ■



CENTENNIAL



SPECIAL

SUPER SQUARED 3 FOR HAMS

This rig is the cat's meow if you're hurtin' for a sensitive, selective little mini-meter grabber.

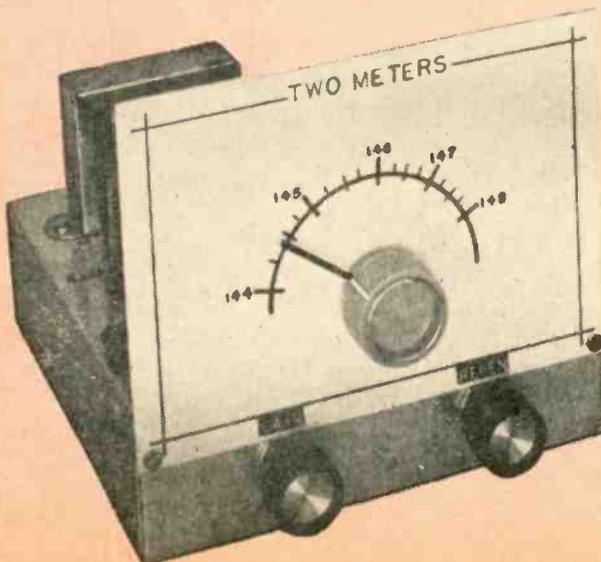
■ There's happy listening for you on two. That's because ever-increasing popularity of 144 to 148 MHz is making for gobs of activity up there in mini-meter land. And for good reason, too.

If you thought the high frequency bands, like two meters, were deadly dull, think again. Fact is, better understanding of what's going on up there in the ethereal heights of radiodom, improved high frequency technology, plus overcrowding of the lower frequencies all combine to make this band ever more popular.

For local rag-chews, as well as longer distance band-opening contacts, more and more hams are populating the two-meter portion of the radio spectrum. One big reason is it's the only ham band where novice-class licensees can operate phone, and it's a popular technician-class band as well.

You can listen in on the fun on two meters with our Super Squared 3-receiver. The unit is easy to build and doesn't need elaborate test equipment to get it operating. The way-out (Continued overleaf)

By Charles Green, W6FFQ



Super Squared 3 is just the receiver if you're ready to step up to 2 meters. This hot-shot uses a superhet front-end for good selectivity and a superregen detector for excellent sensitivity. Two stages of audio provides pop for driving a speaker or headset.

SUPER SQUARED 3

design of Super Square's circuitry includes a superhet front-end driving a superregen detector providing unusually good selectivity and *lotsa* gain. The audio section, using two stages, will drive an external speaker. The receiver is built on a 7x7x2-in. aluminum chassis, with a built-in AC power supply.

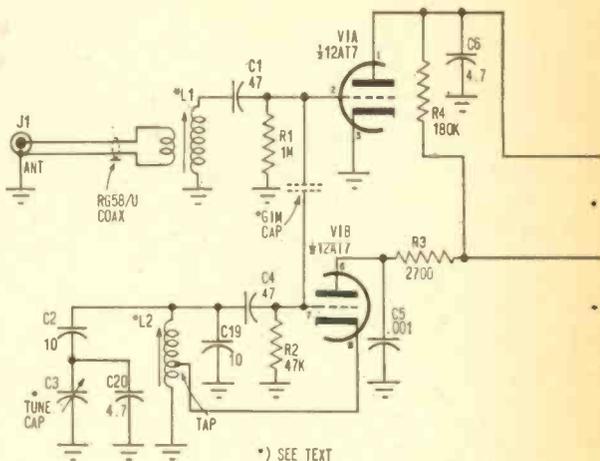
How It Works. Let's have a look at the schematic diagram. A two-meter antenna connected to J1 delivers signals through the coax to a two-turn link on L1. The coil L1 is broadly tuned to the 2-meter band with the wiring and tube capacity. Signals are coupled via C1 to the grid of V1A and mixed with the oscillator output of V1B. V1B is tuned approximately 12 MHz below the incoming signals and coupled to the grid of V1A via the gimmick capacitor. The resultant 12 MHz signal output is coupled from the plate of V1A to the cathode of the superregenerative second detector V2A by coupling capacitor C7.

Potentiometer R7 controls the regenerative action of the circuit by varying the B+ voltage to V2A. The detected signals are fed through the low pass filter R8, C11 to minimize overloading of the audio stages by the detector's quench voltage. The audio signals are coupled via C10 to the audio gain control R13 and the first audio amplifier stage of V2B.

The amplified audio signal is coupled through C14 to the grid of V3 and further amplified. Output transformer T1 couples the audio to an external 3-ohm speaker connected to J2. The necessary power for the receiver circuits are supplied by transformer T2, diode D1, and the B+ filter consisting of R14, R15 and C17A, B, C.

Putting SuperSquare Together. Lay-out the 7x7x2-in. aluminum chassis as shown in the photos. Easiest way is to tape a sheet of graph paper on the chassis, and mark the holes to be cut. Remove the paper before mounting components on the chassis. Space the parts as shown and follow the parts placement shown in our unit. As in all high frequency circuits, the wiring and component placement is critical. Keep the RF wiring as short as possible. Use sleeving over bare leads.

The author used a 5x7-in. heavy cardboard front panel with aluminum foil cemented to its back for shielding. This makes



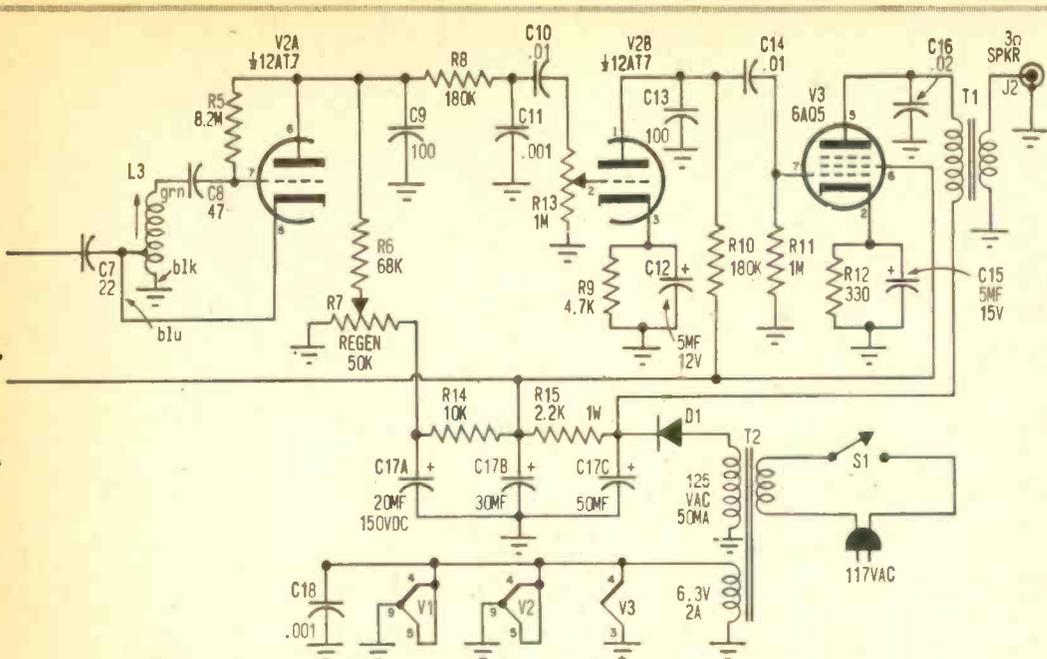
Schematic of Super Squared 3 shows low-noise triode mixer feeding superregen detector.

PARTS LIST FOR

- C1, C4, C8—47-mmf, 500-volt Ceramic tubular capacitor (Erie 315-005U2M470K or equiv.)
- C2, C19—10-mmf, 500-volt ceramic tubular capacitor (Erie 301-000C0H110C or equiv.)
- C3—15-mmf, variable capacitor; 2 rotor and 1 stator blade, modified by removing 1 rotor blade (see text) (E. F. Johnson 149-1)
- C5, C11, C18—.001-mf, 1000-volt ceramic disc capacitor (Erie 801-000X5F0102K)
- C6, C20—4.7-mmf, 500-volt ceramic tubular capacitor (Erie 301-000C4H479C or equiv.)
- C7—22-mmf, 100-volt ceramic tubular capacitor (Erie 390-000X5P0220K or equiv.)
- C9, C13—100-mmf, 500-volt ceramic tubular capacitor (Erie 315-005X5U101K)
- C10, C14—.01-mf, 1000-volt ceramic disc capacitor (Erie 871-000Z5U0103M)
- C12—5-mf, 15-volt miniature electrolytic
- C15—5-mf, 15-volt miniature electrolytic
- C16—.02-mf, 1000-volt ceramic disc capacitor (Erie 841-000Z5U0203M)

for easy inking of the front panel dial and lettering. An aluminum front panel can be used as well, with decals for the dial. The panel is mounted with two sheet metal screws to the chassis and two nuts on the threaded bushing of C3.

Before mounting C3, remove one rotor blade by carefully twisting it with a pair of long nose pliers. Install a ground lug under the rear mounting foot of C3 and a washer under the front foot to keep it level. Solder the ground lug to the rear rotor terminal of C3 and connect C20 between the lug and



SUPER SQUARED THREE HAM RECEIVER

- C17A, B, C—20-30-50-mF, three section 150-volt electrolytic capacitor
- D1—Silicon rectifier, 400 PIV, 750 mA (Erie 1N2070, Radio Shack 276-1110 or equiv.)
- J1—ANT jack, phono socket with RF type insulation
- J2—SPKR jack, RCA-type phono jack
- L1—0.15-uH coil (J. W. Miller 20A157RBI, Allied 50D0367 or equiv.)
- L2—4 turns No. 22 wound on J. W. Miller coil form A000RBI (Allied 54D3908) tapped at one turn from bottom (see text)
- L3—Oscillator coil (J. W. Miller B-321-C or equiv.)
- R1, R11—1-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- R2—47,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- R3—2,700-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- R4, R8, R10—180,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor
- R5—8.2-megohms, 1/2-watt resistor
- R6—68,000-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor
- R7—50,000-ohms, linear taper, potentiometer
- R9—4,700-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor

- R12—330-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor
- R13—1-megohm, audio taper, potentiometer with s.p.s.t. switch (S1)
- R14—10,000-ohms, 1/2-watt resistor
- R15—2,200-ohms, 1-watt resistor
- S1—S.p.s.t. switch (part of R13)
- T1—Output transformer; 5,000-ohm primary to 3.2-ohm sec. (Allied 54A2064 or equiv.)
- T2—Power transformer; 125-VAC, 50-mA; 6.3-VAC, 2-A secondaries (Allied 54A1411 or equiv.)
- 2—Terminal boards (Erie 3976-205-2)
- V1, V2—12AT7 tube
- V3—6A05 tube
- 1—7x7x2-in. aluminum chassis
- Misc.—2- 9-pin sockets, J- 7-pin socket, cardboard for dial, rubber grommets, AC line cord, one and three lug terminal strips, wire, solder, etc.

Estimated cost: \$30.00
 Estimated Construction time: 8 hours

stator terminal, keeping the leads short.

Erie terminal boards were used to mount most of the parts. These terminal boards have connecting jumper strips which are left connected or removed as necessary. The terminal boards are mounted away from the chassis with 1/2-in. metal spacers. Install ground lugs on the mounting screws as shown. The unused terminals around the AC line input connections to the terminal board were removed.

Wind two turns of hookup wire around the base of L1 (see drawing) and solder

one end to the center conductor of a length of RG-58/U coax and the other end to a ground lug. Connect the coax to J1. Make sure the coax shield is connected to the chassis at both ends.

Wind L2 as shown in the drawing and solder the #22 bus wire to the coil terminals positioned to the dimensions indicated. Space the coil wire so the turns do not short. Use the serrated washers under both the mounting nuts and coil form body to prevent movement of both coils. Make the Gimmick capacitor by connecting two lengths of hook

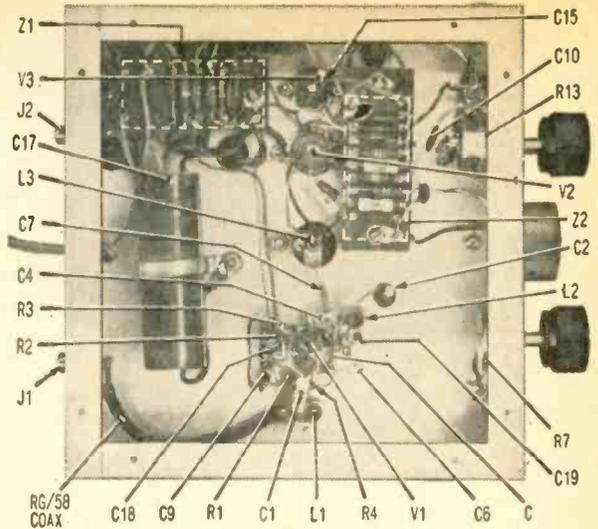
SUPER SQUARED 3

Most circuit components of Super Squared 3 are mounted on terminal boards for easy assembly and rugged construction. Leads in RF section must be kept short at these frequencies.

up wire to pins 2 and 7 of V1 and twist them together two turns. Cut off the excess wire.

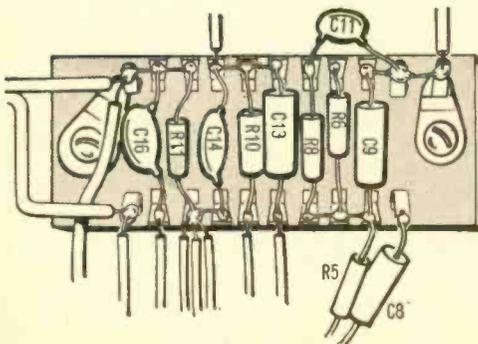
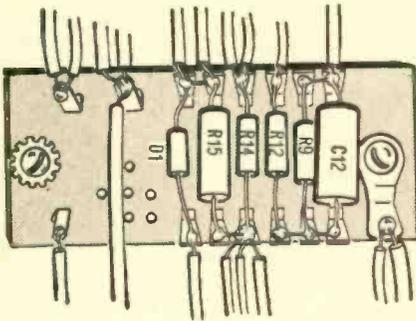
Firing It Up. After you have completed construction, plug in the tubes, and allow the receiver to warm up for a few minutes. Connect an external 3- to 4-ohm speaker to J2, and set the Gain control (R13) to maximum clockwise position (full gain).

Adjust the tuning screw on top of L3 to about 1/4-in. out. Exact adjustment is not necessary. This will provide an IF of about 12 MHz. Install another nut on the L3 screw to lock it into position. Rotate the Regen control (R7) clockwise until you

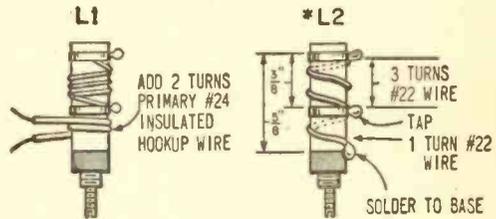


hear the characteristic superregenerative hiss from the speaker. Set the tuning capacitor (C3) to full capacity.

If you happen to have a signal generator that covers from 144 to 148 MHz, connect it



Terminal boards can be pre-assembled before mounting in chassis. Remainder of wiring is then readily completed.



*SEE TEXT

Coil L1 is pre-wound, you just add primary. Coil L2 is wound on coil form as shown. Complete details are given in text.

to J1 and set it for 144 MHz modulated output. Adjust L2 until you hear the signal in the speaker. Set the signal generator to 145 MHz and tune C3 until you hear the signal in the speaker. Reduce the output of the signal generator until you can just hear the signal above the background hiss, then adjust L1 for maximum signal. Re-adjust C3 around the signal as you adjust L1 for best reception. Use the lock nuts supplied with the coils to keep adjustments from shifting. Calibrate the dial.

If you don't have a signal generator, set the L1 and L2 screws to approximately 1/4-in. out from the top of the coil. Connect a good two-meter antenna to J1 and listen for signals. Receiving conditions are generally better at night, as the band is more
(Continued on page 135)

DX CROOKS AND CLANDESTINES



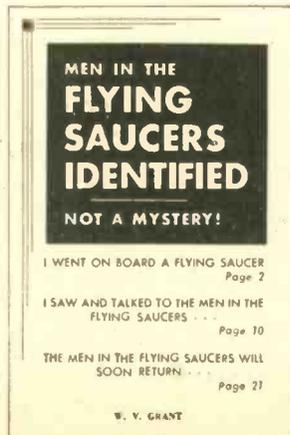
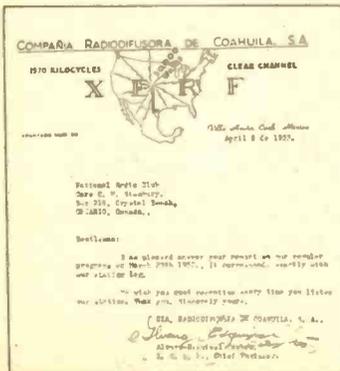
■ Voice transmissions first appeared on the radio scene around 1920. By 1923 one "Doc" Brinkley had put KFKB on the air from Milford, Kansas to sell his phony "goat gland" operation, and the war was on. Which war? Why, the one between ostensibly respectable broadcasters and illegal, on-the-fringe operators. Since those early years, crooked and clandestine voices have operated from just across the Mexican border, with bootleg transmitters from hidden locations in almost every country of the Earth, aboard ship, and more recently from high-flying aircraft.

In 1930, one of the first acts of the newly created Federal Radio Commission (which subsequently became the FCC) was to cancel KFKB's license. After a court battle, Doc skipped to Villa Acuna, Mexico (just across from Del Rio, Texas) and went on the air over XER with a potent 500 kW. XER pretty well set the pattern for all Mexican "border" stations (i.e., XE transmitters oper-

ating almost exclusively for non-Mexican audiences)—dealing primarily in quack medicine and hate peddling.

Whatever your disease, they have the cure. And whomever you happen to hate (Negroes, Jews, Catholics, saucer people or what have you) the XEs can show you how to do it better. Our favorite is the super patriot evangelist who thinks UFOs are aligned with the antichrist, the Kremlin, and just about every minority group you can name.

Never Say Die. Contemporary with Brinkley was Norman Baker, the notorious cancer quack who eventually served time in the Texas state pen (Brinkley died before he could stand trial). When the FRC silenced Baker's KTNT at Muscatine, Iowa, he set up XENT at Nuevo Laredo. XENT added its own unique touch to the border broadcasting business by deliberately camping on the frequency of a U.S. clear-channel station and staying there until *paid* to move. Baker thus



Here's a QSL letter from one of several high-powered stations on the Mexican side of the border along with some flying-saucer "literature" station helps distribute. These stations, outside FCC jurisdiction, occasionally engage in questionable practices in their U.S.-directed transmissions.

DX CROOKS

became the world's first "counter-broadcaster," a technique now adopted by the Russians to jam R. Free Europe, R. Liberty, and R. Peking.

Today, with hate literature being peddled almost openly by many FCC licensed broadcasters, border stations are beginning to feel the competition. One, XETRA at Tijuana, when sold to new owners a few years ago, adopted a highly legitimate 24-hour-a-day news format. Another, XERB at Rosarita Beach, is currently aiming at California's underground music market.

But of course underground radio itself is as old as KFKB. Before the FRC was created, stations *not* heard across state lines required no license. And even after this law was changed, many flea-powered bootleg operations continued business as usual. Most were, and still are, operated by teen agers and college students on the air just for the fun of it. Programming was usually a very poor copy of legitimate BCB stations and, until recently, showed virtually nothing of the true underground spirit.

The Bootleg Set. Internationally, it seems that wherever there is a hobby interest in electronics, bootleg broadcasters appear on the scene. In 1966 many were operating in the Soviet Union. Apparently the miniwatt pirates were more or less ignored until they began attacking the Russian government and airing phony news reports (mild little things like an attack by U.S. nuclear rockets). In Greece, until the recent military takeover at least, unlicensed stations operated so openly that many towns depended on them for en-

tertainment. One Greek pirate, the Pygros Broadcasting station, regularly aired DX programs for Scandinavian radio clubs.

As soon as any bootleg transmitter becomes involved with politics, or offends the local "Establishment," its days are oftentimes automatically numbered. Therefore as technology advanced, serious-business pirates soon found ways to operate beyond the jurisdiction of national governments, in other words from International Waters. The first shipboard operation was RXKR aboard a gambling ship off the California coast, and its purpose was to attract customers to the gaming tables. Though the ship was of Panamanian registry, pressure from Washington soon persuaded Panama to close the station.

Pirates For Pay. Commercial pirate radio vessels first made their appearance in European waters very late in the 1950s. The oldest still in business is VRON, the Dutch-oriented R. Veronica on 1563 kHz. But these didn't really become big business until R. Caroline invaded the British market, after which they multiplied like flies.

Oddly enough, shipboard commercial stations have behaved in a very circumspect manner. Their programming generally resembles that of licensed stations over here. When Rhodesia's rebel regime attempted to buy time on one of the buccaneers, the offer was turned down flat.

Unfortunately for "free enterprise" broadcasting, pirates-for-pay which use various abandoned anti-aircraft forts off the British coast have a different record. The owner and an employee of R. Invicta (which subsequently became R. 390) were drowned under very mysterious circumstances. The owner of R. City (now defunct) was shot and killed by an official of another pirate organization (the jury decided it was self-



Newsroom of commercial SW station, WNYW, Radio New York Worldwide—formerly WRUL. Though fully licensed by the FCC, station has allegedly been involved in secret radio activities on at least three separate occasions.

485 MADISON AVENUE / NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022 / TELEPHONE (212) 752-3322



Radio
New York
Worldwide, Inc.

16 May 1968

Dear Chuck:

Have enclosed your QSL card...probably the only typed QSL from this section for months..hi! Anyway, it's a very complete QSL.

Sorry, but cannot release information as to that location of our temporary transmission site.

We should be back operating from Saltuete soon, maybe just a few weeks...no, not with the old transmitters..they're useless.. but with new ones...I'll get more details to you when I receive kemca then here and can release it.

Irvin



QSL card and letter from WNYW confirming reception while station was operating from a secret location, allegedly because old transmitter site was completely destroyed by fire.

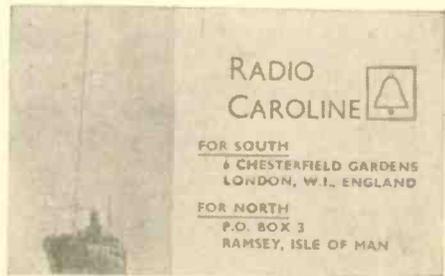
defense). All of which has provided the British government with excellent ammunition in its now determined drive to put the pirates off the air.

Spy in the Sky. But technology marches on and "UNCLE" has come up with a vehicle even more portable, more flexible, and considerably harder to find than any ship. This is the airborne shortwave relay, carrying transmitters up to 10 kW in power along with the accompanying power supply. Circling at altitudes at 10,000 feet (or possibly higher), antenna height is certainly no problem. Washington now claims to be using one

such high-flying end-all station in Vietnam.

There may be airborne stations broadcasting in other parts of the world, although not necessarily over international waters. So far only western owned stations have worked either from the high seas or from airborne sites. The United States' superior naval power, especially in the Americas, plus its worldwide network of airbases are probably factors in this. But it is likely only a matter of time until the Communists (who have even less respect for international radio regulation than does the CIA) get into the act.

(Continued on page 82)



QSLs from pirate stations Radio Veronica, the oldest still in business, and even more famous Radio Carolines.

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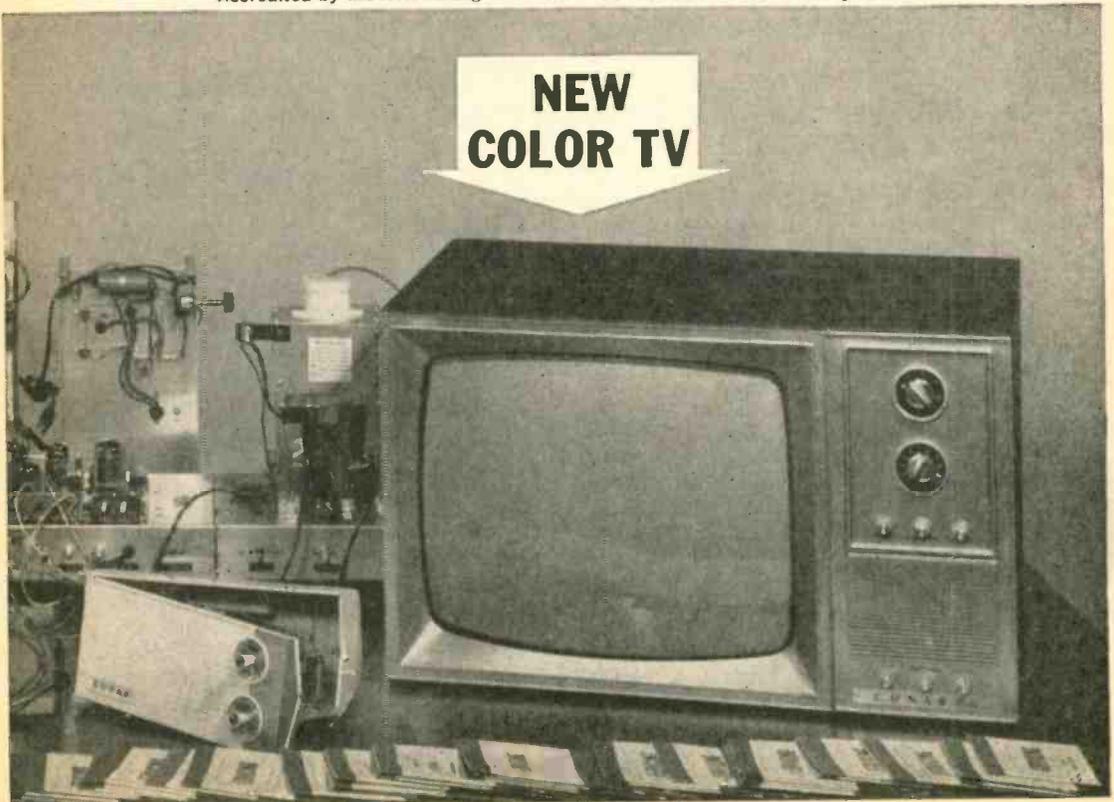
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OVER 50 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

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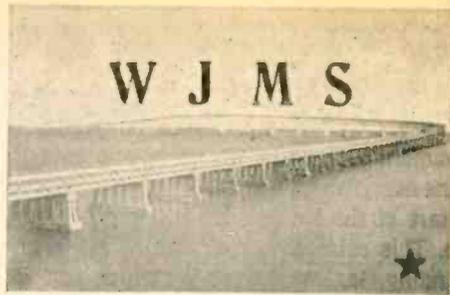


CLANDESTINES

Adding to this potential chaos is the fact that many supposedly non-clandestine broadcasters are actually involved in secret radio activities. R. Sofia in Communist Bulgaria masquerades as the Greek "Voice of Truth" (frequencies include 6215 kHz around 0030 EST) which has been particularly active since the Athens military takeover.

Another striking example is the very well known commercial SWBC station WNYW, R. New York Worldwide (formerly WRUL). As WRUL, this one worked closely with both R. Liberacion de Guatemala and R. Swan. On April 9 of this year fire completely destroyed WNYW's transmitters at Scituate, Mass. Eight days later they were back on the air using borrowed transmitters at a *secret* site. But, the question goes, how is it possible for a FCC licensed, privately owned U.S. station to operate from a secret site?

Phoenixes And Pumpkins. All of this has heavily influenced the recent character of "genuine" underground radio. Instead of copying the local BCB station, the flea-powered bootlegger has been imitating the CIA instead. After R. Americas' 6 MHz station was deleted, a young man appeared on RA's frequency calling himself R. Phoenix (a phoenix is a mythical bird that is reborn from its own ashes). The station was located near the East coast but their claim that it



Fictitious QSL from the Voice of the Purple Pumpkin though there is a real WJMS.

broadcast from a ship in international waters is probably untrue.

Of course most would-be UNCLES don't have the nerve to actually go on the air but are content to spread hoax stories about fictitious clandestine voices—and with amazing success. When a certain well-known author boasted in print about having started some years ago the hoax report about a phony CIA-type station on Navassa Island, one of his readers promptly started the hoax all over again through a European DX publication.

On another occasion we received a QSL card from a fictitious station calling itself "WJMS The Voice of the Purple Pumpkin" (absolutely no connection with the legitimate WJMS), which had previously been given some international DX publicity. The card claimed to verify reception on 21,522 kHz at 1200 EST April 15 but had actually been mailed April 5, a full ten days in advance. ■

Red Herring in Ruskie Hamming.

□ *Da, you vant to be a Ham, comrade?* Well, you have got to join the local government radio club first. You'll also have to build your own equipment, since you can't buy any—which isn't a bad idea, huh? The rub is that you've got to build and operate on club premises under the watchful, but helpful, eye of a senior member of the club. The club will supply you with parts at a nominal cost and make sure you use them in the "right" way.

When you think you're ready to start building a station, a group of local veteran Hams called the Qualifications Commission will check you out on theory, radio, Lenin and Marx. Once past that hurdle, your application is sent to the Ministry of Communications. Then you've got six months in which

to build your station of the *approved* type.

If you complete the station, it's inspected by the club wheels for compliance to the rules specifying a maximum of 200 watts output and various safety considerations.

Operating rules are simple; don't do it for profit, and don't say anything that can't be readily understood by average monitoring personnel, i.e., "it's forbidden to use any codes or jargons that are not standard."

Equipment approved and rules understood, you are at complete liberty to operate phone or CW (no TV, teletype, etc.) on the international ham bands of 28–29.7, 21–21.45, 14–14.35, 7–7.1, and 3.5–3.65 MHz. All in all, maybe we should give three cheers for hamming red, white and blue style.

—Joe Craig ■

free wheeling fixit for solid-state rigs



With our brains and your brawn, you'll save a heap of dough and soon be an expert in the know putting the fix on that thru-way juke-box!

■ You too can repair your own transistor auto radio with just three small, low-cost test instruments. For signal tracing, a *noise generator* will inject a signal from base to collector terminal of each stage. Each suspected transistor can be checked for quality, short, open, or leaky condition on a *transistor tester*. And a *VOM* or *VTVM* will pinpoint the actual defective component with in-circuit voltage and resistance measurements. Naturally, a schematic diagram of your particular set is a handy thing to have on hand.

The solid-state auto radio is just a big brother of the transistor pocket radio. Both of these transistor radios use a superhet circuit, but the auto receiver is better constructed, has a higher output power (more volume), and greater fidelity. The block diagram of a typical transistor receiver

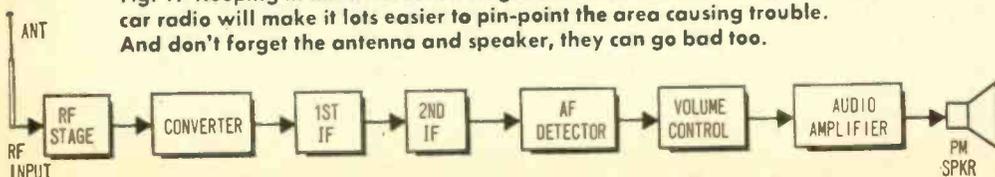
in Fig. 1 shows all the basic circuit elements.

Checking The Circuit. The shielded lead-in from the outside auto antenna plugs directly into a transistorized RF stage. The desired incoming signal is selected by a permeability-tuned coil and coupled to the converter circuit. Another permeability-tuned coil of the oscillator circuit is found in the leg of the emitter terminal.

Most auto radio converter circuits use only one transistor for oscillator and mixer operation—see Fig. 2. In some AM/FM auto receivers, a separate oscillator and mixer stage is employed in the FM section.

The difference between the frequency of the tuned incoming station and local converter stage is the intermediate frequency of 262 kHz. You will find only a small signal gain in the converter section. Right here the

Fig. 1. Keeping in mind the seven stages shown in the block diagram of a typical car radio will make it lots easier to pin-point the area causing trouble. And don't forget the antenna and speaker, they can go bad too.



free wheeling fixit for solid-state rigs

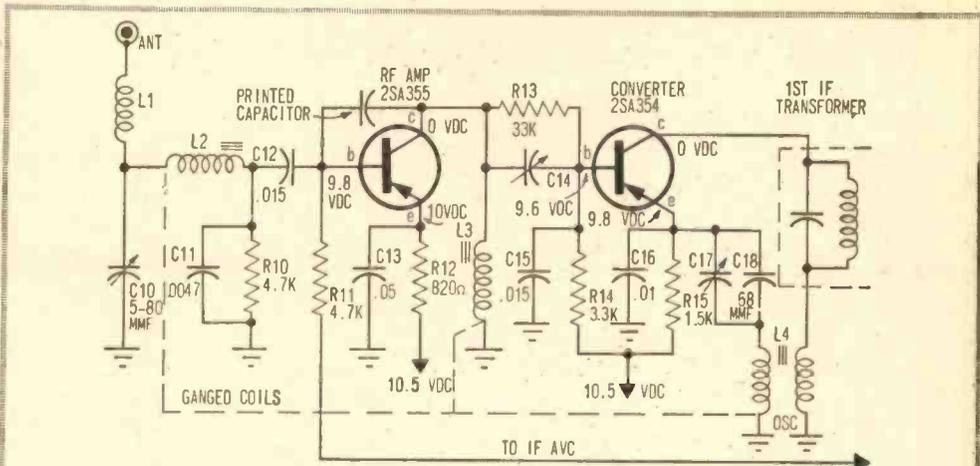


Fig. 2. RF section of typical auto radio; common defects here will often cause only local station pickup, or no stations on high end of band.

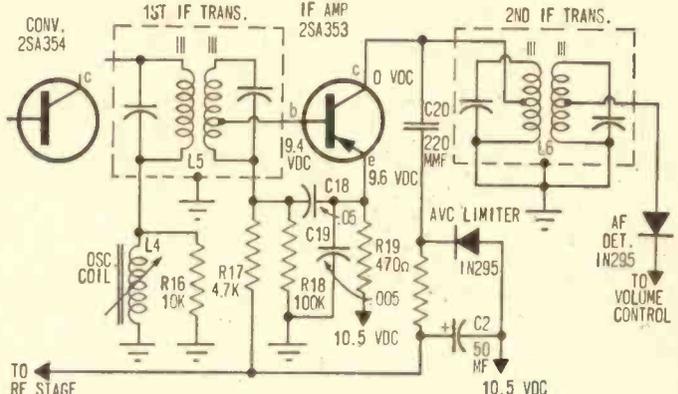


Fig. 3. Defective IF or detector may result in weak sound. Intermittent reception can usually be traced to defective IF transistor or transformer.

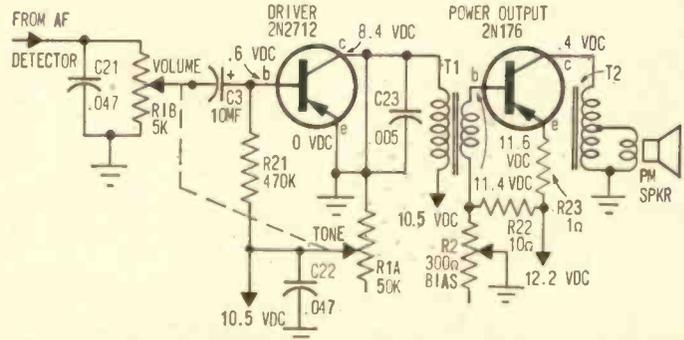


Fig. 4. Garbled or distorted sound means you should check-out the audio section; defective output transistor is very often the problem.

portable transistor and auto receiver differ. The standard broadcast radio has an IF of 455 kHz, while the auto receiver IF frequency is 262 kHz. So, if you replace a defective IF transformer, be sure the IF frequency is 262 kHz or you may have a modicum of alignment trouble.

There are two IF amplifier stages with a crystal diode as an AF detector. These two intermediate frequency stages amplify the 262-kHz signal, which is then demodulated to audio frequency with the AF detector—see Fig. 3. At this point we find a volume control in the audio circuit to adjust AF gain.

After the volume control, we find a driver stage with a single power output transistor as shown in Fig. 4. In the large deluxe auto receivers you may find two power transistors in push-pull operation for greater audio poop and higher fidelity.

Continuity Check. First, before pulling the auto radio from the car, take a couple of simple continuity checks. Pulling the auto radio, you'll discover, is the hardest job of repairing these receivers. You practically have to stand on your head to loosen the mounting bolts and connecting cables. So a few continuity checks may eliminate the upside-down position and more than a few impolite words.

Take the ohmmeter and check antenna and speaker for continuity. It is possible to remove the auto radio and still find the trouble in the car wiring. Set the ohmmeter on the low-ohms scale and check the continuity of the speaker. Not only should you have a low ohmmeter reading, but each time the leads are touched to the speaker terminals, you should hear a click in the speaker. This click proves the voice coil isn't open.

Antenna Check. Now check the auto antenna lead-in. See if there is a leakage between the shield and shielded wire. On the highest ohmmeter scale there should be no reading at all between shield and shielded wire. If water has seeped into the lead-in cable you may get a high resistance reading—see Fig. 5.

Stick one ohmmeter lead through the car window. Clip the other ohmmeter lead to the center terminal of the antenna lead-in. Touch the outside antenna and you should have a dead short showing on the ohmmeter. If not, the lead-in cable is open and must be repaired.

Most broken lead-in wire is found at the male plug-in or at the bottom of the auto

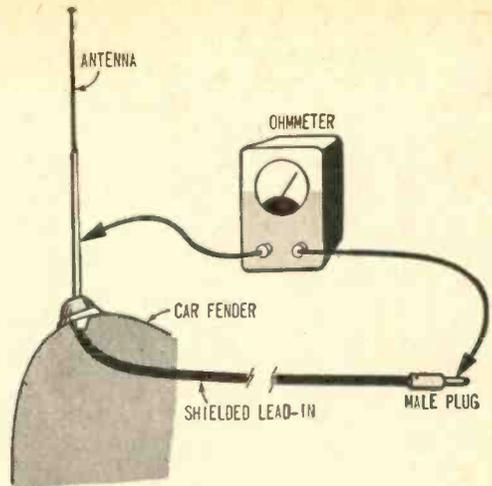


Fig. 5. Intermittent and noisy reception can be caused by antenna. An ohmmeter is the easiest way to check it for open or short circuit.

antenna mast. Cut off the male plug and solder a new one in place of it. If the wire is broken or loose at the base of the antenna, forget it, and install a new antenna. It is a lot simpler to replace the antenna and cable since these are supplied as one replacement unit.

You can spot a loose antenna cable connection by wiggling the antenna mast back and forth with ohmmeter attached. While the radio is playing, the antenna mast can be pushed and pulled around to determine whether it's the cause of noisy or intermittent reception. The base of the antenna must be tight for a good ground connection. Generally, this is accomplished by a large star washer that bites into the underside of the car body sheet metal. If the washer is corroded or loose, it is a likely spot for static or intermittent ignition noise to originate.

Removing The Radio. Remove the dash mounting nuts around the volume and tuning controls. In some cases, two dash mounting bolts are added to each side of the radio.

After the mounting bolts have been removed, pull out the antenna plug. Remove the A or hot lead going to fuse block or fuse holder. Some auto radios have a separate dial-light lead wired up to the dash lights. Now disconnect the speaker cable. Note where the various plug-in leads and cable attach for later radio replacement.

When troubleshooting the radio chassis, a 12-volt DC bench power supply or battery must be used to power the auto radio. An easy way to get the power is to run a rub-

free wheeling fixit for solid-state rigs

ber cable between outside car battery and radio. You shouldn't try hooking up a tube/vibrator car radio in this manner. But since most solid-state auto radios pull less than two amps, there's only a small voltage drop between battery and radio.

In hooking up the auto radio, be sure the positive terminal is going to the A or hot lead, and negative terminal to ground or radio chassis. These solid-state auto radios won't operate if the two leads are reversed and in a very short time you can ruin several transistors. Use the voltmeter to check for correct battery terminal polarity. All current American-made cars, except some trucks, use negative-ground radios, while most of the small foreign jobs have a positive-ground chassis on both car and radio.

When the car radio doesn't play after a dead or charged battery, suspect wrong hookup polarity or reversed battery polarity. The auto will perform perfectly, but the radio won't. Sometimes the car battery can be charged up wrong or battery terminals hooked up backwards.

Dead Solid-State Radio. A dead auto radio is easy to fix, but a weak or intermittent one is more difficult and takes a little longer. Connect power and hook up the two speaker leads to the dead radio. Turn the radio switch on and check for a click or thumping in the speaker. Try rapidly turning the radio off and on and listen for sounds in the speaker.

If there is a click or thumping sound in the speaker, the output transistor is probably good. This is only a quick output stage check and doesn't mean that this stage isn't weak or defective.

About 75 percent of solid-state auto receiver troubles are located in the power output stage. But before jumping to any conclusions, it's wise to actually locate the defective section or stage. Here's the chance to put the noise generator to use.

Signal Tracing. Take the two noise generator leads and attach them directly to the center terminal of the volume control and chassis ground. Starting at this point, you are breaking the radio circuit in half and can quickly determine whether the fault lies in the RF or AF section. If you hear a loud audio tone in the speaker, you can assume

the audio section is good. But if the signal is weak or there's no signal at all, the trouble presumably lies between the volume control and the speaker.

Start signal tracing with the noise generator on the base of the AF or driver transistor and chassis. Go from the base to the collector terminal of each transistor stage until the signal is heard in the speaker. You can also start at the base of the output transistor and proceed toward the volume control. Ground the black lead from the noise generator and touch the red lead to transistor terminals.

When starting at the base of the transistor output stage and going towards the volume control, the signal should become stronger. A loss or weak signal will indicate the defective stage. Stop here and take voltage measurements.

Check the voltage on the base, collector, and emitter terminals of the transistors in and next to the defective stage. In most auto receivers you will find the collector terminal at zero or close to ground potential (see Fig. 6), while the base is -8 to -10 volts negative. The emitter will give the highest negative voltage reading (exact values will be found in the radio's schematic diagram).

The IF, converter, and RF stage can be signal traced in the same manner, using the noise generator. Start at the crystal detector with the volume control turned full up. For instance, if you have a signal at the volume control, you should also have a signal on the opposite side of the detector. Here, though, the audio signal is a lot weaker than on the cathode side of the crystal detector. No

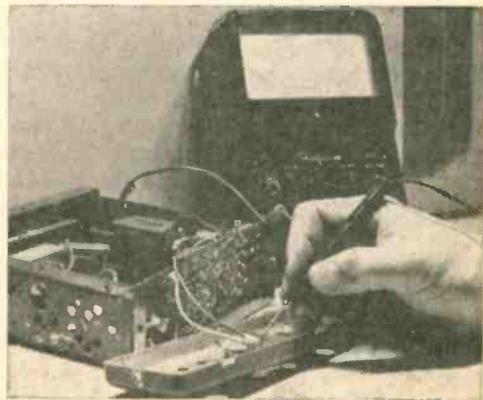


Fig. 6. Taking voltage checks on output transistor will tell if it's bad. This one uses back cover of radio as heat sink.

signal at all will show up an open crystal diode, in which case it should be replaced.

Switch the noise generator to RF position. Now go to the collector terminal of the second IF amplifier. Proceed to the base of the same transistor and see if you have a signal. Proceeding toward the antenna, the IF stage should increase the signal volume. The noise generator signal is weaker in the RF and converter stages, but still each stage can be handily signal traced to find the problem. Remember, the point where the signal disappears is the defective stage. Start making voltage readings and transistor tests to locate the defective component.

Transistor Replacement. A transistor may become weak, shorted, leaky, or extremely noisy. Though the life of the solid-state device is greater than that of a vacuum tube, it can still go bad. Don't become alarmed if power output transistors feel warm to the touch after an hour of operation. But in case you find a small transistor quite warm, you have located a shorted or leaking transistor. Quickly replace it. Also, check component parts in its circuit. You may find a shorted or leaking capacitor and charred resistors.

Small transistors should be soldered or unsoldered using a pair of long-nose pliers as a heat sink. Remove one terminal at a time. A handy gadget to remove solder around the transistor wires and etched wiring is a medicine syringe. As the soldered joint is heated, the rubber bulb will suck the melted solder into the rubber end. A commercial soldering iron and suction bulb combo is available on the market for removing components from the PC board. Excessive solder can also be removed when heated with a soldering iron and brushed away with a small paint brush.

After the transistor is removed from the PC board, note the position of the collector hole. Use this as a replacement point for all other terminals. Some PC boards have the

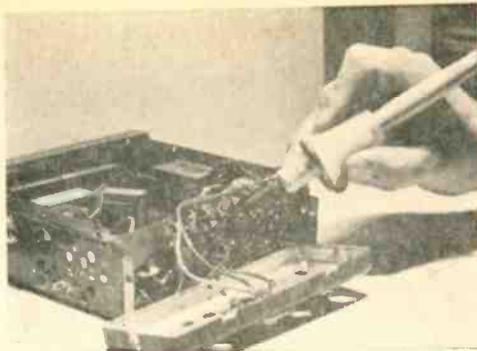


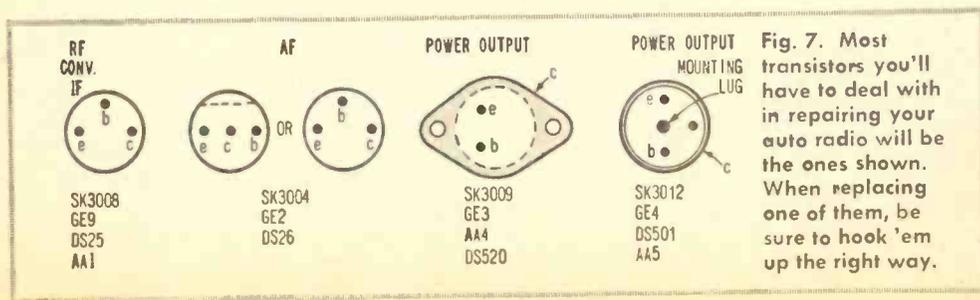
Fig. 8. When soldering on those space-age printed circuit boards, use a small pencil iron so's not to damage the goodies.

b, e, and c terminals lettered on the board—see Fig. 7.

Be careful with molded-plastic contained transistors when removing them from PC board. The terminal leads can easily be turned in the plastic body, ruining a good transistor. In some intermittent conditions, the lead has vibrated loose, resulting in intermittent radio reception.

Replace the new transistor in the correct PC board holes. Do not cut off the terminal leads until the radio is performing. But in case the PC board has etched wiring on both sides of the board, as in some auto radios, it is quicker to cut off the defective transistor terminals close to the PC board. Then cut the new transistor leads to correct length and form a loop in each terminal lead. Solder the looped ends over the short, cut-off wires on the PC board—see Fig. 8.

Power Transistor Replacement. The power output transistor is found mounted on a metal heat sink or on the outside of the receiver case. Sometimes the power transistor is insulated with a clear piece of insulation material. Take a second glance because the thin piece of insulation should be replaced when mounting a new power transistor—see Figs. 9 and 10. Otherwise, you have a



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shorted collector circuit and can ruin a new transistor you just installed. (These power transistors are not very cheap, either!)

Be sure to place a layer of silicone grease between insulator and radio chassis. The metal cover of the power transistor is the collector terminal and is bolted against the metal chassis. Remember, power transistor emitter and base terminals are off center on the power transistor and should be lined up in proper position, as shown in Figs. 11 and 12.

If you don't have a transistor tester handy, make a quick resistance check as shown in Fig. 13. Though these resistance measurements vary from transistor to transistor, they

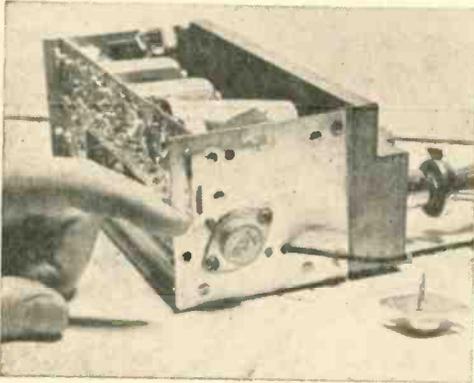


Fig. 9. Power output transistor is the big one, maybe two in push-pull, mounted on side or back of radio chassis.

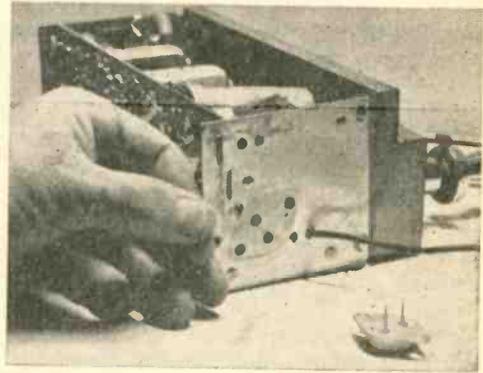


Fig. 10. When removing output transistor, be sure to see if there is a clear plastic insulating wafer between it and chassis.

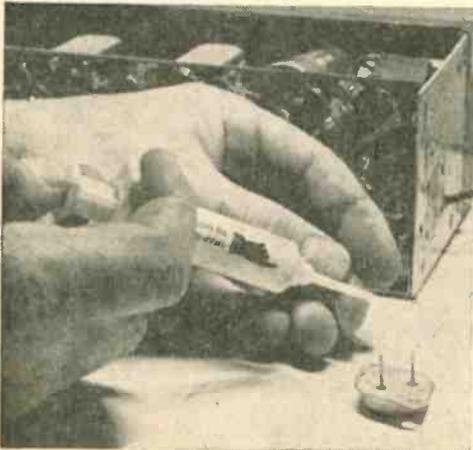


Fig. 11. When putting in a new output transistor, apply silicone grease on insulating wafer.

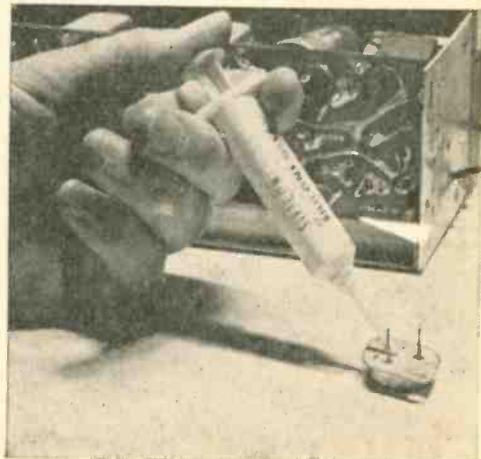


Fig. 12. Put grease on transistor too, it conducts heat from transistor to chassis.

can indicate a shorted or high-leakage condition. Use the transistor tester, if handy, for a quick, accurate transistor checkup.

Garbled, Distorted Music. Generally, you'll find most garbled and distorted sound troubles stem from troubles in the audio output stages. Go directly to the power output transistor and replace it with a new one. (See the transistor replacement chart in Fig. 14 and 15.) Before turning on the switch, check for burned or overheated resistors in the emitter and base terminals. Double-check the variable bias resistor for erratic or open reading. A defective output transistor can produce motor-boating in the speaker.

Also check the driver transistor in cases of distorted sound. A leaky coupling capacitor or burned bias resistor will have the same symptoms. By taking voltage and resistance readings, you can easily spot the defective stage (see Fig. 4).

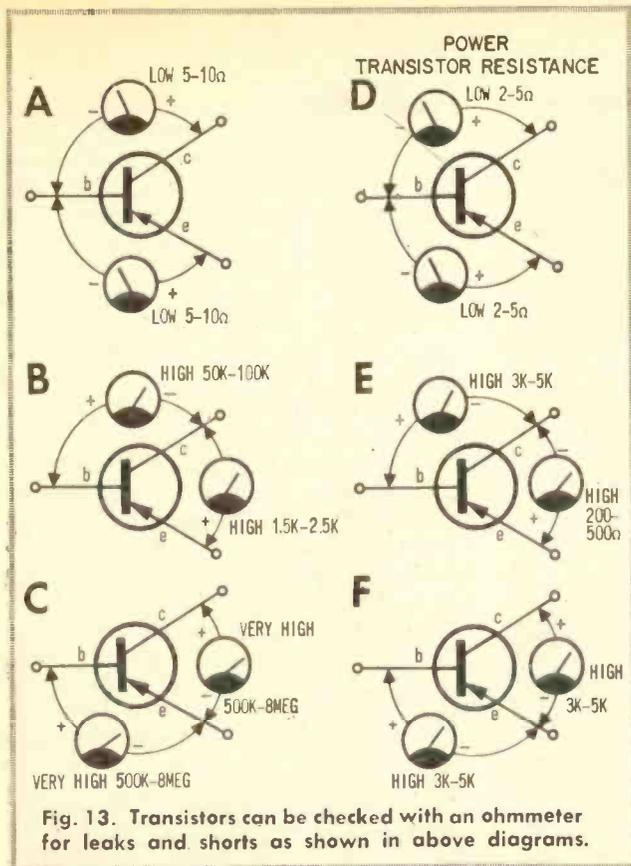


Fig. 13. Transistors can be checked with an ohmmeter for leaks and shorts as shown in above diagrams.

The cracked or broken PC board can be found by pushing and prodding around on the board. If possible, hold a light behind the PC board while working on it. Sometimes it's quicker to solder all connections and wiring on the PC board to eliminate an intermittent condition (Fig. 16). A cracked board can be repaired by bridging the break with bare hookup wire (Fig. 17). Don't solder the cracked wiring and expect it to hold, since vibration of the auto will soon break the connection loose. Never use any

Transistor Replacement Chart
Fig. 14.

Type	RCA	G.E.	Delco	Workman
RF and Converter	AM SK3008	GE-9	DS-25	AAI
	FM SK3006			
IF Transistors	AM SK3007	GE-9	DS-25	AAI
	FM SK3006			AA3
AF Detector		IN34 IN60		
AF Amp or Driver	SK3004	GE-2	DS-26	
Power Output	SK3009	GE-3	DS-520	AA4
Power Output	SK30012	GE-4	DS-501	AA5

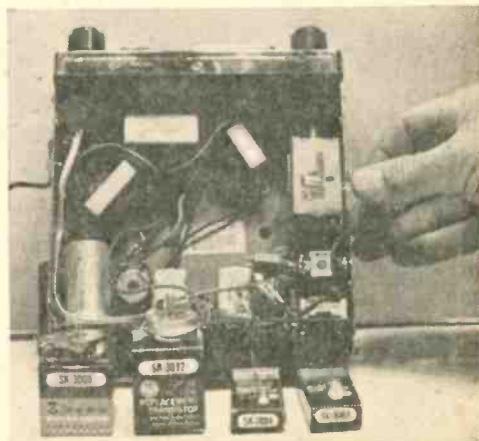


Fig. 15. When replacing transistors, be sure you get the right one in the right place or you may have problems.

acid soldering paste when making soldering joints on PC boards.

The IF transformer is another source of intermittent reception. Simply prod or tap the soldered terminals with an insulated tool or twist the IF can while the radio is playing. Use an ohmmeter to check winding continuity (Fig. 18). Generally, the small capacitors in the base of the IF transformer are the intermittent components.

Don't forget the possibility of an intermittent transistor. When the suspected transistor is placed in a transistor tester, tap the transistor and watch the meter. An inconsistent reading will show up an intermittent transistor.

Noisy Reception. First, see if the interference is outside of the car radio. Check and see if the noise is from the motor and distributor system by starting up the car, then turning the auto ignition off. Noise in the auto distribution system can be cured

with generator and distributor suppressors. Perhaps the interference is picked up from high voltage lines or some other outside electrical disturbance.

Actually, all outside noise can only come in through the 'A' or antenna lead. Remove

free wheeling fixit for solid-state rigs



Fig. 16. The fastest way to remedy a hard-to-find cold or intermittent solder joint is to re-solder all the connections.

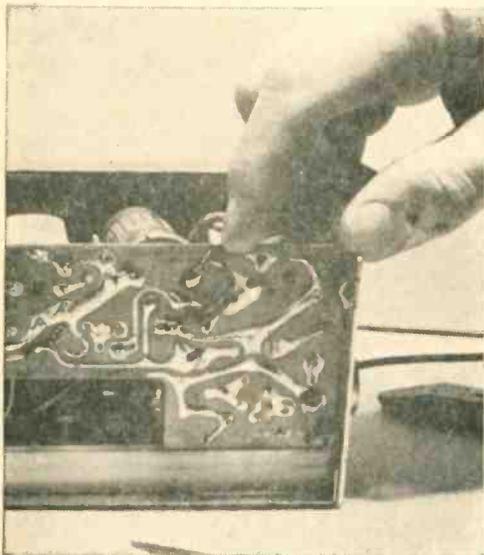


Fig. 17. Finger points to short piece of wire used to bridge broken spot in printed circuit wiring.

the antenna plug to see if the noise is being picked up by the auto antenna. If you still have noise in the radio, place a 0.5 mF capacitor at the fuse connection and ground. Now place a suppressor in the center terminal of the distributor cap. If you still have motor noise, set the plug gap and breaker points closer together. A new set of interference type ignition cables will help finish off the most difficult motor noises.

In case the noise is inside of the radio, replace the audio transistors one at a time. Then replace IF and RF transistors. A partially shorted IF transformer will cause excessive internal noise. When the volume

control is turned up and down you will hear if it's dirty or worn. If the control is worn too badly, replace it.

Surprising as it may sound, a transistor can become microphonic, just like a vacuum tube. You will find these microphonic transistors in the RF, converter, and last two audio stages. Microphonic transistors will act up when the car radio is first turned on. In most cases, touching the base terminal of the suspected transistor with a test probe will cause the transistor to snap back to normal operation. If this is the case, replace the transistor.

Filter Troubles. Excessive filter hum may be caused by a filter capacitor. When tuning in a broadcast station, a defective filter capacitor can cause a screeching or squealing condition. Sometimes the connecting wires to the capacitor may be pulled too tight and vibration can cause the terminal lugs to snap off inside the aluminum can.

Simply shunt a good 500 mF electrolytic pacitor at the fuse connection and ground, and right away the hum or squealing condition should clear up. Notice that these filter

(Continued on page 134)

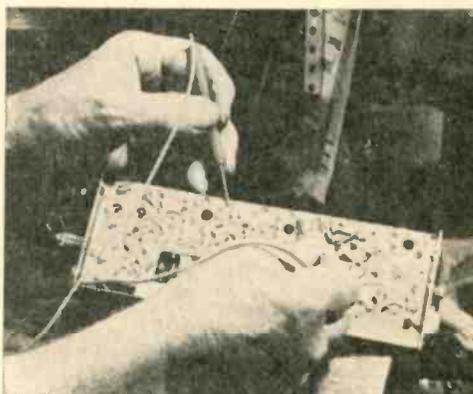


Fig. 18. Quickest way to find imperceptible cracks in printed wiring is by making continuity checks with ohmmeter.

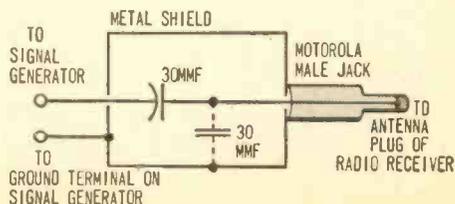
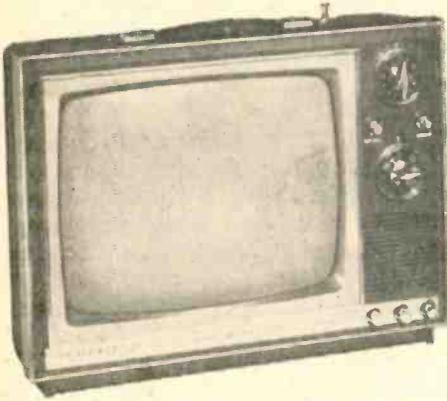


Fig. 19. Dummy antenna is easily constructed and is great aid when performing alignment.



HEATHKIT GR-104
12 in. Solid-State
Portable TV Receiver

■ If you're like most television viewers, your primary reaction to those small screen battery powered TV receivers has been: "Nice idea, but who needs a five- or seven-in. screen? All the fine detail gets lost." The complaint, of course, is all too true; for unless you feel like pressing your eyeballs against the CRT, it takes at least a 10 in. screen to tell the difference between Jane Russell and Patty Duke.

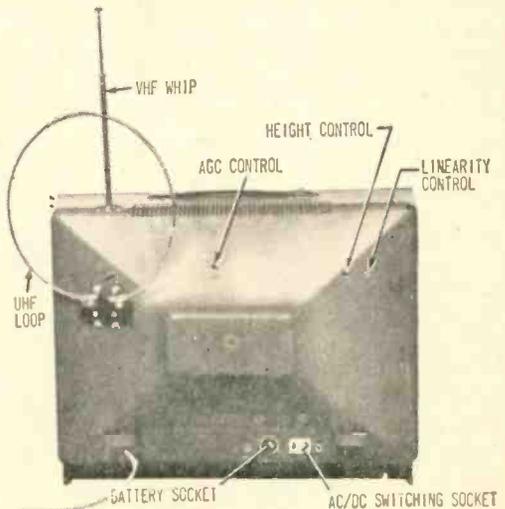
To give you the full appreciation of picture detail, the new Heath battery powered TV set goes 2 in. more than needed and provides a full 12-in. screen size (overall diagonal measure), essentially the same viewing area as the standard AC-only lightweight portable receivers.

The all solid-state (except for the CRT) Heath GR-104 is basically an AC powered TV set that can also be powered by a rechargeable battery compartment which fits as a base under the basic receiver. Like other small portables, in addition to separate VHF and UHF antenna terminals (for rooftop antenna) it has a built-in whip antenna for VHF which telescopes into the cabinet when not in use, and a UHF loop antenna

which connects to the UHF antenna terminals.

Battery Power. The Heath GR-104 is designed so that switching between AC and DC operation is semi-automatic. The battery pack, which also contains a charger, connects to the receiver via a plug on the back of the set. If the set's line cord is plugged into a socket—actually two slots—on the back of the set, the receiver's power supply connections are automatically disconnected from the AC power supply components and connected to the battery pack. When the receiver is plugged into the powerlines with the power switch off, the battery is recharged by a self-regulating charger.

Instant On. Since the GR-104, except for the CRT, is all solid-state, the operation is essentially instant-on. We say essentially because the instant-on feature depends on whether the receiver is being AC or DC operated. Since the CRT is a tube and has a filament, some warm-up time is required before the screen lights up. Instant-on is obtained by having the CRT filament always idling at a reduced voltage, even though the power switch is off. When the power switch is turned on, full filament voltage is applied



Rear view of Heath GR-104, showing position of various controls accessible through holes in cover.

and the picture comes on almost instantly.

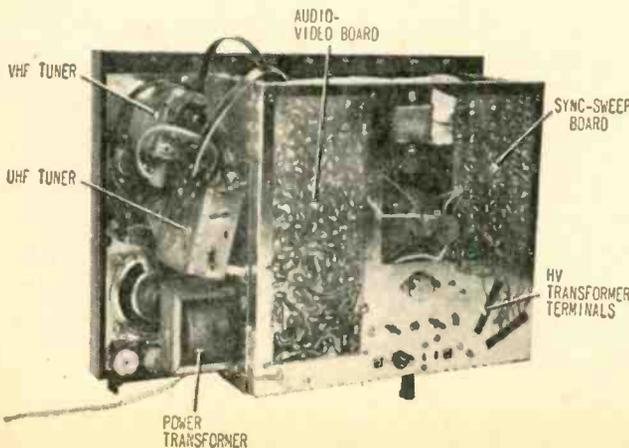
When the set is battery powered, the filament voltage is completely removed when the set is off to conserve the battery. When the power switch is turned on, the sound comes on instantly, followed by the picture in about 15 seconds.

Building The Kit. Though the GR-104 is basically a kit, critical circuits, the VHF and UHF tuners, are supplied pre-wired and pre-aligned. Most of the remaining circuitry mounts on two printed circuit boards; a handful of components mount directly on the chassis.

The two tuners and the usual controls, volume, contrast, holds, etc., utilize the entire right side of the chassis. Mostly, construction is just a question of applying the mounting nuts and some connecting leads. The remaining circuitry is assembled on a metal frame which, handily, is hinged to the main chassis/front panel. As the two printed circuit boards and the chassis components are wired, the user can swing the frame back and forth while the TV set remains upright.

When you consider that the builder must connect leads to both sides of the printed circuit board and the frame, you easily see the advantage of the hinged layout. It is of particular value when you have to service the set and must follow a lead from one side of the frame to the other.

Circuits, Circuits. Except for the integrated circuit (IC) used as the sound amplifier and detector, the Heathkit GR-104 appears to be of straightforward design. The input impedance for the UHF and VHF tuners is 300 ohms balanced, with a high pass filter that cuts off below channel 2 in front of the VHF tuner.



The UHF tuner is really a convertor. When the VHF tuner is set to the UHF position, its local oscillator is disabled and the RF amplifier and mixer are tuned to the receiver IF frequency. The VHF tuner is then used for two additional stages of IF amplification. The local oscillator in the UHF tuner heterodynes the UHF signal to the IF frequency and feeds it into the VHF tuner where it is amplified and passed on to the normal IF strip.

The 4.5 MHz intercarrier frequency is stripped off at the video driver and fed to the integrated circuit where it is amplified, detected and passed on to the AF power amplifier. The use of an integrated circuit appears to be of no circuit advantage other than eliminating components which would have to be soldered in place.

Alignment. The tuner and the IF coils are pre-aligned. The kit builder need only align the sound transformers, and this is done by simply adjusting the transformer slugs for best sound. The only other adjustments are the vertical height and linearity, the low voltage set, and the AGC. The AGC adjustment proved very critical and normal jouncing given the GR-104 as it is carried from location to location often upset the AGC adjustment.

How Well It Works. The GR-104's picture and sound quality—using an outdoor antenna—is similar to that of commercial AC portable sets in the same general price range. However, when using the built-in antennas, sensitivity was a bit less, which is to be expected. But keep in mind that the built-in antenna sensitivity is more than enough as long as you don't expect quality fringe-area reception. The Heathkit GR-

104 12 in. portable television set is priced at \$119.95. The battery/charger pack is available as an option for an additional \$39.95. For additional information and specifications write to Dept. EB, Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Mich. 49022.

VHF and UHF tuners in GR-104 are pre-assembled for easy construction. Remainder of circuitry is on two circuit boards except for controls and a few parts mounted on chassis. Chassis is hinged to case to simplify construction and future servicing.

FD

Propagation Forecast

By C. M. Stanbury II

October/November 1967

■ Although reception on 60 meters is approaching ebb tide, this vital DX band should not be overlooked anywhere it shows up on our forecast chart. Between 0600 and 0900, with emphasis definitely on the earliest part of that period, rare Asians can be bagged. Another rare one you may pull in is Radiodiffusion Nationale Khmere at Panom-Penh, Cambodia. Frequency varies but at last report it was on 4935 kHz.

While Dxers will now have to work a little harder for them, African stations continue to be available on 60 meters. Watch for the Voice of Kenya on 4915 at 2230 EST. Later, at 0100, R. Ghana signs on this same frequency, so don't be fooled. Both 60

and 90 meters should be hot after sunset.

Here's a tip! If during the evening you note that upper and mid-latitude stations are unusually weak, switch immediately to the medium-wave broadcast band. There you will find that many channels normally dominated by domestic stations are suddenly topped by Latin Americans including some pretty rare DX.

Such an opening will be at its best about an hour after sunset and on the *clear channel* frequencies where only one or two U.S. stations operate at night. Also, many Latin Americans operate between our 10 kHz BCB channels and these *split frequency* transmitters are rare catches. ■

RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER PROPAGATION FORECAST					
Oct./Nov. 1967 LISTENER'S STANDARD TIME	ASIA (except Near East)	EUROPE, NEAR EAST & AFRICA (N. of the Sahara)	AFRICA (S. of the Sahara)	SOUTH PACIFIC	LATIN AMERICA
0000-0300	25	31, 41, 49	31, 41	25, 31	60, 90
0300-0600	25, 31, (41)	31	31, 41	41, (60)	60, 90
0600-0900	19, 25, (60)	16, 19	19	25	49
0900-1200	16, 19	16, 19, (13)	16, 19	25 (poor)	25, 31
1200-1500	Nil	16, 19, (13)	16, 19	Nil	25
1500-1800	31	31	31, (60)	19	31, (49)
1800-2100	16, 19	25, 31	25, 31	16, 19	49, 60, 90
2100-2400	16, 19	25, 31	25, 41, (60)	19, 25	49, 60, 90

To use the table put your finger on the region you want to hear and log, move your finger down until it is alongside the local standard time at which you will be listening and lift your finger. Underneath your pointing digit will be the shortwave band or bands that will give the best DX results. The time in the above propagation prediction table is given in *standard time* at the listener's location which effectively compensates for differences in propagation characteristics between the East and West coasts of North America. However, Asia and the South Pacific stations will generally be received stronger in the West while Europe and Africa will be easier to tune on the East coast. The shortwave bands in brackets are given as second choices. Refer to White's Radio Log for World-Wide Shortwave Broadcast Stations list.



Once Upon an F Skip

By C. M. Stanbury, II

There's always one 11-meter crackpot who will buck to be CB's top banana. Here's how KMZ7øøø slipped his peel!

■ If you think ordinary CB skip is real DX then, brother, you've never run into F skip. When the sunspot count gets near its peak, and that old F layer is just right, you can work all the way down into Central and South America—Venezuela, Colombia, even the brand new Republic of Cozumel.

This little island declared its independence just a month ago, and somehow produced a big enough army to make it stick. No one knows just how it'll fit into the international scene, but already they've applied for admittance to the UN, claimed 43A as their prefix for call letters, and legalized CB DX. So for several weeks, yours truly (KMZ7øøø) from his mountain top location has been checking every hour for a 43A. I was going to be the first CBER to QSL Cozumel, or bust. My reputation as King of the CB DXers depended upon it.

And then bang, suddenly on channel 6, I hear him.

"CQ U.S., CQ U.S. for DX contact. This is 43A111 calling." A solid S/9 signal.

A thousands guys just in the state of California alone answered him but I figured my mountain-top signal should make it through. "43A111, this is KMZ7øøø. 43A111, how do you read KMZ7øøø down in Cozumel?" I switched to receive and held my breath.

He came back immediately. "KMZ7øøø, you are very strong down here. How's me?"

"Topping the channel, 111." I could feel my heart pounding. Me, who already had 10 CB countries verified, and a citation from

the FCC. "You are my first Cozumel contact, old man. Will you QSL? Over."

Now he was 10 dB over S9. "Sure I'll QSL and you are my first American contact from Cozumel. My power is 100 watts. There's no ceiling on power down here."

I laughed. "Where do I get my visa?" Everybody and his brother kept trying to break in but my mountain top and his power were too much for them.

"Just as soon as Washington recognizes us, we will establish a consulate in Los Angeles where, by the way, I lived a few

(Continued on page 129)





HAM TRAFFIC DE W7DQS

USING THE OLD THINK TANK

■ We hams are never lazy. (At least there's not one among us who would admit it.) But we do like to show off when we find a lazy man's solution to a knotty problem. "Use the brain and save the shoe leather," we say with a knowing wink.

As for instance, take this friend of mine who got tired of running up and down the stairs and shouting out the window to a helper when working on his antennas. It was the old story of "communications is our most important problem."

Here he was, peaking up some of the fanciest radio gear made, and using stone-age methods to talk to his helper: shout or wave. My friend got to thinking, "There must be a better way." And he was right; there is.

His solution? Radio, naturally! (What else?)

He built a pair of the popular 100-mW walkie-talkies which operate on the 27-MHz

Citizens Band. Several of the kit companies have them. He uses them just for those ham-shack tuning and pruning jobs, and he's had a satisfied grin on his face ever since he thought of the idea.

These gadgets are what the FCC calls "low power devices" and can be operated in the 27-MHz band without a license—not to mention without the bother of using call letters every 10 minutes and keeping a log. The range isn't too great, but they don't have to be for his purpose.

You might try this gimmick yourself when you need to communicate with a helper who's out of sight on the roof or up the tower working on the antennas while you're turning knobs in the shack.

If the regular CB stations on the channel cause you too much interference, you can put the units on the 10-meter ham band by changing crystals and retuning the RF stages on the transmit and receive sections.



Inauguration day for the first Post Office ham club station, WA2AIU, Brooklyn, N. Y. Seated is Postmaster Quigley making the first official transmission—"CQ, CQ, Brooklyn Post Office Amateur Radio Club calling." This marks a first for the Post Office; now, who will be the first ham to get a QSL card verification?



HAM TRAFFIC

Once you make this change, however, you'll need to use your ham call letters and keep a log of all transmissions to meet FCC requirements.

Contest Capers. Sometimes I think there are as many contests on the ham bands as there are hams, but ingenious contest fans still keep coming up with new ideas. As a case in point, have you run across any of those scientific types from the Rocketdyne Amateur Radio Club out Los Angeles way? Those fellows have dreamed up something really new and different with their Free Style Hi-Jinks Contest.

This swingin' affair has a neat new wrinkle: no matter how much or how little time each club member has for contest operating, everyone has an equal chance to win because the winner is determined on the basis of *one* QSO! Tricky, eh? Here's how Wilbur Wilhelm, WA6OTV, explained the rules to me:

During the contest period, each club member works as many stations as he wants on and band and mode (or combination of bands and modes). He can get a signal report and sign off right away, or can yak for a couple hours if he likes. But he *must* get a QSL card with the word Hi-Jinks written on the card, which also must bear this information:

- a—QSO day of contest
- b—GMT hour of contact
- c—Age of operator worked
- d—Years operator worked has had present call
- e—Number of letters in operator's first name
- f—Number of other ham calls in operator's family.

After the club member receives the QSL, he must make this little calculation:

for age less than 45, $A = 135 - c$.

for age of 45, $A = 0$.

for age over 45, $A = 3c - 135$.

With this collection of data, each club member sits down to figure his score for the contest. For the first contest, which ended last April 15, the scoring formula was:
 $Score = 3a + 4b + 3d + 7e + 20f + A$.
Later contest sessions will use the same basic data, but will have the scoring formula changed around.

Attention, Ham Shutterbugs!

Are you the kind of ham that snaps pics of gala ham fests, club outings, or even your own ham shack? Why not have your favorite pic published in Ham Traffic? If your photo is selected, we'll send you five rolls of your favorite Kodak film as your reward.

Here's all you do. Just send us a 5 x 7 glossy (or larger) of your photo, plus a paragraph stating—in addition to your own name, call, and address—the time and place the pic was taken, what it's of, and who's who (reading left to right). Send to Ham Traffic, RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER, 505 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Sorry, but no photos can be returned. ■

Each club member submits a score based on any *one* QSL he received from a *single* contact made during the contest.

I thought it was a little squirrely at first, but then I saw some method to the madness. In a way, I suppose these fellows are poking a little fun at some of the rather pompous contests and certificate chasers we have with us today. At the same time they're sponsoring a contest that will make club members get on the air and really get acquainted with the OMs and YLs they talk to.

And of course the guy who sends the family off to visit the in-laws so he can have peace and quiet to work a contest around the clock still may score last in this contest. The winner, in fact, could be a lucky fellow who made only one contact,

(Continued on page 133)



Using a walkie-talkie to direct your helper adjusting the antenna whilst you fiddle with the rig makes the whole business a cinch.

GET YOUR COOL IN A CB CLUB

Here's the whole story on CB Clubs and how to start your own.

By the Editorial Staff of Radio-TV Experimenter



Numerous CB clubs have been or are being organized throughout the United States, but how many of these clubs are really working for a better Citizens Band? How many are actually hurting the band? You, as a member or prospective member of a CB club, should appoint yourself as a steering committee of one to guide your club in policies that will benefit CBers everywhere.

A CB club should be dedicated to the betterment of the CB band in all of its actions. Often, a few obstinate and undedicated members are hard to overcome, but a well organized club and its officers should encounter no real trouble in dealing with them, especially when they are supported by the membership. This article is devoted to aiding the members of an already organized club and the organizers of a new club.

Admittedly, the major portion of this article is aimed at the forming of a new club. However, if your club started out on the wrong foot, there is no reason why you cannot reorganize—it's almost like starting a new club.

What A Club Can Do. Functional activ-

ities of a good CB club include coordinating orderly use of the channels in a given area, monitoring, helping members with operating and technical problems, disseminating information on new FCC regulations and opinions, offering advice on CB radio to interested persons in the area, operating a crystal bank, and aiding in any emergency situation which may arise whereby CBers can be of assistance.

Pre-Organization Planning. To organize a Citizens Band club requires many hours of pre-meeting work by a handful of interested CBers. These few should have enough interest to go about the entire organizational functions without getting discouraged easily. Interest in a club is the main starting point and at least four persons should be used as a start.

When the thinking stage of an organization has started, a meeting of the small group should be called to talk over the possibility of calling a general meeting. At this meeting a committee should be selected to call upon the CBers in the area and inform them of your intentions to start a club. At the initial



CB CLUB



meeting with the CBers, it should be pointed out that their support is needed to make this organization a success. They should be informed of the meeting place and that the meeting will start at a certain time (and will start at this hour sharp) regardless of who is there. This shows the prospective member that a partial organization has been started and is off to a good beginning.

Always leave the prospective member with some anxiety to attend the meeting, the best way is to let him know that he will be part of the club and his views are essential and wanted. Explain that no officers have been elected and that you and your buddies are only acting as organizers and not officers.

Selecting The Meeting Place. When selecting an initial meeting place, choose a place that is within a comfortable driving distance for all members and also select a place that will not offend anyone. This means, do not select a tavern as there may be some offended by the presence of drinks, do not select a church building as some might take offense if this is not their religion, nor is it a good idea to select a business place as this might give the impression that something is going to be sold.

Good meeting places can be found at Boy Scout headquarters, Grange Halls, Chamber of Commerce buildings, American Legion or fraternal halls, or a good restaurant. Your

home would also suffice, but this has its drawbacks if there is a large crowd.

The First Meeting. The time of your first general meeting has now come up, but there is still plenty of work to be completed before the meeting. A sign should be placed where everyone can spot it so that there are no lost souls. This leaves no one with the excuse, "I couldn't find the meeting place so I went home."

As the guests arrive, see that they are greeted by one of the organizers to let them know that they are welcome. Make sure that everyone is greeted. To save time in making introductions, it is always a good idea to have a small card and pin handed to everyone so that they can write their name and call numbers on the card and pin it to their coat. Also make sure that everyone entering the building to attend the meeting sign their name, call and address to the register. This provides a list of those who were interested enough to attend.

If you have any literature printed about the meeting, see that it is passed out as the CBers enter. This provides everyone with some knowledge of what is trying to be accomplished and can lead to some interesting ideas and views from those in attendance.

Order Of Business. The first order of business should be the introduction of the organizers followed by a call for a motion



CB get-togethers should be frequent and at regular intervals. Here, officers of the New Mexico CB Organization are shown in one of their executive meetings.



At a recent CB Jamboree sponsored by the Cape Kennedy CB Club, some of the attending Cbers were treated to a visit to the Cape's rocket facilities. Activities like this are well within the realm of the average CB club, all it takes is some planning and hard work.

of an "Acting Chairman." Never take it for granted that one of the original group is the Acting Chairman. If no motion from the floor is introduced for an Acting Chairman, then the motion should come from one of the organizers and call for one of them to head the group at least through the first meeting. The Chairman selected should choose an Acting Recording Secretary who will take notes on the proceedings, these notes are to become a part of the club records.

After the Secretary is selected, the Chairman should explain to the group that the reason the meeting was called is to organize a Citizens Band Club and that the club is needed in this area to band together the many persons with a common interest. It should also be explained during this initial speech that a club is being organized for the betterment of CB in general and not for any purposes other than CB.

A general discussion is bound to follow the speech by the Acting Chairman, and the Secretary should make every effort to record as many suggestions heard from the floor as possible. These suggestions and ideas aid in the making of your club. Everyone who wishes to be heard should be given the chance even if their views are contrary to the views of the majority.

When everyone has had a chance to speak, the Chairman should entertain a motion from the floor that another meeting be called at which time Officers will be nominated and elected, the club named, and the first order of business will commence. After this motion is made the Chairman will close the meeting and thank everyone for their attendance and views.

After The Meeting. Now that your initial meeting is over, the work again starts for everyone at the first meeting. The word

should be passed that the next meeting is called and that everyone who did not attend the first meeting is welcome and should attend the second meeting. Then each one present at the first meeting should be contacted, by mail, and asked to bring along a friend.

Don't be discouraged if you hear "poor talk" about your meeting, this is bound to happen because as mentioned earlier, you can't please everyone. The best way to defeat this talk is to explain to everyone—not over the air—that the reason for this talk is the reason for a club, an attempt to iron out everyone's CB problems (although some will never be convinced).

You, as an organizer, should stay out of any non-meeting arguments. Tell everyone that the issue will be settled at the meeting. Also see that the second meeting is held within two to three weeks after the initial group meeting. This is essential so that you do not lose the interest of those who attended the first meeting.

The Second Club Meeting. The meeting place has been set for the first business meeting of your new CB club and the potential members are starting to arrive. Again, as we did at the first meeting, we have an official of the new club greet everyone at the door. In this case it should be the Acting Chairman we appointed at the last meeting.

When the hour arrives for the meeting to start, the Acting Chairman calls the meeting to order and asks that the Acting Secretary read the minutes of the first meeting of the organization. When the Secretary finishes this, the Chairman entertains a motion for acceptance of the minutes as read if there are no additions or omissions. The first business meeting of any organization differs from all others because of the amount of business that must be taken care of, in this case we

CB CLUB



will go through the entire procedure for sake of clarification.

Officers for the club must be elected or appointed for the control of the club and club business. This is a must at the early stages so that the function of the club can begin at once. The Acting Chairman will call for nominations for the Office of President or Chairman, whichever you choose to call the head man, and the secretary will prepare ballots to be distributed among the persons present. An immediate election is held and the votes counted and results announced.

Usually a motion is made from the floor to have the Acting Chairman elected by unanimous decision. In this case all must agree or the election takes place.

Head Man. After a permanent Chairman or President is chosen, the new head takes over and relieves the acting chairman of all duties.

This procedure is followed by the nomination of the remaining Officers and their election. This is done in a group; not one at a time as in the case of the Chairman. The Officers usually elected are: Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Master at Arms. Only after the election of these officers will the regular business take place.

The first order of business should be setting yearly dues, naming the club and appointing a committee to set up your Bylaws.

In coming to a decision of the dues, it should be kept in mind that the higher the dues, the less the membership. This sometimes is an advantage, but in most cases you want all the potential members to be able to join. You can make other less restrictive rules to keep the membership to a level without high dues. This we will discuss later in the article.

After the dues are set, the Secretary and Treasurer should start their drive for full fledged members by having all present sign up for membership. There may be some that do not wish to join at this meeting, but don't question the fact as a few may be a little short of cash. Explain that only members paid in full are eligible for holding Office

and working on Committees, this should aid the membership drive at the first meeting.

When everyone has been given the opportunity to sign up, the Chairman should then select a committee of not less than four persons to act as the By-Laws committee. This group should be instructed to meet as many times as needed between this meeting and the next to come up with a proposed set of by-laws. The By-Laws should be for the benefit of the club and all members and be read at the next meeting so that additions or deletions can be made. It will be at least three meetings before your club can accept a good set of By-Laws.

The Club Name. The Club name should also be taken up at the first meeting. In doing this, watch that your name does not drift away from the ideas of your organization. For instance you might not want to call a Citizens Band Club, "The Mighty Mites" or "The Blue Angels" because they give no indication of what you are. Very good names are found throughout the United States using the name of the City, County or Area, such as "The Blank County Citizen Band Association" or "The Blank City Radio Club" or even, "The 5 Watters of Blank County." You may already have a number of names in mind.

Now you have a club, a name, and offi-



Many manufacturers will gladly send exhibits to your club's CB Jamboree. Shown here is the roving E.C.I. Mobilab.

cers, not to forget the treasury you collected. You are well on your way to being the best club in the nation, let's hope.

Incorporate? The question of incorporating your club should be brought up and discussed at an early meeting. You might wish to invite an attorney to be present to answer questions on the pros and cons of such a move. Briefly, the main advantages of incorporating is that it limits the liability of the club to the organization's assets—thereby eliminating any personal responsibility of the members should someone get hurt during a club function.

Incorporating as a non-profit corporation will necessitate your filing special tax forms and conducting the club's business in a prescribed manner. Articles of Constitution and other papers will have to be drawn up by a lawyer, who will file the material in the proper channels. You can expect to spend about \$200 in incorporating.

Frankly, most clubs do not incorporate until they have a sizeable membership and the club's program is swinging along with good membership participation. Many existing clubs that have not incorporated are now doing so simply because it is easier to do business as a corporation.

Polishing Up Your Club. It is your responsibility to see to it that your club stands out and betters Citizens Band all around.

Conducting meetings in an orderly manner, you will find, is essential to the continued success. Remember no one likes to constantly attend meetings that are all business and no social activities. Start out right and plan all your meetings in advance so that you can relay this plan to the members at the previous meeting. This will encourage the members to bring along friends who may have an interest in the CB club.

To conduct a good meeting is an art and this art can be learned by purchasing a copy of "Roberts Rule of Order, Revised," available at most book stores or the public library. This book explains all you need to know about conducting the proper meeting, and all about proper procedure. Many existing clubs are slowly dying simply because nothing can be accomplished at disorganized meetings.

Club Activities. Your club will need activities; this you will find out at the first meeting. This is not solely the problem of a new club. Old clubs will soon die if new activities are not added constantly to pep up the interest of the members. CBers thrive on ac-



Club meetings need not be all business. One club celebrated their first birthday with a huge cake, a dance, and an assortment of other festivities.

tion, and action they must be given. To give a few examples of activities a very successful east coast Citizen Band club's program serves as a basis for this portion of the article.

The President should form an activity committee, which will be made up of three or four good members. These members will arrange all of the activities other than meeting nights. It is their duty to see that the activities are for all and not just a few members. Activities such as jamborees, picnics, parties, outdoor meets and Civil Defense participation come under this committee.

When planning an activity, plan well in advance so that every member has a chance to make plans to attend. A successful outing requires months of planning while a picnic can have as little as a week of planning.

The activity committee should also contact the local Civil Defense office and other law enforcement agencies in the area and let them know that you have a radio club at their disposal in case of need. You can work out various drills with the various agencies approached.

Parties are a favorite with CBers and should be well planned so that the wife and husband can both attend. "Stag" parties are always a failure because the Mrs. has to stay home. Besides, you will find that many members find "stag" parties in bad taste (while others will jump at the chance to attend). Always keep the cost of a party down to where it will not be a burden on the treasury or the member who attends. A fee of one or two dollars per couple always brings out a crowd. The refreshments can be simple if the activities at the party are fun packed.

Club Papers. Eventually your club will want to publish a news-letter for the mem-

CB CLUB



One New Mexico CB organization outfitted a van as a complete mobile CB communications control center.

bers—this is a splendid idea but takes a lot of work. The major portion of the work is getting someone with some time and talent to sit down and publish it. It need not be more than a mimeographed sheet at first; later on you can investigate the costs involved in varityping the paper and having it printed via the offset process (which is generally less expensive for small jobs than "letterpress").

Items for a club paper are easily furnished by members and should include a "chit-chat" column, technical tips, reports of club activities, personality profiles and ads! Yes, ads! New clubs always have a lot to say. Clubs existing for some time should dream up activities that make good reading when reported.

You would be surprised at the number of local CB dealers who will be anxious to advertise in a club paper. Your rates should be based upon the number of papers you will distribute. A good start is to figure your advertising at 5¢ per paper for a quarter of a page. Therefore, if you will distribute 100 papers, a ¼-page ad would cost \$5.00, with "rate breaks" to let ½-page go for \$7.50 and a full page for \$10.00.

By no means limit the distribution of your paper to members, send one to all CBers in your area. It will keep them informed of the



club's activities and may eventually bring them into the ranks.

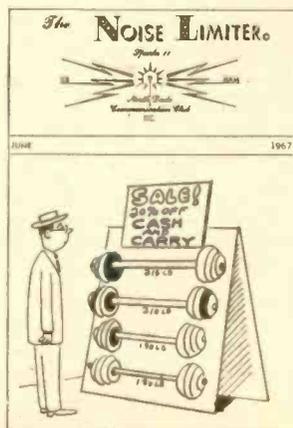
Actually, the club paper should easily pay for itself on the first issue and even surpass its cost in subsequent issues. The club can put this money in the treasury—and save it for a day when a worthwhile project calls for some extra loot.

What ever you do, do it with the best of your ability and you'll seldom go wrong. In order to keep the activities going with fresh ideas, it is suggested that the Activity Committee be refreshed with new members every two months. Variety is the spice of a CB club.

Pitfalls. Getting back to conducting a proper meeting, let's list a few standing rules. These rules are eventually found by the trials and tribulations of many existing clubs.

1. Always start a meeting on time.
2. Let everyone have their say as long as they are in order.
3. The President or presiding officer should never let a meeting get out of control.
4. Keep your meeting as brief as possible without omitting any business.
5. Invite speakers or have movies at as many meetings as possible to retain interest.

(Continued on page 132)



Here's what the North Dade Communications Club puts out in the way of a dandy news letter to keep local CBers informed.

By Francois Markette

Rx for W-Ts

Inoperative walkie-talkies aren't the easiest thing to repair, but first aid is often all that's needed

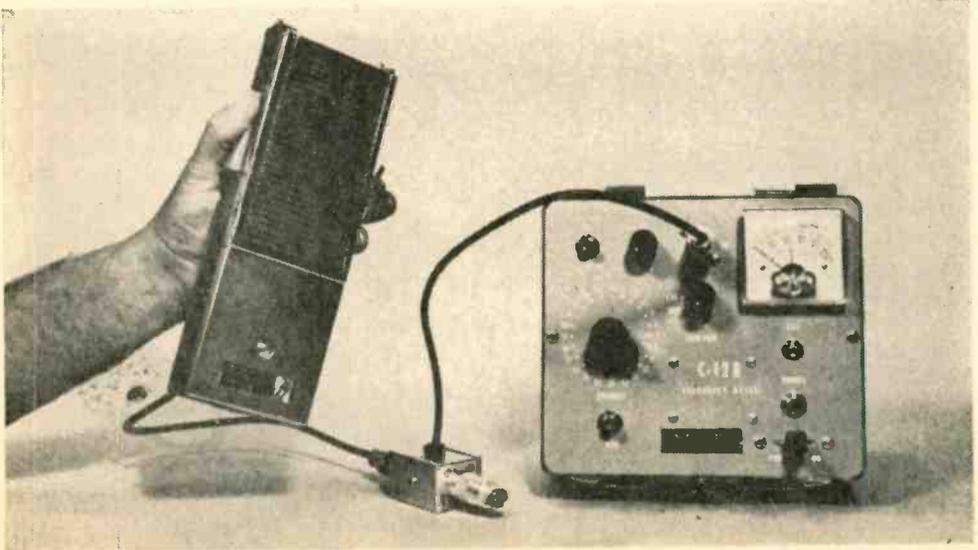
■ At first glance a disabled CB walkie-talkie (W-T) might appear a formidable service job. With the parts jammed together cheek-to-jowl it seems almost impossible to get at the test points with test prods, let alone with a soldering iron. In actual practice, however, W-T repairs rarely get deep into the circuitry; more often than not it is the easily accessible components that are the culprits.

As ridiculous as it might sound, many W-T problems are often nothing more than "plugging in the line cord." Yes, we all know of the instance where the little woman called a TV technician when the problem was that someone had pulled the line-cord from the

AC receptacle. The very same things happen with W-Ts; non-technical users often assume a W-T is defective when all it needs is a new set of batteries.

Begin With The Batteries. First step in any W-T service job is to determine if the batteries are okay. Turn the power switch on and then connect your voltmeter across the battery. If the battery indicates *good*, activate the transmit switch and again note the meter reading. If the battery voltage falls below the minimum usable value when the transmitter is on, the batteries are defective.

The reason the batteries must be checked under the heaviest load (which is during transmit) is because even a "dead" battery



Because of their high selectivity, high-performance transceivers should always be checked with a frequency meter. Test instrument in photo above is an International Crystal C-12B.

RX FOR W-Ts

will indicate normal when there is no load; it is the relatively high internal resistance of a defective battery that causes the terminal voltage to drop under load.

As a general rule a W-T should work down to half the rated battery voltage. For example, if the W-T uses a 9-volt battery, it should operate down to 4.5 volts (though some W-Ts will not work if the battery voltage falls below $\frac{1}{3}$ rated voltage).

Pinpoint The Section. Next step is to check which section—the receiver, transmitter, or amplifier/modulator—is defective.

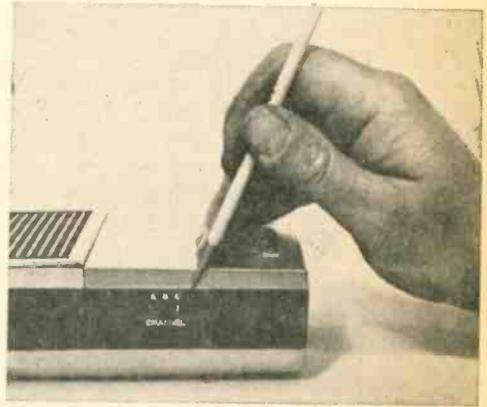
the W-T's speaker leads (see illustration).

If you want to check the entire modulator/speaker system, feed an AF tone into the modulator (across the volume-control terminals) from a standard AF signal generator or from the AF output of a CB service set. In a pinch, you can even connect the output of an AM radio across the W-T's volume control.

Transistors And Switches. If no amount of checks can get a signal in or out of the W-T, make a quick-and-dirty transistor check *before* you start unsoldering transistors. Luckily, when transistors fail they usually short-circuit, and the resultant heavy current flow causes the transistors to run relatively hot. Simply place your fingers on each transistor; the hot one can be consid-



Common source of "no sound" is flimsy headphone jack (above) which might fail to make normal/through-speaker connection; remedy is to clean or replace jack in effort to increase spring tension. At right, non-technical users often assume W-T is defective when selector has been accidentally moved to unused channel.



The best piece of service gear for this job is a standard 5-watt CB transceiver. Transmit a signal from the transceiver and try to receive it on the W-T. If the W-T cannot receive the signal the amplifier/modulator or receive section is at fault. Next, try using the W-T to transmit. If it works, this means the receive section is defective.

If the W-T can't receive and can transmit only a carrier (no modulation), look for the difficulty in the circuit common to both the transmitter and receiver—the modulator, including the speaker. Easiest way to check the speaker is to simply unsolder one speaker lead and then clip a second speaker across

ered defective. If none are hot, look for other troubles before you tear the printed-circuit board apart.

A common source of intermittent operation and complete failure is the receiver/transmit (transfer) switch. They are usually small, and a single speck of dirt is all it takes to lift a contact. Insert an extension tube in the nozzle of a pressure can of contact cleaner and literally blast the cleaner into the switch, constantly operating the switch as you spray. Then pray it does the job, for replacement of a multi-contact transfer switch is a time-consuming, difficult procedure.

The Big Jobs. High performance W-Ts often require nothing more than frequency checks to restore lost performance. Whether it's a 100-mW or 5-watt W-T, a high-performance model is as selective as a standard 5-watt, high-performance transceiver. Should the transmit crystal drift just slightly off-frequency, it would move the out signal outside the passband of the companion high-performance W-T. Similarly, if the receive crystal drifted the W-T would receive only the sidebands, or no signal, from a companion transmitting W-T.

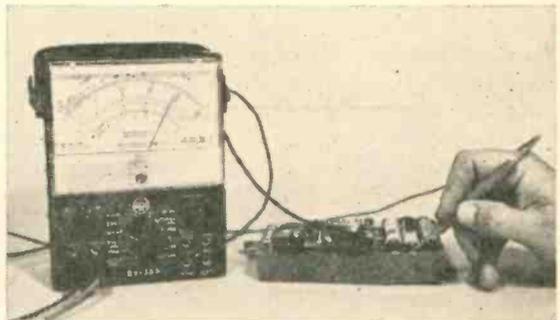
Best way to check high performance W-Ts, then, is with a frequency meter, providing you are certain the W-Ts can transmit and receive.

First step in checking the frequency of a

frequency, or vice-versa. Often, just normal component aging can effectively shift the frequency of either the transmit or receive crystal, or possibly both.

While a frequency-meter can be used to feed a signal into a receiver, there is really no way to easily determine if the receiver is tuned exactly to the test signal. It's therefore advisable to make certain the transmitter is on-frequency and then use it as the signal source to check the companion W-T.

High performance W-Ts should also be checked for RF power output if an external antenna jack is provided. Using a fresh set of batteries, or a fully recharged NiCad battery, connect a power meter to the external antenna jack and key the transmitter. The W-Ts power output should be at least 50%



Corrosion on battery-holder terminals leads to intermittent operation, particularly if W-T is used around salt water; best cure is to sand off corrosion with fine sandpaper. Above, always check batteries under load, since output voltage can vary greatly. Batteries here registered 9V with no load, 8V on receive, 4V on transmit.

high-performance W-T is to make certain the transmitter is on-frequency. (This is done best by checking the deviation from center-channel.) If the transmitter is on-frequency but one or both cannot receive each other, the difficulty lies in the receiver section, which is simply not tuned to the transmit frequency.

Remember that W-Ts rated above 100 mW must conform to Class D standards; 100 mW and under units need not. As a result, the little fellows are often considerably off the center-channel frequency. If the frequency-meter shows such to be the case, the receiver must be retuned to the transmit

of the rated power input, i.e., 2.5 watts output for 5 watts input.

Just as a weak crystal can degrade receiver sensitivity, a weak crystal can result in reduced RF power output, even though the crystal is within 0.005% tolerance. Therefore, if power-output measurements are a bit on the low side, try replacing the transmit crystal before tearing into the wiring. This you can do by using the crystal(s) from the companion W-T.

Oddball Defects. NiCad-powered W-Ts can't readily have their batteries tested with a voltmeter because "dead" battery voltage is generally only a few tenths of a volt below

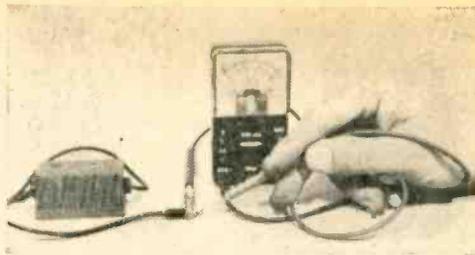
RX FOR W-Ts

"normal." If a NiCad-powered W-T gives poor receive and transmit performance, check that the battery charger is delivering the rated output voltage.

If it checks out okay, connect a milliammeter in series between the charger and the NiCad battery to see if the charger is delivering the rated charging current. If both current and voltage check out, it's time to suspect the battery. Contrary to popular belief NiCads don't last forever; instead, they have a definite rated life, and at some time will require replacement. (A NiCad's life is generally in terms of "recharge cycles" rather than time. A NiCad should be good for at least 500 to 1000 "cycles.")

W-Ts with built-in AM radios often cause confusion because the radio works while CB performance is low or nil. Keep in mind that the AM radio's IF amplifier and AF amplifier are common to the CB circuits, so if the AM radio works you can be certain the trouble is not in the IF or AF amplifiers or modulator (AF power amplifier). Similarly, if CB reception is distorted but the AM radio is clean, the speaker isn't defective.

Just as with a receive/transmit switch, the AM/CB changeover switch is easily fouled by dirt. The remedy is the same: simply "blast" the changeover switch with contact

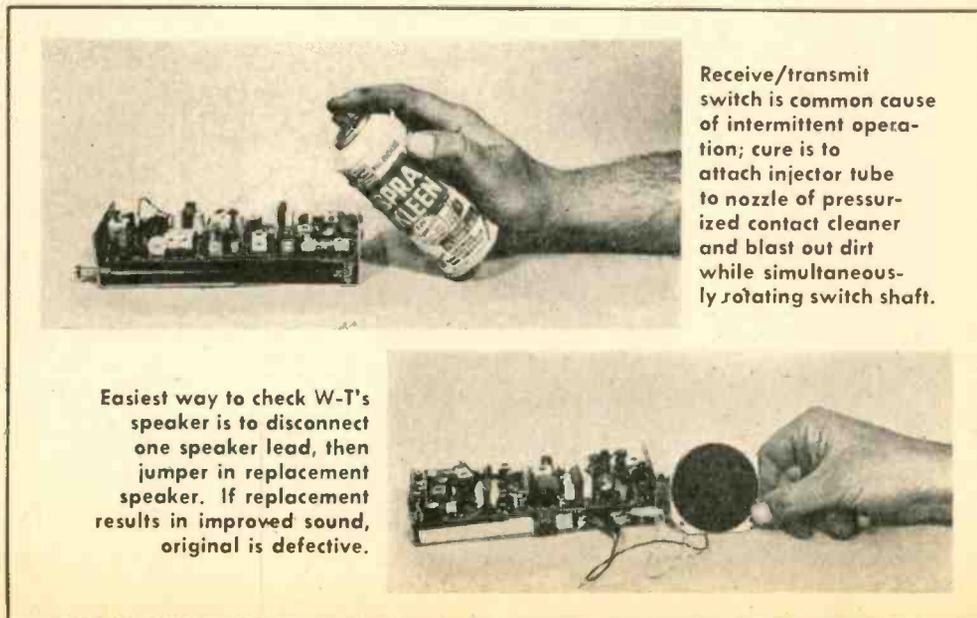


Even battery chargers have been to blame for W-T failures. Though indicator lamp on the charger above lit, charger was defective.

cleaner. This will often restore "lost" CB performance on an AM/CB W-T.

Though the above comprise only the easiest W-T checks to make, most W-T problems appear in the "accessory" components, not in the basic electronics. Of course, if you finally trace the trouble to a defective component or circuit on the printed circuit board you will have to get in there with your soldering iron and troubleshooting skill.

Always keep in mind that a W-T is basically no different than any other solid-state transceiver—it's just smaller. For this reason, standard troubleshooting techniques should be used on the W-T circuits. In general, however, it is dirt, water, and shocks from rough handling that cause most W-T problems—not electrical breakdowns. And most often just a cleaning, speaker or crystal replacement is all that's needed to put a W-T back in working order. ■



Receive/transmit switch is common cause of intermittent operation; cure is to attach injector tube to nozzle of pressurized contact cleaner and blast out dirt while simultaneously rotating switch shaft.

Easiest way to check W-T's speaker is to disconnect one speaker lead, then jumper in replacement speaker. If replacement results in improved sound, original is defective.

Volume 48, Part 2

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

An up-to-date Broadcasting Directory of North American AM, FM and TV Stations. Including a Special Section on World-Wide Shortwave Stations

This is the second part of *White's Radio Log*, published in three parts twice each year. This format permits the Editors of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER to offer its readers two complete volumes of *White's Radio Log* each year, while increasing the scope of the *Log* and inserting station changes as they occur.

In this issue of *White's Radio Log* we have included the following listings: U. S. AM Stations by Location, U. S. FM Stations by States, Canadian AM Stations by Location, Canadian FM Stations by Location, and the expanded, up-to-date World-Wide Shortwave Section.

In the December/January issue of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER, the *Log* will contain the following listings: U. S. AM Stations by Call

Letters, U. S. FM Stations by Call Letters, Canadian AM Stations by Call Letters, Canadian FM Stations by Call Letters, and the expanded World-Wide Shortwave Section.

In the event you missed any part of the *Log* published earlier this year, you will have a complete copy of *White's Radio Log* by collecting any three consecutive issues of RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER during 1967. The three consecutive issues comprise a complete volume of *White's Radio Log* that offers complete listings with last minute station change data that cannot be offered in any other magazine or book. If you are a broadcast band DXer, FM station logger, like to photograph distant TV test patterns, or tune the shortwave bands, you will find *White's Radio Log* an unbeatable reference.

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WHITE'S RADIO LOG

U. S. AM Stations by Location

Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz		
Abbeville, Ala.	WARI 1480	Altoona, Pa.	WFBG 1290 WRTA 1240 WVAM 1430 KCNO 570	Astoria, Oreg.	KAST 1370 KVAS 1230 KARE 1470	Bassett, Va.	WOOY 900
Abbeville, La.	KROF 960	Alturas, Calif.	KWHW 1450	Atchison, Kans.	WGAU 1340 WDDL 1470 WKAC 1080 WRFQ 960 KQXI 790	Bastrop, La.	KTRY 730 KVOB 1340
Abbeville, S.C.	WABV 1590	Altus, Okla.	KALY 1430	Athens, Ga.	WATH 970 WDOB 1340 WLAR 1450 WYXI 1390	Batavia, N.Y.	WBTA 1490
Aberdeen, Md.	WAMD 970	Alva, Okla.	KVII 1010	Athens, Tenn.	KBUD 1410 WPLD 590 WIGO 1340 WKKK 1360 WERD 860 WGKA 1110 WGST 920 WIIH 970 WQXI 790 WSB 750 WYZE 1480	Batesburg, S.C.	WBLR 1430
Aberdeen, Miss.	WIFA 1240	Amarillo, Tex.	KPUR 1490 KGNC 710 KIXZ 940 KRAY 1360 KZIP 1310	Athens, Ohio		Batesville, Ark.	KBTA 1340
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	KSDN 930 KXRO 1320	Ambridge, Pa.	WMA 1460	Athens, Tex.		Batesville, Miss.	WBLE 290
Aberdeen, Wash.	KBKW 1450	Amerleus, Ga.	WDEC 1290 WISK 990	Atlanta, Ga.		Bath, Maine	WJTO 730
Abilene, Tex.	KRBC 1470 KCAD 1560 KNIT 1280 KWKC 1340	Ames, Iowa	KASI 1430 W01 640	Atlanta, Decatur, Ga.	WGUN 1010 KALT 920 KJAN 1220 WKTX 1600 WFPB 1450 WKBK 1490 WHD 1340	Baton Rouge, La.	WAIL 1260 WLUX 1550 WYNK 1380 WIBR 1300 WJBO 1150 WLCS 910 WOKK 1460
Abilene, Kansas	KABI 250	Amherst, Mass.	WTTT 1430	Atlanta, Tex.		Battle Creek, Mich.	WBCX 930 WKFR 1400 WVOC 1500 WHAB 1260 WBCM 1440 WXOX 1250
Abingdon, Va.	WB0 1230	Amherst, N.S.	CKOH 1400	Atlanta, Iowa		Baxley, Ga.	
Ada, Okla.	KADA 1230	Amherst, N.Y.	WUFO 1080	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	WTKX 1600	Bay City, Mich.	
Adel, Ga.	WAAG 1470	Amite, La.	WAB 1570	Atlantic City, N.J.	WFPB 1450 WHD 1340	Bay City, Tex.	KIOX 1270
Adrian, Mich.	WABJ 1490	Amory, Miss.	WAM 1580	Atmore, Ala.	WATM 1590	Bay Mills, Ala.	WFSR 1380
Agana, Guam	KUAM 610	Amsterdam, N.Y.	WAFS 1570	Atoka, Okla.	KEOR 1110	Bayamon, P.R.	WLUZ 1600 WRSJ 1560 WKBA 1360 WBNR 1260 WRMS 790 KWBE 1450 WBRN 1300 WBEU 960 WSIB 1490
Aguadilla, P.R.	WABA 850 WGRF 1340 WRS 930	Anaconda, Mont.	KANA 580	Attleboro, Mass.	WARA 1320	Beaumont, Tex.	KLVI 1560 KPYC 450 KTRM 990
Ahoskie, N.C.	WAKN 990	Anacortes, Wash.	KAGT 1340	Auburn, Ala.	WAUD 1350	Beaver Dam, Wis.	WBEV 1490
Alken, S.C.	WLOW 1300	Anaheim, Calif.	KEZY 1190	Auburn, Calif.	KAHI 950	Beaver Falls, Pa.	WBSF 1450
Altkin, Minn.	KKIN 1000	Anchorage, Alaska	KBYR 1270 KENI 950	Auburn, N.Y.	WAUB 1590	Beckley, W. Va.	WJLS 560 WCIR 1060 WWRN 620
Akron, Ohio	WAKR 1590 WSLR 1350 WUOE 1150	Andalusia, Ala.	WCTA 920	Auburn, Wash.	KASY 1220	Bedford, Ind.	WBIW 1340
Alamogordo, N.M.	KALG 1230 KINN 1270	Anderson, Cal.	WAAO 1530	Auburndale, Fla.	WTWB 1570	Bedford, Va.	WBFD 1310
Alamo Heights, Tex.	KORY 1110	Anderson, Ind.	WHUT 1470	Auburndale, Wis.	WBLG 930	Bedford, Va.	WBFT 1350 WBFI 1490
Alamosa, Colo.	KGIW 1450	Anderson, S.C.	WHBU 1240 WAIM 1230	Augusta, Ga.	WAUG 1050 WBBQ 1340 WBLA 1280 WWRM 1280 WWSW 940	Bellefonte, Pa.	WBFB 1390
Albany, Ga.	WALG 1590 WAF 960 WRA 1230 WGPC 1450 WJAZ 960	Ann Arbor, Mich.	WNAW 1600 WPA 1050 WRAJ 1440	Aurora, Colo.	KOSI 1430	Bellefonte, Ohio	WBDF 1390
Albany, Ky.	WANY 1390	Anna, Ill.	WANA 1490	Aurora, Ill.	WMRO 1280 WRS 1560	Bellefonte, Pa.	WBFB 1390
Albany, Minn.	KASM 1150	Anniston, Ala.	WDNG 1450 WHMA 1390	Aurora, Mo.	KSMW 940	Belle Fourche, S. Dak.	WBFB 1450
Albany, N.Y.	WABY 1400 WOKO 1460 WLR 1540 WROW 590	Annville-Cleona, Pa.	WAHT 1510	Aurora, Minn.	KAUS 1480 KQAG 970	Belle Glade, Fla.	WSWN 900
Albany, Oreg.	KWIL 790 KRKT 990	Anoka, Minn.	KANO 1470	Austin, Tex.	KNOW 1490 KHFI 970	Belle Haven, Ill.	WIBV 1260
Albemarle, N.C.	WABZ 1010 WZKY 1580	Antioch, Wis.	WATK 900	Avalon, Cal.	KBIC 740	Bellevue, Wash.	KFKF 1330 KBVU 1540
Albert Lea, Minn.	KATE 1450	Apollo, Pa.	WAVL 910	Avondale Estates, Ga.	WAVO 1420	Bellingham, Wash.	KPMG 1170 KQOT 1550
Albertville, Ala.	KGEO 970	Apopka, Fla.	WVCF 1520	Aztec, N. Mex.	KHAP 1340	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	KENY 930
Albion, Mich.	WALM 1260	Apple Valley, Cal.	KAVR 960	Babylon, N.Y.	WBBAB 1440 WGLI 1290	Belmont, N.C.	WCGC 1270
Albuquerque, N.M.	KABQ 1350 KDEF 1150 KGGM 610 KHIP 1520 KOB 770 KQEO 920 KARA 1310 KV00 730 KLOS 1580 KRZY 1450	Appleton, Wis.	WAPL 1570	Bad Axe, Mich.	WMI 1290	Beloit, Wis.	WGEZ 1480 WBEL 1360
Aleca, Tenn.	WEAG 1470	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Bainbridge, Ga.	WMGR 930	Benton, S.C.	WHPS 1390 KTDN 940
Alexander City, Ala.	WRFS 1050 WALB 1580	Ardmore, Tenn.	WVSL 1520	Baker, Mont.	KFLN 1360	Benton, Miss.	WELZ 1460
Alexandria, La.	KDBS 1410 KSYL 970	Arcade, Fla.	WAPB 1480	Baker, Oreg.	KBKR 1490	Bentondj, Minn.	KBUN 1450
Alexandria, Minn.	KXRA 1490	Arca, Ariz.	WUNA 1340	Bakersfield, Calif.	KAFY 550 KBIS 970 KERN 1410	Benton, Ark.	KBBA 690 KGKO 850
Alexandria, Va.	WPIK 730	Arcadia, N.C.	WLOS 1380	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	WSEN 1070	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph, Mich.	WHEB 1060
Alfonsa, Iowa	KLGA 1600	Arcata, Calif.	KENL 1340	Baltimore, Md.	WBAL 1090 WAYE 860 WBMD 750 WCAO 600 WCBM 680 WBB 1360 WBCR 1340 WITN 1230 WSD 1010 WWIN 1400	Berkeley, Calif.	KCAT 1400
Alfpa, Tex.	KOPY 1070	Ardmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Baltimore, Md.	WAYE 860 WBMD 750 WCAO 600 WCBM 680 WBB 1360 WBCR 1340 WITN 1230 WSD 1010 WWIN 1400	Berkeley Springs, W. Va.	WCST 1010 WMOU 1290 WBRL 1400
Alisal, Cal.	KRSA 1570	Ardmore, Tenn.	WVSL 1520	Banning, Calif.	KPAS 690	Berlin, N.H.	WMOU 1290 WBRL 1400
Allendale, S.C.	WDD 1300	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Baraboo, Wis.	WB00 740	Berry Hill, Tenn.	WVOL 1470
Allentown, Pa.	WHOL 1600 WAEB 790 WKP 1320 W8AN 1470	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Bardonia, Ky.	WBRT 1320	Berryville, Ark.	KTHS 1460
Alliance, Nebr.	KCOW 1400	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Barbourville, Ky.	WYWY 950 WNCC 950	Bessemer, Ala.	WYAM 1450
Alliance, Ohio	WFHA 1310	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Barnesboro, Pa.	WNCC 950	Bethesda, Md.	WUST 1120
Alma, Ga.	WCAS 1400	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Barnesville, Ga.	WBAF 1090	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA 1100
Alma, Mich.	WFYC 1280	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Barnwell, S.C.	WBAN 1450	Beverly, Mass.	WMLO 1570
Alpena Township, Mich.	WATZ 1450 KVL 1240	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Barre, Vt.	WSDN 1450	Biddeford, Maine	WIDE 1400
Alpine, Tex.	KVLF 1240	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Barstow, Calif.	KWTC 1230 KIOT 1310	Big Bear Lake, Cal.	KTOT 1050 WXLL 980
Altavista, Va.	WKDE 1060	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Bartlesville, Okla.	KWON 1400	Big Lake, Tex.	KBLT 1290
Alton, Ill.	WOKZ 1570	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240	Bartow, Fla.	WBAR 1460	Big Rapids, Mich.	WBRN 1460
Altona, Man.	CFAM 1290	Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240			Big Spr., Tex.	KBST 1490 KHEM 1270 KHEB 1400 WLSJ 1220 KOW 1490 WLOX 1490 WYMI 570

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WHITE'S RADIO LOG

Location C.L. kHz

Cady, Wyo.	KODI	1400
Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	KVNI	1240
Coffeyville, Kans.	KGGF	690
Colby, Kans.	KXXX	790
Coldwater, Mich.	WTVB	1590
Coleman, Tex.	KSTA	1000
Collfax, Wash.	KCLX	1450
College Park, Ga.	WBAD	1570
Collierville, Tenn.	WP1P	1590
Colonial Heights, Va.	WPVA	1290
Colorado City, Tex.	KVMO	1320
Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	KRDD	1240
	KPIK	1500
	KVOR	1590
	KSSS	740
	KYSY	1450
	KRYT	1530
Columbia, Ky.	WAIN	1270
Columbia, Miss.	WCJU	1450
Columbia, Mo.	KFRU	1400
	KTGR	1580
Columbia, Pa.	WC0Y	1590
Columbia, S.C.	WC0S	1400
	WIS	560
	WOIC	1320
	WNOK	1230
	WXQL	1470
Columbia, Tenn.	WMCP	1280
	WKRM	1340
Columbus, Ga.	WBAA	540
	WRBL	1420
	WHYD	1270
	WCLS	1580
	WDKS	1340
Columbus, Ind.	WCSI	1010
Columbus, Miss.	WACR	1050
	WCB	530
Columbus, Nebr.	KJSK	900
Columbus, Ohio	KTTT	1510
	WBNS	1460
	WCOL	1230
	WMNI	920
	WOSU	820
	WTVN	610
	WVKD	1580
Colville, Wash.	KCVL	1270
Comanche, Tex.	KCOM	1550
Commerce, Ga.	WJJC	1270
Concord, Calif.	KWUN	1480
Concord, N.H.	WKXL	1450
Concord, N.C.	WEGO	1410
Concordia, Kans.	WCMA	1390
Conneaut, Ohio	WVOW	1360
Connellsville, Pa.	WCVI	1340
Connorsville, Ind.	WCNB	1580
Conroe, Tex.	KMCO	900
Conway, Ark.	KCON	1230
Conway, N.H.	KVEE	1350
Conway, S.C.	WBOB	1050
	WLAT	1330
Cooville, Tenn.	WHUB	1400
	WPTN	1550
Coolidge, Ariz.	KCKY	1150
Coos Bay, Ore.	KOOS	1230
	KYNG	1420
Copper Hill, Tenn.	WLSB	1400
Coraquillo, Ore.	KWRD	630
Coral Gables, Fla.	WRIZ	1550
	WVCG	1080
	WCTT	680
	WYGO	1330
Cordale, Ga.	WJMG	1490
Cordova, Alaska	KLAA	1450
Corinth, Miss.	WCGM	1230
	WKCU	1350
Cornelia, Ga.	WC0N	1450
Corning, Ark.	KCCB	1260
Corning, N.Y.	WCBA	1350
Corona, Cal.	WCLE	1450
Corpus Christi, Tex.	KCRS	1370
	KCTA	1030
	KCCT	1150
	KEYS	1440
	KRYS	1360
	KSIX	1230
	KUND	1400
	KUOD	1370
Corry, Pa.	KAND	1340
Corsicana, Tex.	KAND	1340
Cortez, Colo.	KVFC	920
Cortland, N.Y.	WKRT	920
	KFLY	1240
Corvairs, Ore.	KLOO	1340
Corydon, Ind.	WPDF	1550
Coshocton, Ohio	WTNS	1560
Cottage Grove, Ore.	KNND	1400
Cottonwood, Ariz.	KVRD	1240
	KVIO	1600
Coudersport, Pa.	WFRM	600

Location C.L. kHz

Council Bluffs, Iowa	KFNF	920
	KRCB	1360
Courtney, B.C.	CFCP	1440
Covington, Ga.	WGFS	1430
Covington, Ky.	WCLU	1320
Covington, La.	WARB	730
Covington, Tenn.	WKBL	1250
Covington, Va.	WKCY	1340
Cowan, Tenn.	WZYX	1440
Cozad, Neb.	KAMI	1580
Craig, Colo.	KRAI	550
Crane, Tex.	KCRR	1380
	KBSN	970
Crawfordsville, Ind.	WCVL	1550
Crecent City, Calif.	KPLY	1240
	KPOD	1310
Creston, Iowa	KSIB	1520
Crestview, Fla.	WCNU	1010
	WJSB	1050
Crewe, Va.	WVSU	800
Crockett, Tex.	KIVY	1290
Crookston, Minn.	KREY	1360
Crossett, Ark.	KAGH	800
Crossville, Tenn.	WAEW	1330
Crowley, La.	KSIG	1450
Crystal Lake, Ill.	WCLR	850
Cuero, Tex.	KCFH	1600
Cuilman, Ala.	WFMH	1400
Culpeper, Va.	WKUL	1340
Cumberland, Ky.	WCPM	1280
Cumberland, Md.	WCUM	1230
	WKYR	1270
	WTBD	1450
Cummings, Ga.	WSNE	1410
Cushing, Okla.	KUSH	1600
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	WCUE	1150
Cypress Gardens, Fla.	WGTO	540
Cynthiana, Ky.	WCYN	1400
Dade City, Fla.	WDCE	1350
Dadeville, Ala.	WDVC	910
Dalingerfield, Tex.	KEGG	1560
Dalhart, Tex.	KKAT	1410
Dallas, N.C.	WAAK	960
Dallas, Ore.	KROW	1460
Dallas, Tex.	KRLD	1040
	KIXL	1080
	KSKY	660
	KLIF	1190
	WFLA	570
	WFAA	820
	KBOX	1460
	WRR	1310
Dalton, Ga.	WBLJ	1230
	WRCD	1430
	WTTI	1530
Danbury, Conn.	WHAD	800
Danville, Ill.	WDAN	1490
	WITY	980
Danville, Ky.	WHIR	1230
Danville, Pa.	WPMO	1570
Danville, Va.	WBTM	930
	WYPR	1370
	WVVA	1250
	WILA	1580
Dardanelle, Ark.	KCAB	980
Darlington, S.C.	WDAR	1350
Davenport, Iowa	WOC	1420
	KWNT	1580
Dawson, Ga.	KDST	1170
Dayton, Ohio	WDWD	990
	WMAJ	1450
	WING	1410
	WONE	980
	WAVI	1210
Dayton, Tenn.	WDNT	1280
Daytona Beach, Fla.	WDBB	1150
	WMAJ	1450
	WROD	1340
Deadwood, S.Dak.	KDSJ	980
Dearborn, Mich	WKRR	1310
Decatur, Ala.	WHOS	800
	WAJF	1490
	WMSL	1400
Decatur-Atlanta, Ga.	WGUN	1010
	WOMN	1310
Decatur, Ill.	WDZ	1050
	WSOY	1340
Decatur, Ind.	WADM	1540
Decorah, Iowa	KDEC	1240
	WKLC	1240
Deer Lodge, Mont.	KDRS	1400
Deerfield, Va.	WABH	1150
Defiance, Ohio	WONW	1280
De Funiak Springs, Fla.	WDSP	1280
	WZEP	1460
De Kalb, Ill.	WLBK	1360
De Land, Fla.	WJBS	1490
	WOOD	1310
Delano, Calif.	KCHJ	1010
Delaware, Ohio	WDLE	1550
Delray, Beh., Fla.	WDBF	1420
Del Rio, Tex.	KDLK	1230
Delta, Colo.	KOTA	1400
Deming, N.Mex.	KOTS	1230
Demopolis, Ala.	WXAL	1400

Location C.L. kHz

Denham Sprs., La.	WLBI	1220
Denison, Iowa	KDSN	1580
Denison-Sherman, Tex.	KDSX	950
Denmark-Bamburg, S.C.	WWBD	790
Denton, Tex.	KDNT	1440
Denver, Colo.	KDEN	1340
	KFBL	1390
	KHOW	830
	KIMN	950
	KLIR	990
	KLZ	560
	KBTR	710
	KOA	850
	KPOF	910
	KFSZ	1220
	KTLN	1280
Denver City, Tex.	KKAL	1580
De Queen, Ark.	KDQN	1390
De Ridder, La.	KDLA	1010
Des Moines, Iowa	KCPB	1390
	KIOA	940
	KRNT	1350
	KWJ	460
	KWKY	1150
	WHO	1040
Detroit, Mich.	WCAR	1130
	WJKB	1500
	WJLB	1400
	WJR	760
	WJW	950
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	WXYZ	1270
	KDLM	1340
Devils Lake, N.Dak.	KDLR	1240
Dexter, Mo.	KDEK	1590
Diboll, Tex.	KDIB	1260
Dickinson, N.Dak.	KDIX	1230
Dickson, Tenn.	WDKN	1260
Dillon, Mont.	KDBM	1490
Dillon, S.C.	WDSC	800
Dimmitt, Tex.	KDHN	1470
Dinuba, Calif.	KRDU	1130
Dixon, Ill.	KDIX	1460
Dodge City, Kans.	KDND	1370
	KEDD	1550
Donaldsonville, Ga.	WSEM	1500
Doniphan, Mo.	KDFN	1500
Dothan, Ala.	WAGF	1320
	WDIG	1450
	WDOF	560
	KAWB	1450
	KAPR	930
Douglas, Ga.	WDMG	860
	WOKA	1310
Douglas, Wyo.	KWIV	1050
Douglasville, Ga.	WDGL	1520
Dover, Del.	WDVV	1410
	WKEN	1600
Dover-Foxcraft, Mo.	WOME	1340
Dover, N.J.	WRAN	1510
Dover, N.H.	WTSN	1270
Dover, Ohio	WJER	1450
Dowagiac, Mich.	WDDW	1440
Doylestown, Pa.	WBUX	1370
Dublin, Ga.	WXLI	1230
Du Bois, Pa.	WCED	1420
Dubuque, Iowa	KDTH	1270
	WDBQ	1490
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL	610
	WEEB	560
	KRAC	1390
Dumas, Ark.	KDDA	1560
Dumas, Tex.	KDDO	800
Duncan, Okla.	KRHD	1350
Dundee, N.Y.	WFLR	1570
Dunkirk, N.Y.	WDOE	1410
Dunn, N.C.	WKCB	780
Du Quoin, Ill.	WQDN	1580
Durango, Colo.	KIUP	930
	KDGD	1240
	KFSO	750
	WDNC	620
	WSRC	1410
	WSSB	1490
	WTRK	1310
Dyersburg, Tenn.	WDSG	1450
	WTRD	1330
Engle Pass, Tex.	KEPS	1270
Engle River, Wis.	WERL	950
Easley, S.C.	WELP	1360
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	KRAC	1390
Eastland, Tex.	KRCD	1350
E. Lansing, Mich.	WKAR	870
	WVIC	790
E. Liverpool, Ohio	WOHI	1490
East Longmeadow, Mass.	WTYM	1600
Eastman, Ga.	WUFF	710
E. Moline, Ill.	WDMR	1650
E. Point, Ga.	WTHJ	1260
East Prairie, Mo.	KGCL	1080
E. Syracuse, N.Y.	WPWA	1540
Easton, Md.	WEMD	1460
Easton, Pa.	WEEX	1230
	WEST	1400
Eaton, Ga.	WXPQ	1520
Eatontown, N.J.	WHTG	1410

Location C.L. kHz

Eau Claire, Wis.	WEAQ	790
	WBZ	1400
	WECL	1050
Eau Gallie, Fla.	WMEG	920
	WTAI	1560
Ebensburg, Pa.	WEND	1580
Edenton, N.C.	WCDJ	1260
Edinburg, Tex.	KURY	710
Edmonds, Wash.	KDGN	630
Elfinham, Ill.	WORA	950
Elba, Ala.	WELB	1350
Elberton, Ga.	WSGC	1400
El Cajon, Calif.	KDEO	910
El Campo, Tex.	KULP	1390
El Centro, Calif.	KXO	1230
	KAMP	1430
El Dorado, Ark.	KDMS	1290
	KELD	1440
Eldorado, Kans.	KBTD	1360
Eldorado Springs, Mo.	KESM	1580
Eleels, Kanai, Hawaii	KUAI	720
Elgin, Ill.	WRMN	1410
Elizabeth City, N. C.	WCNC	1240
	WGAI	580
Elizabethton, Tenn.	WBEJ	1240
	WIDD	1520
Elizabethtown, Ky.	WIEL	1400
Elizabethtown, N.C.	WBLA	1440
Elizabethtown, Pa.	WHRY	1600
Elk City, Okla.	KBEK	1240
Elkhart, Ind.	WTRC	1340
	WCMR	1270
Elkins, N.C.	WIFM	1540
Elkins, W.Va.	WDNE	1240
Elko, Nev.	KELK	1240
Elkton, Md.	KEDK	1340
Ellensburg, Wash.	KXLE	1240
Ellenville, N.Y.	WELV	1370
Ellsworth, Me.	WDEA	1370
Elmira, N.Y.	WELM	1410
	WENY	1230
Elmira Heights-Horseheads, N.Y.	WHEH	1590
El Paso, Tex.	KRDD	600
	KELP	920
	KHEY	890
	KINT	1590
	KIZZ	1150
	KSET	1440
	KTSM	1380
El Reno, Okla.	KELR	1460
Ely, Minn.	WELY	1450
Ely, Nev.	KELY	1280
Elyria, Ohio	WEOL	930
Empinence, Ky.	WSTL	1600
Emporia, Kans.	WDEE	1400
Emporia, Va.	WEMO	950
Emporium, Pa.	WLEM	1520
Endicott, N.Y.	WENE	1450
Englewood, Colo.	KGMC	1150
Englewood, Fla.	WENG	1330
Englewood, Tenn.	WENR	1090
Enid, Okla.	KCRB	1390
	KGO	600
Enterprise, Ala.	WIRB	680
Enterprise, Dres.	KWVR	1340
Ephrata, Pa.	WGSa	1310
Ephrata, Wash.	KULF	730
Erle, Pa.	WYYN	1260
	WICU	1350
	WVTV	1400
Erwin, Tenn.	WVGO	1450
Escanaba, Mich.	WDBC	680
	WLST	600
Escondido, Calif.	KOWN	1450
Espanola, N. M.	KDGE	970
Estes Park, Colo.	KKEP	1470
Etowah, Tenn.	WCPI	1220
Eufaula, Ala.	WULA	1240
Eugene, Ore.	KEED	1450
	KASH	1600
	KATR	1320
	KORE	1050
	KERG	1280
	KUPI	1120
	KUZB	890
	KZEL	1540
Euntes, La.	KEUN	1490
Eureka, Calif.	KINS	980
	KDAN	790
Eustis, Fla.	WLCO	1240
Evanson, Ill.	WEAV	1350
	WNPB	1220
Evanson, Wyo.	KEVA	1240
Evansville, Ind.	WR0Z	1400
	WGBF	1280
	WJPS	820
	WJKY	1330
	WEAV	1340
Everett, Pa.	WVPI	1050
Everett, Wash.	KRKO	1380
	KWYZ	1230
Evergreen, Ala.	WBLO	1470
Exeter, N.H.	WKXR	1540
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFRB	660
	KFRB	900
Fairbault, Minn.	KDML	920

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

Location	C.L.	kHx
Herrin, Ill.	WJPF	1340
Hettinger, N.Dak.	KNDC	1490
Hibbing, Minn.	WMFG	1240
Hickory, N.C.	WHKY	1290
	WIRC	630
	WSPF	1000
Highland, Ill.	WINU	1510
Highland Park, Ill.		
	WEEF	1430
Highland Park, Tex.	KVIL	1150
Highland Springs, Va.		
	WENZ	1450
High Point, N.C.	WIFR	1230
	WNDS	1590
	WHPE	1070
Hillsboro, Ohio	WSRW	1590
Hillsboro, Ore.	KUIK	1360
Hillsboro, Tex.	KHBR	1560
Hillsdale, Mich.	WCSR	1340
Hillsville, Va.	WHAY	1400
Hilo, Hawaii	KPUA	970
	KIPA	1110
	KIMO	850
Hinesville, Ga.	KGML	990
Hinton, W. Va.	WMTD	1380
Hobbs, N.Mex.	KWEW	1480
Holbrook, Ariz.	KHOB	1590
Holdenville, Okla.	KYVL	1370
Holdredge, Nebr.	KLVR	1380
Holland, Mich.	WHTC	1450
	WJBL	1260
Hollister, Cal.	KMPG	1520
Hollywood, Fla.	WGMA	1320
Holly Springs, Miss.		
	WKRA	1110
Holyoke, Mass.	WREB	930
Homer, La.	KHAL	1320
Homestead, Fla.	WHII	1430
Homewood, Ala.	WILD	1400
Honolulu, Hawaii	KAIH	870
Honolulu, Hawaii	KCCN	1420
	KGMB	590
	KZOD	1210
	KHAI	1090
	KPOI	1380
	KIKI	630
	KGU	760
	KHVM	1040
	KKUA	690
	KNDI	1270
	KOHO	1170
	KORL	850
	KTRG	990
Hood River, Ore.	KIHR	1340
Hop, Ark.	KKAR	1490
Hopewell, Va.	WHAP	1340
Hopkinsville, Ky.	WHOP	1230
	WKOA	1480
Houquiam, Wash.	KGHO	1560
Hornell, N.Y.	WWHG	1320
	WLEA	1480
	WLEA	1000
Horseheads, N.Y.	KBHS	590
Hot Springs, Ark.	KXOW	1420
	KZNG	1340
Hot Springs, S.Dak.		
	KOBH	580
	WDFD	1400
Houghton, Mich.		
Houghton Lake, Mich.	WGR	1230
Houlton, Maine	WHOU	1340
Houma, La.	KCIL	1490
Houston, Miss.	WCPC	940
Houston, Mo.	KBTC	1230
Houston, Tex.	KCOH	1430
	KENR	1070
	KILT	610
	KNUZ	1230
	KODA	1010
	KPRC	950
	KTHT	790
	KTRH	740
	KXYZ	1320
	KYDK	1580
Howell, Mich.	WHH	1350
Hudson, N.Y.	WHUC	1230
Hugo, Okla.	KIHN	1340
Humacao, P.R.	WALO	1240
Humboldt, Tenn.	WRJ	740
Huntingdon, Pa.	WHUN	1150
Huntington, Ind.	WHLT	1300
Huntington, N.Y.	WGSW	740
Huntington, W.Va.		
	WKKE	800
	WSAZ	930
	WHY	1470
Huntsville, Ala.	WBHP	1230
	WEUP	1600
	WFIX	1450

Location	C.L.	kHx
Huntsville, Tex.	WAAY	1550
Huron, S.Dak.	KIJV	1340
Hutchinson, Kans.	KWBW	1450
	KWHK	1260
Hutchinson, Minn.	KDUZ	1260
Hyder Park, N.Y.	WHVW	950
Idabel, Okla.	KBEL	1240
Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID	590
	KTEE	1260
Immokalee, Fla.	WCDF	1490
Independence, Ia.	KUPI	980
	KOUR	1230
Independence, Kans.		
	KIND	1010
Independence, Mo.	KCCX	1510
Indiana, Pa.	WDAD	1450
Indianapolis, Ind.	WATI	810
	WBRI	1500
	WFBM	1260
	WCEE	1590
	WBG	970
	WIE	1310
	WIRE	1490
	WXLW	950
Indianola, Iowa	KBAB	1490
Indianola, Ia.	WNLA	1380
Indian Rocks Beach, Fla.		
	WIP	1520
Indo, Calif.	KREO	1400
Ingleswood, Calif.	KTYM	1460
Inkster, Mich.	WCHB	1440
International Falls, Minn.		
	KGHS	1230
Inverness, Fla.	WYSE	1560
Iola, Kansas	KALN	1370
Ionia, Mich.	WION	1430
Iowa City, Iowa	KXIC	800
	WSUI	910
Iowa Falls, Iowa	KFIG	1510
Iron Mtn., Mich.	WMIQ	1450
Ironton, Ohio	WIRD	1230
Ironwood, Mich.	WJMS	630
Irvine, Ky.	WIRV	1550
Isabella, P.R.	WISA	1390
Ishpeming, Mich.	WJPD	1240
	WCKD	970
Islip, N.Y.	WLIX	540
Ithaca, N.Y.	WHCU	870
Iuka, Miss.	WTKD	1470
Jackson, Ala.	WHOD	1290
Jackson, Ga.	WJGA	1540
Jackson, Mich.	WIBM	1450
	WKHM	970
	WJCO	1510
Jackson, Miss.	WJDX	620
	WJOS	1400
	WJXN	1450
	WOKJ	1550
	WWUN	1590
	WRBC	1300
	WSLI	930
Jackson, Ohio	WLMJ	1280
Jackson, Tenn.	WDXI	1310
	WIAK	1460
	WTJS	1390
Jackson, Wis.	WYLO	540
Jackson, Wyo.	KSOT	1340
Jacksonville, Ark.	KGMR	1500
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJAX	980
	WAFB	690
	WBOM	970
	WZOK	1320
	WIVY	1050
	WMBR	1460
	WDBS	1360
	WPDQ	600
	WQIK	1090
	WRHC	1400
Jacksonville, Ill.	WJIL	1550
	WLDL	1180
Jacksonville, Miss.	WJQS	1400
Jacksonville, N.C.	WJNC	1240
	WLAS	910
Jacksonville, Tex.	KEBE	1400
Jacksonville Beh., Fla.		
Jamestown, N.Dak.	WBIX	1010
	KSJB	600
Jamestown, N.Y.	WJTN	1240
	WKSJ	1340
Jamestown, Tenn.	WCLD	1260
Janesville, Wis.	WCLD	1230
Jasper, Ala.	WWWB	1360
	WARF	1240
Jasper, Ind.	WITZ	990
Jasper, Tex.	KTXJ	1350
Jefferson City, Mo.	KLIK	950
	WQOS	1240
Jefferson City, Tenn.		
	WJFC	1480
Jeffersonville, Ind.	WXVW	1450
Jena, La.	KCKW	1480
Jennings, La.	KJEF	1290
Jerome, Idaho	KART	1400
Jerseyville, Ill.	WJBM	1480
Jesup, Ga.	WLDP	1370
John Day, Ore.	KJID	1400
Johnson City, Tenn.		
	WJCV	910
	WETB	790
Johnston, S.C.	WJES	1570

Location	C.L.	kHx
Johnstown, N.Y.	WIZR	930
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC	850
	WARD	1490
	WCRO	1230
Joliet, Ill.	WJOL	1340
	WJRC	1510
Joliette, Que.	ELM	1300
Jonesboro, Ark.	KBTM	1250
	KNEA	970
Jonesboro, La.	KTOC	920
Jonesboro, Tenn.	WJSD	1590
Jonesville, La.	KANV	1480
Joplin, Mo.	WMBH	1450
	KWFK	1860
	WPSA	950
	KODE	1230
Joshua Tree, Cal.	KJST	1420
Junettion, Tex.	KMBL	1450
June City, Kans.	KJCK	1420
Juneau, Alaska	KINY	800
	KJNO	630
Jupiter, Fla.	WJTS	1000
Kailua, Hawaii	KOI	130
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKPR	1420
	WKZO	590
	WKLZ	1470
	WKMI	1360
KallsPELL, Mont.	KGZE	600
	KOFT	980
Kana, Pa.	WKA	960
Kankakee, Ill.	KWAM	1320
Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL	870
	WRKB	1460
Kans. City, Kans.	KCKN	1340
Kansas City, Mo.	KCMD	810
	KMBZ	980
	KWPS	1320
	WDAF	1150
	WHB	710
	WKAO	1050
Kaukauna, Wis.	WKAO	1050
Kenedy-Karnes City, Texas		
	KAML	990
Kealahouka, Hawaii		
	KONA	790
Kearney, Nebr.	KGFW	1340
	KRNY	1460
Keene, N.H.	WKNE	1290
	WKBK	1220
	KLOG	1490
Kelso, Wash.	KLOG	1490
Kemmerer, Wyo.	KNER	850
Kendallville, Ind.	WAKL	1490
Kennedy, Tex.	KAML	990
Kennett, Mo.	KBOA	830
	KBXN	1540
Kennewick, Wash.	KSMK	1340
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.	KEPR	610
Kenosha, Wis.	WLIP	1050
Kent, O.	WYOS	1320
Kookuk, Iowa	KOKX	1310
Kermit, Tex.	KERB	600
Kerrville, Tex.	KERV	1330
Kershaw, S.C.	WKSC	1300
Ketchikan, Alaska	KTKN	930
Kewanee, Ill.	WKEI	1450
Keyser, W.Va.	WYAK	1490
Key West, Fla.	WKWF	1600
	WKIZ	1500
Kilgore, Tex.	KCOA	1240
Killieen, Tex.	KLEN	1050
Kimball, Nebr.	KIMB	1260
King, N. C.	WKTE	1090
King City, Calif.	KRKC	1490
Kingman, Ariz.	KAAA	1230
Kings Mountain, N.C.		
	WKMT	1220
Kingsport, Tenn.	WKIN	1320
	WKPT	1550
Kingston, N.Y.	WBAZ	1550
	WGHQ	920
	WKNY	1490
Kingstree, S.C.	WDKD	1310
	WKSP	1090
Kingsville, Tex.	KINE	1330
Kingwood, W.Va.	WFSP	1560
Kinston, N.C.	WELS	1010
	WFTG	960
	WISF	1230
Kirkland, Wash.	KYAC	1460
	KBLE	1050
Kirksville, Mo.	KIRX	1450
Kissimmee, Fla.	WFIV	1080
	WJPB	1220
Kittanning, Pa.	WACB	1380
Klamath Falls, Ore.		
	KAGD	1150
	KFLW	1450
	KLAD	960
	KNIA	1320
Knoxville, Iowa	WBIR	1240
Knoxville, Tenn.	WIVK	850
	WATE	620
	WKVJ	1490
	WNOX	990
	WRDL	1490
	WIDU	1350
Kokomo, Ind.	WKOZ	1350
Kosciusko, Miss.	WLNH	1350
Laconia, N.H.	WEMJ	1490
	WLDL	1490
LaCrosse, Wis.	WKBB	1380
	WKDY	1450
	WKTY	580
Ladysmith, Wis.	WLDY	1340

Location	C.L.	kHx
Lafayette, Ga.	WLFA	1590
Lafayette, Ind.	WASK	1450
	WAZY	1410
	WBAA	920
Lafayette, La.	KPEL	1420
	KVIG	1570
	KKRW	1420
Lafayette, Tenn.	WEEN	1460
LaFollette, Tenn.	WLAF	1450
LaGrande, Ore.	KLBM	1450
LaGrange, Ga.	WLAG	1240
	WTRP	620
LaGrange, Ill.	WTAQ	1300
LaGrange, Tex.	WVLC	1570
LaJunta, Colo.	KBZZ	1400
Lake Charles, La.	KLOU	1580
	KPLC	1470
	KAKO	1400
Lake City, Fla.	WDOR	1340
	WGRO	960
Lake City, S.C.	WLOT	1260
Lake Geneva, Wis.	WVLC	1450
Lakeland, Fla.	WLAK	1430
	WONN	1230
	WWAB	1330
Lake Placid, N.Y.	WIRD	920
Lakeport, Cal.	KBLC	1270
Lake Providence, La.	KLPL	1050
Lake Tahoe, Calif.	KVPL	1490
Lakeview, Ore.	KQIG	1230
Lake Wales, Fla.	WIPC	1280
Lakewood, Colo.	KLAK	1600
Lakewood Center, Wash.		
	KFHA	1480
Lake Worth, Fla.	WLIZ	1380
Lamar, Colo.	KLBC	820
Lamesa, Tex.	KPEE	690
Lampasas, Tex.	KCYL	1450
Laneaster, Calif.	KAVL	610
	KBYM	1380
Lancaster, Ky.	WLXJ	1280
Lancaster, N.Y.	WMMJ	1300
Lancaster, Ohio	WMOK	1320
Lancaster, Pa.	WLAN	1390
Lancaster, S.C.	WLAM	1390
Lancaster, Wis.	WLCM	1360
	WAGL	1560
Lander, Wyo.	KOVE	1580
Landett, Ala.	WRLD	1490
Langdon, N.D.	KNDK	1080
Lansdale, Pa.	WLSA	1410
Lansford, Pa.	WLSH	1410
Lansing, Mich.	WILS	1320
	WJIM	1240
	WITL	1030
Lapeer, Mich.	WMPG	1210
	WTHM	1530
LaPlata, Md.	WSDM	1560
LaPorte, Ind.	WLSL	1540
Laramie, Wyo.	KLME	1490
	KOWB	1290
Laredo, Tex.	KGNS	1300
	KVOZ	1490
Larned, Kans.	KANS	1510
LaSalle, Ill.	WLPO	1250
Las Cruces, N.Mex.	KOBE	1450
	KQFT	970
Las Vegas, Nev.	KENO	1460
	KLAY	1230
	KORK	1340
	KRAM	920
	KLUC	1050
	KVEG	970
Las Vegas, N.Mex.	KQFT	970
Latrobe, Pa.	WPKV	1570
	WQTV	1570
	WTRA	1480
Laurel, Md.	WLMD	900
Laurel, Miss.	WAML	1840
	WLAU	1600
	WNSL	1260
	WLBG	860
Laurens, S.C.	WVLO	1080
Laurinburg, N.C.	WLNC	1300
Lawrence, Kans.	KFKU	1250
	KLWN	1320
Lawrence, Mass.	WCCM	800
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.		
	WDXE	1370
Lawrenceville, Ga.	WLAW	1360
Lawrenceville, Ill.	WAKO	910
Lawrenceville, Va.	WLES	580
Lawton, Okla.	KSWO	1380
	KCCD	1050
	KBBR	1230
Leaksville, N.C.	WLDE	1490
Leavenworth, Kans.	KCLO	1410
Lebanon, Ky.	KLLA	1570
Lebanon, Mo.	KLWT	1230
Lebanon, Ore.	KGAL	920
Lebanon, Pa.	WLBR	1270
Lebanon, Tenn.	WCOR	900
Leesburg, Fla.	WLBE	790
	WZST	1410
Leesburg, Va.	WAGE	1290
Leesville, La.	WLLA	

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Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz
Lenoir, N.C.	KDAD 1240	Loveland, Colo.	KLDV 1570	Martinsburg, W.Va.	WEPM 1340		KJBC 1150
Lenoir, Tenn.	WJRI 1348	Loves Park, Ill.	WLUV 1520	Martinsville, Va.	WHEE 1370		KWEL 1440
Lenoir City, Tenn.	WLII 730	Lovington, N.Mex.	WLEA 630		WMVA 1450		KABH 1510
Leonardtown, Md.	WBLC 1360	Lowell, Mass.	WCAP 980	Maryville, Mo.	KNIM 1500	Milan, Tenn.	KWBJ 1600
Lovelland, Tex.	WLK 1370	Lubbock, Tex.	WLLH 1400	Maryville, Calif.	KNYC 1410	Mills City, Mont.	KAT 1340
Levittown, Pa.	KLVT 1230		KGBD 1590	Maryville, Kans.	KNDY 1570	Milford, Conn.	WFIF 1500
Lewisburg, Pa.	WGBB 1490		KDVA 580	Mason, Mich.	WGAP 1400	Milford, Del.	WKBS 930
Lewisburg, Tenn.	WUN5 1010		KLBK 1340	Mason City, Iowa	WUNN 1110	Milford, Mass.	WMRC 1490
Lewiston, Idaho	WJJM 1490		KFYD 790		KGLO 1300	Milledgeville, Ga.	WMVG 1450
	KRLC 1350		KLLL 1460		KRIB 1490	Milfen, Va.	WGSR 1570
	KOZE 1300		KSEL 950		KSMN 1010	Milfonton, Tenn.	WGNM 1380
Lewiston, Maine	WCOU 1240	Lucedale, Miss.	WHHT 1440	Massena, N.Y.	WMSA 1340	Milinoocket, Me.	WNKB 1240
	WLAM 1470	Ludington, Mich.	WKLA 1450		WYBG 1050	Milville, N.J.	WVBY 1330
Lewistown, Mont.	KXLD 1230	Lufkin, Tex.	KRBA 1340	Massillon, Ohio	WTIG 930	Milton, Fla.	WSRA 1490
Lewistown, Pa.	WKVA 920		KTRE 1420	Matawan, W.Va.	WHJC 1360		WREB 1300
Lexington, Ky.	WNRW 1490	Lumberton, N.C.	WAGR 580	Mattoon, Ill.	WLBH 1270		WARC 1380
	WLAP 630		WTSB 1340	Mauston, Wis.	WRJC 1270		WARC 1380
	WBLG 1300	Luray, Va.	WRAA 1330	Mayaguez, P.R.	WAEI 600	Milwaukee, Wis.	WEMP 1250
	WYLK 590	Lynchburg, Va.	WLVA 590		WKJB 710		WFDX 860
Lexington, Miss.	WXTN 1000		WLLL 930		WORA 760		WRIT 1340
Lexington, Mo.	KLEX 1570		WDMS 1320		WPRa 950		WISN 1150
Lexington, Nebr.	KRVN 1010		WDDG 1390		WTL 1300		WNIL 1290
Lexington, N.C.	WRBY 1440		WBRG 1050	Mayfield, Ky.	WNGD 1320		WKOK 920
Lexington, Tenn.	WDXL 1490	Lynn, Mass.	WLYN 1350	Mayodan, N.C.	WMYN 1420		WTMJ 620
Lexington, Va.	WRE 1450	Lyons, Ga.	WBBT 1340	Mayville, N.D.	KMAV 1520		KASO 1240
Lexington Pk., Md.	WPTX 920	Macomb, Ill.	WKAI 1510	Mayville, Ky.	WFTM 1240		WTHE 1520
Libby, Mont.	KLCB 1230	Macon, Ga.	WBML 1240	McAlester, Okla.	KTMG 1400		KMCD 1510
Liberal, Kans.	KSCB 1270		WCRY 900		KNED 1500		WVH 1440
	KLIB 1470		WIBB 1280		KND 910		WCCO 830
Liberty, Ky.	WPHN 1560		WMAZ 940	McAllen, Tex.	KMCL 1240		WL0L 1330
Liberty, Mo.	KBIL 1140		WNEK 1400	McCall, Ida.	KAMY 1450		WMIN 1400
Liberty, N.Y.	WDS 1240	Macon, Miss.	WMB 1400	McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250		WDGY 1130
Liberty, Tex.	KPKR 1050	Macon, Mo.	KLTI 1560	McCamey, Wis.	WAFP 980		WWTC 1280
Lima, Hawaii	KTOH 1490	Madawaska, Me.	WSJR 1230	McCook, Nebr.	KBRL 1300		KTCR 690
Lima, Ohio	WIMA 1150	Madera, Calif.	KHOT 1250		KICX 1360		KUON 770
	WCIT 940	Madill, Okla.	KMAD 1550	McGehee, Ark.	KVSA 1220		KSTP 1500
Lincoln, Ill.	WPRC 1370	Madison, Fla.	WMAF 1230	McKeesport, Pa.	WMCK 1360		KLPM 1390
Lincoln, Me.	WLKN 1450	Madison, Ga.	WJHT 1250		WHDH 1440		KHRT 1320
Lincoln, Nebr.	KFOR 1240	Madison, Ind.	WDRX 1270	McKinney, Tex.	KYAL 1600		KCJB 910
	KLIN 1400	Madison, S.D.	KJAM 1390	McLeansboro, Ill.	WMCL 1060		KBEA 1480
	KLRS 1480	Madison, Tenn.	WENO 1430	McMinnville, Oreg.	KMCM 1260		KGYD 290
	KLOL 1530	Madison, Wis.	WHA 750	McMinnville, Tenn.	WBMC 960		KGMV 1450
Lincolnton, N.C.	WLON 1050		WIBA 1310		WAKI 1230		KYLT 1340
Linton, Ind.	WBTO 1600		WISM 1480	McPherson, Kans.	WDXA 1410		KYSS 910
Litchfield, Ill.	WSMI 1540		WKOW 1070	McRae, Ga.	WDMX 1490		KORN 1490
Litchfield, Minn.	KLFD 1410	Madisonville, Ky.	WMAO 1550	Meadvale, Pa.	WMVG 1490		KURA 1450
Little Falls, Minn.	KLTF 960		WFMV 730	Medford, Mass.	WHIL 1430		KNCS 1230
Little Falls, N.Y.	WLPH 1230	Magee, Miss.	WWSJ 810	Medford, Oreg.	KMED 1440		KNW 1410
Littlefield, Tex.	KZLN 1490	Magnolia, Ark.	KVMA 630		KSHA 860		WABB 480
Little Rock, Ark.	KARK 920	Makawao, Hawaii	KNUI 1310		KDOV 1300		WGDK 900
	KALO 1250	Malden, Mo.	KTCB 1470	Medford, Wis.	KBOY 730		WMOD 1550
	KLRA 1010	Malone, N.Y.	WICY 1490	Media, Pa.	WXUR 690		WTUF 840
	KOKY 1440	Malvern, Ark.	KBOK 1310	Medina, Pa.	WMBB 1240		WKRG 710
	KAAY 1090	Manassas, Va.	WPRW 1460	Melbourne, Fla.	WMMB 2400		WTQ 1360
	KVLC 1050	Manati, P.R.	WMNT 1500	Memphis, Tenn.	WHBB 560		WVBC 1100
Littleton, Colo.	KDKQ 510	Manchester, Ga.	WINF 1230		KBGH 1130		KOLY 1300
Littleton, N. H.	WLTN 1400	Manchester, Ga.	WFRD 1370		WHER 1440		WDSL 1520
Live Oak, Fla.	WNER 1250	Manchester, Ky.	WWXL 1450		WVC 790		KTRB 860
Livingston, Mont.	KPKR 1340	Manchester, N.H.	WFEA 1370		WDIA 1070		KBBE 970
Livingston, Tenn.	WLIV 920		WGR 810		WMPS 680		KFV 1360
Livingston, Tex.	KETX 1440		WKB 1250		WLOK 1340		KRAM 1330
Lockhart, Tex.	KHRB 1060	Manchester, Tenn.	WMSR 1320		WMQ 1480		WRMR 1400
Lock Haven, Pa.	WBZP 1230	Manhattan, Kans.	KSAC 580		WREC 600		KVKM 1330
Lockport, N.Y.	WUSJ 1400		KMAN 1350		KWAT 900		Moncks Corner, S. C.
Locks, Calif.	KCRV 1570	Manistee, Mich.	WMT 1340	Memphis, Tex.	KBGH 1130	Monett, Mo.	WBER 950
Logan, Utah	KVNU 610	Manitowish, Mich.	WTIQ 1490	Mena, Ariz.	KENA 1450	Mohette, Ark.	KRMO 990
	KSTU 1300	Manitowish, Wis.	WCUB 980	Mendota, Ill.	WGLC 1090	Mohrville, Ill.	KRMB 1330
	KLGN 1390	Mankato, Minn.	WOMT 1240	Mendocino, Cal.	KMFB 1520	Monroeville, Ala.	WMLC 1400
	WLDG 1230		KYSM 1230	Menominee, Mich.	WAGN 1340	Monroe, La.	KMLB 1440
	WYOW 1290		KYMB 1580	Menomonee, Wis.	WMNE 1360		KTDC 1330
Lagansport, Ind.	KKOK 1410	Manning, S.C.	WYMB 1410	Merced, Calif.	KVOS 1480		KTOE 540
Lompoc, Calif.	KLON 1330	Mansfield, Ohio	KDXI 1360	Meriden, Conn.	WMMW 1470	Monroe, Mich.	WQTE 560
	KNEZ 960		WMAN 1400	Meridian, Miss.	WCOC 910	Monroe, N.C.	WMAP 1060
London, Ky.	WFTG 1400	Maplewood, Minn.	WRCR 1010		WDAL 1330	Monroe, Wis.	WEKZ 1260
Long Beach, Calif.	KFOX 1280	Maquoketa, Iowa	KNAQ 1320	Mesa, Ariz.	KALF 1510	Monroeville, Ala.	WMLC 1360
	KGER 1390	Marathon, Fla.	WFFG 1300	Metrol, Tex.	KWFF 1300	Monterey, Calif.	KIDD 630
Longmont, Colo.	KLMO 1060	Marianna, Ark.	KZOT 1460	Merrick, Wis.	WXMT 730	Montevideo, Minn.	KDMA 1460
Long Prairie, Minn.	WFRN 1400	Marianna, Fla.	WTSY 1340	Mesa, Ariz.	KBUZ 1510	Monte Vista, Colo.	KSLV 1240
Longview, Tex.	KFRD 1370		WWT 980	Mesa, Ariz.	KALF 1510	Montezuma, Ga.	WMNZ 1050
	KLUE 1280	Marietta, Ga.	WFOM 1230	Metropolis, Ill.	WMOK 920	Montgomery, Ala.	WBMA 740
Longview, Wash.	KEDO 1400		WBIE 1080	Metro, Ga.	WMAC 1380		WFOV 1170
	KBAM 1270	Marietta, Ohio	WMOA 1490	Mexia, Tex.	KBUS 1390		WCFI 1500
Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	WFLL 1070		WBRJ 910	Mexico, Mo.	WVW 1340		WHHY 1440
Lorain, Ohio	WVIZ 1380	Marino City, Mich.	WSMA 1590	Mexico, Pa.	WJUN 1220		WMGY 800
Loretto, Pa.	WWSF 1400		WMAM 570	Miami, Ariz.	KIKO 1340		WRMA 950
Loris, S.C.	WLSC 1570	Marion, Ala.	WJAM 1310	Miami, Fla.	WGBS 710	Montgomery, W.Va.	WMON 1340
Los Alamos, N.Mex.	KRSN 1490	Marion, Ill.	WGGH 1150		WIOO 610	Monticello, Ark.	KHBM 1430
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC 790	Marion, Ind.	WBAT 1400		WFAB 990	Monticello, Fla.	WUSD 1090
	KF 640		WMRI 860		WAME 1260	Monticello, Ky.	WFLW 1360
	KHJ 930	Marion, N.C.	WBRM 1250		WMIE 1140	Montpelier, Ida.	KVSI 1450
	KFWB 980	Marion, Ohio	WNRN 1490		WOAH 1220	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	
	KGFJ 1230	Marion, S.C.	WATP 1480		WQAM 560		WSKI 1240
	KFAD 1330	Marion, Va.	WMEV 1010		WCOC 1450	Montrose, Colo.	KUCB 580
	KLAC 570		WOLD 133		WINZ 940	Montrose, Pa.	WPEL 1250
	KMPC 710	Marked Tree, Ark.	KPCA 1580		WGLC 910	Mooreville, N.C.	WHIP 1330
	KNX 1070	Marksville, La.	KAPB 1370		WMBM 1490	Moorehead, Minn.	KVOX 1280
	KPOL 1540	Marlborough, Mass.	WSRO 1470		WKAT 1360	Moorehead, Ky.	WMOR 1330
	KBGS 1020	Marquette, Mich.	WMI 1320		WVMS 1420	Moorehead City, N.C.	
	KRDK 1150	Marshall, Mich.	WMRR 1540		WFAD 1490	Morgan City, La.	KMRC 740
Los Banos, Calif.	KLBS 1330	Marshall, Minn.	KMHL 1400		WVMS 1420	Morganfield, Ky.	WMNK 1550
Louisburg, N.C.	WPH 1420	Marshall, Mo.	KMMO 1300		WVMO 1390	Morganfawn, N.C.	WMNC 1430
Louisville, Ga.	WPEH 1420	Marshall, N.C.	WMMH 1460		WMPO 1390	Morganfawn, W.Va.	WVJR 1440
Louisville, Ky.	WAVE 970	Marshall, Tex.	KMHT 1450		WMNK 560	Morgantown, Conn.	WMNC 1150
	WAKY 790		KDXX 1410		WALL 1340	Middletown, N.Y.	WALL 1340
	WHAS 840	Marshalltown, Iowa	KFBI 1230		WVFB 910	Middletown, Ohio	WVFB 910
	WKLD 1080	Marshallfield, Wis.	WDLB 1450		WMDN 1490	Midland, Mich.	WMDN 1490
	WINN 1240	Martin, Tenn.	WCMT 1410		WCRS 550	Midland, Tex.	
	WL0U 1350	Martinsville, Ind.	WCBK 1560				
	WTMT 620						
Louisville, Miss.	WLSM 1270						

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Location	C.L.	kHz
Morristown, N.J.	WMTR	1250
Morristown, Tenn.	WCRK	1150
	WNTN	1900
Morton, Tex.	KRAN	1280
Moscow, Idaho	KRPL	1400
Moses Lake, Wash.	KSEM	1470
	KWIG	1260
Mass Point, Miss.	WACY	1460
Moulton, Ala.	WGB	1530
Moultrie, Ga.	WMJZ	1400
	WMTN	1900
Moundsville, W. Va.	WEIF	1370
Mountain Grove, Mo.	KLRS	1360
Mountain Home, Ark.	KTLO	1240
Mountain Home, Ida.	KFLI	1240
Mt. Airy, N.C.	WPAQ	740
	WSDY	1900
Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WVMC	1860
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	WBRB	1450
Mt. Dora, Fla.	WVGT	1580
Mt. Holly, N.J.	WJCB	1530
Mt. Jackson, Va.	WSIG	750
Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	WYIP	1310
Mt. Olive, N.C.	WDJS	1490
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	WCEN	1150
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	KIMP	960
Mt. Shasta, Calif.	KWSD	620
Mt. Sterling, Ky.	WST	1150
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	WMLR	940
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	WPCO	1590
Mt. Vernon, Ky.	WRVK	1460
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	WMVO	1300
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KAPS	1470
	KBRC	1430
Muleshoe, Tex.	KMUL	1380
Mullins, S.C.	WJAY	1280
Muncie, Ind.	WLCB	1340
	WERK	990
Murfreesboro, Ky.	WLOC	1150
Munising, Mich.	WGON	1400
Murfreesboro, N. C.	WDR	1080
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	WMS	1300
	WMTS	810
Murphy, N.C.	WCVP	600
	WKRK	1320
Murphysboro, Ill.	WINI	1420
Murray, Ky.	WNBS	1340
Murray, Utah	KMOR	1230
Muscatine, Iowa	WPCP	860
Muscle Shoals City, Ala.	WLAY	1450
Muskegon, Mich.	WKBZ	850
	WKJR	1520
	WTRU	1600
	WMSU	1090
Muskogee, Okla.	KBIX	1490
	KRJA	1240
Myrtle Beach, S.C.	WNYB	1450
	WTRG	1520
Nacogdoches, Tex.	KEEE	1230
	KSFA	860
Nampa, Idaho	KFXD	580
	KAIN	1340
Nantleke, Pa.	WNS	730
Napa, Calif.	KVON	1440
Naples, Fla.	WNOG	1270
Narrows, Va.	WNRV	990
Nashua, N.H.	WOTW	900
	WSMN	1590
Nashville, Ark.	KBHC	1260
Nashville, Ga.	WNGA	1600
Nashville, Tenn.	KDA	1240
	WLAC	1510
	WMAK	1300
	WNAH	1360
	WSIX	980
	WSM	650
	WWSG	1560
Nassau, Bahamas	ZNS-2	2400
Natchez, Miss.	WMIS	1240
	WNAT	1450
Natchitoches, La.	KNOC	1450
Naugatuck, Conn.	WOWW	1380
Navasota, Tex.	KWBC	1550
Nebraska City, Nebr.	KNCY	1600
Needles, Calif.	KSFE	1340
Neenah, Wis.	WNAM	1280
Nellisville, Wis.	WCEN	1370
Neon, Ky.	WNKY	1480
Neosho, Mo.	KBTN	1420
Nevada, Mo.	KNEM	1240
New Albany, Ind.	WHEL	1570
	WREY	1290
New Albany, Miss.	WNAU	1470
Newark, Del.	WNRK	1260
Newark, N.J.	WJRZ	970

Location	C.L.	kHz
	WNJR	1430
	WVNJ	620
Newark, N.Y.	WACK	1420
Newark, Ohio	WGTL	1430
New Bedford, Mass.	WBSM	1420
	WNBH	1340
New Bern, N.C.	WHIT	1450
	WRNB	1490
Newberry, Mich.	WNBY	1450
Newberry, S.C.	WKDK	1240
New Boston, Ohio	WIOI	1010
New Braunfels, Tex.	KGNB	1420
New Britain, Conn.		
	WRCH	910
	WRYM	840
New Brunswick, N.J.		
	WCTC	1450
Newburgh, N.Y.	WGNV	1220
Newburyport, Mass.	WNBP	1470
New Castle, Ind.	WCTW	1550
New Castle, Pa.	WOST	1280
Newcastle, Wyo.	KASL	1240
New City, N.Y.	WRKL	910
New Haven, Conn.	WAVZ	1300
	WELI	960
	WNHC	1340
New Iberia, La.	KANE	1240
	KNTR	1360
New Kensington, Pa.	WKPA	1150
New London, Conn.	WNLC	1510
New Martinsville, W. Va.		
	WETZ	1330
Newnan, Ga.	WCOH	1400
	WNEA	1300
New Orleans, La.	WDTL	1280
	WNNR	990
	WBOK	800
	WNOE	1060
	WSMB	1350
	WNPS	1450
	WNFO	1230
	WTTT	690
	WWL	770
	WWOM	600
	WYLD	940
Newport, Ark.	KNBV	1280
Newport, N.H.	WCNL	1010
Newport, Oreg.	KNPT	1310
Newport, R.I.	WADK	1540
Newport, Tenn.	WLJK	1270
Newport, Va.	WIKE	1490
Newport News, Va.	WGH	1310
	WTID	1270
Newport Richey, Fla.		
	WGUL	1500
New Richmond, Wis.		
	WLIX	1590
New Roads, La.	KWRG	1500
New Rochelle, N.Y.	WYOX	1460
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.		
	WSBB	1230
	WOGO	1550
Newton, Iowa	KCOB	1280
Newton, Kans.	KJRG	930
Newton, Mass.	WNTN	1550
Newton, Miss.	WBKN	1410
Newton, N.J.	WNNJ	1360
Newton, N.C.	WNNC	1230
New Ulm, Minn.	KNUJ	860
New York, N.Y.	WABC	770
	WADO	1280
	WBNX	1380
	WCBS	880
	WEDV	1330
	WHN	1050
	WHOM	1480
	WINS	1010
	WLIB	1190
	WNCA	570
	WNBC	680
	WNEW	1130
	WNYC	830
	WOR	710
	WPOP	1330
	WVRL	1600
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	WHLD	1270
	WJLL	1430
Nicholasville, Ky.	WYLD	1250
Niles, Mich.	WNIL	1290
Niles, Ohio	WNIO	1540
Nogales, Ariz.	KFBR	1340
Nome, Alaska	KICY	850
Norfolk, Nebr.	WJAG	780
Norfolk, Va.	WTAR	790
	WCMS	1050
	WNOR	1230
	WRAP	850
	WIOK	1440
Normal, Ill.	WNOB	640
Norman, Okla.	KNOR	1400
	KNR	1110
Norristown, Pa.	WNAR	1110
N. Adams, Mass.	WMNB	1230
N. Atlanta, Ga.	WRNG	680
N. Augusta, S.C.	WGUS	1380
	WFNB	1600
N. Bend, Oreg.	KBBR	1340
North Charleston, S.C.		
	WNCG	910
Northampton, Mass.		
	WHMP	1400
North East, Pa.	WHYP	1530

Location	C.L.	kHz
Northfield, Minn.	WCAL	770
N. Little Rock, Ark.	KDXX	1380
	KXLR	1150
North Platte, Nebr.	KJLT	970
	KNOP	1410
	KODY	1240
No. Syracuse, N.Y.	WSOQ	1220
N. Vernon, Ind.	WCHC	1460
No. Wilkesboro, N.C.		
	WIBC	810
Norton, Kans.	KNVI	1530
Norton, Va.	WNVA	1350
Norwalk, Conn.	WNLK	1350
Norwalk, O.	WLKR	1510
Norwich, Conn.	WICH	1310
Norwich, N.Y.	WCHN	970
Oakdale, La.	KREH	900
Oakes, N. Dak.	KEYD	1220
Oak Grove, La.	KWCL	1280
Oak Hill, W. Va.	WOAY	860
Oakland, Cal.	KNEW	910
	KABL	960
	KDIA	1310
Oakland, Md.	WMSG	1050
Oakland Park, Fla.	WIXX	1520
Oak Park, Ill.	WOPA	1490
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	WATO	1290
Ocala, Fla.	WMOF	900
	WTMC	1290
Ocean City, Md.	WDEE	1370
Ocean City, Somers Pt., N.J.	WSLT	1520
Oceanlake, Oreg.	KBCH	1380
Oceanside, Calif.	KUDE	1320
Ocella, Ga.	WSIZ	1380
Oconto, Wis.	WOCO	1260
Odessa, Tex.	WBOZ	920
	KOSA	1230
	KOYL	1310
	KRIG	1410
Odessa, Iowa	KOEL	950
Ogallala, Nebr.	KOGA	930
Ogden, Utah	KLO	1430
	KANN	1090
	KSYN	730
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	KVOG	1490
O'Neil City, Pa.	WSLB	1400
Okeechobee, Fla.	WKRR	1340
Okechoke, Fla.	WOKC	1570
Okla. City, Okla.	KBVE	890
	KLPR	1140
	KQY	1320
	KOMA	1520
	KTKO	1000
	KJEM	800
	WKY	930
Okmulgee, Okla.	KOKI	1240
Old Saybrook, Conn.	WLIS	1420
Olean, N.Y.	WMNS	1360
	WLK	1450
Oline, Ill.	WVLN	740
Olympia, Wash.	KGY	1240
	KITN	920
Omaha, Nebr.	KBON	1490
	KFAB	1110
	KDIL	1290
	KODO	1420
	KOWH	660
	WOW	590
Omak, Wash.	KOMW	660
Oneida, N.Y.	WMCR	1600
Oneida, Tenn.	WBNT	1310
O'Neill, Nebr.	KBRZ	1350
Oneonta, Ala.	WOSL	1570
Oneonta, N.Y.	WDS	730
Ontario, Calif.	KDGS	1500
Ontario, Oreg.	KSRV	1380
Opelika, Ala.	WPHO	1460
Opelousas, La.	KSLD	1230
Opp, Ala.	WAMI	860
Opportunity, Wash.	KZUN	650
Orange, Mass.	WOL	1390
Orange, Tex.	KOGT	1600
Orange, Va.	WJMA	1340
Orangeburg, S.C.	WDX	1150
	WORG	1580
	WTND	920
Orange Park, Fla.	WAYR	550
Orangeton, N.Y.	WOL	950
Orangeton City, Oreg.	KYMN	1520
Orlando, Fla.	WDBO	580
	WHOO	990
	WHY	1270
	WLOF	950
	WKIS	740
Ormond Beh., Fla.	WQXQ	1390
Orono, Idaho	KOR	1450
Orville, Calif.	KAOR	1340
Ortonville, Minn.	KDIO	1530
Osage Beh., Mo.	KRMS	1150
Oseola, Ark.	KOSE	860
Oshkosh, Wis.	WOSH	1490
Oskaloosa, Iowa	KBOE	740
Oswego, N.Y.	WOL	1450
Othello, Wash.	KRSC	1400
Otsego, Mich.	WAOP	980
Ottawa, Ill.	WCMI	1430
Ottawa, Kans.	KOFO	1220
Ottumwa, Iowa	KBIZ	1240
	KLEE	1480
Owatonna, Minn.	KRFO	1390

Location	C.L.	kHz
Owego, N.Y.	WEBO	1390
Owensboro, Ky.	WOMI	1490
	WVJS	1420
Owosso, Mich.	WOAP	1080
Oxford, Miss.	WSUH	1420
Oxford, N.C.	WSPF	1340
Oxnard, Calif.	KOXR	910
Ozark, Ala.	WQZK	900
Paducah, Ky.	WDXR	1560
	WKXY	570
	WPAD	1450
Page, Ariz.	KPGE	1340
Paintsville, Ohio	WPVL	1460
Paintsville, Ky.	WDFP	590
Palatka, Fla.	WVFP	1260
	WSUZ	800
Palestine, Tex.	KNET	1450
Palm Beh., Fla.	WQXT	1340
Palm Sprgs., Calif.	KCMJ	1010
	KDES	920
	KPAL	1450
Palmdale, Calif.	WVLP	1470
Palm Desert, Cal.	KGOL	1270
Palo Alto, Calif.	KIBE	1220
Pampa, Tex.	KPON	1340
	KGR0	1230
Panama Beach, Fla.		
	WGNE	1480
	WCCA	1290
Panama City, Fla.	WDFP	590
	WPCF	1430
	WVAK	1560
Paoli, Ind.	WDFP	590
Paradise, Cal.	KEWQ	930
Paragould, Ark.	KDRS	1490
Paris, Ark.	KCOL	1460
Paris, Ill.	WPRS	1440
Paris, Ky.	WDFP	1440
Paris, Tenn.	WTPR	710
Paris, Tex.	KPLT	1490
	KFTY	1250
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WCPE	1050
	WPAR	1450
	WTAP	1230
Park Falls, Wis.	WVFP	1450
Park Rapids, Minn.		
	KPRM	1240
Parsons, Kans.	KLKC	1540
Pasadena, Cal.	KRCC	1240
	KPLA	1110
	KWKV	1300
Pasadena, Tex.	KLVL	1420
	KIKK	650
Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.		
	WPMP	1580
Pasco, Wash.	KORD	910
Paso Robles, Calif.	KPRL	1230
Pastילו, P. R.	WCGB	1050
Patchogue, L.I., N.Y.		
	WALK	1370
	WPAC	1580
Patersoh, N.J.	WPAT	950
Pauls Valley, Okla.	KVLH	1470
Pawhuska, Okla.	KOSG	1500
Pawtucket, R.I.	WXTR	550
Payette, Ida.	KYET	1450
Pearsall, Tex.	KVWG	1280
Pecos, Tex.	KIUN	1400
Peekskill, N.Y.	WVFP	1440
Pekin, Ill.	WSIV	1140
Pell City, Ala.	WFHK	1430
Pendleton, Oreg.	KTXI	1240
	KUMA	1290
Pennington Gap, Va.		
	WSWV	1570
	WPCP	980
Pensacola, Fla.	WBSR	1540
	WMEL	610
	WNYV	1230
	WCOA	1370
Peoria, Ill.	WXCL	1350
	WMBD	1470
	WVRL	1290
	WDFP	1440
Perry, Fla.	WPYR	1400
	WGKR	1310
	WPGA	980
Perry, Iowa	KDLS	1310
Perryton, Tex.	KEYE	1400
Peru, Ind.	WARU	1600
Petaluma, Calif.	KQBB	1490
Petersburg, Va.	WSSV	1240
Petoskey, Mich.	WBNB	1340
	WJML	1110
Phenix City, Ala.	WPNX	1460
Philadelphia, Miss.	WHOC	1490
Philadelphia, Pa.	KYW	1060
	WCAU	1210
	WDBS	1240
	WFL	560
	WFLN	900
	WHAT	1340
	WHOC	1490
	WIBG	990
	WIP	610
	WDFP	1440
	WRCP	1540
	WTEL	860
Phillipsburg, Pa.	WPHB	12

Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz	Location	C.L. kHz														
Phoenix City, Ala.	KNAT 1480 KHPE 1280 KMED 740 KQY 550 KQOL 960 KPHD 910 KRIZ 1230 KTAR 620 KXIV 1400	Port Neches, Tex.	KPNG 1150	Redfield, S. Dak.	KFCB 1380 KCAL 1410	Renevert, W. Va.	WRNY 1350 WRON 1400														
Pickens, S.C.	WKXN 1540	Portsmouth, N.H.	WBXX 1380 WFB 750	Redlands, Calif.	WGBC 1440	Roseau, Minn.	KRWB 1410														
Piedmont, Ala.	WPID 1280	Portsmouth, Ohio	WPAY 1400	Red Lodge, Mont.	KRBN 1450	Roseburg, Ore.	KRNR 1490 KQEN 1240 KRXL 1250 KYES 950 KFRD 980 KRD 1320														
Pierre, S.D.	KPWB 1140 KGFY 1080 KCCR 1240 WLSI 900 WPKE 1240 KCLA 1400 KDL 1270 KOTN 1490 KCAT 1530 KPBA 1530 WCMP 1350 WANO 1230 WMLF 1230 WWDY 970 KLOH 1050 WPTW 1570 KKIS 990 KOAM 860 KSEK 1340 KDKA 1020 KDL 1410 WAMO 860 WJAS 1320 WPI 730 WTAE 1250 WEEP 1060 WWSW 970	Port Sulphur, La.	WPBC 1510	Red Oak, Ia.	KOAK 1080	Roseville, N.C.	WRSP 1230	Roswell, N. Mex.	KRIS 980 KRIS 980 KGF 1430 KBIM 910 KRDD 1320 KRIK 960 KSW 1020												
Pittsfield, Ill.	WWSW 970	Port Washington, Wis.	WGLB 1560	Red Wing, Minn.	KCUE 1250	Roswell, N. Mex.	WRIS 1230 KGF 1430 KBIM 910 KRDD 1320 KRIK 960 KSW 1020	Roxboro, N.C.	WRXO 1430												
Pittsfield, Mass.	WBBA 1580 WBVC 1420 WBRK 1340	Post, Tex.	KPOS 1370	Reidsburg, Wis.	WRDB 1400	Royal Oak, Mich.	WEXL 1340	Ruby, N. Dak.	KGCA 1450												
Pittston, Pa.	WPTS 1540	Poteau, Okla.	KLCO 1280	Reidsville, N.C.	WFRC 1600 WFRF 1220 WADR 1480 KOH 950	Rudolf, N. Mex.	KRRR 1340	Rumford, Me.	WRUM 790												
Plainfield, N.J.	WERA 1590	Potomac-Cabin John, Md.	WXLN 950 KYL 950	Reno, Nev.	KBT 1340 KLO 920 KONE 1450 KCBN 1230 WRIN 1560 WEEE 1300 KREN 1420 KRXK 1230 WFBT 1240 KWB 840 WPBC 980 KSCV 980 KALE 960 WRCO 1450 WRIC 540 WKBY 1490 WEKY 990 WBBL 1480 WRGM 1540 WLEE 1480 WEET 1320 WGOE 1590 WTVR 1380 WAP 1570 WRVA 1140 WXGI 950 WRGM 1540 WVA 600 KRCK 1360 KDA 1240 WBL 1430 KWR 810 WUNO 1320 WRAI 1190 WCSA 1260 WTRB 1570 WCWC 1800 WRI 1390 WAP 1570 KPRD 1440 KACE 1570 KVOW 1450 WHEW 1600 WELR 1360 WDBJ 960 WFA 1410 WPXI 910 WROV 1240 WLSL 610	Rensselaer, Ind.	WRIN 1560	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	Safford, Ariz.	KGLU 1480 KATO 1230	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	WLNG 1600								
Plant City, Fla.	WVLA 910	Prentiss, Miss.	WKPO 1510	Ridgeland, S.C.	WBL 1430	Saginaw, Mich.	WKNX 1210 WSAM 1400 WSGW 790 WWSA 1420	St. Albans, Vt.	WWSA 1420												
Plantville, Wis.	WSWV 1580	Prescott, Ariz.	KYCA 1490 KENT 1340 KNOT 1450 KTPA 1370	Rifle, Colo.	KRSD 890	St. Albans, W. Va.	WML 1430	St. Anthony, Ida.	KIGO 1400												
Plattsburg, N.Y.	WRY 1340	Presque Isle, Me.	WEP 1390	Rio Piedras, P.R.	WUNO 1320	St. Augustine, Fla.	WFOY 1240 WETH 1420	St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460												
Pleasanton, Tex.	KBOP 1380	Preston, Idaho	KPST 1340	Ripley, Miss.	WCSA 1260	St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460	St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460												
Pleasantville, N.J.	WOND 1400	Preston, Minn.	KFLI 1060	Ripley, Tenn.	WTRB 1570	St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM 1450 WJON 1240	St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460												
Plymouth, Ind.	WTCA 1050	Prestonsburg, Ky.	WPRT 960 WDOC 1310	Ripon, Wis.	WCWC 1800	St. George, S.C.	WQIZ 810	St. George, Utah	KDXU 1450												
Plymouth, Mass.	WPLM 1390	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Helena, Mich.	WMIC 1590	St. Helena, Mich.	WMIC 1590												
Plymouth, N.C.	WPNC 1470	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverside, Calif.	KPRD 1440 KACE 1570 KVOW 1450 WHEW 1600 WELR 1360 WDBJ 960 WFA 1410 WPXI 910 WROV 1240 WLSL 610	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Johns, Mich.	WRBJ 1580												
Plymouth, N.H.	WPNH 1300	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Johns, Mich.	WRBJ 1580												
Plymouth, Wis.	WPLY 1400	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Johns, Mich.	WRBJ 1580												
Pocahontas, Ark.	KPOC 1420	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Joseph, Mich.	WJON 1240												
Pocatello, Idaho	KSEI 930 KWK 1240 KSN 1290	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Joseph, Mich.	WJON 1240												
Pocomoke City, Md.	WDMV 540	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Joseph, Mich.	WJON 1240												
Pomona, Calif.	KDOW 1600 KKAR 1220	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Joseph, Mich.	WJON 1240												
Pompton Lakes, N.J.	WKER 1500	Price, Utah	KOAL 1230	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRI 1390	St. Ignace, Mich.	WIDG 960	St. Joseph, Mich.	WJON 1240												
Pompano Beach, Fla.	WL0D 980 WRBD 1470 WBBZ 1230 WFLP 910 WECU 1420 WPAB 550 WLEO 1170 WISD 1260 WPOK 1080 WPON 1460 WSEL 1440 WVAK 1560 KWOC 930 KLID 1340 WRPM 1530 WTPS 1560 WVNL 1470 WVPR 1350 WVMS 1050 KENM 1450 KAPY 1000 KONP 1450 KOLE 1340 KPC 1250 KTLI 1450 KACV 1520 KTHP 1450	Provo, Utah	KIXX 1400 KEYY 1450 KQVO 960 KOLS 1570 KDA 1240 KAF 890 KCSJ 590 KFEL 970 KKAM 1350 KPUB 1480 KWSR 1420 WPUV 1580 KWSC 1250 KPUL 1150 WCCF 1580 WPME 1540 WPNM 1350 WVNY 1350 KAYE 1450 KOL 1150 WQVA 1530 KQCY 500 WCNH 1290 WGEM 1440 WTD 930 WDA 1300 KPR 1370 WSFB 1490 WRAC 1460 WRIN 1400 WRAD 1460 WWSB 1400 WVSM 1500 WTKX 850 WYNA 1550 WPTF 680 WLE 570 WRNC 1240 KCLR 1530 WRTL 1460 KOTA 850 KIMM 1150 KRSD 1340 KQZ 920 KRTN 1490 WMOV 1360 KRAL 1240 KAPA 1340 KSOX 1240 KRIH 990 WEEU 850 WHUM 1240 WRAW 1340 KRDG 1230 KAR 1350 KQMS 1400 KVCV 600 KVIP 540 KBLF 1490	Roanoke, Va.	WVA 600 KRCK 1360 KDA 1240 WBL 1430 KWR 810 WUNO 1320 WRAI 1190 WCSA 1260 WTRB 1570 WCWC 1800 WRI 1390 WAP 1570 KPRD 1440 KACE 1570 KVOW 1450 WHEW 1600 WELR 1360 WDBJ 960 WFA 1410 WPXI 910 WROV 1240 WLSL 610	Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	WCBT 1370	Roaring Spres., Pa.	WKMC 1230 CHRL 910 WTAY 1570 KROB 500 WRHL 1060 KROC 1340 KWB 1270 WOLM 1520 WNNH 930 WBBF 950 WHAM 1180 WHEC 1460 WNYR 680 WSAY 1370 WROC 1230 WROK 1440 WYFE 1150 WRRR 1330 WJWP 810 WRTI 1140 WYHC 1350 WBB 1270 WRKD 1450 WPLK 1220 KVR 1360 WRK 600 WINX 1800 WRK 580 WLS 1320 WCEC 810 WEED 1390 WRMT 1490 WKWS 1290 WYTI 1570 KAM 1390 WAA 960 WRGS 1370 KCLU 1590 KTR 1490 WLAQ 1410 WYIN 1360 WRGA 1470 WROM 710 WKAL 1450	St. Louis, Mo.	KSTZ 1600 KSN 1120 KSD 550 KSTL 690 KWK 1380 KXOK 830 WEW 770 WIL 1480 KXEN 1010	St. Louis Park, Minn.	KRSI 950	St. Mary's, Pa.	WKBI 1400 KSTP 1500 KDWB 630 WMIN 1400 WKMT 1370 WCO 830	St. Paul, Minn.	WYFB 1060 WBB 1060 KBI 1310 WRPN 680 WSUN 620 WLCY 1380	St. Paul, Minn.	WYFB 1060 WBB 1060 KBI 1310 WRPN 680 WSUN 620 WLCY 1380	St. Petersburg, Fla.	WFL 1590 WGO 1590 WJBD 1550 WSLM 1220 WESX 1230 KSMO 1340 WSM 600 KSLU 1390 KAPT 1220 KBZY 1490 KGAY 1430 WBLU 1480 KVAH 1840 KSA 1150 KFRM 550 KISI 910 KDON 1460 KSBW 1380 WHDY 1210 WOB 1290 WBOC 960

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

Location	C.L.	kHz
	WICD	1320
	WJDY	1470
Salisbury, N.C.	WSTP	1490
	WSAT	1280
Salmon, Idaho	KSRA	960
Salt Lake City, Utah	KALL	910
	KCPX	1320
	KLUB	570
	KNAK	1280
	KRSP	1060
	KSL	1160
	KSOP	1370
	KSXK	630
	KWHO	860
	KWIC	1550
	KTFD	1340
	KGKL	960
	KPEP	1420
	KWFR	1260
	KAPE	1480
	KBAT	680
	KBER	1150
	KBUC	1310
	KCOR	1350
	KEDA	1540
	KITE	930
	KUKA	1250
	KMAC	630
	KOND	890
	KRTA	550
	WDAI	1200
San Bernardino, Calif.	KCKC	1350
	KFXM	590
	KRNO	1240
	KMEN	1290
	WSNT	1490
Sandersville, Ga.	KCBQ	1170
San Diego, Calif.	KFMB	760
	KOGO	600
	KGB	1360
	KSON	1240
	KSDO	1130
	KSPT	1400
Sand Spring, Okla.	KTOW	1340
Sandusky, Mich.	WHMC	1560
Sandusky, Ohio	WLEC	1450
San Fernando, Calif.	KGIL	1260
Sanford, Fla.	WTRR	1410
Sanford, Me.	WSME	1220
Sanford, N.C.	WEYE	1290
	WWGP	1050
San Francisco, Calif.	KFCR	610
	KCBS	740
	KFAX	1100
	KGO	810
	KNBR	680
	KKHI	1550
	KSAV	1010
	KSFQ	860
	KSQL	1450
	KYA	1260
San Gabriel, Cal.	KAIL	1430
San German, P. R.	WRJS	1060
Sanitobia, Miss.	WSAO	1550
San Jose, Calif.	KLOK	1170
	KLIV	1590
	KEEN	1370
	KXRX	1500
	WAPA	680
	WBMJ	1190
	WHOA	870
	WIAC	740
	WIPR	940
	WKAQ	580
	WKYM	810
	WKYN	630
	WITA	1140
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	KATY	1340
	KSLY	1430
	KVEC	920
San Marcos, Tex.	KCNV	1470
San Mateo, Calif.	KOFY	1050
San Rafael, Calif.	KTIM	1510
San Saba, Tex.	KBAL	1410
San Sebastian, P. R.	WFBA	1460
Santa Ana, Calif.	KW12	1460
Santa Barbara, Cal.	KDB	1490
	KGUD	990
	KIST	1340
	KTMS	1250
	KACL	1290
	KGUJ	1430
Santa Clara, Calif.	KSCG	1090
Santa Cruz, Calif.	KTRC	1400
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	KAFE	810
	KVSF	1260

Location	C.L.	kHz	
Santa Maria, Cal.	KCOY	1400	
	KSMA	1240	
	KSEE	1480	
	KZON	1600	
Santa Monica, Cal.	KDAY	1580	
Santa Paula, Calif.	WSDA	1400	
Santa Rosa, Calif.	KSRD	1350	
	KHUM	1580	
	KVRE	1460	
	KJAX	1150	
Santa Rosa, N. Mex.	KSYX	1420	
Sapulpa, Okla.	KREK	1550	
Saratoga, N. Y.	WNYD	1230	
Sarasota, Fla.	WKXY	930	
	WSAF	1220	
	WSP4	1450	
	WYND	1280	
	WSPN	900	
Saratoga, N. Y.	WSPN	900	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	WKAJ	900	
Sauk Rapids, Minn.	WVAL	800	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	WSDO	1230	
	WBYG	1450	
	WEAS	900	
	WSAV	630	
	WSDA	1400	
	WTOC	1290	
	WSOK	1230	
	WORM	1010	
	WATS	960	
	WSHF	1290	
	WGY	810	
	WBYD	1240	
Scotland Neck, N. C.	WYAL	1280	
Scott City, Kans.	KFLA	1310	
Scottsbluff, Neb.	KNEB	960	
	KOLT	1320	
	WCRI	1050	
	WRDS	1350	
	KDOL	1440	
	WLCK	1520	
	WARM	590	
	WEJL	630	
	WGBI	910	
	WICK	1400	
	WSCR	1320	
	KOL	1280	
	WKCB	1030	
Seafood, Del.	KAYO	1150	
Searay, Ark.	KIXI	910	
Seattle, Wash.	KING	1090	
	KIRD	710	
	KJR	850	
	KOL	1300	
	KOMO	1000	
	KETO	1590	
	KTW	1250	
	KVI	570	
	KXA	770	
	KBLE	1050	
	WJEP	960	
	WSEB	1340	
	KDRO	1340	
	KSIS	1050	
	KWED	1540	
	WSEW	1280	
	WGWG	1340	
	WHBB	1490	
	WTOX	1570	
	WBZB	1090	
	WDTM	1130	
	KTFO	1250	
	WSAO	1550	
	Seneca Township, S. C.	WSNW	1150
Sevierville, Tenn.	WNEV	830	
Seward, Alaska	KIBH	950	
Seymour, Ind.	WJCD	1390	
Seymour, Ind.	KSEY	1230	
Shakopee, Minn.	KSMN	1530	
Shallotte, N. C.	WVCB	1410	
Shamokin, Pa.	WISL	1480	
Shamrock, Tex.	KBYF	1580	
Sharon, Pa.	WPIC	790	
Shawano, Wis.	WTCB	960	
Shawnee, Okla.	KGFF	1450	
Sheboygan, Wis.	WHBL	1330	
	WKTS	950	
	WSHF	1290	
	KSEN	1150	
	WOB	730	
	WADA	1390	
	WVSL	1520	
	WCND	940	
	WHAL	1400	
	WLJI	1580	
	KWA	1550	
	KMAS	1260	
	KMA	960	
	WMBT	1530	
	KWYO	1410	
	KROE	930	
	KRRV	810	
	KTKO	1500	
	WSPH	1480	
	KVMM	970	
	KANB	1300	
	KBCL	1220	
	KEEL	710	
	KOKA	1550	
	KJOE	1480	

Location	C.L.	kHz
	KCIJ	980
	KRMD	1340
	KWKH	1130
Sidney, Mont.	KGCC	1480
Sidney, Neb.	KSID	1340
Sidney, N. D.	WVFR	1080
Sierra Vista, Ariz.	KHFR	1420
Sikeston, Mo.	KSIM	1400
	KMPL	1520
Siler City, N. C.	WNCA	1570
Siloam Sprng., Ark.	KUOA	1290
Silsbee, Tex.	KKAS	1300
Silver City, N. Mex.	KSL	1340
Silver Sprngs., Md.	WQMR	1050
Simons, Ont.	CFRS	1560
Sinton, Tex.	KTOD	1590
Sioux City, Iowa	KSCJ	1360
	KMNS	620
	KTRI	1470
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	KISD	1230
	KILO	1320
	KNWC	1270
	KSOO	1140
Sitka, Alaska	KIFW	1230
	KSEW	1400
Skowhogan, Maine	WGHM	1150
Slaton, Tex.	KCAS	1050
Siddell, Ill.	WBSG	1560
Smithfield, N. C.	WQMR	1050
Smithville, Tenn.	WJLE	1480
Smyrna, Ga.	WYNX	1550
Snyder, Tex.	KSNY	1450
Socorro, N. Mex.	KSRC	1290
Soda Springs, Ida.	KBRV	790
Soldatna, Alaska	KSRM	1240
Somerset, Ky.	WFO	1480
	WVSC	900
	KVML	1450
	KCKG	1240
	WVNDU	1490
	WJVA	1580
	KWFR	960
	WESD	970
	WHLF	1440
	WEEB	990
	WRDS	1410
South Daytona Beach, Fla.	WVSC	1520
So. Gastonia, N. C.	WGAS	1490
So. Haven, Mich.	WJOR	940
So. Knoxville, Tenn.	WSKT	1580
S. Miami, Fla.	WFUN	790
So. Paris, Me.	WKQT	1450
So. Pittsburg, Tenn.	WEPG	910
So. St. Paul, Minn.	KDWB	630
	WMKT	1370
So. Williamsport, Pa.	WMP1	1450
Spanish Fork, Utah	KONI	1480
Sparks, Nev.	KUBU	1270
Sparta, Ill.	WHCO	1230
Sparta, N. C.	WCOK	1060
Sparta, Tenn.	WSHT	1050
Sparta, Wis.	WLI	990
	WCOW	1290
Spartanburg, S. C.	WHCQ	1400
	WORD	910
	WSPA	950
	WASC	1530
	KICD	1240
	KXLY	920
	KGA	1510
	KDNC	1440
	KSPD	1230
	KPEG	1380
	KHQ	930
	KJRB	790
	KREB	970
	KXLY	920
	KCFA	1330
	KUDY	1280
Springdale, Ark.	KBRB	1340
	KSPR	1590
Springfield, Ill.	WCVS	1450
	WMAV	870
	WTAX	1240
Springfield, Mass.	WHYN	560
	WMAS	1450
	WSPR	1270
Springfield, Mo.	KGBB	1260
	KICK	1340
	KTTS	1400
	KWTO	560
Springfield, Ohio	WIZE	1340
	WBLV	1500
Springfield-Eugene, Ore.	KKEE	1450
	KORE	1050
	WDBS	590
	WCFR	1480
	KBSF	1460
Spring Lake, N. C.	WFBS	1450
Spring Valley, N. Y.	WRR3	1300
Spruce Pine, N. C.	WTQE	1470
Stamford, Conn.	WSTP	1400
Stamford, Tex.	KDWT	1400
Stanford, Ky.	WRS1	1520
Starke, Fla.	WPXE	1490

Location	C.L.	kHz
Starkville, Miss.	WSSO	1230
State College, Pa.	WMAJ	1450
	WRSC	1390
Statesboro, Ga.	WVNS	1240
Statesville, N. C.	WSIC	1400
	WDBM	550
	WTON	1240
	WAFQ	800
Stanton, Va.	KSTV	1510
Stephenville, Tex.	KGK2	1230
Sterling, Colo.	KCLR	1490
	WSDR	1420
Sterling, Ill.	WSTV	1340
Steuenville, Ohio	WSTP	1010
Stevens Point, Wis.	WVFN	1220
Stillwater, Minn.	KSPI	780
Stillwater, Okla.	KJOY	1280
Stockton, Calif.	KSTN	1420
	KWG	1230
Storm Lake, Iowa	KAYL	890
Streator, Ill.	W12Z	1250
Stroudsburg, Pa.	W44D	1450
Stuart, Fla.	WSTU	1450
Stuart, Va.	WHEO	1270
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	WDRR	910
Sturgis, Mich.	WSTR	1230
Sturgis, S. D.	KBHB	810
Stuttgart, Ark.	KWAK	1240
Suffolk, Va.	WVFN	1220
Sullivan, Ind.	WKQV	1550
Sullivan, Mo.	KTUI	1560
Sulphur, La.	KIKS	1310
Sulphur Sprngs., Tex.	KSTT	1230
Summerville, Ga.	WGTA	950
Summerville, S. C.	WAZS	980
Sumner, Wash.	KDPL	1560
Sumter, S. C.	WDOX	1240
	WSSC	1340
Sunbury, Pa.	WKOK	1070
Sunnyside, Wash.	KREW	1230
Sun Valley, Ida.	KSKI	1340
Superior, Neb.	KRFS	1600
Superior, Wis.	WDSM	710
	WLI	970
	WWJC	1270
	WAXK	1320
Susanville, Calif.	K8UE	1240
Sutton, W. Va.	W5GB	1490
Swainsboro, Ga.	WJAT	800
Sweetwater, Tenn.	W8EW	800
Sweetwater, Tex.	W80X	1400
Sylacauga, Ala.	WFEB	1340
	WMLS	1290
Sylva, N. C.	WMSJ	1480
Sylvania, Ga.	WSYL	1490
Sylvester, Ga.	WOGA	1540
Syracuse, N. Y.	WHEN	620
	WFB1	1390
	WNR	1260
	WDLF	1490
	WSYR	570
Tabor City, N. C.	WTAB	1370
Tacoma, Wash.	KMO	1360
	KTAC	850
	KTNT	1400
Taft, Calif.	KVI	510
Tahlequah, Okla.	KTLQ	1350
Tahoe Valley, Calif.	KTHO	580
	WY9Y	1590
	WNUZ	1230
Tallahassee, Fla.	WMEN	1330
	WNSH	1410
	WTAL	1450
	WTNT	1270
Tallassee, Ala.	WTLS	1300
Tallulah, La.	KTLD	1360
Tampa, Fla.	WALT	1110
	WD4E	1250
	WYUJ	1550
	WDLF	1490
	WFLA	970
	WHBO	1050
	WINQ	1010
	WTMP	1150
	WSOL	1300
	KKIT	1340
	WCPS	760
Tarpon Springs, Fla.	WCWR	1470
Tasley, Va.	WESR	1330
Taunton, Mass.	WPEP	1570
Tawas City, Mich.	WIOS	1480
Taylor, Tex.	KTAE	1260
Taylorville, N. C.	WNSH	850
	WTLK	1570
Taylorville, Ill.	WTIM	1410
Tazewell, Tenn.	WNTT	1250
Tazewell, Va.	WTZE	1470
Tell City, Ind.	WTGJ	1230
Tempe, Ariz.	KUPD	1060
	WNSH	850
Temple, Tex.	KTEM	1400
Terre Haute, Ind.	WBOW	1230
	WAAC	1300
	WT1	1480
Terrell, Tex.	KTER	1570
Terrytown, Neb.	KEYR	690
Texarkana, Ark.	WTXK	700
Texarkana, Tex.	KCMC	740
	KATQ	940
	KTF5	1400

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

Location	C.L.	kHx	Location	C.L.	kHx	Location	C.L.	kHx
York, S.C.	WYCL	980	Yreka, Calif.	KSYC	1490	Zanesville, Ohio	WHIZ	1240
Youngstown, Ohio	WBBW	1240	Yuba City, Calif.	KUBA	1600	Zarephath, N.J.	WAWZ	1380
	WFMJ	1890		KZIN	1450	Zebulon-Wendell, N. C.		
	WKBN	570	Yuma, Ariz.	KBLU	1320		WETC	540
Ypsilanti, Mich.	WYSI	1480		KVOY	1400	Zephyr Hills, Fla.	WZRH	1400
	WYNZ	1520		KYUM	560	Zion, Ill.	WZBN	1500

U. S. FM Stations by States

Location	C.L.	MHz	Location	C.L.	MHz	Location	C.L.	MHz	Location	C.L.	MHz
ALABAMA											
Albertville	WQSB	105.1	Mammoth Springs	KAMS	103.9	Riverside	KBBL	99.1	West Covina	KBDB	98.3
Alexander City	WRFS-FM	106.1	Newport	KNBY-FM	105.5		KACE-FM	92.7	Woodland	KATT	95.3
Andalusia	WNBX	98.1	Osceola	KDSE-FM	98.1		KDUO	97.5	COLORADO		
Annonis	WHMA-FM	100.5	Pine Bluff	KOTN-FM	92.3	Riverside	KUCR	88.1	Boulder	KRNV	97.9
Athens	WJOF	104.1	Siloam Springs	KUOA-FM	105.7	Sacramento	KCRA-FM	96.1	Colorado Springs	KRCC	91.3
Bay Minette	WWSM	105.5	CALIFORNIA								
Birmingham	WAPI-FM	99.5	Akiah	KLIL	94.3		KERS	88.9		KKFM	96.5
	WBRC-FM	106.9	Alameda	KJAZ	92.7		KFBK-FM	96.9		KKSH	90.5
	WCRT	96.5	Anaheim	KEZR-FM	95.9		KJML	106.5		KKVF-FM	92.9
	WCFM	93.7	Anaheim	KANG	89.9		KHJ	105.1		KKPI-FM	94.3
	WFSU-FM	91.1	Apple Valley	KAVR-FM	102.3		KJRA-FM	92.9		KKRD-FM	95.1
Carrollton	WRAG-FM	94.1	Arcata	KTPO	90.5		KKRW	98.5		KKRY-FM	101.9
Clanton	WKBF-FM	97.7	Atherton	KPEO	101.9		KXOA-FM	107.9		KKZF	94.1
Cullman	WFMH-FM	101.1	Auburn	WKAF	101.1	Saltinas	KSBW-FM	102.5	Cortez	KZFM	94.1
Decatur	WDRN	102.1	Auburn	KBIG	104.3		KRSA-FM	100.7	Denver	KFML-FM	98.5
	WRSB	96.9	Bakersfield	KERN-FM	94.1		KERR	103.9		KLIR-FM	100.3
Dotham	WOOF-FM	99.7		KGEE-FM	97.5	San Bernardino	KVCR	91.9		KLZ-FM	106.7
Fairhope	WABF-FM	92.1		KIFM	96.5		KFNM	99.9		KOA-FM	103.5
Florence	WQLT	107.3	Berkeley	KPFA	94.1		KBNS	89.5		KOSI-FM	101.1
Gadsden	WLMJ	103.7		KALX	90.7		KRCS	95.1		KMYR	95.5
Hamilton	WERH-FM	92.1		KPFB	89.3		KRGS	94.1		KBPI	105.9
Homewood	WJLN	104.7		KPAT-FM	99.9	San Diego	KGOD-FM	94.1	Ft. Collins	KCSU-FM	90.9
Huntsville	WAHR	92.1	Bijou	KHUR	99.9		KFNF	96.5		KFMF	93.9
	WNSD	99.9	Bishop	KIBS-FM	100.7		KGB-FM	101.5	Ft. Morgan	KFTM-FM	94.3
Jackon	WHOD-FM	104.9	Carlsbad	KARL-FM	95.9		KITT	105.3	Grand Junction	KREX-FM	92.3
Mobile	WKRQ-FM	99.9	Carmel	KRML-FM	101.7		KDYG	98.1	Greeley	KCBL-FM	91.3
	WRFQ-FM	98.5	Claremont	KSPC	88.7		KLRO	94.9		KGRE	92.3
Montgomery	WLPB	92.1	Cosahela	KCHV-FM	93.1		KPRP	106.5	Lakewood	KLAK-FM	107.5
	WFMI	98.9	El Cajon	KCCR	93.3		KQSD	102.9	Longmont	KLMO-FM	104.3
	WAJM	103.3	Escondido	KOWN-FM	92.7		KBBW	102.9	Loveland	KLOV-FM	102.3
Muscle Shoals	WHY-FM	101.9	Fremont	KFMR	104.9		KSDO-FM	103.7	Manitou Springs	KCMS-FM	102.7
Ozark	WLAY-FM	105.5	Fresno	KARM-FM	101.9	San Fernando	KSEA	97.3	Pueblo	KVMN	98.9
Sealtsboro	WCNA-FM	98.3		KCIB-FM	94.5	San Francisco	KVFM	94.3	Rocky Ford	KAVI-FM	95.9
Selma	WHBB-FM	100.1		KFRE-FM	93.7		KALW	91.7	CONNECTICUT		
Sylacauga	WHPD	100.1		KMJ-FM	97.9		KBRG	105.3	Bridgeport	WJZZ	99.9
Tusculum	WVNA	106.3	Garden Grove	KXQB	101.1		KCSB-FM	98.9		WPKN	89.5
Tuscaloosa	WTBO-FM	95.7	Gilroy	KTBT	96.3		KEAR	97.3	Brookfield	WGHF	95.1
	WUOA	91.7	Glendale	KPER-FM	94.3		KFOG	104.5	Danbury	WLAD-FM	98.3
	WACT-FM	105.5	Hayward	KFMU	97.1		KFRG-FM	106.1	Fairfield	WSHU	101.1
ALASKA											
Anchorage	KNIK	105.5	Hemel	KTUX	101.7		KGO-FM	103.7	Hamden	WDEE	91.3
	KBYR-FM	102.1	Inglewood	KHSJ-FM	105.5		KNBR-FM	99.7	Hartford	WHCN	105.9
College	KHAR	103.9	La Canada	KTYK-FM	103.9		KMPM	106.9		WDRG-FM	102.9
	KUAC	104.9	La Sierra	KUNF	88.9		KOIT	93.3		WCCC-FM	104.9
			Lodi	KSDA	89.7		KPEN	101.3		WLAJ	93.7
			Lompoc	KCVR-FM	97.7		KRON-FM	96.5		WRTC-FM	89.3
			Long Beach	KLOM-FM	92.7		KSFR	94.9		WTRC-FM	96.5
				KJLH	102.3		KXXK	88.5	Meriden	WBMI	95.7
				KLON	88.1		KCMA	90.3	Middletown	WESU	88.1
				KNOB	97.9		KBRG	105.3		WHS	104.9
			Los Altos	KPGM	97.7		KABL-FM	98.1	New Haven	WNHF-FM	99.1
			Los Angeles	KFCJ	92.7	San Jose	KKHI-FM	93.7		WYBC-FM	94.3
				KABC-FM	95.5		KSJO-FM	92.3	Norwalk	WDRN	93.9
				KADS	103.5		KBAY	100.3	Norwich	WICH-FM	97.7
				KBBJ	107.5		KRPM	98.5	Stamford	WSTC-FM	96.7
				KBCA	105.1		KSJS	90.7	Storrs	WHUS	90.5
				KBMS	105.9	San Luis Obispo	KPLX	106.5	Waterbury	WATR-FM	92.5
				KCBH	98.7		KATY-FM	96.1		WWCO-FM	104.1
				KFAC-FM	92.3	San Mateo	KSBY-FM	96.1	Westport	WMMM	107.9
				KFOJ-FM	100.3		KCSM	93.3	DELAWARE		
				KGBS-FM	97.1	San Rafael	KUFY	107.7	Oever	WDOV-FM	94.7
				KHJ	101.1	Santa Ana	KTIM	100.9	Wilmington	WDEL-FM	93.7
				KMET	94.7		KWIZ-FM	96.7		WJBR	99.5
				KMLA	100.3		KVMS	106.3	D. C.		
				KNX-FM	88.1	San Jose	KCSB-FM	91.1	Washington	WASH	97.1
				KPKK	96.7	Santa Barbara	KDHI-FM	93.7		WAMU-FM	88.5
				KPOL-FM	98.9		KMUZ	103.3		WFAN	100.3
				KRHM	102.7		KTMS	97.5		WGAY	99.5
				KRKO-FM	96.3	Santa Clara	KSCU	90.1		WFAN	100.3
				KUSC	91.5		KREP	105.7		WGAY	99.5
				KXLU	89.1	Santa Cruz	KSCO-FM	99.1		WGMF-FM	103.5
				KHOF	99.5	Santa Maria	KXFM	99.1		WGTA	90.1
			Los Angeles-Avalon	KBIG-FM	104.3		KSMA-FM	102.5		WMAL-FM	107.3
				KLBS-FM	95.9	Santa Monica	KCRW	93.3		WOL-FM	98.7
			Los Banos	KLGS	95.3		KSRF	103.1		WRC-FM	93.9
			Los Gatos	KRFD	99.9	Santa Rosa	KEFM	100.1		WTOP-FM	96.3
			Marysville	KAMB	101.5	Stanford	KZSU	90.1		WWOC-FM	101.1
			Merced	KBEE-FM	103.3	Stockton	KUOP	91.3	FLORIDA		
			Modesto	KTRB-FM	104.1		KJOY-FM	99.3	Atlantic Beach	WKTZ-FM	96.1
				KMBG-FM	106.7		KWQ-FM	105.7		WQAB-FM	104.9
				KODM	103.1	Tahoe Valley	KTHO-FM	103.1		WWSN-FM	83.5
			Monterey	KEDC-FM	88.5	Thousand Oaks	KNJO	92.7	Belle Glade	WWDG	99.9
			Newport Beach	KAFE	98.1	Torrance	KNHS	89.7	Boa Ratan	WBRO-FM	103.3
			Northridge	KUDE	102.1	Tracy	KSRJ	100.9	Bradenton	WTAN-FM	95.7
			Oakland	KOYA	93.5	Tulare	KDFR	106.7	Clear Water	WZFY-FM	99.3
			Oceanside	KPMJ	104.7		KGEN-FM	94.9	Cocoa	WZCY-FM	99.3
			Ontario	KPCS	89.3		KOSO	93.1	Cocoa Beach	WCKS	101.1
			Oxnard	KPPG-FM	107.7	Turlock	KDHI-FM	95.7		WTKT-FM	104.3
			Pasadena	KGEC	104.7	Twenty-Nine Palms	KDKI-FM	93.5		WVAZ-FM	104.9
				KFCR	95.9		KVEN-FM	100.7		WVDF-FM	94.5
			Palm Springs	KQDP	93.5	Ukiah	KONG-FM	92.9		WMFJ-FM	101.9
			Quincy	KCAL-FM	96.7	Ventura-Oxnard	KDFM	92.1			
			Redondo Beach	KUOR-FM	89.1	Visalia			De Funiak Springs	WZEP-FM	103.1
			Redlands	KLOA-FM	105.5	Walnut Creek					
			Ridgecrest								

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

Location	C.L.	MHz
Louisville	WVLC-FM	92.9
	WFPK	91.9
	WFPL	89.3
	WHAS-FM	97.5
	WKLO-FM	99.7
	WLSR	102.3
	WXEL	103.9
Madisonville	WFMW-FM	93.9
	WNGO-FM	94.7
Manfordville	WLOC-FM	102.3
Manchester	WVXL-FM	103.1
Maysville	WFTM-FM	95.9
Monticello	WFLW-FM	101.7
Morehead	WNOR-FM	92.1
	WNKA-FM	91.1
Norcanfield	WNSK-FM	95.3
Murray	WAAW	103.7
Owensboro	WOMI-FM	92.5
	WVJS-FM	96.1
Paducah	WJAD-FM	96.9
	WKYX-FM	93.3
Paintsville	WYSF-FM	100.1
Paris	WDE-FM	96.7
Plkeville	WPKE-FM	92.1
Prestonburg	WDOC-FM	95.5
	WPRT-FM	105.5
Richmond	WEKU-FM	88.9
Russellville	WRUS-FM	92.1
St. Mathews	WSTM	103.1
Scottsville	WLCK-FM	99.3
Somerset	WSEK	96.7
	WSSC	90.7
Whitesburg	WTCW-FM	104.9

LOUISIANA

Alexandria	KALB-FM	96.9
Baton Rouge	WJBO-FM	102.5
	WAFB-FM	98.1
	WOXY-FM	100.7
DeRidder	KDLA-FM	101.7
Golden Meadow	KLEB-FM	94.3
Hammond	WTGI	103.3
Houma	KCIL-FM	107.1
Jennings	KJEF-FM	92.7
Jonesboro	KTOC-FM	104.9
Lafayette	KRVS-FM	88.3
	KPEL-FM	98.3
	KSMB	94.5
Lake Charles	KPLC-FM	99.5
	KIKS-FM	96.1
La Plaze	WCKW	92.3
Monroe	KMLB-FM	104.1
	KNOE-FM	101.9
	KREB	106.1
Morgan City	KNRO-FM	96.7
Mt. Vernon	KRNL-FM	105.3
Natchitoches	KNOC-FM	97.7
New Orleans	WBEB	89.3
	WDSU-FM	105.3
	WNNR-FM	97.1
	WVOM-FM	98.5
	WMT	95.7
Opelousas	KSLO-FM	107.1
Ruston	KRUS-FM	107.1
Shreveport	KRMD-FM	101.1
	KBCL-FM	96.5
	KWKH-FM	94.5
Thibodaux	KTIB-FM	106.3
Ville Platte	KVP1-FM	93.5
W. Monroe	KUMF-FM	88.3
Winnfield	KVCL-FM	92.1

MAINE

Augusta	WFAU-FM	101.3
Bangor	WABI-FM	95.7
Brunswick	WBOR	91.1
	WCME-FM	98.9
Caribou	WFST-FM	97.7
Ellsworth	WDEA-FM	95.7
Lewiston	WCOU-FM	93.9
	WRJR	91.5
Orono	WMEB-FM	91.9
Poland Springs	WMT	94.8
Portland	WLOB-FM	97.9
	WPOR-FM	101.9
	WGAN-FM	102.9

MARYLAND

Annapolis	WNAV-FM	99.1
	WANN-FM	107.9
	WXTC	107.9
	WAQE-FM	101.9
	WBJQ-FM	91.5
Baltimore	WCAO-FM	102.7
	WCBM-FM	106.5
	WFMM-FM	93.1
	WRBS	95.1
	WSD	92.3
	WBAL-FM	97.9

Location	C.L.	MHz
Bethesda	WITH-FM	104.3
	WSID-FM	92.3
	WTOV-FM	101.9
	WJMD	94.7
	WHFS	102.3
Bradbury Heights	WPGC	95.5
Catonsville, Md.	WCBC	105.7
Cumberland	WCUM-FM	102.9
Frederick	WFRD-FM	99.9
Frostburg	WFRB-FM	105.3
Glen Burnie	WISZ-FM	95.9
Hagerstown	WJEJ-FM	104.7
	WARK-FM	106.9
	WHAG-FM	96.7
	WASA-FM	103.7
	WBUZ	95.3
	WMSO-FM	92.1
	WBOC-FM	94.3
	WGTS-FM	91.9
	WSDM-FM	104.1
	WTRR-FM	100.7

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst	WAMF	88.1
	WFCR	88.5
	WUUA	91.1
	WUPA	91.7
Andover	WBUR	90.9
Boston	WBCN	104.1
	WBZ-FM	106.7
	WCOP-FM	100.7
	WEEI-FM	103.3
	WERS	88.9
	WHDH-FM	94.5
	WRD-FM	97.3
	WXHR-FM	96.9
	WBET-FM	97.7
	WBOS-FM	92.9
	WGBH-FM	89.7
	WHRB-FM	95.3
	WTBS	88.1
	WTFB	105.5
	WKOX-FM	105.7
	WVCA-FM	104.9
	WHA1-FM	98.3
	WHAV-FM	92.5
	WKOD-FM	106.1
	WBRK-FM	101.7
	WHP-FM	93.7
	WLLH-FM	95.5
	WLYN-FM	101.7
	WHIL-FM	107.9
	WBSM-FM	97.3
	WNBH-FM	98.1
	WNNB-FM	100.1
	WHMP-FM	93.9
	WQRB-FM	105.5
	WBRK-FM	101.7
	WPLM-FM	99.1
	WNHC	88.5
	WHYN-FM	93.1
	WAIC	91.9
	WCRK	102.1
	WSOB	98.9
	WNAS-FM	94.7
	WRLM	97.3
	WCRB-FM	102.5
	WOCB-FM	94.9
	WCFM	91.3
	WHSR-FM	91.9
	WAAB	107.3
	WSRS	96.1

MICHIGAN

Adrian	WLEN	103.9
	WVAC	88.1
Alma	WFYC-FM	104.9
Alpena	WHSB	107.7
	WATZ-FM	93.5
	WKFR-FM	103.3
	WBRN-FM	100.9
	WUOM	91.7
	WPAQ-FM	107.1
	WLEW-FM	92.1
	WBCM-FM	96.1
	WNEM-FM	102.5
	WHFB-FM	99.9
	WHFI	94.7
	WCER-FM	92.7
	WCBY-FM	105.1
	WCFB-FM	104.3
	WTVB-FM	98.3
	WKNR-FM	100.3
	WDET-FM	101.9
	WBFG	98.7
	WCHD	105.9
	WDTM	106.7
	WABX	90.9
	WDR	90.9
	WGNP	107.5
	WJBK-FM	93.1
	WMU2	103.5
	WGPR	97.9
	WJRF	96.3
	WOMC-FM	104.3
	WQRS-FM	104.3
	WRNK-FM	98.7
	WUJ-FM	97.1
	WCYZ-FM	101.1
	WCAR-FM	92.3
	WKAR-FM	90.5
	WITL-FM	100.7

Location	C.L.	MHz
Flint	WSWN	99.1
	WVIC-FM	95.7
	WBE	95.1
	WGNZ-FM	107.9
	WRRP-FM	105.5
Grand Rapids	WFUR-FM	102.9
	WJFM	93.7
	WLAV-FM	96.9
	WFOH	101.3
	WOOD-FM	105.7 (5)
	WYGA-FM	104.1
	WXTG-FM	97.9
	WKLW-FM	95.7
Greenville, Mich.	WPLB-FM	107.3
	WNPL-FM	93.5
	WHPR	88.1
	WBL-FM	94.5
	WHTC-FM	96.1
	WJGS	98.5
	WYJA	103.1
	WIAA	88.3
	WIBM-FM	94.1
	WKHM-FM	106.1
	WMUK	102.1
	WSEF-FM	106.5
	WIM-FM	94.5
	WILS-FM	101.7
	WRW	94.3
	WNRR	90.1
	WDMJ-FM	95.7
	WALM-FM	96.7
	WRRR-FM	104.9
	WDRD	99.7
	WVMO	93.3
	WBRB-FM	102.7
	WCMU	90.1
	WCEN-FM	94.5
	WFFM	106.9
	WLDN	95.5
	WOAP-FM	103.9
	WML	98.9
	WMBN-FM	96.7
	WHLS-FM	107.1
	WOAK	89.3
	WOMC	104.3
	WSAM-FM	98.1
	WBRJ-FM	92.1
	WSJM-FM	107.1
	WHLJ	98.3
	WSAE	89.3
	WSTR-FM	103.1
	WLDR-FM	101.9
	WCCW-FM	92.1
	WTCM-FM	103.5
	WPHS	91.5
	WEMU	88.1

MINNESOTA

Anoka	KTWN	107.9
Blue Earth	KBEV-FM	100.9
Bralnerd	KLIZ-FM	95.9
Collegeville	KSJR-FM	90.1
Faribault	KDHL-FM	95.9
Golden Valley	KQRS-FM	92.5
Mankato	KMSD	90.5
	KYSM-FM	103.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	KTIS-FM	98.5
	WL0L-FM	99.5
	KWFM	97.1
	KNOF	95.3
	WPBC-FM	101.3
	WAYL	93.7
	WCTS-FM	100.3
	KVOX-FM	99.9
	KQWB-FM	98.7
	WNUJ-FM	93.1
	KRFO-FM	104.9
	WPRM-FM	103.7
	KCUE-FM	105.5
	WPBC-FM	101.3
	KROC-FM	106.9
	KNXR	97.5
	KOLM-FM	96.7
	KFAM-FM	104.7
	KVSC	88.5
St. Cloud	KRSI-FM	104.1
St. Louis Park	WMIN-FM	102.1
St. Paul	KSTP-FM	94.3
	KRBI-FM	102.9
St. Peter	KWLM-FM	102.5
Wilmar	KWDA-FM	95.1

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi	WYMI-FM	106.3
	WFFF-FM	96.7
Columbia	WKCU-FM	94.3
Corinth	WQST	92.5
Forest	WSWG	99.1
Greenwood	WROA-FM	107.1
Gulfport	WHSY-FM	104.5
Hattiesburg	WFOR-FM	103.7
	WCPC-FM	93.3
Houston	WJDX-FM	102.9
Jackson	KFXM	95.5
	WJMI	99.7
	WSLI-FM	96.3
	WHHO	94.7
	WK0Z-FM	105.1
	WN5L-FM	100.3

Location	C.L.	MHz
Louisville	WLSM-FM	107.1
Madras	W5IC-FM	95.7
McComb	WCCA	94.1
Meridian	WMMI	88.1
Moss Point	WACY-FM	104.9
Natchez	WNAT-FM	95.1
New Albany	WNAU-FM	103.5
Pascagoula	WPMF-FM	99.1
Poplarville	WRPM-FM	107.9
Pontotoc	WSEL-FM	98.5
Tupelo	WEDT-FM	95.5
Vicksburg	WQMV	98.7
Yazoo City	WJNS-FM	92.1

MISSOURI

Buffalo	KBFL	91.3
Cape Girardeau	KZYM-FM	102.9
Carrollton	KAOL-FM	101.1
Clayton	KFOU-FM	99.1
Columbia	KWCC-FM	90.5
Crestwood	KSHE	94.7
Dexter	KDEX-FM	107.3
El Dorado Springs	KESM-FM	101.7
Houston	KBTC-FM	99.3
Joplin	WMBH-FM	96.1
	KSYN	92.5
Kansas City	KCMO-FM	104.9
	KBEE	94.9
	KMSH	88.5
	WDAF-FM	102.1
	KCMK	93.3
	KCUR-FM	89.3
	KMBR-FM	99.7
	KPRS-FM	103.3
	KXTR	96.9
Kennett	KBOA-FM	95.9
Kirksville	KRXL	94.5
Mexico	KWWR-FM	95.7
Moberly	KRES	104.7
Osage Beach	KRMS-FM	93.5
Point Lookout	KSQZ	88.1
Poplar Bluff	KWOC-FM	94.5
Stella	KCLU-FM	94.3
St. Genevieve	KMSH	104.3
St. Joseph	KSGM-FM	103.7
St. Louis	KUSN-FM	105.1
	KCFM	93.7
	KACO	107.7
	KADI	96.3
	WAMV-FM	101.1
	WIL-FM	92.3
	KRCH	98.5
	KSJL	91.5
	KRFD	106.9
Sedalia	KSIS-FM	92.1
Springfield	KTTS-FM	94.7
	KTXR	101.5
	KWTO-FM	98.7
	KLFW-FM	101.9
Waynesville	KFBO	97.7
West Plains	KWPM	93.9

MONTANA

Billings	KGWV-FM	96.7
Bellevue	KURL-FM	97.1
Bozeman	KBHF	99.3
Great Falls	KOPR-FM	106.3
Missoula	KUFM	88.1

NEBRASKA

Beatrice	KWBE-FM	92.9
Columbus	KJSK-FM	101.1
Hastings	KICS-FM	93.5
Kearney-Holdrege		
Lexington	KRNY-FM	98.9
Lincoln	KRUN-FM	93.1
	KFMQ	95.3
	KWHG	106.3
Omaha	KFAB-FM	99.9
	KFBI-FM	100.7
	KOIL-FM	96.1
	KOWH-FM	94.1
	WOW-FM	92.1
Seottsbuff	KNEW-FM	94.3

NEVADA

Fallon	KVLV-FM	99.3
Las Vegas	KORR-FM	97.1
	KRGN	101.9
	KLUC-FM	98.5</

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

Location	C.L.	MHz
Grants Pass	KBMC	94.5
Medford	KGPO	96.9
Oreoch	KBOY-FM	85.3
Portland	KTEC	88.3
	KOAP-FM	92.3
	KGMG	95.5
	KOIN-FM	101.1
	KPDQ-FM	105.3
	KPFM	97.1
	KPOJ-FM	98.5
	KQFM	100.3
	KRRC	89.3

PENNSYLVANIA

Location	C.L.	MHz
Allentown	WFMZ	100.7
	WAEB-FM	104.1
	WMUH	89.7
Altoona	WVAM-FM	100.1
	WFBG-FM	98.8
Beaver Falls	WBVF-FM	106.7
	WGEV	88.3
Bedford	WAKM	100.9
Bellwood	WHGM	103.9
Bethlehem	WGPA-FM	95.1
Bloomsburg	WVLM-FM	106.5
Boyerstown	WBYG-FM	107.5
Braddock	WLOA-FM	96.9
Butler	WBUT-FM	97.7
Carbondale	WDDL-FM	94.3
Carlisle	WHYL-FM	102.3
Chambersburg	WCHA-FM	95.1(6)
Charleroi	WESA-FM	98.3
Clearfield	WVBC-FM	93.5
DuBois	WCED-FM	98.1
Easton	WEST-FM	107.9
	WJRH	90.5
	WEEX-FM	99.9
	WEND-FM	99.1
Ellensburg	WMSH-FM	106.7
Elizabethtown	WVYN-FM	99.9
Erie	WGET-FM	107.7
Gettysburg	WVKS	94.3
Greencastle	WOKU-FM	107.1
Greensburg	WGRP-FM	107.1
Greenville	WEDA-FM	97.3
Grove City	WHP-FM	97.3
Harrisburg	WMSP	94.9
	WTPA-FM	104.1
	WCMB-FM	99.3
Havertown	WVHS	92.9
Hazleton	WAZL-FM	97.9
Jenkintown	WIBF-FM	103.9
Johnstown	WARD-FM	92.1
	WJAC-FM	95.5
Lancaster	WGAL-FM	101.3
	WDAC	94.5
Lebanon	WLAN-FM	98.3
Lewisburg	WLBK-FM	100.1
Lewistown	WVBU-FM	90.5
Lock Haven	WMRF-FM	95.9
Martinsburg	WBPZ-FM	92.1
Meadville	WJSM	92.7
	WARD	90.3
Media	WHGW-FM	99.3
Montrose	WXUR-FM	100.3
New Kensington	WPEL-FM	98.5
Tarentum	WYDD	100.7
Dill City	WDJR	98.5
Palmyre	WRLC	92.1
Philadelphia	WCAU-FM	98.1
	WPBS-FM	105.3
	WDAS-FM	105.3
	WRCP-FM	104.5
	WFIL-FM	102.1
	WDVR	101.1
	WFLN	95.7
	WHAT-FM	96.3
	WUHY-FM	90.9
	WHP	92.5
	WIFI	94.1
	WIBG-FM	94.1
	WMMR	93.3
	WPEN-FM	102.9
	WPWT	91.7
	WQAL	106.1
	WRTI-FM	90.1
	WOSV-FM	89.7
Pittsburgh	KDKA-FM	92.9
	WAMO	105.5
	WEFP-FM	107.9
	WTAE-FM	96.1
	WKQ-FM	102.5
	WDUQ	91.5
	WJAS-FM	89.7
	WKJF	93.7
	WPIT-FM	101.5
	WWSW-FM	94.5
	WYDD	104.7
Pottsville	WPPA-FM	101.9
Reading	WRFF-FM	102.5
	WXAC	91.3

Location	C.L.	MHz
Red Lion	WGCB-FM	96.1
Ridgeway	WKBI-FM	94.3
Scranton	WGBI-FM	101.3
	WUSV	88.9
	WVWL-FM	104.9
	WQSU	91.5
Selinsgrove	WPIC-FM	102.9
Sharon	WVSC-FM	97.7
Somerset	WMAJ-FM	103.1
State College	WVFM	91.1
	WRSC-FM	96.7
	WYPO-FM	93.5
Stroudsburg	WKOK-FM	94.1
Sunbury	WSVB	105.5
Tamaqua	WBMR	89.7
Telford	WTTT-FM	95.3
Towanda	WGMR-FM	102.3
Tyone	WBVB	96.1
Union City	WDFM	91.1
University Park	WRRN	92.3
Warren	WJPA-FM	95.3
Washington	WAYZ-FM	101.5
Waynesboro	WBRE-FM	98.5
Wilkes-Barre	WYZZ	92.9
Williamsport	WLYC-FM	105.1
	WYAK-FM	100.3
	WNOW-FM	105.7
York	WSBA-FM	103.3

RHODE ISLAND

Location	C.L.	MHz
Cranston	WL0V	99.9
Kingston	WRIU	91.1
Providence	WPJF-FM	105.1
	WBRU	85.5
	WDOM	91.3
	WICM-FM	107.7
	WHIM-FM	94.1
	WPRO-FM	92.3
	WCRQ	101.5
	WBHS	90.5
Warwick	WWON-FM	106.3
Woonsocket		

SOUTH CAROLINA

Location	C.L.	MHz
Aiken	WLOW-FM	95.9
	WAKN-FM	99.3
Anderson	WPCAC	91.1
	WANS-FM	107.3
Bamberg	WVBD-FM	92.7
Barnwell	WBWA-FM	101.7
Batesburg	WBLR-FM	92.1
Beaufort	WBEU-FM	98.7
Charleston	WVSC-FM	96.9
	WTM-FM	95.1
	WSBF-FM	94.3
Clemson	WVCS-FM	97.9
Columbia	WNOK-FM	104.7
	WUSC-FM	89.9
Conway	WLAT-FM	104.1
Darlington	WDAR-FM	105.5
Dillon	WVSC-FM	92.9
Florence	WELP-FM	101.1
Greenville	WJMX-FM	100.5
	WESC-FM	92.5
	WFBC-FM	93.7
	WMUW-FM	94.5
Greenwood	WCRS-FM	96.7
Kingstree	WDKD-FM	100.1
Lancaster	WELP-FM	101.1
Laurens-Clinton	WLBG-FM	100.5
Myrtle Beach	WNYB-FM	92.1
N. Charleston	WXTM	102.5
Orangeburg	WDIX-FM	106.7
Rock Hill	WRHI-FM	98.3
Seneca	WBFM	98.1
Spartanburg	WSPA-FM	98.9
Sumter	WFIG-FM	101.3

SOUTH DAKOTA

Location	C.L.	MHz
Hot Springs	KOBH-FM	96.7
Stout Falls	KELO-FM	92.5
Vermillion	KUSD-FM	89.9

TENNESSEE

Location	C.L.	MHz
Bristol	WOPI-FM	96.9
Brownsville	WBHT-FM	95.3
Chattanooga	WDDO-FM	96.5
	WLOM	106.5
	WDEF-FM	92.3
Cleveland	WCLE-FM	100.7
Clinton	WYSH-FM	104.9
Collegedale	WMSM	90.7
Columbia	WYFY-FM	101.7
Cookeville	WHUB-FM	98.3
	WPTN-FM	94.3
Covington	WKBL-FM	93.5
Crossville	WLEF-FM	102.3
Dickson	WDKN-FM	100.1
Dyersburg	WTRD-FM	100.1
Franklin	WFLT-FM	100.1
Gallatin	WFMG	104.5
Greeneville	WDFM	94.9
Humboldt	WIRJ-FM	102.3
Jackson	WJTS-FM	104.1
Jamstown	WDEB	100.1
Johnson City	WJCF-FM	101.5
Kingsport	WKPT-FM	98.5
Knoxville	WBIR-FM	93.5
	WEZK	97.5
	WIVK-FM	107.7
	WKKS	91.1
	WUOT	91.9

Location	C.L.	MHz
Lawrenceburg	WDXE-FM	95.9
Lebanon	WFMQ	91.3
Lexington	WDXL-FM	99.3
Livingston	WLIV-FM	95.9
Manchester	WMSR-FM	99.7
McKenzie	WKTA	106.9
McMinnville	WHNR	101.7
Memphis	WMC-FM	99.7
	WCBD	91.1
	WDIA-FM	104.5
	WVPS-FM	101.1
	WMPF-FM	97.1
	WRFC-FM	102.7
	WKBJ-FM	92.3
	WMTN-FM	95.9
	WMTS-FM	96.3
	WLAC-FM	105.9
	WKDA-FM	103.3
	WPLN	90.3
	WVLM	95.5
	WSET	92.9
	WSIX-FM	97.9
	WATO-FM	94.3
	WBNT-FM	105.5
	WORM-FM	101.9
	WSEV-FM	102.1
	WSMT-FM	105.5
	WDBL-FM	94.3
	WJIG-FM	93.3

TEXAS

Location	C.L.	MHz
Abernathy	KWGO-FM	99.5
Abilene	KACC-FM	91.1
	KFMN	99.3
	KWKC-FM	105.1
	KGNC-FM	93.1
	KVII-FM	94.1
Amarillo	KHFI-FM	98.3
	KAZZ	95.5
	KMFA	89.5
	KTBC-FM	93.7
	KUT-FM	90.7
	KVET-FM	100.7
	KHCB-FM	95.7
	KAYD-FM	97.5
	KTRM-FM	95.1
	KJET-FM	107.7
	KLVI-FM	94.1
	KFNE	95.3
	KBBB-FM	104.3
	KWHI-FM	106.3
	KHPC	88.1
	KFRN-FM	99.3
	KORA-FM	98.3
	KMSC	102.1
	KCLE-FM	94.9
	WTAW-FM	92.1
	KNRO	106.9
	KNRF-FM	106.5
	WBAF-FM	95.5
	KSIX-FM	93.9
	KXIT-FM	94.8
	KIXL-FM	104.5
	KEJR	102.9
	KMAP	105.3
	KNER	88.7
	KNUS	98.7
	KRDE	92.5
	WFAA-FM	87.9
	WRR-FM	101.1
	KVTT	91.7
	KBOX-FM	100.3
	KDLX-FM	94.3
Del Rio		
Denison-Sherman		
Denton	KDSX-FM	101.7
	KDNT-FM	106.1
Diboll	KSPJ-FM	95.5
Dumas	KDDD-FM	95.3
El Paso	KVOF-FM	88.5
	KPAK	94.7
	KTSM-FM	99.9
	WBAF-FM	96.3
	KBV-FM	93.9
	KFJZ-FM	97.1
	KFWT-FM	102.1
	KNOK-FM	107.5
	KTCU-FM	89.1
	KGAF-FM	94.5
	KELT	94.5
	KGRI-FM	100.1
	KPAN-FM	106.3
Galveston		
Harrison		
Henderson		
Hereford		
Highland Park-Dallas		
Hillsboro	KVIL-FM	103.7
Houston	KHBR-FM	102.3
	KHGM	102.9
	KHCB-FM	105.7
	KIKK-FM	95.7
	KFKF	97.7
	KODA-FM	99.1
	KLEF	94.5
	KDST	100.3
	KQUE	102.9
	KRBE	104.1
	KXYZ-FM	96.5
	KTRH-FM	96.1
	KUHF	93.3
	KBNO	93.7
	KLEN-FM	93.3
	WIRJ-FM	102.3
	KSAM-FM	101.7
	KEBE-FM	106.5
	KTXJ-FM	102.3

Location	C.L.	MHz
Lake Jackson	KLJT	107.3
Lamesa	KPET-FM	100.3
Longview	KLUE-FM	105.7
Lubbock	KSEL-FM	93.7
	KBFM	98.3
	KLKB-FM	94.5
	KXTT-FM	91.9
	KMHT-FM	97.3
Marshall	KQXX	88.3
McAllen	KMFS	103.7
Memphis	KNFM	92.3
Midland	KMOD-FM	93.3
	KIMP-FM	100.7
Mt. Pleasant	KMUL-FM	103.1
Muleshoe	KSFA-FM	92.1
Nacogdoches	KQIP	96.7
Odessa	KWMO	99.1
	KDCV	91.3
	KOYL-FM	97.9
	KPLT-FM	99.3
	KLVJ-FM	92.5
Paris	KHBR	88.1
Pasadena	KFPK	93.3
Plainview	KPAC-FM	98.5
Port Arthur	KROB-FM	99.9
Portoburn	KWLW	93.9
Robstown	KSJT	97.5
San Angelo	KISS	99.5
San Antonio	KBER-FM	100.9
	KEEZ	97.3
	KAKI-FM	98.1
	KITY	92.9
	KMFM	96.1
	KWFR-FM	94.5
	KCOR-FM	101.9
	KITE-FM	104.5
	KSYM	95.3
	KTOD-FM	101.3
	KBMF-FM	98.5
	KYLE-FM	104.9
	KTAL-FM	98.1
	KOSY-FM	102.5
	KZAK-FM	93.1
	KDOK-FM	101.5
	KTXN-FM	95.5
	KEFC	95.5
	KWBU	89.9
	KLUR	99.9
	KNTD	95.1

UTAH

Location	C.L.	MHz
Cedar City	KCDR-FM	88.1
Ephraim	KEPH	88.9
Logan	KUSU-FM	91.5
Ogden	KBOC	101.9
	KWCR-FM	88.1
Provo	KBYU-FM	88.9
	KFMC	96.1
Salt Lake City	KCPX-FM	98.7
	KLUB-FM	97.1
	KRSP-FM	103.5
	KSL-FM	100.8
	KSOP-FM	104.3
	KWHO-FM	93.3

VERMONT

Location	C.L.	MHz
Burlington	WJOY-FM	98.5
	WRUV	90.1

VIRGINIA

Location	C.L.	MHz
Abingdon	WBBI-FM	92.7
Arlington	WAVA-FM	105.1
	WCVV-FM	97.5

Location	C.L.	kHz	Location	C.L.	kHz	Location	C.L.	kHz	Location	C.L.	kHz
St. Thomas, Ont.	VOWR	800	Stephenville, Nfld.	CFSX	910		CJBC	860	Wawa, Ont.	CJWA	1240
Sackville, N.B.	CHLO	860	Sudbury, Ont.	CFBR	950		CKEY	590	Welland, Ont.	CHOW	1470
Salmon Arm, B.C.	CBA	1070		CFRO	900		CKFH	1430	Weyburn, Sask.	CFSL	1340
Sarnia, Ont.	CKXR	580		CKSO	780	Trill. B.C.	CJAT	510	Whitehorse, Y.T.	CFWH	970
Saskatoon, Sask.	CHOK	1070	Summerside, P.E.I.	CJRW	1240	Truro, N.S.	CKCL	600	Williams Lake, B.C.	CKWL	1240
	CFNS	1170	Swift Current, Sask.	CKSW	1400	Val d'Or, Que.	CKVD	900	Windsor, N.S.	CFAB	1450
	CFQC	600	Sydney, N.S.	CBI	1140	Valleyfield, Que.	CFLV	1370	Windsor, Ont.	CBE	1550
	CKOM	1250		CHER	950	Vancouver, B.C.	CBU	690		CKLW	800
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	CJIC	1050		CJCB	1270		CFUN	1410		CKWW	580
	CKCY	920	Terrace, B.C.	CFTK	590		CHQM	1320		CKNX	920
Schefferville, Que.	CBDR	1230	Therford Mines, Que.	CKLD	1230		CJOR	600	Wingham, Ont.	CKW	980
Sept-Îles, Que.	CKCN	560	Thompson, Man.	CHTM	610		CKLG	730	Winnipeg, Man.	CBW	980
Shanavon, Sask.	CJSN	1490	Trois-Rivières, Que.	CHLN	550		CKWX	1130		CFRW	1470
Shawinigan, Que.	CKSM	1220	CTKR	1150	Verdun, Que.	CKVL	850		CJOB	680	
Sherbrooke, Que.	CHLT	630	Tiltsenburg, Ont.	CKOT	1510	Vernon, B.C.	CJIB	940		CKRC	630
	CKTS	900	Timmins, Ont.	CFCL	620	Victoria, B.C.	CFAX	1070		CKY	580
Simcoe, Ont.	CFRS	1560		CKGB	680		CJVI	900	Woodstock, N.B.	CJJC	920
Smiths Falls, Ont.	CJET	630	Toronto, Ont.	CBL	740		CKDA	1220	Woodstock, Ont.	CKOX	1340
Smithers, B.C.	CFBV	1230		CFBF	1010	Victoriaville, Que.	CFDA	1380	Yarmouth, N.S.	CJLS	1340
Sorel, Que.	CJSO	1320		CHFI	680	Ville Marie, Que.	CKVM	710	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	CFYK	1340
Stratford, Ont.	CJCS	1240		CHIN	1540	Wille St. Georges, Que.	CKRB	1460	Yorkton, Sask.	CJGX	940
Steinbach, Man.	CHSM	1250		CHUM	1050						

Canadian FM Stations by Location

Location	C.L.	MHz	Location	C.L.	MHz	Location	C.L.	MHz	Location	C.L.	MHz
Belleville, Ont.	CJBQ-FM	97.1	Kitchener, Ont.	CHYM-FM	96.7	Pentteton, B.C.	CKOK-FM	97.1	Sydney, N.S.	CJCB-FM	94.9
Brampton, Ont.	CHIC-FM	102.1	La Pocatière, Que.	CHGB-FM	102.9	Port Arthur, Ont.	CKPR-FM	94.3	Tiltsenburg, Ont.	CKOT-FM	100.5
Brandon, Man.	CKX-FM	96.1				Quebec, Que.	CHRC-FM	98.1	Timmins, Ont.	CKGB-FM	94.5
Brantford, Ont.	CKPC-FM	92.1	Lethbridge, Alta.	CHCC-FM	100.9	Red Deer, Alta.	CKRD-FM	98.9	Toronto, Ont.	CBC-FM	94.1
Calgary, Alta.	CHFM-FM	95.9	London, Ont.	CFPL-FM	95.9	Regina, Sask.	CFM-FM	92.1		CHFI-FM	98.1
Clearwater, B.C.	CFFM-FM-2	92.7	Merritt, B.C.	CFM-FM-3	103.9	Rimouski, Que.	CJBR-FM	101.5		CHUM-FM	104.5
Clinton, B.C.	CFM-FM-4	106.5	Montreal, Que.	CBF-FM	95.1	Saint John, N.B.	CFBC-FM	98.9		CJRT-FM	91.1
Cornwall, Ont.	CJSS-FM	104.5		CBM-FM	100.7	Saskatoon, Sask.	CFMC-FM	103.9	Truro, N.S.	CKFM-FM	99.9
Edmonton, Alta.	CFRN-FM	100.3		CBF-FM	92.5	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	CJUS-FM	89.7	Vancouver, B.C.	CKCL-FM	100.9
	CJCA-FM	99.5		CJFM-FM	95.9		CJIC-FM	100.5		CHQM-FM	103.5
Halifax, N.S.	CKUA-FM	98.1		CJMS-FM	94.3		CKCY-FM	104.3	Verdun, Que.	CKGL-FM	99.3
Hamilton, Ont.	CHNS-FM	96.1		CKGM-FM	97.7		CFFM-FM-1	101.9	Victoria, B.C.	CFMS-FM	96.9
Xamloops, B.C.	CHML-FM	95.3	Mount Timothy, B.C.	CKAT-FM	93.7	Savona, B.C.	CHLT-FM	102.7	Windsor, Ont.	CKLW-FM	93.9
Kelowna, B.C.	CJOV-FM	104.7		CFM-FM-5	99.7	Sherbrooke, Que.	CHSC-FM	105.7	Winnipeg, Man.	CBW-FM	98.3
Kentville, N.S.	CKWM-FM	97.7	North Bay, Ont.	CKQS-FM	94.9	St. Catharines, Ont.	CKTB-FM	97.7		CFRW-FM	94.3
Kingston, Ont.	CFRC-FM	91.9	Oshawa, Ont.	CKOS-FM	103.3		CKSO-FM	92.7		CJOB-FM	97.5
	CKLC-FM	98.3	Ottawa, Ont.	CFMO-FM	93.9					CKY-FM	92.1
	CKWS-FM	96.3									

World-Wide Shortwave Stations

■ Here's your chance to measure your DX skill and the worth of your DXing equipment/installation. It's our now-regular contest without prizes (isn't that novel?); just a bit of fun with some challenge thrown in for spice.

Take a whack at the following items and then grade yourself, following the instructions at the end.

1. Think you can dig one out from under a jamming transmitter? If so, try for the *Voice of The U.N. Command* on Okinawa. They've been reported as heavily jammed on 9840 and 13820 kHz during transmissions at 1315 and 1515 GMT.

2. Second harmonics are definitely "in" during this current period of high sunspot activity. It is actually possible to tune around the 10-meter ham band and hear *harmonics* from stations throughout the world. Among those recently reported were Havana on 28575 kHz, other stations on frequencies between 28100 and 30300 kHz. How many can you log?

3. Want to see some more of Samoa? Most DXers would, as Samoa is pretty hard

to come by on the shortwave bands. Have no fear, we've located a station for you—utility station KUQ20 on 15625 kHz which has been heard calling Oakland (Calif.) at about 1855 GMT.

4. Want to hear the war news before it appears on local TV or shows up in your Daily Blah? Here's a chance to hear newscasters in Saigon radioing in their stories direct from Saigon. Listen on 19081 kHz around 0150 GMT.

5. Big mystery on the shortwave bands, it involves Radio Ankara in Turkey. Seems that about 15 minutes after their 2200 GMT English transmission opens up on 15160 kHz, someone throws a carrier on and swamps them right under. Can you hear this one?

6. Can you hear the new shortwave broadcaster on 9580 kHz in Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua? Look for them around 1530 to 2300 GMT.

7. Calling all secret radio station buffs. Watch for the clandestine *Voice of The People of Thailand*, 9425 kHz, 1430 to 1600 GMT. Their ID consists of a series of high pitched gongs.

8. How many U.S. Coast Guard stations (ship and shore) can you log in 15 minutes? Look for them on frequencies between 2600 and 2800 kHz; evenings give the best DX, but weekends usually show the most activity.

9. Ever hear a utility station broadcasting the news? Look on 8000 kHz around 1330 GMT and see if you can catch VS135 located on Grand Turk Island in the Bahamas. They send out a news bulletin for local boats and the outlying islands.

10. Spanish Guinea isn't reported very often, but you might be able to snag this country on shortwave by trying for station EAJ206, *Radio Santa Isabel*, 6250 kHz, heard around 2130 GMT.

Scoring: 10 points for all questions, except No. 2 and No. 8. Questions 2 and 8 score 1 point for each station heard. If you get less than 20 points, you've got a long way to go; less than 51, put up a better antenna or get a better receiver; 51 to 60, you show promise; 61 to 81, you can be proud of yourself; 82 to 90, you are probably better than most DXers around today; 91 and above—you've got to be kidding!

Write! We invite readers to send loggings for inclusion in these listings. Be sure to include the following information for each station reported: approximate frequency,

callsign and/or station name, and time monitored in Greenwich Mean Time (24 hour clock). Address your reports to DX Central, White's Radio Log, RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER, 505 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022, U.S.A.

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kHz	Call	Name	Location	GMT
90-Meter Band—3200-3400 kHz				
3230	VRH8	Fiji BC	Suva, Fiji Is.	0700
3241	—	R. Abidjan	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	2430
3255	ELBC	R. Village	Monrovia, Liberia	0000
—	YVQL	V. del Tigre	Trigre, Venez.	0200
3265	ZFY	R. Demerara	Georgetown, Guyana	0245
3280	—	Windward I. BC	St. Georges, Grenada	0200
3295	—	Brit. Hond. BC	Belize, Brit. Hond.	0000
3305	YVKX	V. de la Patria	Caracas, Venez.	0125
3380	TGCH	R. Shortis	Socotan, Guat.	0500

kHz	Call	Name	Location	GMT
60-Meter Band—4750-5060 kHz				
4770	YVNW	R. Bolivar	Bolivar, Venez.	0255
4780	—	R. Mali	Bamako, Mali	0600
4810	—	R. RSA	Paradys, S. Afr.	0430
—	YVMG	R. Popular	Maracaibo, Venez.	2320
4820	XEJG	Casa Cultura	Guadalajara, Mex.	0215
4860	YVOE	R. Maracaibo	Maracaibo, Venez.	0300
4865	CSA97	E. Regional	Ponta Delgada, Azores	2145
4870	YVKP	R. Tropical	Caracas, Venez.	0259
4890	—	Ici Dakar	Dakar, Senegal	0650
4910	HIN	R. HIN	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.	0500
4972	—	R. Yaounde	Yaounde, Cameroon	2230
4985	CP75	Cruz del Sur	LaPaz, Bolivia	0235
4990	YVMQ	R. Barquismeto	Barquismeto, Venez.	2030
5015	—	Windward I. BC	St. Georges, Grenada	2215
5020	HJFW	Tras. Caldas	Manizales, Colombia	0455
5025	—	R. Uganda	Kampala, Uganda	2035
5040	ZXK42	Burmese BC	Rangoon, Burma	1200

kHz	Call	Name	Location	GMT
5052	—	R. Singapura	Singapore	1230
5875	HRNL	V. de Hond.	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	2350
5902	—	R. Budapest	Budapest, Hungary	1945
5930	—	R. Prague	Prague, Czech	0100
5940	—	R. Magadan	Magadan, USSR	0655

49-Meter Band—5950-6200 kHz

5950	—	R. Warsaw	Warsaw, Poland	2230
5955	—	R. Berlin Int'l.	Berlin, E. Germany	0450
5960	HJCF	V. de Bogota	Bogota, Colombia	0710
5965	—	Swiss BC	Berne, Switz.	0221
5970	—	R. Algiers	Algiers, Algeria	0645
—	—	R. Canada	Montreal, Que.	0110
—	HJVN	R. Horizonte	Bogota, Colombia	0000
—	—	R. Nacional	Lisbon, Portugal	0300
5985	—	R. Sweden	Stockholm, Sweden	0100
5990	—	R. Andorra	Andorra	0615
5995	HRPI	E. de Honduras	Tegucigalpa, Hond.	0130
6000	PRK5	Saudi Arabian BC	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	2107
6005	—	RIAS	Munich, W. Germ.	0340
—	CFCX	CFCX	Montreal, Que.	0115
6010	—	R. Roma	Rome, Italy	0120
—	XEOI	R. Mil	Mexico City, Mex.	0750
6025	—	R. Nacional	Lisbon, Portugal	0200
6035	—	R. Monte Carlo	Monte Carlo, Monaco	0500
6050	HCJB	V. Andes	Quito, Ecuador	0955
6065	XEXG	R. Mex.	Leon, Mex.	0028
6070	CFRX	CFRX	Toronto, Ont.	0730
6075	DMQ6	Deutsche Welle	Cologne, W. Germ.	0130
6090	VLI6	R. Australia	Sydney, Australia	0800
—	—	RTV Dominicana	Sto. Domingo, Dom. Rep.	2300
—	—	RTV	Kaduna, Nigeria	0605

WHITE'S RADIO LOG

kHz	Call	Name	Location	GMT
6095	ZYB7	R. Sao Paulo	Sao Paulo, Brazil	0930
6100	DMQ6	Deutsche Welle	Cologne, W. Germany	0000
6105	—	R. Free Europe	Lisbon, Port.	0530
6110	—	BBC	London, England	0630
6130	—	R. Moscow	Moscow, USSR	0330
6130	CHNX	CHNX	Halifax, N.S.	0730
6135	—	R. Habana	Havana, Cuba	0345
6145	—	R. Vatican	Vatican City	0050
6155	—	Far East Net.	Tokyo, Japan	0800
6160	CKZU	CKZU	Vancouver, B.C.	0800
—	HJKJ	R. Nuevo Grande	Bogota, Colombia	0120
6170	—	R. Habana	Havana, Cuba	0300
6175	—	V. of Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1200
6180	TGWB	V. de Guatemala	Guatemala City, Guat.	0240
6185	—	R. Portugal	Lisbon, Port.	0200
6195	—	R. Tunis	Tunis, Tunisia	2300
—	—	BBC	London, England	0400
6540	—	R. Pyongyang	Pyongyang, N. Korea	0845

41-Meter Band—7100-7300 kHz

7135	—	R. Monte Carlo	Monte Carlo, Monaco	0500
7140	—	BBC Relay	Cyprus	0300
7220	—	R. Budapest	Budapest, Hungary	0430
7245	—	Vienese BC	Vienna, Austria	0600
7265	—	R. Tirana	Tirana, Albania	0000
7270	—	R. RSA	Paratys, S. Africa	0400
7345	—	R. Prague	Prague, Czech.	0145
7350	—	R. Peking	Peking, China	2235
8000	VS135	—	Grand Turk I., (Clandestine)	1330
9297	—	R. Libertad	(Clandestine)	0130
9360	—	E. Nacional	Madrid, Spain	0405

31-Meter Band—9500-9775 kHz

9505	—	R. Sto. Domingo	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	0110
9510	—	R. Bucharest	Bucharest, Rumania	0430
9520	VL79	Australian BC	Port Moresby, New Guinea	0715
9540	ZL2	R. New Zealand	Wellington, N.Z.	0700
9555	YSS	R. Nacional	San Salvador, El Salvador	0430
9560	—	R. Sofia	Sofia, Bulgaria	2150
9575	—	R. Roma	Rome, Italy	2230
9590	—	R. Moscow	Moscow, USSR	0500
9600	—	R. Tashkent	Tashkent, USSR	1215
9610	VLW	Australian BC	Perth, Australia	1500
9615	WNYW	R. New York WW	New York, N.Y.	0300
9625	—	Kol Yisrael	Jerusalem, Israel	2120
9630	—	R. Rome	Rome, Italy	0100
9635	—	V. Free Korea	Seoul, S. Korea	0825
9645	—	Vatican R.	Vatican City	0050
9645	—	R. Norway	Oslo, Norway	0300
9650	—	R. Berlin Int'l.	Berlin, E. Germany	0505
9655	—	Swiss BC	Berne, Switz.	0500
9665	—	R. Kiev	Kiev, USSR	0440
9700	CL70	V. de Chile	Santiago, Chile	0245
—	—	R. Sofia	Sofia, Bulgaria	2300
9715	—	R. Nederland	Hilversum, Netherlands	0030
9735	DMQ9	Deutsche Welle	Cologne, W. Germany	0130
9740	—	R. Vilnus	Vilnus, Lithuanian SSR	2245
—	—	R. Pakistan	Karachi, Pakistan	2000
9745	TAP	R. Ankara	Ankara, Turkey	0430
—	HCJB	V. of Andes	Quito, Ecuador	0345
9760	—	R. Hanoi	Hanoi, N. Vietnam	1155
—	—	E. Nacional	Madrid, Spain	0230
9765	—	R. Japan	Tokyo, Japan	1400
9770	4VEH	V. Evangelique	Cap Haitien, Haiti	1250
9833	—	R. Budapest	Budapest, Hungary	0030
9860	—	R. Peking	Peking, China	1550
9910	VUD	All India R.	New Delhi, India	2045
11290	—	R. Peking	Peking, China	1545
11600	—	R. Peking	Peking, China	1200

kHz	Call	Name	Location	GMT
11672	—	R. Pakistan	Karachi, Pakistan	1850
11705	—	R. Sweden	Stockholm, Sweden	0350
11710	—	R. Australia	Melbourne, Australia	1305
11735	—	R. Moscow	Moscow, USSR	2300
—	—	R. Habana	Havana, Cuba	2030

25-Meter Band—11750-11975 kHz

11750	—	BBC	London, England	0700
11760	—	R. Hanoi	Hanoi, N. Vietnam	1300
—	—	Vatican R.	Vatican City	0050
11785	—	R. RSA	Johannesburg, S. Africa	2200
11800	—	BBC	London, England	0200
—	—	R. Ceylon	Colombo, Ceylon	1300
11805	—	V. America Relay	Tangiers, Morocco	0300
11810	—	R. Bucharest	Bucharest, Rumania	0325
—	—	R. Sweden	Stockholm, Sweden	0201
11820	ZL3	R. New Zealand	Wellington, N.Z.	0645
11840	—	R. Warsaw	Warsaw, Poland	0756
11865	PRA8	R. Club	Pernambuco, Pernambuco, Brazil	0010
11895	—	Fernambuco	West Indies BC	0010
11900	—	R. RSA	St. Georges, Grenada	0204
—	—	R. Bucharest	Bucharest, Rumania	0500
11910	—	R. Budapest	Budapest, Hungary	0030
11915	HCJB	V. of Andes	Quito, Ecuador	0230
11940	—	R. Bucharest	Bucharest, Rumania	0130
11965	—	R. Japan	Tokyo, Japan	1935
—	PRB24	R. Record	Sao Paulo, Brazil	0200
11990	—	R. Prague	Prague, Czech.	0400
14510	—	R. Pyongyang	Pyongyang, N. Korea	0000

19-Meter Band—15100-15450 kHz

15081	—	R. Euzkadi	(clandestine)	2245
15105	—	West Indies BC	St. Georges, Grenada	2030
15110	ZL21	R. New Zealand	Wellington, N.Z.	0415
15115	HCJB	V. of Andes	Quito, Ecuador	2345
15130	PJB	Trans World R.	Bonaire, Neth. Ant.	0030
15145	ZYK33	R. Journal	Recife, Brazil	0115
15165	—	R. Denmark	Copenhagen, Denmark	1510
15210	—	V. America Relay	Manila, Philippines	0040
15230	—	R. Habana	Havana, Cuba	1825
15285	—	Vatican R.	Vatican City	2330
15335	ORU	R-TV Belgique	Brussels, Belg.	2300
—	ZYU68	R. Soc. Farrroupilha	Porto Alegre, Brazil	2300
15350	—	R. Luxembourg	Villa Louvigny, Lux.	0130
15385	HCJB	V. of Andes	Quito, Ecuador	1930
15400	ETLF	R. V. Gospel	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	0525
15425	—	R. Nederland	Hilversum, Netherlands	2100
—	VLX15	Australian BC	Perth, Australia	0035
15430	—	V. Free Korea	Seoul, Korea	2230
17690	—	R. Peking	Peking, China	0000

16-Meter Band—17700-17900 kHz

17700	—	R. Berlin Int'l.	Berlin, E. Germany	0655
17720	BED39	V. Free China	Taipei, Formosa	0250
17765	—	Deutsche Welle	—	—
—	—	Relay	Kigali, Rwanda	1830
17815	ZYR58	R. Cultura	Sao Paulo, Brazil	0205
17825	—	R. Norway	Oslo, Norway	2015
17845	WNYW	R. New York WW	New York, N.Y.	1605
17860	ORU	R-TV Belgique	Brussels, Belg.	2045
17890	CSA45	R. Nacional	Lisbon, Portugal	1955
17890	—	R. Budapest	Budapest, Hungary	1930

13-Meter Band—21450-21750 kHz

21480	—	R. Nederland	Hilversum, Netherlands	1545
21495	—	R. Nacional	Lisbon, Portugal	1630
21510	—	Vatican R.	Vatican City	1455
21655	—	R. Norway	Oslo, Norway	1450
21700	CSA46	R. Nacional	Lisbon, Portugal	1815
21730	—	R. Norway	Oslo, Norway	1605
25730	—	LLL	Oslo, Norway	1315
25750	—	BBC	London, England	1300
25900	LLA	R. Norway	Oslo, Norway	1400

South American DX

Continued from page 56

kHz. Another 31-meter Peruvian, sometimes heard in the morning, is R. Tropical 9710 at rural Tarapoto. Uruguay, home of the famous Punta del Este conferences, is best heard spring and fall evenings via R. Carve 6155 kHz at Montevideo. ORTF has a 4-kW outlet at Cayenne, French Guiana on 3385 kHz which signs on at 0500 EST occasionally with good signals. Weekday S/Off is 2000 EST, but on Saturday nights they stay on an hour later, providing another good chance to hear them. R. Demerara at Georgetown in newly independent Guyana (a hot spot off and on the past couple of years) usually has pretty fair signals on 5980 kHz from 0415 with transmissions in English and Hindi.

Now They Get Tough! In the more-difficult-to-log category are Bolivia, Paraguay, Surinam, and Trinidad. Bolivia seems presently to be heard only on 60 meters. Try R. Altiplano on 5045 or R. La Cruz del Sur on 4985; the latter is a religious station and closes down comparatively early at 2200 EST. Paraguay sometimes shows up on 25 meters. Best bet is R. Encarnacion around 11946 kHz just prior to their 2105 S/Off. Like Uruguay and Bolivia, stations in Paraguay are strongest in spring and fall.

Neither Surinam (a Dutch possession) nor Trinidad are active on the shortwave broadcast bands. But R. Surinam has a potent 50 kW medium-wave BCB station on 725 kHz; watch for them in the early evenings. R. Trinidad, 730 kHz, signs on at 0400 EST with 10 kW. Another way of logging Trinidad is to watch for Piarco Aeradio on the aeroband. Our table contains

Once Upon an F Skip

Continued from page 94

years ago. And at that time you were the most famous DXer in the state, I remember."

Assumed my modest tone. "I've been at it for quite a while. But you're my best catch." I knew a lot of my CB brethren were turning green right then, including the guy who ratted on me to the FCC.

"And how would you like to be my QSL manager?"

Like everything was happening at once.

a list of SA air-to-ground frequencies on which many other SAs can also be logged.

SA Aeronautical Channels

kHz	Area/Time
4696.5	West/night
4745.5	South/night (aircraft only)
5566.5	North/night
5581.5	East/night
5727.5	South/night (ground stations only)
8820	West/day
8845.5	East/day
8871	North/day

Just Two More. Finally, we have the Ascension and Falkland Islands. If you count Ascension Island as part of SA, you won't have any trouble logging the BBC's South Atlantic Relay Station. It operates on many frequencies (try 15105 kHz late afternoons and evenings). Reports for this one should be addressed to BCC South Atlantic Relay, c/o Ascension AAFB, Patrick AFB, Fla. 32925. All other stations listed in this article can be addressed via airmail, simply by a station name, city—which will be the capital unless otherwise indicated—and country.

The Falklands, on the other hand, definitely count as a separate SA country but are one of the hardest to bag of all SA countries. The Falkland Island Broadcasting Service transmits on 3958 kHz, in 75-meter ham territory, until 2000 S/Off (Sat. till 2100). They very seldom get through the ham QRM and even if you did hear them, they don't particularly welcome reports.

There you have it, the scoop on getting a bushel of SA QSLs with the Falkland Island the one rotten apple you'd like to pack in with the lot. Okay, now long wires up and good luck. ■

"What do you mean? Over."

"Well, KMZ7~~000~~, mail between Cozumel and the United States is very unreliable." He took a breath. "But if I could send you a package of QSLs by insured parcel post, and send you a copy of my log once a month by registered mail, everyone would be sure to get their QSLs."

I considered it. "Sounds okay." It occurred to me that as QSL manager for 43A111, no one would be ratting on KMZ7~~000~~ again, or getting on my channel when I was working DX. And most important of all, I'd be

(Concluded on page 132)



LITERATURE

★ Starred items indicate advertisers in this issue. Consult their ads for additional information and specifications.

LIBRARY



CB—AMATEUR RADIO— SHORTWAVE RADIO

★93. *Heath Co.* has a new 23-channel, all-transistor, 5-watt CB rig at the lowest cost on the market, plus a full line of CB gear. See their new 10-band AM/FM/Shortwave portable and line of shortwave radios.

★101. If it's a CB product, chances are *International Crystal* has it listed in their colorful catalog. Whether kit or wired, accessory or test gear, this CB-oriented company can be relied on to fill the bill.

122. Discover the most inexpensive CB mobile, Citi-Fone II by *Multi-Elmac Company*. Get the facts plus other CB product data before you buy.

50. Get your copy of *Amphenol's* "User's Guide to CB Radio"—18 pages packed with CB know-how and chit-chat. Also, *Amphenol* will let you know what's new on their product line.

121. Going CB? Then go *CB Center of America*. Get their catalog and discover the big bonus offered with each major product—serves all 50 states.

107. Get with the mobile set with *Tram's* XL100. The new Titan CB base station, another *Tram* great, is worth knowing about.

116. Pep-up your CB rig's performance with *Turner's* M+2 mobile microphone. Get complete spec sheets and data on other *Turner* mikes.

48. *Hy-Gain's* new CB antenna catalog is packed full of useful information and product data that every CBER should know. Get a copy.

111. Get the scoop on *Versa-Tronics' Versa-Tenna* with instant magnetic mounting. Antenna models available for CBers, hams and mobile units from 27 MHz to 1000 MHz.

45. CBers, get *World Radio Labs* CB catalog—a big first for *WRL*. If you need anything for base or mobile use, *WRL* has it. Best catalog buy there is and it's free.

115. Get the full story on *Polytronics Laboratories' latest* CB entry—*Carry-Comm*. Full 5-watts, great for mobile, base or portable use. Works on 12 VDC or 117 VAC.

100. You can get increased CB range and clarity using the "Cobra" transceiver with speech compressor—receiver sensitivity is excellent. Catalog sheet will be mailed by *B&K Division of Dynascan Corporation*.

54. A catalog for CBers, hams and experimenters, with outstanding values. Terrific buys on *Grove Electronics' antennas, mikes and accessories.*

96. If a rugged low-cost business/industrial two-way radio is what you've been looking for, be sure to send for the brochure on *E. F. Johnson Co.'s* brand new Messenger "202."

103. *Squires-Sanders* would like you to know about their CB transceivers, the "23'er" and the new "55S." Also, CB accessories that add versatility to their 5-watters.

46. A long-time builder of ham equipment, *Hallicrafters* will send you lots of info on ham, CB and commercial radio equipment.

KITS

★42. Here's a colorful 108-page catalog containing a wide assortment of electronic kits. You'll find something for any interest, any budget. And *Heath Co.* will happily send you a copy.

★44. *EICO's* new 48-page 2-color pocket-size short form catalog is just off the press. Over 250 products: Ham radio, CB, hi-fi—in kit and wired form—are illustrated. Also, discover *EICO's* new experimenter kit line.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

★125. Need TV camera kit, touch control lamp, hi-fi component, test unit or shop gear? Then you need *Conar's* latest catalog. Born from *NRI*, *Conar* has become a major supplier of electronics hobbyist parts.

66. Try instant lettering to mark control panels and component parts. *Datak's* booklets and sample show this easy dry transfer method.

108. Get the facts on *Mercury's* line of test equipment kits—designed to make troubleshooting easier, faster and more profitable.

92. How about installing a transistorized electronic ignition system in your current car? *AEC Laboratories* will mail their brochure giving you specifications, schematics.

109. *Seco* offers a line of specialized and standard test equipment that's ideal for the home experimenter and pro. Get specs and prices today.

ELECTRONIC PARTS

★1. *Allied's* catalog is so widely used as a reference book, that it's regarded as a standard by people in the electronics industry. Don't you have the latest *Allied Radio* catalog? The surprising thing is that it's free!

★2. The new 1967 Edition of *Lafayette's* catalog features sections on stereo hi-fi, CB, ham gear, test equipment, cameras, optics, tools and much more. Get your copy today.

★3. Bargains galore! Parts, tools, test equipment, radios and many more specials at ultra-low prices. *Progressive Edu-Kits* will send latest catalog.

★8. Get it now! *John Meshna, Jr.'s* new 46-page catalog is jam packed with surplus buys—surplus radios, new parts, computer parts, etc.

★23. No electronics bargain hunter should be caught without the 1967 copy of *Radio Shack's* catalog. Some equipment and kit offers are so low, they look like misprints. Buying is believing.

★5. *Edmund Scientific's* new catalog contains over 4000 products that embrace many interests and fields. It's a 148-page buyers' guide for *Science Fair* fans.

★106. With 70 million TV and 240 million radios somebody somewhere will need a vacuum tube replacement at the rate of one a second! Get *Universal Tube Co.'s* Troubleshooting Chart and facts on their \$1 flat rate per tube.

★4. *Olson's* catalog is a multi-colored newspaper that's packed with more bargains than a phone book has names. Don't believe us? Get a copy.

★7. Before you build from scratch check the *Fair Radio Sales* latest catalog for electronic gear that can be modified to your needs. *Fair* way to save cash.

★6. Bargains galore, that's what's in store! *Poly-Paks Co.* will send you their latest eight-page flyer listing the latest in available merchandise, including a giant \$1 special sale.

10. *Burstein-Applebee* offers a new giant catalog containing 100s of big pages crammed with savings including hundreds of bargains on hi-fi kits, power tools, tubes, and parts.

★11. Now available from *EDI (Electronic Distributors, Inc.)*: a catalog containing hundreds of electronic items. *EDI* will be happy to place you on their mailing list.

120. *Tab's* new electronics parts catalog is now off the press and you're welcome to have a copy. Some of *Tab's* bargains and odd-ball items are unbelievable.

117. Harried by the high cost of parts for projects? Examine *Bigelow's* 13th Anniversary catalog packed with "Lucky 13" specials.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL

★61. *ICS (International Correspondence Schools)* offers 236 courses including many in the fields of radio, TV, and electronics. Send for free booklet "It's Your Future."

★74. Here's a double header—*Cleveland Institute of Electronics* offers a 40-page illustrated booklet on "How to Succeed in Electronics" and a 24-pager on "How to Get a Commercial FCC License." Get your copies today!

114. Prepare for tomorrow by studying at home with *Technical Training International*. Get the facts today on how you can step up in your present job.

59. For a complete rundown on curriculum, lesson outlines, and full details from a leading electronic school, ask for this brochure from the *Indiana Home Study Institute*.

105. Get the low-down on the latest in educational electronic kits from *Trans-Tek*. Build light dimmers, amplifiers, metronomes, and many more. *Trans-Tek* helps you to learn while building.

HI-FI/AUDIO

★124. Now, *Sonotone* offers you young ideas in microphone use in their new catalog. Mikes for talk sessions, swinging combos, home recording, PA systems and many more uses.

26. Always a leader, *H. H. Scott* introduces a new concept in stereo console catalogs. "At Home With Stereo" offers decorating ideas, a complete explanation of the more technical aspects of stereo consoles.

85. Need a tuner? Preamp? Amp? Tape deck? Then inspect *Dynaco* for kits or wired units. It's worthwhile looking at test reports *Dynaco* sends your way.

119. *Kenwood* puts it right on the line. The all-new *Kenwood* stereo-FM receivers are described in a colorful 16 page booklet complete with easy-to-read-and-compare spec data. Get your copy today!

15. *Acoustic Research* would like to send you a copy of their fact-packed "Stylus Force" booklet—must reading for hi-fi bugs.

16. Discover why Lab 80 by *Garrard* offers top dollar value. 32-page *Garrard* Comparator Guide will make you a wiser buyer.

17. *Electro-Voice* has two new, pocket-size, four-color product guides for you. One covers speakers and components; the other, microphones and accessories.

19. *Empire* has made exceptional advances in speaker cabinet design you should read about. Also, *Empire's* successes in the turntable and cartridge fields are worth discovering.

24. Need a hi-fi or PA mike? *University Sound* has an interesting microphone booklet audio fans should read before making a purchase.

27. 12 pages of *Sherwood* receivers, tuners, amplifiers, speaker systems, and cabinetry make up a colorful booklet every hi-fi bug should see.

95. Confused about stereo? Want to beat the high cost of hi-fi without compromising on the results? Then you need the new 24-page catalog by *Jensen Manufacturing*.

99. Get the inside info on why *Acoustech's* solid-state amplifiers are the rage of the experts. Colorful brochure answers all your questions.

TAPE RECORDERS AND TAPE

123. Yours for the asking—*Elpa's* new "The Tape Recording Omnibook" 16 jam-packed pages on facts and tips you should know about before you buy a tape recorder.

31. All the facts about *Concord Electronics Corp.* tape recorders are yours for the asking in a free booklet. Portable, battery operated to four-track, fully transistorized stereos cover every recording need.

32. "Everybody's Tape Recording Handbook" is the title of a booklet that *Sarkes-Tarzian* will send you. It's 24-pages jam-packed with info for the home recording enthusiast. Includes a valuable table of recording times for various tapes.

33. Become the first to learn about *Norelco's* complete Carry-Corder 150 portable tape recorder outfit. Four-color booklet describes this new cartridge-tape unit.

34. "All the Best from Sony" is an 8-page booklet describing *Sony-Super-scope* products—tape recorders, microphones, tape and accessories. Get a copy before you buy!

35. If you are a serious tape audiophile, you will be interested in the new *Viking of Minneapolis* line—they carry both reel and cartridge recorders you should know about.

HI-FI ACCESSORIES

112. *Telex* would like you to know about their improved *Serenata* Headset—and their entire line of quality stereo headsets.

98. Swinging to hi-fi stereo headsets? Then get your copy of *Superec Electronics' 16-page* catalog featuring a large selection of quality headsets.

104. You can't hear FM stereo unless your FM antenna can pull 'em in. Learn more and discover what's available from *Finco's* 6-pager "Third Dimensional Sound."

TOOLS

★78. *Xcelite's* Service Master roll kit puts 23 essential hand tools at your fingertips. Get catalog 166 for complete description of kit and many optional accessories.

118. Secure coax cables, speaker wires, phone wires, etc., with *Arrow* staple gun tackers. 3 models for wires and cables from 3/16" to 1/2" dia. Get fact-full *Arrow* literature.

TELEVISION

★70. Need a new TV set? Then assemble a *Heath* TV kit. *Heath* has all sizes, B&W and color, portable and fixed. Build the next TV you watch.

97. Interesting, helpful brochures describing the TV antenna discovery of the decade—the log periodic antenna for UHF and UHF-TV, and FM-stereo. From *JFD Electronics Corporation*.

RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER

Dept. 1067

505 Park Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10022

Please arrange to have the literature whose numbers I have circled sent to me as soon as possible. I am enclosing 25¢ for 1 to 10 items; 50¢ for 11 to 20 items to cover handling (no stamps, please).

1-10 items

11-20 items



CHECK ONE

maximum number of items = 20

Indicate total number of booklets requested

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
15	16	17	19	23	24	26	27	31	32
33	34	35	42	44	45	46	48	50	54
59	61	66	70	74	78	85	92	93	95
96	97	98	99	100	101	103	104	105	106
107	108	109	111	112	114	115	116	117	118
119	120	121	122	123	124	125			

NAME (Print clearly) _____

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CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

Once Upon an F Skip

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absolutely sure of getting my Cozumel QSL.

"We'd pay your postage of course." A lot of the QRM on our channel had already shut up.

I came back quick. "It's a deal. By the way, who is 'we'?"

Without even changing his tone of voice. "The Society for World Order, the force behind our glorious Cozumel revolution."

It didn't exactly grab me. "How come it's 'World Order'?"

"Because we have chapters all over this planet, and eventually *SWO* will show the world a new way to peace and prosperity." His signal dipped a little.

"Is 43A111 an official *SWO* station?" I tried to figure where I would mount his card on the wall.

"Every radio station in Cozumel is owned and operated by *SWO*." His signal strength slipped still further down the *S*-meter. "It's all explained on the back of our 8-by-10 QSL card."

I started my calculations over again.

"On the front of our card is the verification message printed in black letters beneath Cozumel's new flag which is blue with a gold flying saucer on it." He hesitated. "The saucer is just symbolic of course. A symbol of hope for the future." The skip

Cool CB Clubs

Continued from page 102

6. Do not let a small group take over a meeting, this could lead to a downfall of your meetings and club.

7. Always permit guests at your meetings so that you do not get a name of being a select group that snubs others.

8. Make sure that a Treasurer's report and minutes of the previous meeting are read at each meeting, even though the meeting might have been called for social activities only.

9. Each member, when addressing the Chairman or group, should stand.

10. Respect your Officers and your members when addressing them at meetings.

These simple rules always leave a good meeting behind and everyone will look forward to the next one. The greater the at-

was shifting and now you could make out QRM from a shrimp trawler out in the Gulf of Mexico.

It occurred to me that maybe I didn't want to send out *SWO* flying saucer QSLs. "What does it say on the back?"

"It lists *SWO*'s goals. To build a new society by selecting superior people. To deport undesirables into space. And to establish a colony, for the most superior people of all, on the planet Venus." A moment of dead air, then 43A111 came back, "Did you get all that, KMZ7000?"

"Yes, I still read you okay." Tried to figure a way of getting his QSL without becoming QSL manager. "Could I see a sample before I take over as manager? Maybe you could send me mine and then I'd decide." The thought hit me that using CB to distribute political propaganda might even be more illegal than DXing.

Now 43A111 was only a couple *S* units above half a dozen others on the channel. "Sorry, but the first QSL we send to each country must go to a *SWO* convert. And you'd better make up your mind pretty quick because this skip isn't going to last much longer."

So I took 10 seconds to mull it over. And I said to myself, why should I blow my title as King of the CBers just because there's a kookie flying saucer on the Cozumel QSL. "Okay, 43A111, I'll do it." Like I always said, in CB DXing you really got to think fast and straight. ■

tendance at any meeting, the greater the chance of a highly successful organization.

Disadvantages Of Clubs. There are, or can be, disadvantages to CB clubs. Sometimes they tend to form cliques—small factions within the organization which shun other members. Or, in some cases, several members who don't like a few of the things which all the other members vote for, pull out and form a "rival club" for the sole purpose of razzing the original group. This, of course, leads to friction on the band and poor communications for all. These things can usually happen in a poorly run club with weak leadership. If your club has a definite and useful purpose, members who are willing to work for their club, and alert and active leadership, these disadvantages cannot possibly befall your group.

Here's hoping that your club will rank high on the list of CB clubs throughout the nation. ■

Ham Traffic

Continued from page 96

but it just happened to be the right one to produce a high score. So no one in the club has any advantage over anyone else.

Sounds like good clean fun. (No wonder they call it the Free Style Hi-Jinks Contest!)

It Pays To Be Original. Did you hear the W9 calling "CQ flying saucers?" A lot of guys probably thought he was a nut and tried to ignore him, but a curious OA4 answered. After they got a QSO going, the OA4 said, "Say, have you ever actually worked any of those flying saucers?"

"Naw," answered the W9 with a chuckle. "But you'd be surprised how many new DX contacts I make that way!"

How To Win A Pink Ticket. Some "tricks" for working DK aren't quite so humorous or so innocent as the one just mentioned. "Tail ending," as practiced by some over-zealous DX operators, not only is bad manners, but can get these fellows into trouble with the FCC. DXers have argued for years over whether 'tis good or bad to "tail end."

Now Uncle Sam has made the decision for them: 'tis bad.

In case you're not familiar with the term, "tail ending" means sending only your own call ("DE W2XYZ," for example) in a DX pile-up, hoping that rare station everyone is after will answer you. Signing your call this way after making an on the air test is, of course, a requirement. (But *please*, guys, show respect for your fellow hams by making those tests short and with a minimum of power.) But using this little trick as bait for a DX call is now officially frowned on. So lets not use it!

Another bit of sloppy operating that's getting some attention from the FCC citation typists is the failure of many mobile operators to give their location when signing their calls. The rules are very specific on this point. And though the FCC boys are pretty busy these days, they do spent part of their time listening to *us*, with pencil in hand and tape recorders running.

Also taboo, according to latest reports, is discussion of commercial sale of radio gear over the air. Probably this is a case of some greedy wheelers and dealers ruining a good thing for all of us. A fellow in a small town calling his buddy in the big city on

the air to pick up a crystal and a couple of tubes for him is one thing; a few guys carrying on at great length to arrange the buying and selling of hundreds of bucks worth of gear from one another is a colt of a different hue. Citations for just this sort of thing have been issued, so watch it (!).

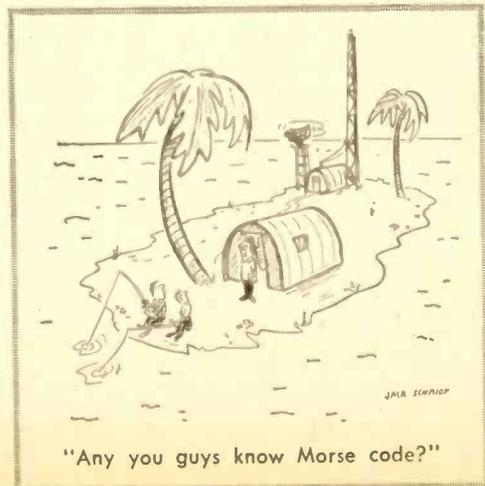
Move Down For Progress? A lot of "progressive" hams say it's old fashioned to operate down on the "DC bands" of 80 through 10 meters. VHF is the wave length of the future, they say. Gotta keep going higher and higher in frequency to stay up to date.

But here comes a voice in the wilderness arguing the low frequencies should be explored by the ham who's really thinking ahead.

This fellow is John Griggs, W6KW. With a call like that, you know he's been around a long time. Truth is, he started with a spark set in the early 1920s and, as an electronics engineer, has been keeping pace with progress ever since.

The main trouble with high frequencies is they get knocked out by nuclear blasts, says John. Of course, we all hope there won't be any nuclear blasts to worry about. But if there are, hams will be needed for emergency communications.

The low frequencies below the AM broadcast band might be the ticket to survival because they aren't affected by nuclear explosions. Hams who want to be a genuine public service should give some thought to experimenting down on those low frequencies, he says. Of course, they'll need a mighty big back yard for the antenna, but it looks like John may have a good idea there. ■



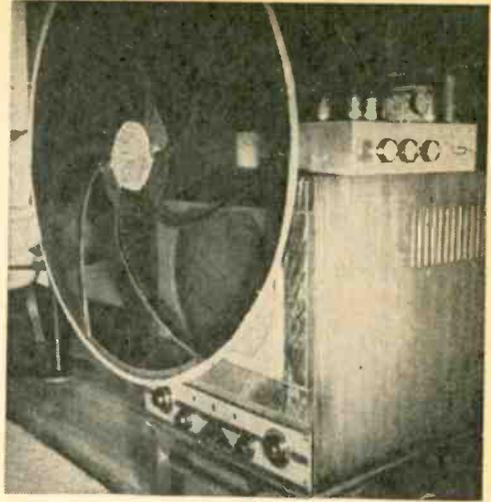
Add Color to Any TV

Continued from page 60

closing the wheel assembly will lower the noise level and improve the control characteristics. It will also enhance the set's appearance. Thin sheets of wood veneer in front and in back of the wheel can be used for the job; the space containing the wheel itself can be sealed off with wood-grained adhesive tape. Clear vinyl windows should then be set into both covers to end the job.

Driving power for the author's wheel, came from a 1/4-hp, 1725-rpm motor (\$5 at a surplus store). Belt-driven pulleys deliver power to the wheel. This large motor, and consequent beefing up of the motor control circuits, became necessary after the move to heavier masonite. A 30-in. wheel of such dense material has considerable inertia; a plastic or aluminum web probably would not require such a gargantuan motor.

Technicolor TV. Performance of the converted set is quite satisfactory. Brightness, as mentioned, is almost up to that of conventional color sets. The converted set's definition, because of the continuous phosphor coating on the black-and-white tube, is better than that of ordinary color sets. The color itself is excellent—better than 3-gun sets.



The completed conversion all set up and ready to bring you the last word—and the first—in technicolor TV.

Since there is only one gun in the picture tube instead of three, and one color amplifier instead of three, there is never a color balance problem. And, of course, the picture is always perfectly converged. Operation is as simple as that of standard sets. Once the alignment is performed and the wheel controls set, only the two ordinary color controls may ever need touching up. ■

Free Wheeling Fixit

Continued from page 90

capacitors are of the high capacity variety with low working voltage. The capacity range is usually from 250 to 100 μF at 16 volts.

Receiver Alignment. Auto radio receiver alignment is rather simple if a signal generator is handy. If not, take the radio receiver to a qualified radio-TV shop. Generally, receiver alignment is only necessary after the radio becomes well worn or when replacing a defective IF transformer.

Take the signal generator and couple a 0.1 μF capacitor in series with the probe and hook to the base terminal of the converter transistor. Ground the shield to the radio chassis. Set the signal generator to 262 kHz with 400-Hz modulation, and place an output meter across the speaker voice coil leads. Some VOMs already have built-in output meter jack. Leave the tuning dial at the extreme high end of the radio dial. Adjust the

top and bottom slug of each IF transformer for maximum reading on the output meter.

Construct a homemade dummy antenna and place the signal generator in series with it, as shown in Fig. 19. Set the signal generator frequency at 1615 kHz with radio tuning dial at this same frequency. Now adjust the RF and oscillator trimmer screws for maximum reading on the output meter. This done, go back and recheck the whole alignment procedure.

Last Minute Checks. Before buttoning up the bottom cover, check the pilot light. If defective, replace with a 12-volt 1892 or 1891 pilot light. Wipe off the dust from the dial assembly and sweep out chassis dust with an old paint brush. Now is also the time to check and reset those push buttons.

See if the local broadcast stations are in tune with the tuning dial. If not, loosen up the dial pointer and set it. Now the radio is ready to be re-installed. Actually, repairing the solid-state auto radio is not too difficult—you saved a few bucks and had some fun doing it. OK? ■

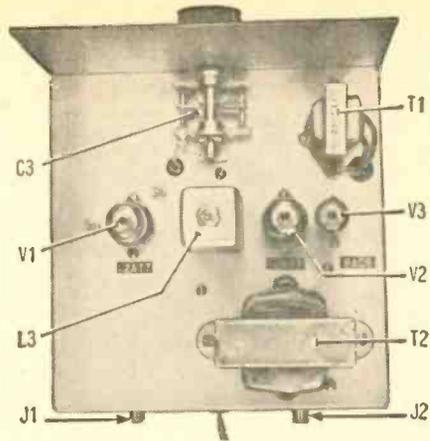
Super Squared 3

Continued from page 74

active then. Adjust L2 (with C3 at full capacity) to a point just below the activity on the band. Tune C3 to a station and adjust L1 for best reception.

Getting The Mostest. For best reception, you'll need a good outside two-meter antenna. For vertically polarized signals, a ground plane antenna is a good bet. Use coax to feed the antenna to the receiver. For horizontally polarized signals, a two-meter dipole, beam, or TV antenna will work. For strong local signals, an 18-in. whip connected to J1 will be OK.

In addition to two-meter hams, CAP and MARS nets are usually in operation at the ends of the band. Also, in many communities, civil defense has two-meter nets within the ham band. Adjust the Regen control for best reception of each signal. If you hear strong 12-MHz signals leaking through, adjust the tuning screw of L3



Layout of Super Square is neat and clean, with plenty of working room. Finished rig makes attractive addition to any shack.

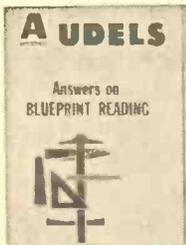
(local oscillator) for a quiet frequency.

To sum it all up, what you'll find is what lots of others have found—there's a hot time to go to town with the Super Squared 3. ■

Bookmark

Continued from page 24

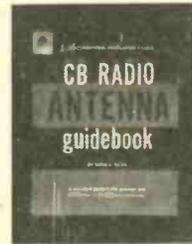
men will find the new Audel book *Answers on Blueprint Reading* valuable, both as a reference and as a study-guide in understanding this language. The first part of the book gives the basic knowledge needed to understand and interpret blueprints. Since the craftsmen of each trade should learn to understand the symbols of all the other trades, various later chapters explain



the particular set of symbols used for maps, topographical drawings, buildings, and electricity. The many illustrations have been planned to supplement the practical text and thus increase the ease of understanding the subject.

Copies are available from bookstores throughout the country, or from the Audel Division of Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. ■

CB Antennas. A great deal of confusion exists about antennas, due primarily to a lack of knowledge about them. This is especially true in CB where the user doesn't give a ding about his skyhook. Far too much of the RF soup is



Soft cover
136 pages
\$2.75

lost in the antenna system because of mismatch, poor antenna selection, improper installation—just to name a few. In his bid to bring improved communications to CB, David E. Hicks compiled his *CB Radio Antenna Guidebook*.

The purpose of this book is to acquaint the reader with the importance of a good antenna system. It also familiarizes him with the various types of CB antennas and their theory of operation. You can learn what communicating range to expect, how radio waves react under various conditions, how to properly select and install base and mobile antennas, and how to improve efficiency of existing antenna systems. Want a copy? If your local electronics parts supply store does not have a copy, write to Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. ■

Receiver Kits

Continued from page 62

kits. At the rock-bottom end of the price range are several regenerative receivers called *regens* for short. Regen receivers utilize regenerative detectors that deliver remarkably high sensitivity, but with poor stability and selectivity. Therefore, their value lies chiefly in their very good sensitivity-to-price ratio.

Outside of the regens, all other SW receiver kits are *superhets*, with prices generally indicative of both performance and features.

Which Features For You? Following is a list of the common features found on the SW receiver kits. Since no one receiver has all the listed features, we suggest you decide which features are most important to you and then select a kit you can afford that comes nearest having most of the features you've selected.

Calibrated Bandspread. Though every SW receiver worthy of the name has bandspread to stretch the tuning, a calibrated bandspread directly indicates the tuned amateur (or CB) frequency when the main tuning dial is set to a specific frequency of reference mark. Non-calibrated bandspread in contrast, offers a "logging" scale reading from 0-10 or 0-100.

Variable BFO. Except for the regens which can pull in code (CW) when set to an oscillatory state, all SW receivers must employ a beat frequency oscillator (BFO) to produce a tone (beat note) when receiving (CW) signals. If the BFO's frequency is fixed, the beat-note tone can be changed only by adjusting the receiver's tuning. A receiver with a variable (or adjustable) BFO allows the beat-note tone to be changed without adjusting the receiver's tuning.

Product Detector. A product detector provides optimum reception of sideband signals; it is also used for CW. However, if the product detector isn't also provided with a variable BFO, the receiver's tuning must be adjusted to change the tone of the CW beat note.

AVC Switch. The AVC switch allows a receiver's automatic volume control to be disabled for CW and sideband reception, or for extra sensitivity to receive very weak phone signals.

RF Gain Control. The RF gain control allows the user to set the RF/IF gain to

whatever *he* feels is the optimum value.

Antenna Trimmer. An antenna trimmer enables the user to optimize the receiver's input tuning to a particular antenna. Such adjustment has a marked effect on the receiver's overall sensitivity.

RF Amplifier. An RF amplifier is a stage of amplification before the converter (mixer/oscillator), which, among other things, sharply improves sensitivity above about 14 MHz (compared with receivers that do not use an RF amplifier between the antenna and the converter). Receivers without an RF amplifier, as a general rule, exhibit poor sensitivity above the 14-MHz mark.

Standby Switch. The standby switch cuts off the receiver yet keeps it in a state of readiness so reception can be immediately restored.

Standby Terminals. Standby terminals allow the receiver to be controlled by external equipment such as a transmitter, which would automatically turn the receiver on and off during receive and transmit periods.

Phone (Headphone) Jack. A phone jack allows direct connection of headphones, an external speaker, or a speaker if the receiver isn't so equipped. As a general rule, inserting a phone plug in the phone jack automatically mutes the built-in speaker.

Q-Multiplier Jack. A Q-multiplier is a device that sharply improves a receiver's selectivity. Such units are available as add-on accessories, and are simply plugged into the Q-multiplier jack of the receivers that are so equipped. A modest amount of wiring is required to connect a Q-multiplier to receivers that lack such jacks.

Tuning Meter. A tuning meter indicates the *relative* strength of a received signal.

S-Meter. S-meters, if correctly designed, register a 6-dB change in signal strength as a variation of one S-unit. In addition, the S9 value may have a specific reference value such as 10, 50, or 100 μ V. If there is a specific reference it will usually be so specified in the instruction manual. An S-meter not specifically calibrated in dB per S-unit isn't a true S-meter at all—simply an ordinary tuning meter.

Noise Limiter. A noise limiter clips the sharp peaks off impulse noise—that from an auto's ignition system, for example—thereby reducing the "grind" effect of constant noise as well as improving the signal-to-man-made-noise ratio. All receivers with noise limiters are equipped with an on/off switch, since the noise limiter introduces some distortion. ■

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Gene Frost was "stuck" in low-pay TV repair work. Then two co-workers suggested he take a CIE home study course in electronics. Today he's living in a new house, owns two good cars and a color TV set, and holds an important technical job at North American Aviation. If you'd like to get ahead the way he did, read his inspiring story here.

IF YOU LIKE ELECTRONICS—and are trapped in a dull, low-paying job—the story of Eugene Frost's success can open your eyes to a good way to get ahead.

Back in 1957, Gene Frost was stalled in a low-pay TV repair job. Before that, he'd driven a cab, repaired washers, rebuilt electric motors, and been a furnace salesman. He'd turned to TV service work in hopes of a better future—but soon found he was stymied there too.

"I'd had lots of TV training," Frost recalls today, "including numerous factory schools and a semester of ad-

vanced TV at a college in Dayton. But even so, I was stuck at \$1.50 an hour."

Gene Frost's wife recalls those days all too well. "We were living in a rented double," she says, "at \$25 a month. And there were no modern conveniences."

"We were driving a six-year-old car," adds Mr. Frost, "but we had no choice. No matter what I did, there seemed to be no way to get ahead."

Learns of CIE

Then one day at the shop, Frost got to talking with two fellow workers who were taking CIE courses... pre-

paring for better jobs by studying electronics at home in their spare time. "They were so well satisfied," Mr. Frost relates, "that I decided to try the course myself."

He was not disappointed. "The lessons," he declares, "were wonderful—well presented and easy to understand. And I liked the relationship with my instructor. He made notes on the work I sent in, giving me a clear explanation of the areas where I had problems. It was even better than taking a course in person because I had plenty of time to read over his comments."

Studies at Night

"While taking the course from CIE," Mr. Frost continues, "I kept right on with my regular job and studied at night. After graduating, I went on with my TV repair work while looking for an opening where I could put my new training to use."

His opportunity wasn't long in coming. With his CIE training, he qualified for his 2nd Class FCC License, and soon afterward passed the entrance examination at North American Aviation. "You can imagine how I felt," says Mr. Frost. "My new job paid \$228 a month more!"


"CIE training helped pay for my new house,"

says Eugene Frost
of Columbus, Ohio



Currently, Mr. Frost reports, he's an inspector of major electronic systems, checking the work of as many as 18 men. "I don't lift anything heavier than a pencil," he says. "It's pleasant work and work that I feel is important."

Changes Standard of Living

Gene Frost's wife shares his enthusiasm. "CIE training has changed our standard of living completely," she says.

"Our new house is just one example," chimes in Mr. Frost. "We also have a color TV and two good cars instead of one old one. Now we can get out and enjoy life. Last summer we took a 5,000 mile trip through the West in our new air-conditioned Pontiac."

"No doubt about it," Gene Frost concludes. "My CIE electronics course has really paid off. Every minute and every dollar I spent on it was worth it."

Why Training is Important

Gene Frost has discovered what many others never learn until it is too late: that to get ahead in electronics today, you need to know more than soldering connections, testing circuits, and

replacing components. You need to really know the fundamentals.

Without such knowledge, you're limited to "thinking with your hands" ... learning by taking things apart and putting them back together. You can never hope to be anything more than a serviceman. And in this kind of work, your pay will stay low because you're competing with every home handyman and part-time basement tinkerer.

But for men with training in the fundamentals of electronics, there are no such limitations. They think with their heads, not their hands. They're qualified for assignments that are far beyond the capacity of the "screw-driver and pliers" repairman.

The future for trained technicians is bright indeed. Thousands of men are desperately needed in virtually every field of electronics, from 2-way mobile radio to computer testing and troubleshooting. And with demands

like this, salaries have skyrocketed. Many technicians earn \$8,000, \$10,000, \$12,000 or more a year.

How can you get the training you need to cash in on this booming demand? Gene Frost found the answer in CIE. And so can you.

Send for Free Book

Thousands who are advancing their electronics careers started by reading our famous book, "How To Succeed In Electronics." It tells of the many electronics careers open to men with the proper training. And it tells which courses of study best prepare you for the work you want.

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Ben Valerio, P. O. Box 21, Mazna, Utah: "The Edu-Kits are wonderful. Here I am sending you the questions and also the answers for them. I have been in Radio for the last seven years, but like to work with the Signal Tracer to build Radio Testink Equipment. I enjoyed every minute I worked with the different kits; the Signal Tracer works fine. Also like to let you know that I feel proud of becoming a member of your Radio-TV Club."

Robert L. Shuff, 1534 Monroe Ave., Huntington, W. Va.: "Thought I would drop you a few lines to say that I received my Edu-Kit, and was really amazed that such a bargain can be had at such a low price. I have already started repairing radios and phonographs. My friends were really surprised to see me get into the swing of it so quickly. The Trouble-shooting Tester that comes with the Kit is really a find for finding the trouble, if there is any to be found."

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