

From The STAFF

W.T.F.D.A. Headquarters, P.O. Box 97, Calumet City, IL 60409

SPECIAL EDITION... This is the second edition of the December 1982 VHF-UHF DIGEST. It's too late to bother to even try to figure out what happened to those copies of the first edition that were lost. According to mail received by HO and your new publishing staff, a small percentage of the W.T.F.D.A. membership even received their copies--but we've decided that everyone who was missing a copy would net one. This edition is almost the same--there are a few minor changes. Four pages were removed, mostly due to redundant and outdated information. These included a FEEDBACK column, a notice to FM DXers detailing column changes, the old rear cover, STATION BREAK, and the original FROM THE STAFF. A slight change in the size of EASTERN TV DX was made for this printing. All the original newsworthy columns remain as before. Here's hoping you enjoy December in March, and that we never encounter a foul-up like it again!

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EASTERN TV-DX

continued from page 32

William J. Draeb; Ellis St. R.R.#2, Kewaunee, WI 54216 CDT

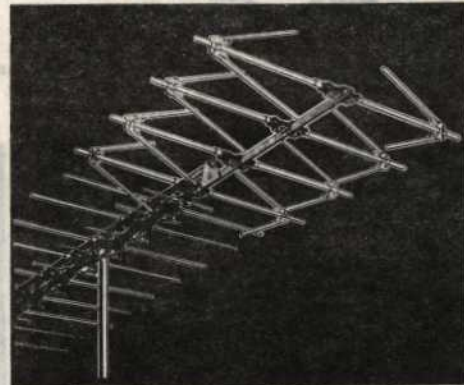
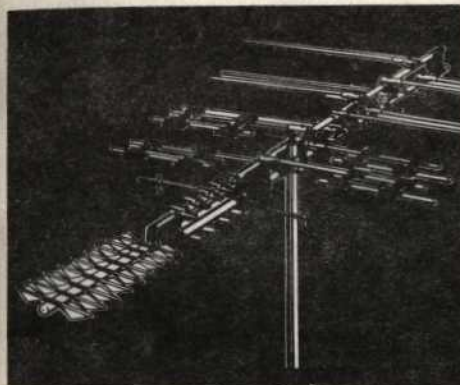
October 1982	October 1982	October 1982
2 Tr 0700 WPGH-53 PA 480	3 Tr 1953 WKLE-46 KY 473	16 Tr 2027 WKHA-35 KY 553
WNEO-45 OH 406	7 Tr 2054 WEAO-49 OH 380	WTVQ-36 KY 473
WEAO-49 OH 380	8 Tr 0800 " " " "	WKLE-46 KY "
0723 WFMJ-21 OH 420	10 Tr 0730 WXIX-19 OH 400	2057 WBLN-43 IL 289
WKHN-27 OH "	WCET-48 OH "	Bloomington
WYTV-33 OH "	0745 WPTI-64 OH "	20 Tr 2302 KOZK-21 MO 589
0727 W58AM OH "	WKON-52 KY 437	KMTC-27 MO "
WPTT-22 PA 480	WCVN-54 KY 407	KTVP-29 AR t
0801 WPCB-40 PA "	1930 WFHT-29 MN 280	21 Tr 0745 KOZK-21 MO 589
3 Tr 0735 KDNL-30 MO 432	Minneapolis	1820 KDNL-30 MO 432
0740 WCET-48 OH 400	13 Tr 2330 KTMA-23 MN 280	1904 WCET-48 OH 400
1953 WTVQ-36 KY 473	Minneapolis	1907 WSVN-47 VA 587
		WMSY-52 VA 617
		1908 WERA-15 VA 638
		1954 WKPT-19 TN 612
		22 Tr 1945 KDNL-30 MO 432

Generally speaking, October was a boring month for DX. About the only high light was the tropo activity on the 21st.

Here are a few items of interest. On 4-1-83 WFRV-5 will change networks from NBC to ABC (as will WJMN-3). WLUK-11 doesn't know if they will pick up NBC. WBAY-2 will stay CBS and WLRE-26 will remain independent. Also, WBAY-2, WFRV-5 and WLUK-11 have started a new practice of supering their call letters on the screen at 15 minutes after the hour and 15 minutes before the hour in addition to the usual I.D.'s on the hour & half hour. More next month.-wd.

2

Channel Master QUANTUM vs. CROSSFIRE



One question that newcomers to TV DXing frequently ask more seasoned enthusiasts is about "the best" VHF TV antenna to use. Short of stacking separate high- and lowband antennas, you are obviously going to need one of those long (17 feet or more) multi-element arrays. Since we're talking about what's considered "top-of-the-line," availability is often poor, price is high, and the antenna will be both bulky and heavy.

If you carefully compare spec sheets and catalog data, you can narrow it down to a few choices. W.T.F.D.A.'s TV STATION GUIDE is a good starting point, as it lists addresses of all the major antenna makers--and a few of the not-so-major ones, too. Then too, look at what veteran TV DXers like to use--most of them have spent years searching for the ideal single VHF antenna, and have definite opinions on what works the best for DXing.

You may soon find it narrowed down to a few choices. There's the Winegard CH-5200, the Jerrold VIP-307, the Channel Master 1110, and Channel Master's 3617B, an updated version of their old 3617, considered a classic by TV DX enthusiasts in the 1960's.

Each of these four models has strong points. In the final analysis, some have more shortcomings than others. The VIP-307, for instance, has what is supposed to be the highest measured forward gain at its peak highband channel--a whopping 12.9 dB, compared to a dipole. That doesn't make up for a poor performance on the lowband channels, according to several DXers. On the other hand, Winegard's CH-5200 excels on lowband channels, but does not have the edge on the Channel Master models at highband. Additionally, a few DXers have commented that they feel the Winegard construction is not quite adequate to take heavy weather.

Lately, it seems that the two Channel Master models have been competing with each other for DXers' attention, and that's where controversy can start. In fact, Channel Master points out important differences in their own literature, and they are the kind of differences a DXer should be aware of. What it seems to boil down to is this: the 3617B has better forward gain than the 1110, especially at lowband, where it can be needed for meteor scatter DXing, but is unnecessary for E-skip. But the Quantum 1110 has truly fantastic front-to-back ratio performance (CM claims as high as 35 dB, as opposed to 20 dB or less in the more classical long-loq-yagi Crossfire models). One veteran TV DXer even claims that the 1110 look more like those on a UHF dish!

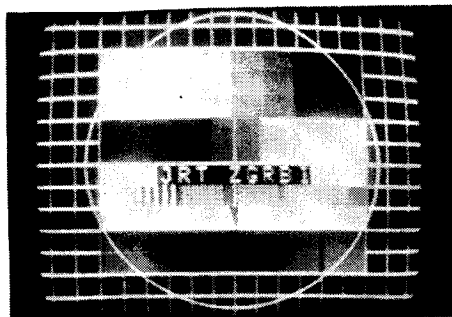
In the real world of TV DXing, what looks good on the spec sheet doesn't always give you the best results. If you decide to try a 3617B, your forward gain will be about the best you can get with a single ch 2-13 antenna, but when the channel is loaded with CCI from several directions, the narrower beamwidth of the Quantum 1110 may be the only way to identify it.

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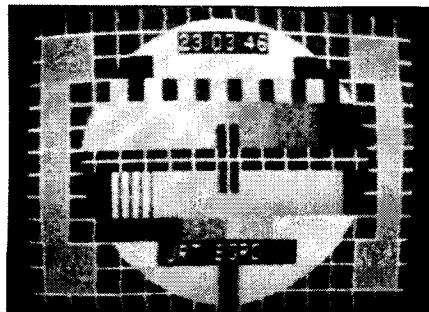
3

Mike Reid
109 Arjay Cres.
North York, Ont. M2L 1G6
CANADA

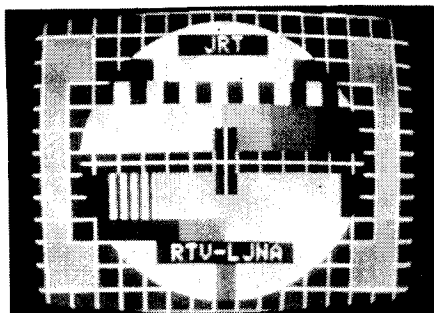
Continuing with the European TP's from KOCSIS FERENC:



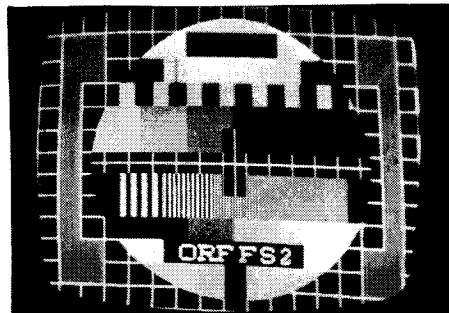
YUGOSLAVIA



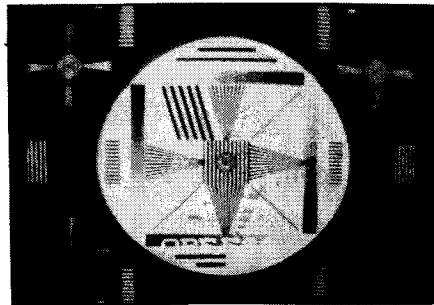
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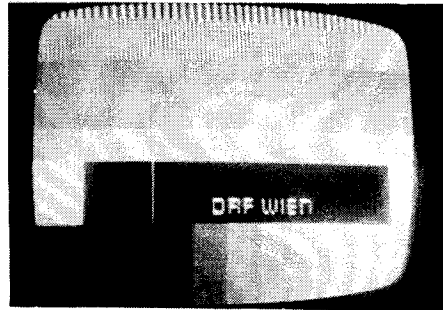
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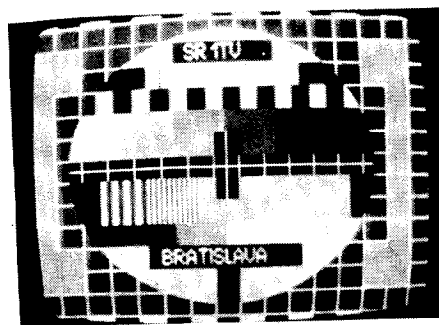
AUSTRIA



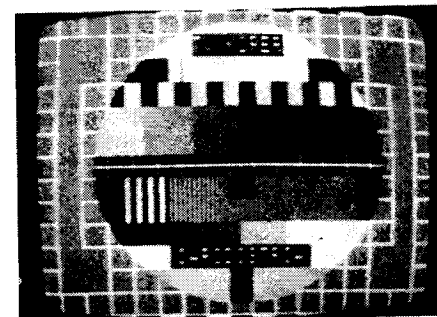
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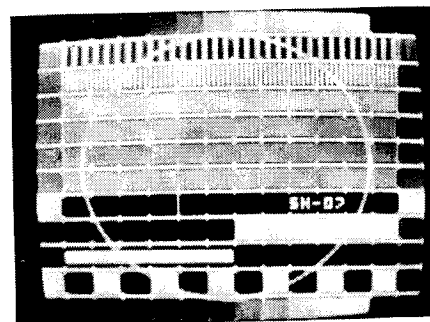
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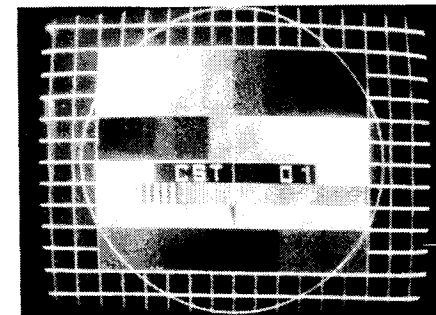
CZECHOSLAVAKIA



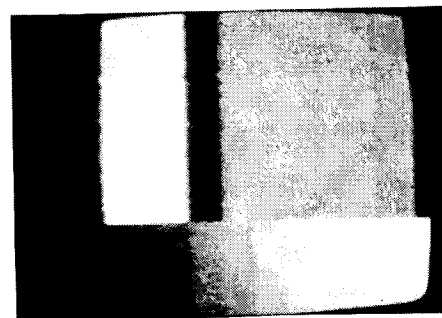
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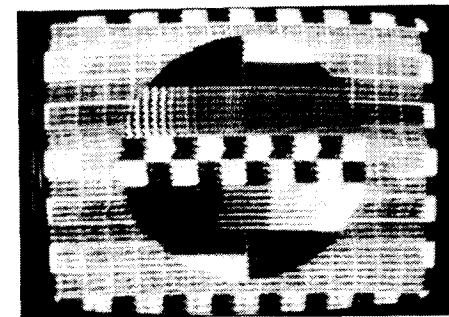
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

If anyone knows the network and country for these last four, I would appreciate hearing from you. Merry Christmas to all.

73's

Mike

QSL CORNER

FM QSL's

Thomas J. Yingling, jr.
221 Pinewood Road
Baltimore, MD 21222

- AZ KHEP 101.5 Phenix, 3883 N.38thAve. Typed letter signed by Robert C. Thornburg, Chief Engineer, Jefferson
- DC WDCU 90.1 Washington, 4200 Connecticut Ave, NW, 20008. Letter from G. Goodman, GM. Reply in 4 days. Holbrook
- DE WSEA 93.5 Georgetown, 19947. Letter from Frank D. Bradley, jr. PD. Chernos
- KY WAMX 93.7 Ashland, 1301 Montgomery Dr. P. O. Box 309, zip-41101-0309. Letter from Don Rees, GM, with reply in 18 days. Holbrook
- WMKY 90.3 Morehead State University, 40351. Letter from Larry Netherton, GM signer. Holbrook
- KHUT 102.9 Hutchinson, Box 1036, 67501. Typed letter, quite enthusiastic about my report. Signer was Randy Mettlen, CE. Also send window stickers & a KHUT "Getcha Card"! Jefferson
- KCKS 95.5 Corcornia, Bix 629, 66901. Letter from Wendell D. Wilson, GM, & send ham card, W0TQ. Jefferson
- NY WXXI 91.5 Rochester, P. O. Box 21, 14601. Send my prepared card, signer was Dana E. Whitehair, Eng. Reply after followup in 3½ months. Holbrook
- WSBH 95.3 Southampton, Southampton Inn, 11968. Send my prepared card, signer looks like W. Hahn. Reply after followup in 3½ months. Holbrook
- WAER 88.3 Syracuse, 215 University Place, 13260. Letter from Nick Marasco, CE. Dir. of Syracuse University in 20 days. Ross
- PA WIKZ 95.1 Chambersburg, P. O. Box 479, 17201. Letter from Bill Matthews, Pro. Dir. in 2 weeks. Nieman
- WZPR 100.3 Meadville, The Downtown Mall, 16335. Letter from Kim Stevens, PD. Chernos
- WYFM 102.9 Sharon, P. O. Box 211, 16146. Letter from Charles Ring, W3NU, CE "
- WIYQ 99.1 Ebensburg, Box 787, 15907. Return my prepared card after followup, the signer is Ralet H. Lyons (I believe) Holbrook
- TX KEXX 93.9 Corpus Christi, Wilson Bldg 601 Leopard, 78401. Letter in 9 days from Jim Patrick, PD. Also send coverage-map & rate sheet. George
- KMOO 96.7 Mineola, P. O. Box 628, 75773. I received a letter, rate sheet, & business card from Nell French, News Director & Sales in 2 days (!) George
- KKED 90.3 Corpus Christi, P. O. Box 416, 4455 S. Padre Island, Suite 41, 78403. Letter in 10 days from Dave McBride, Music Operations Director. George
- KTXT 88.1 Lubbock, Texas-Tech University, Box 4080, 79409. Letter from Mark Norman Gen. Manager/Faculty Advisor. Holbrook
- KSUC 88.3 Keene, 76059. Letter from Robert R. Mendenhall, GM noting prior reception in San Francisco area. Jefferson
- KEGL 97.1 Alington, 5915 W. Pioneer Pkwy, 76013. Letter from Hue Beavers, CE (that's how it' spelled) with 2 bumper-stickers. Jefferson
- KOMX 100.3 Pampa, Box 1779. Letter from Jim O'Malley, Ce. Jefferson
- KERA 90.1 Dallas, 3000 Harry Himes Blvd, 75201. Letter from J. Clyde Miller, vp of operations Jefferson
- WV WQZK 94.1 Keyser, Drawer F, 26726. Letter from Curtis Durst. Holbrook
- WKKW 106.5 Clarksburg, P. O. Box 2696, 26301. Letter from James R. Dumire, GM & Pres. Reply in 16 days. Holbrook
- WCIR 103.7 Beckley, Box 1063, 25801. Return my report with verie note signed by Dan Sessler, GM. Reply in 2 weeks. Holbrook
- WPDX 104.9 Clarksburg, P. O. Box 1920, 26301. Letter from Terry Mathews, News Director, and send coverage-map. Holbrook
- WI WLXR 104.9 La Crosse, P. O. Box 2017, 54601. Letter from Jean Gitz, Pres. & manager. "This is one of the most distant listeners..." Elving
- WERN 88.7 Madison, 821 University Ave, 53706. Letter from Jom Fleming, Mgr of Music & arts programming, He forgot to sign. Jefferson
- WMEG 92.1 Menomonie, P. O. Box 1360, 54751. Letter from Linda L. Young, Traffic Director Holbrook

Reporters this month are: John Jefferson of Pleasanton, CA; Hank Holbrook of Chevy Chase, MD; Robert S. Ross of London, ON; Dave Nieman of Akron, NY; Saul Chernos of Toronto, ON; Charles George; Bruce Elving of Kearney, NE; and this month's qsl copies are from Don Blevins & the editor of this column; Tom Yingling of Baltimore, MD. I'm sorry that there was no QSL Corner last month, so to make up I have a whole page of QSL copies. Now remember if you want to see more qsl copies, send in your qsl cards, dial cards, & etc. & I will send in back to you. 73's Tom

5000 WATTS
1430 KHZ.

100 KW.
92.3 MHZ.

WIL-FM

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

CONFIRMING YOUR RECEPTION REPORT
OF *WIL-FM* AT *11:55 PM* *APR 5, 80*
CHIEF ENGINEER

THIS IS TO VERIFY YOUR RECEPTION REPORT OF
WSJC-FM at *11:55 PM* *APR 5, 80*

WSJC began operation on March 22, 1967 on 810 KHz with the authorized power of 50 KW. We now operate 50 KW non-directional from local sources to local market.

WSJC Transmitters and Studios are located 2 1/2 miles East of Magee, Mississippi on Highway 28.

Thank you for your report. *Yingling*
Tom Yingling

WPST-FM 97.5mhz. Box 9750
Trenton, NJ (Blevins)

CBC-FM 96.9mhz. send old card for new call-letters from Bob Mac Donald, Tech. Manager. Also send a CBC logo baseball cap, & pen. My best qsl reply yet!
P. O. Box 2230, Charlottetown PE1, C1A 8B9

CBS FOR NEW JERSEY

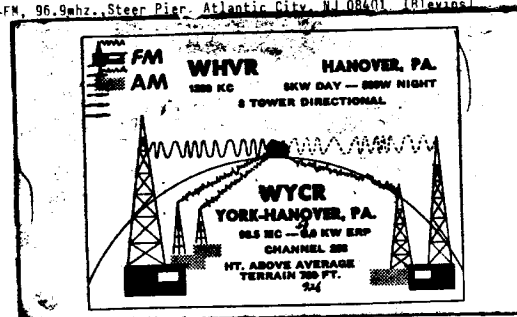
AM
1450 KC

★
WFPG

FM
96.9

★
Total Information News — The Sound of Music
24 Hours A Day From STEEL PIER — Atlantic City, N. J.

WIL-FM, 92.3mhz., 300 N. 12th St., St. Louis, MO 63101 (Yingling)
WFPG-FM, 96.9mhz., Steel Pier, Atlantic City, NJ 08401 (Blevins)



WYCR-FM 96.5mhz., Box 234, Hanover, PA 17331 (Blevins)
WSJC-FM 107.5mhz., Box 426, Magee, MS 39111 (Yingling)

Nassau

BROADCASTING
COMPANY

221 Witherspoon St., Princeton, N.J.

97.5

mpst

50KW 410-AAT.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

WE ARE PLEASED TO VERIFY YOUR RECEPTION OF **mpst**

DATE: 1-23-75

TIME: 8:28 - 8:32

ENGINEERING DEPT.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORP. — P. O. BOX 2230

CBC • FM • 96.9 MHZ

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA

We are pleased to verify your reception of this

station on *Tuesday July 20 1982*

POWER OUTPUT 93.5 K.W. ANTENNA HEIGHT 825 FT.

TELEVISION NEWS

BILL FAHBER
336 ATLANTIC ST.
BRIDGETON, N.J. 08302



RETROSPECT:
AIRBORNE
TELEVISION

Retrospect returns this month with a new emphasis: The early years of television DX'ing. In the forties and fifties television was more of a scarcity, and in some cases, a novelty. To many, it was a luxury. To many, DX'ing was the only way to watch television. On the one hand, the public was coming up with new and unusual ways to catch the rare television signals, and on the other hand, those in the television industry were coming up with unusual ways to get their signals to reach the vast portions of the United States still without any television. This month we are going to look at one of those methods.

In September, 1959, fifteen leading educational and civic leaders formed the Midwest Council on Airborne Television Instruction. The facilities of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, were placed at its disposal and the Purdue Research Foundation served as the fiscal agent for the project, which was designated as the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction (MPATI). Purdue University filed applications for experimental stations to use airborne television to provide educational programming to schools and colleges located within a radius of 200 miles of Montpelier, Indiana.

On December 22, 1959, the FCC granted construction permits to Purdue: four for uplink (ground to air) and four for downlink (air to ground), as well as permits for translators to pick up the signals from the air and rebroadcast them to Chicago and Detroit.

On September 11, 1961, regular telecasts

to all equipped schools began on channels 72 and 76. The programs were recorded on video tape, and two video tape players were installed in the plane, as well as two transmitters and other essential equipment. To accommodate six transmitters, however, the video tape recorders would have to be replaced by a ground-to-air relay.

The airborne transmitters covered about 140,000 square miles, covering portions of Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. During the 1961-1962 school year signals were transmitted on both channels 72 and 76 four days a week, 5 1/2 hours per day, for 32 weeks. During the 1962-1963 year MPATI provided 1,344 hours of telecasting for classroom instruction. Operations have been carried out with an operational reliability in excess of 98%.

But there were some problems. Reception problems were encountered in areas below the aircraft. Also, schools far away from the plane yet still within coverage area, where there were high-rise urban centers, had great difficulty picking up a decent signal. While elementary schools had no trouble adapting to the airborne television schedule, junior high and senior high schools had difficulty. There arose a demand for more courses, which would require more operating channels. MPATI sought approval from the FCC for more channels in the upper UHF band, but the FCC was planning to keep those channels available for translator service, and such a request would result in a major impact on the FCC's policy to limit translators to the upper channels.

But the history of airborne television broadcasting goes several years before MPATI ever got off the ground. The idea started with a man named Charles E. Nobles, and was called STRATOVISION. In August, 1945, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, along with The Glenn L. Martin Company, announced the

idea of Stratovision to the public. The concept was a nationwide coverage with a complete AM, FM, and television relay service from an interlocked flotilla of high-flying airplanes.

A series of tests was performed in 1946 to study field intensity measurements and compare them to predicted field strengths. Two transmitters were installed in a twin engine PV-2 airplane. One transmitter operated on 107.5 MHz with 250 watts; the other operated on 514 MHz with 5 kilowatts. The plane was flown on a number of occasions near Baltimore and field intensity recordings were made as far as Boston to the north, Norfolk, Virginia to the south, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the west. On one occasion the plane flew from Baltimore to Bridgeport, Connecticut. Some tests were done at night.

The results were for the most part very close to what was predicted. The only notable effect of the plane's movement was, again as predicted, variations in signal strength resulting from variations in the phase difference between the signals received by ground-based antennas directly from the plane and the signals reflected by the ground. The only major diversion from predicted signal strengths resulted from the inability of UHF signals (514 MHz in this case) to reach behind shadow areas as well as VHF in regions more distant from the transmitter. (This characteristic of UHF was brought out in later years when the FCC, RCA, and DuMont experimented with UHF television prior to its allocation to broadcast television.) Usable signals were received as far as 250 miles.

The results of the experiment were so successful that a second series of tests was planned. The Glenn L. Martin Company prepared a four-engine B-29 "Super Fortress" bomber (see drawing on previous page) equipped to pick up a special 547.5 MHz relay link from the Westinghouse Studios in Baltimore, as well as pick up any television broadcast channel except 6 (on which it was designated to transmit) and 5 (because of the lower sideband of channel 6). A retractable 28-foot-long antenna was extended beneath the nose of the bomber during transmission. Receiving circular dipoles were placed atop the vertical tail fin because it was the most isolated point from the transmitter antenna on the plane. The plane was equipped with transmitters to transmit on channel 6 (5 kW ERP visual, 1 kW aural), 250 MHz (200 watts), 750 MHz (200 watts), and 3300 MHz (50 kW), the latter three of which were used to conduct further propagation measurements.

The second series of tests was conducted from June, 1948, to February, 1949. It took an hour for the plane to reach its operating altitude of 30,000 feet. During that time the transmitting equipment was checked out. During most of the flights the signals of WMAR-TV, channel 2 in Baltimore, were picked up and rebroadcast, but other stations were also used on occasions.

Once again, the results of Stratovision were favorable, and the future looked opti-

mistic. It was estimated that only eight planes were needed in relay to provide a transcontinental service, and an additional six planes would be needed to provide coverage to 3/4 of the population of the United States. Looking to the future, C. E. Nobles, head of Stratovision, was quoted as saying, "The major technical problems of the system have been solved, and the commercial development awaits only the crystallization of public demand for the expanded services offered by airborne broadcasting, application of the system by the radio industry to meet this demand, and the clarification of channel facilities available to make possible this application." Except for the short-lived MPATI, that demand never crystallized.

Next month we will look at another idea that arose to provide television to those who are unable to receive any, an idea which was much more successful: the origins of Cable Television. A future column will cover some of the earliest experiences of sporadic-E DX'ing, and I would appreciate comments from some of the veteran DX'ers on their own early experiences with television in the forties and fifties.

REFERENCES:

Kenneth R. Boord, "Is Stratovision the Answer?" Radio & Television News, January, 1950, pp. 36-37, 145.

Federal Register, October 31, 1963, pp. 11638-11642, notice of proposed rule making on airborne television transmitters, which provided the background for MPATI.

Broadcasting Telecasting magazine, various dates from 1945-1947.

IMPROVEMENTS TO UHF TELEVISION RECEPTION
PART TWO: Continuation of the article which began last month.

POLICY STATEMENT

The changes in regulations being adopted are based on the indications that the UHF television industry is presently healthy, and that minor adjustments, rather than major changes, should be adopted.

CHANNELS 70-83

These channels had been allocated to land mobile radio in 1975. At that time there were over 800 translators operating on those channels. By April, 1982, there were still 599, but 98 of those have pending applications to move to lower channels. The FCC is now defining the term, "all-channel requirements" for television receivers to exclude channels 70 to 83. Manufacturers are no longer required to include these channels on receivers, but have the option to continue including them, but aren't required to comply with noise figures and other requirements on those channels.

EQUALITY REGULATIONS

This is a term used by the UHF Comparability Task Force for regulations that do not pose an absolute requirement of television receiver design, but instead require a particular treatment for UHF if and only if it is included by the receiver manufacturer for VHF. Some regulations of this type already exist. The task force determined that coaxial cable and

shielded twin-lead cable are superior to other lead-in wires, and proposed a ruling that if a coaxial connection be provided in a set for VHF, one should also be provided for UHF. Also, if shielded cable is used in a set for VHF, it should also be used for UHF. The FCC feels that the arguments in favor of these cables are sufficiently compelling to recommend their use, but doesn't feel that the benefits warrant additional equality regulations.

The FCC noted that extra shielding on the VHF is preferable because of VHF's susceptibility to electrical noise and interference, much more so than UHF. Remarks from television manufacturers informed the FCC that VHF coaxial inputs are intended mainly for greater ease in connecting to a CATV or master antenna system, not to give VHF an extra help over UHF.

CHANNEL SELECTION

Five basic types of tuners are presently being used on the market: (1) two-dial detent tuners being the most common; (2) one-dial menu tuner, with about twenty channel positions, twelve for VHF and the remainders for UHF; (3) push-button menu tuner, which operates much like a car radio; (4) random access tuner, with a keypad containing numbers 0 to 9, on which you press the numbers of the channel you wish; and (5) pushbutton scan, with an up-and-down button that scans through the UHF and VHF channels. The two-dial continuous tuner (actually only the UHF was continuous) is no longer allowed by the FCC.

Several comments were received by the FCC, urging that only integrated channel selection systems be permitted (that is, a system where there are not two separate channel selectors for VHF and UHF). A survey done by Sarkes-Tarzian on viewer habits indicated that, "27% of the total sample asked indicated that they would be more likely to watch more UHF stations if the UHF channel selector were comparable to the VHF dial, displaying all the UHF channel numbers in the same size and manner as VHF channels." A Lou Harris survey indicated that 47% of those asked indicated that VHF selection was easier than UHF, and only 3% felt that UHF was easier. The conclusion would seem, based on these two surveys, that an improved UHF tuning system would lead to increased UHF viewing. In order to test this theory, Arbitron was asked to compare viewing habits to selector types, and found absolutely no correlation at all: what people say and what they really do aren't necessarily the same. While the Arbitron results were heavily criticized by Tarzian and other groups, the FCC concluded that if any correlation does exist, it is too insignificant to warrant any further regulation of tuning systems by the FCC.

Legibility of UHF channel readout is another issue under channel selection. Except for detent tuners, in which every other channel number must be indicated in small numbers, all other tuning systems must have the same size readout for both UHF and VHF. Zenith Radio Corporation had petitioned the FCC for a waiver of this rule, proposing a

tuner for UHF in which every fifth channel would be numbered, (numbers being larger than they would otherwise be), and individual markings would be printed for each intervening channel. Objections raised by other companies stated that broadcasting stations would lose their identity when all channels are not specifically numbered on the dial. But when comparing the AM and FM industry, the FCC noted that the effectiveness of such promotional identifiers as "AM 63" or "FM 105" is not diminished by the inclusion or exclusion of specific numbers on the radio dial.

But rather than considering the Zenith proposal as a waiver, the FCC added to the rules this following paragraph: "Differences between UHF and VHF channel readout which follow directly from the larger number of UHF television channels available are acceptable if it is clear that a good faith effort to comply with the provisions of this section has been made." Again, the FCC is leaving it up to the marketplace to decide whether or not the new Zenith proposal and the FCC ruling are inferior. If the Zenith design works, it means that the public will be willing to accept fewer numbers if they are larger and more legible.

A third issue under channel selection has to do specifically with the "menu tuners," which had already been mentioned. FCC rules presently require that they be capable of receiving at least six UHF channels. But the task force notes that there are areas presently, and with the potential of, receiving more than six UHF channels. According to a Harris poll, 15% of the population has this type of tuner, and of that number, only 3% indicate they don't have enough tuning positions. While this figures to less than one million total viewers in the nation, the task force warns that this number will increase as more stations go on the air. The task force offers three possible solutions to the FCC: (1) raise the minimum number of channel positions; (2) eliminate menu tuners; or (3) require an information label on such sets, warning the public that all channels may not be available. But the FCC, in rejecting the task force's proposals completely, feels that the public demand, and not government regulation, should be enough of an incentive to manufacturers to make sufficient tuning positions available. The FCC also points out that there are other types of sets available to the public that may wish to receive all UHF stations available.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Realizing that the receiving antenna system is the weak link in the chain from the transmitter to the receiver, the task force recommended to the FCC a bi-annual program of antenna measurements, to provide information that manufacturers of superior receiving equipment could use to advertise (very similar to the EPA gas mileage ratings which are used heavily in advertising by automobile manufacturers. Antenna manufacturers would be able to advertise their "FCC rating"). But the FCC feels that specific antenna measurements may not be as useful as general conclusions from

measurements already completed in the task force research. That is, that with the exception of one parabolic antenna, no antennas measured outperformed the bowtie-with-screen type in average performance. The four-bay bowtie-with-screen antennas were obtained at a cost of approximately ten dollars each, and provide performance superior to many antennas costing much more; the eight-bay bowtie-with-screen antenna provides performance almost equal to the better of the two parabolic antennas tested, at less than half the cost. The FCC also pointed out numerous varying factors that would render a rating system useless.

In addition to the rating proposal, the task force issued a news release containing six succinct points for improving UHF reception and recommended that these points be given broad distribution. They are:

* An outdoor antenna is much more likely to provide better picture quality than an indoor antenna.

* Separate UHF and VHF outdoor antennas can provide better performance on UHF than can a combination UHF/VHF antenna, at little or no extra cost.

* Four-bay and eight-bay "Bowtie" UHF antennas provide good performance at low cost. (The most expensive antennas are not necessarily the best.) A two-bay bowtie UHF antenna is a good choice for an indoor antenna.

* Antennas should be installed by "probing" for the best receiving location; signal strength can vary significantly over a very short distance; thus, the antenna should be installed at the location that provides good picture quality for the channels desired.

* Shielded cable (either coaxial or shielded twin lead) is generally recommended over conventional "twin lead" cable to connect an outdoor antenna to a TV set. RG-6 is a good quality cable. Coaxial cable should be used with baluns when connected to the antenna and set.

* Preamplifiers that boost the TV signal may provide improved UHF picture quality, but a television serviceman should be consulted about their use, since in the wrong circumstances "preamps" can cause interference.

Approximately 100,000 leaflets containing these consumer tips have been passed out to post offices, appliance stores, broadcasters, and by the Consumer Information Service.

The FCC questions, however, to what degree the distribution of this information should be continued by the FCC, and to what degree the responsibility for distributing information that will improve UHF reception be borne by industry. Field Communications proposes to launch a campaign in the San Francisco area to inform the public about these six consumer tips in television spot announcements. The FCC feels that it has done its part in distributing this information to the public, and feels that those in the television industry, who would stand to benefit by the distribution of this material, could more effectively provide this dissemination. Again, marketplace incentives will be the motivating force in distributing this information to the public.

ADDITIONAL AREAS

The task force recommended to the FCC the idea of experimenting with new systems that might improve the energy efficiency of UHF broadcasting, since power consumption is a major expense for UHF stations. Since that recommendation was made, WPTF-TV, channel 28 in Durham, North Carolina, requested, and was granted, experimental authorization to operate its aural transmitter at less than 10% of visual power. The results of this experiment may modify the FCC ruling, allowing other stations to reduce their aural power.

The FCC is presently studying UHF noise level figures that would achieve UHF performance comparable to VHF, standardizing a method for measuring noise levels, evaluating television performance standards, and, as a result of task force recommendations, will be re-evaluating its current propagation and coverage prediction techniques in the Office of Science and Technology.

THE UHF COMPARABILITY MANDATE

Did the FCC achieve the goal it was assigned to do, or did it shirk its duties? The original mandate, from Senate Report 95-1043, 95th Congress, 2nd Session, 7/28/78, reads,

"...the intent of the All-Channel Receiver Act of 1962 has not been realized. UHF television broadcasting remains sorely disadvantaged within the national television system. The Committee (Senate Committee on Appropriations, -wof) directs that the Commission devise a plan for UHF to reach comparability with VHF in as short a time as practicable.... This plan should address all the technical and regulatory aspects of achieving parity and should set a schedule for dealing with each, indicating dates for achieving specific goals, such as noise level reductions."

In defending its position, the FCC says that its senior concern in its regulations must be the public interest, convenience, and necessity. While its past actions testify to its commitment to a fully successful UHF service, it brings out the remarks by the task force, that, "we are limited by distinct physical laws in the ability to fully equalize the UHF and VHF television services." The greatest improvement still needed to be made resides in the antenna systems which are being purchased and installed by the public. The FCC says it is not required to regulate the quality of receiving antenna systems being purchased by the public, nor to adopt regulations that have costly implications with little or no known benefit.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BROADCAST STATIONS

CH	ERP	HAAT	CITY/STATE/APPLICANT
26	288	714	Hot Springs, AR; Kemmerly & Drew
65	5000	1607	Orlando, FL; Orlando Family Tel.
65	5000	1797	Orlando, FL; Rainbor Broadc'g
65	5000	1384	Winter Park, FL; Winter Park Communications (Orlando assign't)
44	644	321	Pensacola, FL; Great Western Communications Company
33	1169	1045	Shreveport, LA; S'port Telev. Co
3	98.6	212	Gallup, NM; Nathan R. Burke

CH	ERP	HAAT	CITY/STATE/APPLICANT
48	5000	1476	Las Cruces, NM; Las Cruces Family Television, Limited
29	170	590	State College, PA; Hazleton TV Associates, Limited
15	501	674	Abilene, TX; TV Tech Systems
24	615	391	Odessa, TX; Hispanic Broadc'g
24	600	2352	Anacortes, WA; Roy W. Mayhugh
24	4000	2265	Anacortes, WA; Vanwash Communications Group
24	3631	2360	Mt. Vernon, WA; Paul M. Crawford
38	84	1171	San Sebastian, PR; Caribbean Bcg
52	1987	656	Fort Walton Beach, FL; Hilton Organizations, Inc.
30	49.3	874	Portsmouth, OH; Radio Station WPAY, Inc.
44	5.4	370	Harlingen, TX; The Wings of Faith
64	1000	2435	Bellingham, WA; Bellingham Television Associates, Ltd.
17	16.2	471	Texarkana, TX; Floyd Bell
48	100	858	Ponce, PR; Zeal Broadcasting
36	503	964	Cape Coral, FL; Cape Coral Broadcast Production & Management Corporation
35	826	197	Fort Walton Beach, FL; Beacon Broadcasting, Inc.
67	54.8	30	Alvin, TX; Community Television of Alvin
CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED FOR NEW STATIONS			
56	1194	1003	Melbourne, FL; Broadcast Productions & Management Corporation
14	2570	1917	Honolulu, HI; Pacific Rim Bc'g
18	789	782	Laurel, MS; Capitol Broadc'g Co.
14	102	781	Ponce, PR; Ponce & Yauco UHF
18	3499	1136	San Juan, PR; Three Star Telec't
64	557	694	Tulahoma, TN; Quin-Abi Broadc't
21	4610	1025	Nederland, TX; Texas Gulf Communications, Inc.
56	9.79	626	Hazleton, PA; Hazon TV Assoc's
26	1694	837	New London, CT; CTV of Connect.
28	1242	944	New Bedford, MA; Metrovision Inc
APPLICATIONS DISMISSED BY THE FCC			
• Melbourne, FL; ch. 56; Ellen Ann Thiessen			
• Honolulu, HI; ch. 14; Aloha Channel 14, Inc.			
• San Juan, PR; ch. 18; Comark Television Inc			
• Dayton, OH; ch. 45; Freedom Broadcasting			
• Houston, TX; ch. 61; Deborah A. Richard			
• Mayaguez, PR; ch. 22; Michael L. Carter			
• New London, CT; ch. 26; Connecticut Yankee			
• Toccoa, GA; ch. 32; Millard V. Oakley			
• New Bedford, MA; ch. 28; Manning Telec'g			
• Akron, OH; ch. 55; Ebony Blackstar Broadc'g			
APPLICATIONS TO MODIFY CONSTRUCTION PERMITS (* indicates station already on the air)			
63	5000	1556	Oxnard, CA; KTIE
24	1318	1673	* San Bernardino, CA; KVCR-TV
29	731	448	Lake Charles, LA; KVHP
47	1350	813	Lansing, MI; WFSL-TV
CP MODIFICATION GRANTED BY THE FCC			
39	5000	700	Miami, FL; WDZL
23	1740	1170	Minneapolis, MN; KTMA
33	1122	1079	Springfield, MO; KSPR-TV
41	2770	1470	St. Cloud, MN; L.E.O. Broadc'g
(NOTE: KTMA went on the air with the above technical figures; WDZL, while planning to go on with its modified standards, was forced to use less power. see FORUM)			

CH	ERP	HAAT	CITY/STATE/APPLICANT
8	n.c.	1758	Phoenix, AZ; KAET
19	625	1140	La Crosse, WI; WXOW-TV
11	116	3580	Tucson-Nogales, AZ; KZAZ; TL to Mount Bigelow
25	2470	n.c.	Peoria, IL; WEEK-TV
CHANGES IN EXISTING FACILITIES GRANTED BY FCC			
5	63.1	740	Lubbock, TX; KTXB-TV; limited PTA
10	316	2000	Phoenix, AZ; KOOL-TV (now KTSP-TV)
55	1556	466	Springfield, IL; WBHW, STA
13	316	1012	Jefferson City, MO; KRCC; began September 21, 1982
38	n.c.	n.c.	Altoona, PA; WOCP; granted limited PTA to begin operation on channel 23.
39	5000	1959	Houston, TX; KHTV; TL to 0.55 mi. south of Route 2234; 1.15 mile east of Missouri City line
68	2667	1455	Newark, NJ-New York, NY; WHHT; TL to 350 Fifth Avenue, New York
67	2483	714	Smithtown, NY; WSNL; TL to 0.62 mile SW of the intersection of Rocky Point Road and Miller Place Road, Middle Island
9	316	1769	Eugene, OR; KEZI-TV; TL to Coburg Ridge, about 7 miles east of Eugene
20	2818	930	Gainesville, FL; WCJB; began 10/5/82; TL to 1.35 miles south of Wachoota
39	525	577	Rockford, IL; WQRP-TV
APPLICATIONS FOR NEW CALL LETTERS			
CH	C.L.		CITY/STATE/APPLICANT
13	WCEE		Mount Vernon, IL; Pyramid Bc'g Co.
16	KLRT		Little Rock, AR; Little Rock Communications Associates
25	WWQI		SaCrosse, WI; Quarterview, Inc.
50	WBNN		Derry, NH; CTV of Derry
39	WFFZ-TV		Murfreesboro, TN; Channel 39 of Murfreesboro, Inc.
34	WGRB		Campbellsville, KY; Green River Broadcasting Company
APPLICATIONS FOR CHANGE IN CALL LETTERS			
22	KSKN		Spokane, WA; KUAA
14	KARD		West Monroe, LA; KLAA (any of you skip DX'ers recognize those call letters?)
55	WRSP-TV		Springfield, IL; WBHW
NEW CALL LETTERS GRANTED BY THE FCC			
62	WKAF		Syracuse, NY; The Great Onondaga County Telecasting Corporation
59	WGGE		Lebanon, PA; The Great Lebanon County Telecasting Corporation
21	WSMF		Florence, SC; Southern Metro Tele-systems.
28	WMJA		Panama City, FL; Kenneth B. Darby
14	WTIN		Ponce, PR; Ponce & Yauco UHF
26	WTUK		Florence, AL; Alabama Management
64	WLLA		Kalamazoo, MI; Channel 64, Inc.
42	KBVO-TV		Austin, TX; Austin Television
54	WXTX		Columbus, GA; Columbus Family Tel.
CALL LETTER CHANGES GRANTED BY THE FCC			
24	KPOM-TV		Fort Smith, AR; KLMN
5	KDLT		Mitchell, SD; KXOM-TV
13	KWXY		Rock Springs, WY; KTUX
10	KTSP-TV		Phoenix, AZ; KOOL-TV
54	WTBY		Poughkeepsie, NY; WFTI-TV

CH	ERP	HAAT	CITY/STATE/APPLICANT
CHANGES IN STATION IDENTIFICATION APPLIED FOR			
• KCSM-TV, channel 60, to identify as San Mateo-San Francisco			
• MTVJ, Miami, FL; channel 4, to identify as Miami-Fort Lauderdale			
CHANGES IN STATION IDENTIFICATION (based on my own observations)			
• WVIT, ch. 30, now identifying as New Britain, Waterbury, Hartford, New Haven (CT)			
• WLVT, ch. 39, now identifying as Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton (Pennsylvania).			
CHANGES IN THE TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS			
Honolulu, HI: add 5z			
Kailua-Kona, HI: add 6z			
Pajardo, PR: add 34z			
NEW BROADCAST STATIONS NOW ON THE AIR			
• KTMA-TV, channel 23, Minneapolis, Minnesota went on the air 9/22/82. Its original application called for 1510 kw ERP; but recently received a modification to raise power to 1740 kw.; 1170' HAAT; 1466' AG; 2375' ASL; TL at Gramsle Road & Mackubin Street. 0.4 mile east of Victoria, Shoreview Village (same tower as KMSP, ch. 9, and WFBT-TV, channel 29, listed below); coordinates 45-03-29.5; 93-07-27. Station provides "SPECTRUM" STV service. Address: Buford/Beaudoin Television, Inc.; 620 Taft Street NE; Minneapolis, MN; 55413.			
• WLBT-TV, channel 30, Meridian, Mississippi; began 9/30/82. 89.1 kw MAXERP; 35.9 kw HOR (circular polarization); 610' HAAT; 405' AG; 1030' ASL. TL 0.8 mile south of Meridian at 4608 Skyland Drive. Satellite of WLBT-TV, channel 3, Jackson, Mississippi. Address: TV-3, Inc., Box 5840, Meridian, MS, 39301. (almost forgot the coordinates: 32-19-34; 88-41-12)			
• KDOC-TV, channel 56, Anaheim, California, began October 1, 1982. 3266 kw max ERP; 382 kw HOR (circular polarization). 2386' HAAT; 220' AG; 5555' ASL. TL at Sunset Ridge, 5 miles northeast of Claremont; coordinates 34-11-14; 117-42-01. Address: Golden Orange Broadcasting Company, Inc., 1730 S. Clementine Street, Anaheim, CA; 92802.			
• KCKA, channel 15, Centralia, Washington, began October 2, 1982. 535.8 kw ERP. 1143' HAAT; 231' AG; 1650' ASL. TL at Crego Hill, 12 miles southwest of Centralia; coordinates 46-33-16; 123-03-06. Address: Tacoma School District No. 10; 1101 S. Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, 98405. Educational station, obviously.			
• WFBT-TV, channel 29, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, began broadcasting October 6, 1982 (but was seen transmitting color bar test pattern on 10/5). 1811 kw ERP Vis. 1226' HAAT; 1466' AG; 2375' ASL. TL at same place as KTMA-TV (see above for details). Address: Channel 29 Television, Inc., 7325 Aspen Lane, Brooklyn Park, Minnesota, 55413.			
Programming consists of religious and family-oriented programs. Pat Robertson of the 700 Club reported that a live broadcast of that program was the first program transmitted over the new channel 39 in Minneapolis.			
• KMTR-TV, channel 16, Eugene-Springfield, Oregon, began October 4, 1982. 1854.97 kw			

ERP MAX; 837.67 kw hor. (circular polarization). 1685, HAAT; 478, AG; 2359' ASL. TL at Coburg Ridge, near Eugene; coordinates 44-06-58; 122-59-55. Address: KMTR, Inc., Box 7365, Eugene, OR, 97401.

• WDZL, channel 39, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Florida, began October 16, 1982. The construction permit calls for 5000 kw MAX ERP, and 1920 kw horizontal (circular polarization), but due to an accident they are temporarily using 250 kw (see FORUM). 700' HAAT; 733' AG; 743' ASL. The original application called for TL at 3200 SW 52nd Avenue, Miami Gardens, coordinates 25-58-48; 80-11-47; I think this may be the same site as the modified permit, even though the engineering statistics have been changed.

SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION GRANTS:

STV authorizations were granted to two stations: KSCM-TV, channel 58 in Stockton, CA, and WTVZ, channel 51 in Reading, PA. More on ABC's Home View Network. ABC has been experimenting with Home View on its owned-and-operated stations during the so-called "graveyard" hours of the night. The plans call for a decoder to be attached to a video recorder, to record the programs during the night so that they can be played during the daytime.

CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS

• Key West, Florida; channel 22; Rappaport Communications; Key West Television Partners.

• Houston, Texas; channel 61; K-Ram Corp.; Pan American Broadcasting Company; Houston Family Television, Limited; SMJ Television Company; Alliance Broadcasting Corp.; Patricia B. Steele; Third Coast Broadcasters, Inc.; DML Broadcasting Company; Alameda Broadcasters, Inc.; Urban Broadcasting Systems.

• Christiansted, Virgin Islands; channel 15; Telarvak Communications Company; W.C. White.

• Parkersburg, West Virginia; channel 39; Eastern Associated Services, Inc.; Parkersburg Family Television, Inc. The owners of WTAP-TV, channel 15, are crying the blues to the FCC, claiming that Parkersburg Family Television has no right to build a transmitter in the state of Ohio, and that neither of the applicants is legally qualified to own and operate a television station.

• Greenville, North Carolina; channel 14; Elcom, Inc.; Telecommunications Partners, Limited; Behrvision of North Carolina (which specifies Ayden as its community of license).

• Defiance, Ohio; channel 65; Craig Broadcasting Company; Community Television Associates; Harlan & Donna Kriete.

• Middleton, Massachusetts; channel 62; MFP, Inc. (specifies Lawrence, MA, as its proposed city of license); Metrovision, Inc.; Seacoast Broadcasting, Inc. (which specifies Salem, MA as its proposed community of license.). All three applicants are within 250 miles of the Canadian border, which limits their ERP to 1000 watts unless Canadian approval is obtained.

• Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; channel 16; Ramon Rodriguez Nieves; Carlos Ortiz.

RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS

- Appleton, Wisconsin; channel 32; FCC dismissed application by Apogee, Inc. and granted construction permit to Appleton Midwestern Television.
- Birmingham, Alabama; channel 68; FCC Review Board reversed an earlier decision, and granted the construction permit to Celtic Media, Inc., a religious noncommercial organization. The Review Board gave preference to Celtic because one of its directors is a local resident of Birmingham. Originally, Birmingham Family Television was granted the permit because an amendment to its application included integration proposals (hiring practices). But the Review Board decided that, since that amendment missed the deadline for amendments, this advantage shouldn't have been accepted in the hearings.
- Waco, Texas; channel 25; FCC granted construction permit to Central Texas Broadcasting Company, Ltd. and dismissed applications by Blake-Potash Corporation, Business Communications, Inc., and Heart O' Texas Broadcasting, Inc.
- Cleveland, Ohio; channel 19; FCC granted a construction permit to Channel 19, Inc., which specified Shaker Heights, Ohio, as its proposed community of license, and dismissed an application by Cleveland TV Corporation.
- 8 Toccoa, GA; channel 32; FCC dismissed application by Millard V. Oakley, and granted construction permit to Stephens County Broadcasting.
- New Bedford, Massachusetts; channel 28; FCC granted application by Metrovision, Inc., and dismissed application by Manning Telecasting.

OTHER FCC DECISIONS:

Because of its interference to land mobile stations in 806-807 MHz, WVEU, Atlanta, Georgia, channel 69, was refused its request to increase its operating power for six months to half of its authorized power.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW TRANSLATORS

- Bloomington, WI; ch. 49 (Primary = WHLA-TV, ch. 31, LaCrosse, WI) 100 watts.

TRANSLATOR/LPTV CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED

- K50AL; Elk City, etc., OK; 20w (194w ERP); Primary=KVII-TV, ch. 8, Sayre; pick up direct.
- K48AQ; Elk City, etc., OK; 20w (194w ERP); Primary=KWTW, ch. 9, Oklahoma City; picks up station directly.
- K46AB; Elk City, OK; 20w (194w ERP); LPTV
- W69AV; Leeland, etc., MI; 100w (870w ERP); Primary=WCMJ-TV, ch. 6, Alpena, MI; picks up station directly
- Rockingham County, VA translators W16AA (2.62 kw ERP), W18AA, W27AD, and W46AE, all 100w translators (latter three are 2.59 kw ERP); pick up respectively WHSV, ch. 3, Harrisonburg, VA (directly), WRC-TV, ch. 4, Washington, DC (via ch. 12?), WDVN-TV, ch. 9, Washington, DC (directly), and WVPT, ch. 51, Staunton, VA (directly).
- Bergton & Criders, VA translators W07BL, W09BC, W11AZ, and W13BB, all 10w (110w ERP); same primaries respectively as Rockingham County translators above; pick up respectively Southern Rockingham County translators

- W21AC, W33AB, W39AD, and W48AD, which pick up aforesaid Rockingham County translators respectively, W16AA, W18AA, W27AD, W46AE.
- W04BL; Pennington Gap, VA; 1w (4w ERP); primary=WKPT-TV, ch. 19, Kingsport, TN; picks up primary directly.
- W05AA; Roanoke, VA; 10w (26w ERP); Primary=WSET-TV, ch. 13, Lynchburg, VA; picks up primary station directly.
- W07BM; Cookeville, TN; 10w (47 w ERP); LPTV.
- W25AB; Watertown, NY; 100w (1.9kwERP); LPTV.
- W25AC; Houlton, ME; 100w (1.78 kw ERP); LPTV.
- K05HH; Tifton, GA; 10w (123.6 w ERP); LPTV.
- W02BD; Nashville, GA; 10w (190.6wERP); LPTV.
- W53AE; Douglas, GA; 10w (53.3 w ERP); LPTV.
- W58AP; McRae, GA; 10w (53.3 w ERP); LPTV.
- W49AH; Waycross, GA; 10w (53.3wERP); LPTV.
- W49AI; Inglis/Yankeetown, FL; 1000w (19.52 kw ERP); LPTV.
- W03AO; Madison, FL; 10w (31.3 w ERP); LPTV.
- W03AN; Russellville, AL; 10w (30.97w ERP); LPTV.
- K16AD; Little Falls, MN; 100w (910w ERP); LPTV.
- K30AF; Alexandria, MN; 100w (1.4kwERP); LPTV
- K22AE; New Ulm, MN; 100w (1.02kw ERP); LPTV
- K02LU; Bemidji, MN; 10w (63.11 kw ERP); LPTV
- K28AE; Fairmont, MN; 100w(847w ERP); LPTV.
- K03GB; Detroit Lakes, MN; 10w (32.3 w ERP); LPTV.
- K34AF; Alexandria, MN; 100w (1.4 kw ERP); LPTV.
- K59CN; Brainerd, MN; 100w (2.2kw ERP); LPTV
- K63AR; Red Lake, MN; 100w (952w ERP); Primary=WGN-TV, ch. 9, Chicago, via Satcom I.
- K31AF; International Falls, MN; 100w (1.442 kw ERP); LPTV.
- K18AK; Morris, MN; 100w (1.442 kw ERP) LPTV.
- K06KR; Crawford, etc., ND; 10w (45w ERP); Primary=KTNE, ch. 13, Alliance, ND.
- W06AS; Ladysmith, WI; 10w (32w ERP); LPTV.
- W39AE; Armstrong Creek, WI; 100w (632w ERP); Primary=WLEF-TV, ch. 36, Park Falls, WI.
- W53AC; Friendship, WI; 100w (791 w ERP); Primary=WHRM-TV, ch. 20, Wausau, WI.
- K05HF; Kirksville, MO; 10w (93w ERP); LPTV.
- W10AW; Maryville, MO; 10w (95.76wERP); LPTV.
- K15AE; Poplar Bluff, MO; 1kw (31.7kw ERP); Primary=WSIL-TV, ch. 3, Harrisburg, IL, via microwave relay.
- K40AI; Kirksville, MO; 1 kw (17.25 kw ERP); LPTV.
- K07SD; Rolla, MO; 10w (155 w ERP); LPTV
- K10LZ; Bethany, MO; 10w (175 w ERP); LPTV
- K56BX; Steelville, MO; 1 kw (10.27 w ERP); LPTV.
- W15AB; Rie Lake, WI; 1 kw (11.1 kw ERP); LPTV
- W11BA; Portland, IN; 10 w (161.2 1 ERP); LPTV
- W57AR; Sayner & Vilas County, WI; 1 kw (17.1 kw ERP); Primary=WSAW-TV, ch. 7, Wausau, WI; picks up primary directly.
- K59DJ; Philip & Kadoka, SD; 100w (742w ERP); Primary=KPLD-TV, ch. 6, Reliance, SD; picks up primary directly.
- W53AD; Salina, KS; 100w (928w ERP); primary =WIBW-TV, ch. 13, Topeka, KS.
- K06KZ; Junction City, KS; 10w (30.7w ERP); LPTV.
- K23AD; Woodward, OK; 100w (1.143 kw ERP); LPTV.

- K09ST; Blackwell, OK; 100w (1.284kwERP) LPTV
- K69DH; Woodward, etc., OK; 100w (1.284 kw ERP); LPTV.
- K07SV; Alva, OK; 10w (50.4 w ERP); LPTV.
- K55DN; Ardmore, OK; 100w #394w ERP); LPTV.
- K62BQ; Erick/Sayre/Carter, OK; 100w (815 w ERP); LPTV.
- K02IG; Guymon, OK; 100w (523w ERP); LPTV.
- K18AM; Ponca City, OK; 1 kw (6.89kwERP); LPTV.
- K27AK; Ponca City, OK; 100w (1.07kwERP); LPTV.
- K05HJ; Huntsville, TX; 10w (47w ERP); LPTV.
- K04MP; Pecos, TX; 10w (62w ERP); LPTV.
- K44AK; Memphis, etc., TX; 100w (843w ERP); LPTV.
- K60BW; Turkey/Quitage, TX; 100w (2.072 kw ERP); LPTV.
- K48AS; Uvalde, TX; 10w (53.5wERP); LPTV.
- K05HP; Fort Stockton, TX; 100w (971w ERP); LPTV.
- K18AL; Sulphur Springs, TX; 1kw (38.5kw ERP); LPTV.
- K26AF; Uvalde, TX; 10w (53.5w ERP); LPTV.
- K30AI; Uvalde, TX; 10w (53.5w ERP); LPTV. (both to use the same transmitter tower)
- K45AK; Rosenberg, TX; 1kw (25.9kw ERP); Primary=KWEX-TV, ch. 41, San Antonio, TX, via satellite.

CHANGE IN PRIMARY STATION REQUESTED

- K69CP; Walker, MN, change primary to KSTP-TV, ch. 5, St. Paul, MN.

CHANGE IN PRIMARY STATION GRANTED

- K65BN; Red Lake, MN, changed primary to WDAX-TV, ch. 6, Fargo, ND.

CHANGE IN POWER APPLIED FOR

- W04BL, Pennington Gap, TN, to increase to 10 watts.

CHANGE IN POWER GRANTED

- W05AB; Sylva & Addie, NC, to 10w (195wERP)
- W66AE; Hawleyton, NY, to 10w (122w ERP)
- W02AC; Gray Hawk, KY, to 10w
- W04BA; Robbinsville, NC, to 10w
- W04BL; Pennington Gap, VA, to 10w
- W56BA; Franklin, NY, to 10w

CHANNEL CHANGE REQUESTED

- W40AB; Atlanta, GA, to ch. 17
- W75AJ; Green Bay, WI, to ch. 8
- K77AQ; Memphis, TX, to ch. 40
- K80AO; Memphis, TX, to ch. 42
- K55CP; Victoria, TX, to ch. 53

CHANNEL CHANGES GRANTED

- K70DK, Cambridge, ME, to ch. 25 (K25AG)
- K08JN, Long Lake, NY, to ch. 9 (K09SE)
- K72CD, Clarendon, TX, to ch. 49 (K49AQ)
- W40AB, Talahassee, FL, to ch. 17 (W17AB)
- K73BZ, Moorland, Waynoka, & Woodward, OK, to ch. 63 (K63CF)

DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE UPDATE

When the FCC developed the interim rules for DBS, as was discussed in last month's column, it was understood that flexibility was necessary to develop long-term standards, and gave notice that rules could be changed and new policies could be developed. Satellite Television Corporation was the first to apply for a permit to construct a broadcast satellite, conforming to the standards which were set in the interim rules, and

was also the first to be granted a permit to build a satellite, and would naturally be the first to get a broadcast satellite in the air.

But a few other companies had another idea: use a satellite already up there, and broadcast from that until a decent DBS satellite can be orbited. But this would mean transmitting on frequencies outside of the 12.2-12.7 ghz band allocated by the FCC, and would also mean weaker signals, requiring receivers to use a four-foot diameter dish.

Oak Satellite Corporation submitted a three phase proposal to the FCC. The first phase consisted of renting four transponders from the Anik C-II satellite which the Canadian government plans to have launched this year. Two transponders would cover the northeastern United States, and two would cover the northwestern United States. The first phase could begin broadcasting in 1983. But Oak later scrapped the entire first phase because it was determined economically unfeasible. The cost of the larger dish antennas, and the need to re-orient all the antennas when the newer satellites begin broadcasting, would cause the service to lose its appeal to subscribers.

Another company planning to use Anik C-II to get a head start on DBS is United Satellite Television, which plans to lease ten transponders: four for the west coast, four for the east coast, and two backup. These channels would operate on 11.7-12.2 ghz. The FCC has already granted approval to United Satellite Television.

Satellite Television Corp., and Hubbard Broadcasting's United States Satellite Broadcasting, another applicant which proposes STV service within the FCC's technical standards, have both voiced opposition to the FCC's approval of United's proposal. STC complains that United should be restricted to the same rules it is, and claims that out-of-band proposals will result in significant legal and policy issues. Meanwhile, STC is reconsidering its original plans to begin a full-scale DBS service in 1985, and is contemplating an early entry service, limited to apartment complexes and master antenna systems, and later phasing in private homes. STC denies that any of its actions are motivated by the additional competition from United.

United States Television replied to STC's criticism, stating that its statements were misleading, and had erroneous technical assumptions.

FORUM

While visiting Tom Yingling last October, I came across a wall chart he had mixed with a box full of old VUD's dating back to the old mimeograph age. The wall chart was published in the April, 1974 CATJ magazine (Community Antenna Television Journal). To my surprise, it showed a CCI pattern with ten black bars across the picture (including the one mistaken by the television for the VBI), and was labeled "10 OFFSET," referring to the pattern produced by 10 kHz CCI. But it also showed a photograph, labeled "0 OFFSET,"

which clearly shows the fine line pattern that 10 and 20 kHz carrier offsets were intended to produce. After seeing that, I wrote to the publishers of CATJ, and received this reply from Managing Editor Celeste Rule: "Thank you for your letter concerning the April 1974 issue of CATJ, but I regret that I am unable to assist you. The author of that particular material has not been with the magazine for several years, and of course, the flats have long since been destroyed. There is no way for me to check the accuracy of these photographs. However, this is the only question on this that we have had, so we must assume that it was correctly shown." I was also given permission to reprint that portion of the wall chart, which appears on the right. Also, one thing which I failed to clarify on Mike Reid's comments last month was that the basis for his questioning my CCI descriptions was the existence of some photographs of CCI patterns which he says don't agree with my descriptions. I feel it fair, since I have been beefing on this issue periodically, to give evidence to the contrary its fair share.

Cliff Rames sent in a few articles dealing with the situation in the Florida peninsula. The 10/1 Miami Herald announced the beginning of WFLX, channel 29, which started that night, contrary to what was reported last month. WFLX is an independent station, relying heavily on movies, and old syndicated programs. It hopes to have locally produced programming. The general manager of the station claims that the signal reaches from South Miami to Fort Pierce. While it is the only independent station from Palm Beach County north, it has some competition from another independent, WCIX, channel 6, in addition to the network stations. There is concern about whether or not some of the cable television companies will carry WFLX. There were also several articles in the Miami Herald about WDZL, channel 39 in Miami. These articles were clearer that last month about its relationship to Hollywood, Florida. A building in the warehouse district is being renovated for the studio. The amazing thing about WDZL-TV is that it took only six months from the grant of a construction permit to get on the air, whereas it normally takes about eighteen months. They had set October 16 as a goal for getting on the air. On October 13, as the three-ton antenna was being hoisted into position on top of a 640-foot high tower, it broke loose from the cable, and fell to the ground. One worker was slightly injured, but the antenna was totally destroyed. With their projected air date only three days away, they borrowed a spare antenna from WMOD, the new station on channel 43 in Melbourne, Florida. WMOD had been holding onto the spare antenna as a potential replacement. WDZL managed to get on the air on the evening of October 16, but with only 250 kw instead of its proposed 5000 kw. Cliff reports seeing it begin programming at 7:00 p.m. after a few hours of running a 3/4 color bar test pattern. It should take about three months to get a new antenna. Meanwhile, their coverage area has been drastically reduced. What does WDZL have to offer that WFLX doesn't? Their trying to appeal to a young audience, and to an ethnic audience. Quite a bit of Spanish movies and news programs are planned, along with action-oriented syndi-

cated programs, which are more popular with Spanish audiences. One last article deals with the cable television situation there. While cable companies are required to carry all broadcast stations within a 35-mile radius, they can file a waiver petition with the FCC, and the rule becomes ineffective until the FCC acts upon the waiver. While WFLX, channel 29 is having trouble getting on some cable systems that offer only twelve channels, WDZL, channel 39 seems to be having very little trouble.

Greg Monti sent a note about W14AA, the Arlington, VA translator for WJVT, ch. 53, Goldvein, VA. It is now permanently off the air. Greg says the WHYY-12 translator WDPE, channel 64 in Seaford, DE, is a hoax; an LPTV with full-service call letters. (What?! I suppose next you're going to say that WDPE's studio is a snack, that they aren't conforming to their assigned carrier offset frequency, that they rebroadcast WWBT at times, and that their ID slide uses ATARI video game standards! -wbf).

David Moody sent in two articles from his area. One, dated 4/30/82, states that it has been several months since Commercial Radio Institute was granted a license (I think they meant a construction permit) to operate on channel 28 in Columbus, Ohio, and as of that date they hadn't started building the tower or the studio, and the production manager gave no indication as to when it would begin construction. I hope to have an update next month on that, if there is anything to update on it. The other article

Other than noise co-channel interference (CCI) is the most common culprit of picture quality on a system.

As an early issue CATJ article will describe, there are three co-channel beats created when stations with various offsets mix on a channel.

All U.S. and Canadian stations are assigned an offset frequency by either the FCC or DOT. Stations are either zero offset + 10 kHz offset or -10 kHz offset.

Photo 8 is a zero beat co-channel beat; photo 9 is a 10 kHz co-channel beat and photo 10 is a 20 kHz co-channel beat.



0 OFFSET



10 OFFSET



20 OFFSET

DECEMBER, 1982

describes the new transmitter tower being built behind the studios of WBNS, (FM and ch. 10) at 770 Twin Rivers Dr.; the tower is 1029' high, making it the tallest structure in the city. The tower is 910 feet high, and the antennas on top go as high as 119 feet higher. The tower will also be used by a few other stations, including WCMH-TV, channel 4, as you can see by the ad to the right, also sent in by Dave. (According to available information, WBNS-TV began using the new tower on August 6, 1982, and WCMH-TV began using it on August 18.

Ron Purdue reports seeing WFBT-TV, ch. 29 in Minneapolis, on 10/6/82 transmitting color bars, and beginning regular broadcasting on 10/7, with part religious programming, and part family. He also gave the address and TL, which appeared earlier.

John Ebeling, from Bloomington, Minnesota, saw KTMA, channel 23, on its air date, October 1, with a scrambled signal. They are using "SPECTRUM" subscription service. Hours of operation are 3PM to 5AM weeknights, and 9AM to 5AM weekends. WFBT, ch. 29, did not make their target date of 10/1, but did get on 10/6 as reported earlier. Hours are roughly 6AM to 1AM. According to an article from a local newspaper, they planned to go on the air October 2, "the Good Lord willing and if nobody drops the antenna." (That was two weeks before WDZL-TV's antenna got dropped. -wbf) They will be on the air 18 hours a day. Another article lists the sudden surge of video alternatives invading Minneapolis in the next few months: TWQ, a MDS outlet in Minneapolis available only to apartment complexes, is expanding to everybody. SPECTRUM is now available via KTMA. Now Spectrum is expanding into SPECTRUM SPORTS. WFBT-TV is now on the air. KXLI-TV, St. Cloud's channel 41, plans to go on the air on November 24 as an independent station. Cable television is on the verge of invading Minneapolis, while the others may become no more than minor pests, cable, however, may take away large percentages of the audience watching the existing VHF outlets in the twin cities.

Bill Draeb reports KMLC, channel 24 in St. Louis on the air with religious programming. CBFT, Windsor, Ontario was seen on 9/29, having made its move from channel 70 to 54. W69AV, Leland, MI translator for WCHL, was

TALLER TOWER = BETTER RECEPTION

Soon WCMH-TV will be broadcasting using a new circular polarized antenna atop the tallest VHF tower in central Ohio.

Now Channel 4's signal will be STRONGER, CLEARER, and BETTER THAN EVER throughout central Ohio.

JUST WATCH US NOW

Tall Tower Statistics	
Tower Height	910 feet
Tower Weight	800 tons
TV 4 Antenna Height	94 feet
TV 4 Antenna Weight	7 tons
Video Power	100,000 watts
Audio Power	15,000 watts
Coverage Area	12,868 square miles

Tall Tower vs. Columbus Buildings	
Tall Tower Total Elevation	1,029 feet
State Office Tower	629 feet
LeFlore Tower	555 feet
Nationwide Building	462 feet
American Electric Power Bldg.	410 feet



seen on 9/30. On 10/10 he saw WFBT, ch. 29 in Minneapolis on the air, but no sign of KTMA, channel 23 (which should have been on the air that night. -wbf), but did see KTMA on 10/15 with a signal weaker than WFBT (WFBT's transmitter is on the same tower, but only 56 feet higher. WFBT operates with 1811 kw, whereas KTMA uses 1510. Apparently those small differences are enough to make a notable difference when DX'ing. -wbf). Bill could see an improved picture on WBAO, channel 49 in Akron, Ohio since they increased their power (That's not permanent yet; they were authorized a limited PTA. But don't complain; Bridgeton Public Schools don't even have a PTA. -wbf). WBLN, channel 43 in Bloomington, Illinois, was seen testing with color bars on 10/17, but was on the air with regular programming later that week. (detail on that next month. -wbf). WFRV, channel 5, Green Bay, Wisconsin, will change networks from NBC to ABC in 4/1/83. WLUK, channel 11 there, doesn't know what to do yet. (Instead of getting MAR'ed, they'll just run out of LUK, I suppose. -wbf) WJMN, channel 3 in Escanaba, MI, will also change since it is a satellite of WFRV. Bill also reports on WFRV that the station automatically displays a visual station ID exactly every 15 minutes. WBAY, channel 2 in Green Bay, is now on 24 hours, good news for skip and MS DX'ers, unless you live within reach of Green Bay, in which case it's bad news. WBAY is running the all-night CBS news service.

SOAPBOX: THE MARKETPLACE

The article that appeared on UHF reception improvements was written without any of my own opinions inserted, but I did have a few thoughts I wanted to express. The key theme underlying the FCC's policies here and in other issues is marketplace control. The FCC endeavors to serve the public interest. What the public wants, it is willing to pay for. What the public is willing to pay for, the marketplace will make available at the price the public is willing to pay. What the marketplace makes available manufacturers will compete to provide the best quality to the marketplace. Thus public demand should be the incentive behind the activities of the television industry, and the FCC steps in only when the chain of reasoning breaks.

But one point which all the FCC work failed to state is that the public interest is what caused the UHF handicap in the first place. It was brought out that the weak link in the transmitter-receiver chain was the receiving antenna. It was brought out that the general public was ignorant concerning proper UHF set-ups. It was brought out that VHF stations with their predominantly network programs are much more popular. The all-channel receiver act of 1962 was made because the public did not want them instead of the cheaper VHF sets. The public is gradually accepting UHF as its programming improves and as it tries to reach groups with special interests. Personally, I agree with the actions the FCC has taken on the UHF situation.

SOUTHERN FM DX

DECEMBER 1982

Danny Buntin
1312 N. Skyline
Stillwater, OK 74074
DEADLINE: 5th

SOUTHERN FM DX

O'Dell, cont.

DECEMBER 1982

HARDLY ANY DX MATERIALIZES FOR FALL

David O'Dell, 7000 Cloverdale Drive, Little Rock, AR 72209 - 1/1 to 6/20 CDT/CST

Equip: Panasonic FR 2600, indoor dipole antenna.

1/1 Es (CST)
1750 KAMA 93.1 TX El Paso, SS(now KAMZ)
1756 KINT 97.5 TX El Paso
1758 KSET 94.7 TX El Paso
1759 KFTM 92.3 TX El Paso
1800 KTEP 88.5 TX El Paso
1804 KTZA 92.9 NM Artesia
1956 KRWV 92.9 NM Farmington

1/2 tr
2023 KOOI 106.5 TX Jacksonville
2246 WBAQ 97.9 MS Greenville, EL
2306 WCLD 103.9 MS Cleveland

1/3 tr
0105 KWJS 94.9 TX Arlington, g
0142 KNLF 95.3 TX Gilmer, r

Es
1610 WQMC 104.3 MI Detroit
1615 CKFC 92.1 ON Brantford
1616 WVSE 93.3 NY Jamestown, "SE-93"
1621 CJBY 92.7 ON London, k, "BX-93"
1633 WBUF 92.9 NY Buffalo
1640 WDBN 94.9 OH Medina

1/18 gw/tr
1400 KFPB 106.3 AR Fairfield Bay

Es
1535 KQIZ 93.1 TX Amarillo, 534 miles!
1548 KRCS 93.1 SD Sturgis

1/20 tr
new TX stations: WRR Dallas, KHOO Waco;
KXCL Corsicana, KETR Commerce; KESS Fort
Worth, KCBI Dallas. (Please indicate time of
day, next time. DP)

2/82
Feb. saw 3 locals (Tim McVey's "AR mess"
in part opened up: KQEW Fordyce 101.7,
KZLE Batesville 93.1 and KKDI Sheridan
102.3.

4/14 tr
0715 KMRJ 96.9 KS Pittsburg
0719 KUHF 88.7 TX Houston, j
2135 KOFM 104.1 OK Oklahoma City
6/5 tr (CDT from now on)
notes lost!--new LA stations: KSMB 94.5,
KTDY 99.9 of Lafayette, WFMF 102.5 Banton
Rouge; WTEI 103.3 Hammond, KLCL 99.5 Lake
Charles; KJBS 100.1 Bastrop, KDEA 99.1 New
Iberia and KLIL 92.1 Moreauville.

5/11 tr
0739 KWIC 107.7 TX Beaumont
5/15 Es
1920 WDSCT 92.9 SC Dillon
2025 WJYR 92.1 SC Myrtle Beach
2036 WRCMT 92.1 NC Jacksonville, k
5/22 tr
2144 WKIR 104.1 TN Jackson
2205 WRTA 106.9 TN McKenzie

5/24 Es
1906 KBEMt 88.5 MN Minneapolis
5/28 tr
1053 WKYQ 93.3 KY Paducah
6/2 Es
1836 WFYN 92.5 FL Key West
6/3 Es
1911 "ZFM" 93.1 (I wrote WSEZ-NC; I received
a QSL letter. Yet something in the back of
my mind asks me, "What about KAMZ-TX?")

6/5 Es
1016 KSUB 92.5 UT Cedar City
tr
2045 WQXY 100.7 LA Baton Rouge
2134 WAFB 98.1 LA Baton Rouge
2228 KTXV 106.9 MO Jefferson City
2256 KRES 104.7 MO Moberly
2302 KBEK 107.3 MO Lexington

6/6 tr
0922 KBUZ 106.5 KS Arkansas City
0936 KFDI 101.3 KS Wichita

Es
1715 KPCQ 92.9 WY Powell, "Q-92"
1730 KVMM 93.5 AZ Show Low

tr
2212 KIOU 96.5 TX Corpus Christi, EL
2227 KHOO 99.9 TX Waco, r
2248 KWTX 97.5 TX Waco
2326 KWEY 97.3 OK Weatherford

6/7 tr
0727 KLVU 98.7 TX Dallas

Es
1630 unID 92.1 PQ, I believe; traffic, CBC nx
1632 WHOM 94.9 NH Mt. Washington
1638 CKOI 96.9 PQ Verdun, r
1644 WEZF 92.9 VT Burlington
1701 WMMR 93.3 PA Philadelphia
1704 WPCX 106.9 NY Auburn, "Picks 106"
1706 WIFI 92.5 PA Philadelphia
1707 CPQR 92.5 PQ Montreal
1710 WPOC 93.1 MD Baltimore
1714 WRBS 95.1 MD Baltimore
1717 WLTT 94.7 MD Bethesda
1721 WNTQ 93.1 NY Syracuse
1731 WCHR 94.5 NJ Trenton
1735 WLNC 92.1 NY Sag Harbor
1806 WPNT 92.9 PA Pittsburgh
1830 WFSMt 92.1 PA Ellwood City, k, MBS nx
1837 WSKG 89.3 NY Binghamton

tr
2154 KRBE 104.1 TX Houston
2156 KMJQ 102.1 TX Clear Lake City
2203 KLCLt 101.1 TX Houston, r
2209 KAJN 102.9 LA Crowley
2213 KSRR 96.5 TX Houston
2216 KYND 92.5 TX Pasadena
2220 KPFTt 90.1 TX Houston
2223 KFMkt 97.9 TX Houston
2237 KYKZ 96.1 LA Lake Charles
2253 KJQJ 106.9 TX Conroe, cont...

6/7 tr
2300 KHCB 105.7 TX Houston
2307 KTSUt 90.9 TX Houston
2312 KRLV 93.7 TX Houston
2313 WFMF 102.5 LA Baton Rouge
2326 KQUE 102.9 TX Houston
2330 KLGL 99.5 LA Lake Charles
2337 KODA 99.1 TX Houston
2340 WQLT 107.3 AL Florence
2345 WRKft 89.3 LA Baton Rouge
2347 KYKR 93.3 TX Port Arthur
2359 KLEFt 94.5 TX Houston

6/8 Es
1215 WVSE? 93.3 NY Jamestown, RKO soap
opera report
1234 WBUF 92.9 NY Buffalo
1302 CHAY 93.1 ON Barrie

tr
2112-2123 relogs of KWIC, KSMB and KTDY-t
2128 KEBC 94.7 OK Oklahoma City, k
2147 KLNK 98.9 OK Oklahoma City, r
2151 KATTt 100.5 OK Oklahoma City, pr
2155 KASE 100.7 TX Austin, k
2220 KLBJ 93.7 TX Austin, p

6/9 tr
0000 KJYO 102.7 OK Oklahoma City, m
0002 KSKU 102.1 KS Hutchinson, r
0022 WYNK 101.5 LA Baton Rouge, k
0035 KOYE 94.9 TX Laredo, later by Es, 650!

June was a blockbuster month! The DX just kept coming! July- October next time. 73.

Danny Buntin, 1312 N. Skyline, Stillwater, OK 74074

10/31 tr
1030 KIWR 89.7 IA Council Bluffs, c, wx, ID | 10/31 tr
DX developments continue in slow gear here as it appears the fall tr season will be a poor one. Meanwhile, area UHF TV is slightly more interesting. After a two year run that proved unprofitable, KAUT-43 of Oklahoma City dropped its VEU subscription service. VEU was replaced in mid-October by syndication. Recently in Tulsa KGOT-41's IT(In-home Theater) offered a world-wide TV premiere of Star Wars, if the subscriber wanted to pay an extra fee. At the same time Star Wars was also showing in a local Tulsa theater for \$1 a ticket. With that in mind, it wouldn't surprise me if IT isn't showing a profit, either. No new high-power U's have come on in OK this year.

Not long ago the local CATV spent better than a million dollars to more than double channel capacity and included all the Oklahoma City and Tulsa U's. I was disappointed cable reception of the OKC U's was not quite as good as that available from the antenna system I use. The four OKC U's are just under 50 miles from here and my corner reflector and Radio Shack pick them up almost snow free. The cable serviceman said the company can only provide so much signal strength and pointed out the amp and my getting the signal directly through the air. Since CATV uses a 440 ft. high tower, I think the company should provide better, anyway.

While not expecting to make it in the Guinness Book of World Records, I decided to write to Guinness of England about the fact I have logged the 48 contiguous via FM to see how that organization would be interested, if at all. The prompt reply read:

"Thank you for your letter of 19 October. The terms of the record claims you have kindly drawn to our attention are rather too narrowly drawn to allow us to offer a comment in purely record terms. We have, over the years, endeavoured to satisfy the very considerably interest which we readily recognise to exist with this worldwide hobby, but practical difficulties in making fair comparisons under an agreed system of ground rules have always made it impossible for us to reach definitive record conclusions. We are, however avid collectors of such information and we will certainly keep the facts you have kindly provided for us on our subject files so that we can quote this very good effort in any future similar correspondence." From Colin Smith, Correspondence Editor, Guinness Book of Records. It was nice to learn they're interested in the accomplishments of us DXers.

On a less cheerful note, I have dropped George Roger's reports from SFM. His reports contained too much misinformation to credit despite efforts to improve. The situation was probably related to the fact he is mentally handicapped and not deliberate dishonesty. That's all for now. I wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a DXful new year. 73.

#####

December 1982

For FM DXers in Canada, the Northwest-Central states of WA OR ID MT WY ND SD NE MN IA MO and states east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Frank Merrill - P. O. Box 7207 - Toledo, OH 43615

6/14 tr 2224 WLRA 88.1 IL Lockport, ID as Romeoville
 6/15 tr 0200 WRAC 100.1 OH West Union, jingle, America Overnight
 Es 1735 KVRP 95.5 TX Haskell, Rochester & Knox Co. ads, ID
 1745 KBEZ 92.9 OK Tulsa, Thrifty Nickel - Tulsa ad, ID
 1749 KCLR 97.7 OK Edmond, ID's, promo
 KEBC 94.7 OK 1742 and KRLG 98.1 1748
 1753 KWEN 95.5 OK Tulsa, community notes, heard part ID
 1800 KAYE 90.7 OK Tonkawa, s/on after song, (a goof?), knocked
 WGLE right off the radio.
 KENW 89.5 1801, KNID 96.9 1802, KIXS 93.3 1811, KFSM 99.3 1817
 1819 KCFO 98.5 OK Tulsa, Oklahoma state PSA
 1821 KOFM 104.1 OK Oklahoma City, At KOFM, weekends are always special
 1823 KATP 100.5 OK Oklahoma City, "The Katt rocks now"
 1826 KNUS 98.7 & San Antonio 100.3
 1830 KMEZ 100.3 TX Dallas, Tornado watch, "EZ-100," ID
 1830 KZEW 97.9 TX Dallas, "Zoo-98, KZEW"
 1831 KMPX 99.5 TX Fort Worth, Plano ad, "Metroplex"
 1833 KMGK 102.9 TX Dallas, ad, jingle, "Magic 102.9 KMGK"
 I guess they realize that some people have digital radios, hi.
 1834 KTKQt102.1 "Q-102"
 1840 KIKN 107.5 ?? Where? "Kickin' Country" & KIKN ID, I saw an ad
 for this station on unID channel 6 1900!
 1900 KWAS 101.9 TX Amarillo, legal ID
 1903 KBUZ 106.5 KS Arkansas City, "Ark-City" & Winfield ads
 1906 KHBQ 107.1 TX Canyon, Clyde's Civic Circle ad
 (I phoned KHBQ and they said they ran this)
 KOUL 103.5 1920, KUNL 94.5 2031, KNEB 94.1 2104, KGBS 96.1 2121
 2032 KCME 88.1 CO Manitou Springs, good ID! KQDY 94.5 2329
 6/17 tr 0333 WLRS 102.3 KY Louisville, "Roundabout" by Yes played, Ralph had
 it too and WLRS had played it. WPOS off, Very rare!!
 WSWO 102.3? Strange hiss (white noise) from SSE; Ralph had it
 from east. WSWO didn't answer phone! Blocking WLRS etc.
 Es 2117 KTCL 93.3 CO Fort Collins
 2121 KYGO 98.5 CO Denver, K-Y-G-O Country Concerts
 2129 KUNC 91.5 CO Greeley, ID, Colorado Weather
 2130 KWBI 91.1 CO Morrison-Denver, ID, Denver Weather
 2134 KOAQ 103.5 CO Denver, "Q-103" & gave their phone #
 2138 KFTM 101.7 CO Fort Morgan, Hawlin Electrical Service, 867-8544.
 2142 KCOL 107.9 CO Fort Collins, Fort Collins Review ad, ment. KCOL
 2158 KLMO 104.3 CO Longmont, legal ID, wx
 2159 KIQZ 92.7 WY Rawlins, legal ID, nx
 2227 KLIR 100.3 CO Denver, "KLIR time, 8:24" KADX 105.1 2229
 2232 KXRC 93.7 CO Craig, ad "XRC" help wanted
 2240 KQZR 102.5 CO Craig, Vignette re: 207th U.S. anniv. on KQZR
 2303 KGNU 88.5 CO Boulder, ID after Stravinsky c music
 2308 KUAD 99.1 CO Windsor, "Quad-99" and Fort Collins ad
 2314 KFBC 97.9 WY Cheyenne, "Q-98," YMCA 1426 E. Lincoln Way
 2355 KCWC 88.1 WY Riverton, KCWC News Update
 6/18 Es 0018 KTRB 95.5 WY Casper, "10:18 on KTRS" & wx
 0049 KOLL 93.5 WY Gillette, KTAkt 93.9 0051 (Oh well, next year)
 tr 0502 WGRH 90.5 MD Williamsport, s/on, no other tr at all.
 6/19 Es 2136-2146 89.5 G, 90.3 c, 92.1 r, 92.7 baseball, 93.9 r, 94.9 r
 No ID's noted. Had KENW/KACB - 3 a little earlier on TV.
 6/20 Es KULPt 96.9 Astros baseball in mono. KTXt 88.1 2043.
 2045 KLEF 94.5 TX Houston, ID, Could never get ID before.
 KRLY 93.7 TX 2051, KJAK 92.7 2052, KRLB 99.5 2100
 2100 KLTd 99.3 TX Lampasas, string of local ads
 2102 KMRB 107.1 TX Burnet, s/off!!
 2104 KFMM 107.9 TX Corsicana, KXCL?, "Radio Ranchero" & "Corsicana"
 2110 KRUXt102.5 TX Heard mention of Lubbock.

- Continued -

6/20 Es 2112 KILT 100.3 TX Houston, Wx; KILT, "FM-100" ID
 2114 KVLV 107.9 TX 2141 old friend KLBj 93.7 (I like their music!)
 6/23 Au 0206 WUTC 88.1 TN WUQT 91.9 TN, previous tr, from NNW
 Es 0301 CFWQt 92.1 r
 6/25 tr 0140 WFSE 88.9 PA Edinboro, r, wx, ID, seems all night.
 6/29 tr 1550 WGOE 97.7 MI Beaverton, ID and Mid-MI wx
 7/8 Es 1314 KLIL 92.1 LA
 1315 KTSU 90.9 TX Houston, Planetarium in Houston, KTSU
 African Show plug
 1321 KJAE 92.7 LA Leesville, Cajun Kitchen HWY 171 local ad
 1326 KBIU 103.7 LA Lake Charles, "104-KBIU"
 1327 KRIX 99.5 TX Brownsville, best of Rock & Roll, KRIX, Box 5166
 1328 KZEU 107.9 TX Victoria, Victoria ad & "Kasoo"
 1330 KJOJ 106.9 TX Conroe, ID and "J-107" alogan
 1330 KWL 107.1 LA Many, Z wolle ad, ID 1331
 1331 KWIC 107.7 TX Beaumont, ad for Beaumont
 1334 KRBE 104.1 TX Houston, watch for the KRBE...(fade)
 1341 KYKS 105.1 TX Lufkin, Saturday KYKS live best in Lufkin
 1343 KNUZ 104.9 TX LaGrange, Houston BB tonight on KNUZ
 1347 KMRT 103.9 TX Marshall, Marshall ad
 1351 KOSY 102.5 TX Texarkana, Kansas & ad for Survivor concert, "Y-102"
 1352 KVAR 104.5 TX San Antonio, Fast!! KVAR ID in Spanish
 1355 KTFW 102.7 TX San Antonio, local nx, "South Bexar County" & SAT
 1356 KPLE 104.9 TX Temple, "Country 105-KPLE"
 1400 KHOO 99.9 TX Waco, "FM-100, KHOO Waco" thru local
 1401 KFFN 101.1 TX Frederichsburg, legal ID
 1407 KWTF 97.5 TX SID, KLTD 99.3 KCYL reloqs.
 1409 KVIL 103.7 TX Highland Park, "KVIL" jingle caught me off guard
 1501 WWOZ 90.7 LA New Orleans, ID (while on phone to them)
 1509 WBLX 92.9 AL WKSJ 94.9 1513, WLPR 96.1 1514
 1518 WQID 93.7 MS Biloxi, "94-QID"
 1812 KEZB 93.9 TX El Paso, "Easy listening 94, KEZB"
 ID caught me off guard while I was in kitchen. 93.9 is my prime
 skip indicator frequency and I was sitting there.
 7/9 tr 0101 WLRA 88.1 KLSE 91.7 0107, KNWS 101.9 0135.
 0216 WSBW 100.1 WI Sturgeon Bay, "1:16 on WSBW & WSBW Sturgeon Bay"
 0233 WDDC 100.1 WI WNCW 102.5 0235.
 0237 WLKR 104.9 WI LaCrosse, "WLKR, your radio station"
 (WLSR 104.9 OH Lima, formerly NSP, has been going off 0100)
 1800 WNEP 94.5 PA destroyed local WOSE; couldn't find it at all.
 2230 WFEM 92.1 PA calling itself "C-92." WHY?
 2300 tr fizzled after this.
 7/11 Es Disgusting opening, with CBC-English all over the dial but absolutely
 no ID's or breaks of any kind for 1 1/2 hours!! CBC-French equally
 guilty. Between 1950 and 2118: CBC-English 90.3 (CBNM?), 90.5 (CBHA),
 93.7, 96.9, 102.7 (CBH). CBC-French 88.5 (CBAF), 92.3, 93.7, 98.5, &
 2013 CIOS 98.5 NF Stephenville, Promo for OZ-FM Winner 105.7.
 Circle Stickers, CHOZ-FM ID! Province # 9.
 2033 WERS 88.9 MA Boston, ID! State # 39.
 2036 CIOO 100.1 NS Actually gave CIOO ID, thought strict "C-100"
 2100 KCND 90.5 ND Bismarck, Es shifted!!
 ID as "KCND, Prairie Public Radio, Bismarck"
 2102 KNUW 94.5 MT Great Falls, "Rock-94, KNUW Great Falls"
 2118 unID 96.5 ?? Christian Women's Club of Brindot, phone 365-28..
 (Cannot find anyplace, anywhere like this)
 2122 KAAK 98.9 "Jazz-99" in for almost an hour!
 7/12 tr 0004 WGSY 98.3 MI Grand Haven, s/off thru local WVMO
 7/13 Au 1930 KUMR 88.5 MO WIBI 91.1 IL 1930, KSD 93.7 MO 2009. All former tr.
 2014 WXTX 96.9 SC ID, former Es. WVEE 103.3 GA 2015 former tr.
 2023 WTQR 104.1 NC Winston Salem, "FM-104, WTQR"
 2040 WRAFt 90.9 GA from NNE (as were all the rest)
 7/14 Es 0058 KETR 88.9 TX Commerce, apparently Au induced.
 Au 0102 KOSU 91.7 OK Stillwater, s/off, antenna west. Had fire and
 brimstone preacher too. (KVTt?) Au very deep. WMBwt 88.9 0107.
 0138 KXCV 90.5 MO Maryville, ID, antenna NW
 0203 WCNV 91.3 NY Syracuse, s/off, antenna NE
 0213 WUTC 88.1 TN WUGT 91.9, antenna NNW
 0220 WUOG 90.5 GA Athens, Promo for oldies show, no ID, phoned them,

- Continued -

7/14 Au shocked the hell out of them because the promo & Kansas/Foreigner were them!
 0303 WBEZ 91.5 IL Chicago, ID, antenna N.
 0305 unID 90.5 ?? Jazz noted at various times 0240-0330+
 0406 WZZR 95.7 MI Grand Rapids, ID, NNE
 0430 CBBA 90.5 NS Halifax, s/on, former Es, NNE, 1060 miles!!
 0500 WZUU 95.7 WI Milwaukee, ID, NE
 0511 WCRH 90.5 MD Williamsport, wx introduction, NE
 1800 KUMR 88.5 MO Rolla, NNW
 7/16 Es 1600 KRVS 88.1 LA KLIL 92.1, KEXX 93.9.
 7/18 Es 1900 KWLW 93.9 TX San Angelo, not heard since 1971.
 1905 KBLI 92.9 TX San Angelo, wx, jingle, mono and poor audio.
 7/21 tr 0358 WNCW 96.7 KY Paris, "Central KY wx from WNCW, Paris." Often tried before; WAXT/CKGL always ruined. WAMU 88.5, WMAJ 92.1 0430, WSKG 89.3 0500 s/op, WCRH 90.5 0510.
 Es 2233 KUHF 88.7 TX Houston, Houston taping for the blind PSA,
 7/24 Es 1300 WWL 93.9 FL WFTM 93.1, WMCU 89.7, WRMB 89.3 (Only 3-4 mins.)
 tr 1930 KEZT 104.1 IA WOI 90.1, KCCQ 107.1 1948 (Signal strength: 4)
 Es 1932 GBKF 91.9 SA Bellegarde
 1933 GBKF 97.7 SA Regina, CBC French programs //91.9.
 Es/tr 1940 CISL 98.9 SA r, WTMB 98.9
 1959 KDCR 88.5 IA Sioux Center, wx, ID messed up by KTEP Es!
 2005 KEZB 93.9 TX and KRNA 93.9 IA
 2019 KAMA 93.1 TX El Paso, Tickets in Las Cruces, etc.
 2023 KINT 98.5 TX El Paso, "Kint-98" ID
 2030 KFSM 99.9 TX El Paso, ID, "\$-100" thru local!
 2036 KHEY 96.3 TX El Paso, "Y-96," MDT time, local ad
 Other suspected El Paso Es, no ID: 92.3, 94.7 & 95.5.
 2100 KIWR 89.7 IA Council Bluffs, "...on IA Public Radio" & ID
 2200 KDCR 88.5 IA heard good ID, no KTEP this time, hi!
 Other evening FM: KDMI 97.3, KCKK 88.3, WERN 88.7, WNNC 102.5, KLYF 100.3, KLIK 103.7, WHWC 88.3, WPNE 89.3, WHLA 90.3, WHAD 90.7, KTOF 104.5, KISS 106.1, KFMD 92.9. "1980-type tropo!!"
 2350 WIZM 93.3 WI La Crosse, La Crosse/New Lisbon ads
 2355 unID 88.5 IA KALA? r with 722-0885 phone #, who?
 7/25 tr 0000 KFSI 88.5 MN Rochester, ID, surprised me!!
 0008 WLSU 88.9 WI La Crosse, ID after weather
 0100 WCOV 97.1 WI Sparta, s/off, rugged due to WJOI/WNIB
 0158 WEST 90.3 WI Oshkosh, ID and 12:58 time check
 0200 KRNY 98.9 NE Kearney, s/off, 810 miles over WBBF same direction
 0220 KLYV 105.3 IA Dubuque, r, now "K-Live"
 1800 KRNA 93.9 IA KRVR 106.5, KNWS 101.9, KDMI 97.3, KLEF 100.3, KRNQ 102.5, KMGK 93.3, KHAK 98.1, KCKK 88.3, WDLM 89.3, WSSR 91.9, KSUI 91.7, KUNI 90.9, KQCR 102.9 at 1930.
 1930 KIOS 91.5 NE Omaha, "You're listening to KIOS-FM Omaha," then All Things Considered. 640 miles, o/WBEZ which is 205 mi., same dir.
 2100 WSMI 106.1 IL KXJS 103.3 2230, WAJP 93.5 2330.
 7/26 tr 0013 KYNN 94.1 NE Omaha, # 6 on Country Corral of hits, KYNN promo
 0037 KESY 104.5 NE Omaha, local ad, "FM-104," Omaha/C.B. wx
 And the field day on 90.1 begins:
 0158 WVIK 90.1 IL Rock Island, s/off, (this possible only after WMBI/WIAN off 0100, and WOI 0153!!)
 0206 WEFT 90.1 IL Champaign, "This is WEFT in Champaign"
 0211 WFTI 90.1 PA Philadelphia, ID, promo
 0342 WDCU 90.1 DC Washington, ID, c
 0253 WMMR 93.3 PA last heard in 1971!
 0320 WSNi 104.5 PA Philadelphia, WSNi and brief sports
 0330 WRVI 88.3 VA Lynchburg, ID, "Good News Radio"
 This is an exceedingly tough tr direction from here.
 0337 WOOK 100.3 DC Washington, "OK-100," local phone #, d
 0400 WOAY 94.1 WV Oak Hill
 0415 WHJE 91.3 IN Carmel, antenna to due east, weak
 "Ouch" tentatives (Not likely to be heard here again:) WYSP 94.1, WUSL 98.9, WRQX 107.3. The latter was a non stop jukebox 0320 to 0453 (WBEA s/on), with absolutely no ads, PSA's or announcements of any type whatsoever! Brief fade 0356-0401, of course.
 Es relogs 2200-2300: KXRC 93.7, KILQ 93.9, KGBS 96.1, KUNC 91.5, KCCY 97.9
 KBLJ 92.1, KRQX 98.9, KTTL 93.9, (slurred ID sounded more like KKKR!!)

- Continued -

7/26 Es 2208 KRAZ 96.9 NM Farmington, Blake's, 420 E. Bdw., Farmington
 7/27 Es 0023 KCME 88.1 CO KILQ 93.9
 tr 0709 WJCD 93.7 IN Seymour, wx for s-central IN, temp. in Seymour, Hwy. 50 ad, etc. Was my most wanted! Tried for, about 200 times. 240
 0800 WKTG 93.9 KY WKYU 88.9 (still needed here). Heard during rain!
 7/28 ms 0100 KTXT 88.1 TX Lubbock, "...TXT..." (last T faint) ms or Es.
 10/2 tr 0300 WGUU 91.7 PA Clarion, s/off (All this with Superadio w/Yagi)
 0308 WGLU 92.1 PA Johnstown, "Rocktober" promo & "Glue-92"
 0311 WJAC 95.5 PA Johnstown, "Wherever you go, take beautiful music with you, WJAC-FM."
 0321 WKKD 96.5 OH Akron, WJNL impossible
 0321 unID 96.9 PA Pittsburgh, now "Y-97" strict (not Braddock?-RS)
 0330 WUOM 91.7 MI Ann Arbor, weird test all night, turning carrier on and off 200 or 300 times!

Most of the good tr occurred while I was at the WTFDA/IRCA/NRC conventions or traveling those areas! Recent tr missed due to McIntosh MR-78 temporarily in the shop. This was an unusual season indeed! The Es openings were always short in duration, and I was in the wrong location to take full advantage of either June 7 openings! One was apparently centered over northwestern PA (with "too-close" Es to only about 630 miles maximum, WLNE-6 RI on TV), while the other one apparently was favoring all the fish in the northern Gulf of Mexico and not much else. See August VUD for a summary of the handful of stations noted here that date. The season will long be remembered as the season with little recognizable pattern to the Es, and the season of the "super Es openings" which often appeared and disappeared within an hour with MUF often to 107.9! It will also be remembered as the "trop-less" season, with only one true "1980 type" opening featuring widespread ducting of signals thru nearer co-channel stations. I missed a dandy tr on 8/6 (I think), though, due to visiting friends in NYC/NJ for a few days after the Staten Island convention! My "favorite" Es of the year was the 7/24 El Paso opening right in the middle of 650 mile tr, though the 6/7 would have been much nicer if it had been 100 miles further east. I attribute the poor tr showing to the summer long dominance of "arctic" air masses with only rare occasions of southerly air flow. The usual dryness of Canadian air makes tr unlikely, and is the reason for poor winter tr here also. Right now my McIntosh MR-78 is in for repairs. After they replaced a bad capacitor, I found that the sensitivity was way down, and among other things it no longer would receive WCBN 88.3 (10 watts, 45 miles), which is my favorite station because it is the only station around here which consistently plays interesting alternative new wave/jazz/blues/rock/reggae/etc. music in a free-form format.

I shall close this from a quote from the IRCA bulletin dated 9/18/82: "A raft of new programming begins this fall and winter from NPR: Hourly newscasts during those hours when "MorningEdition" and "All Things Considered" are not being fed; a 24-hour 7-day classical music service (equivalent to a full-format network), a 9-hour, 6-day overnight jazz service, a 30-minute lead-in program to "ATC" beginning at 1630 ELT, and a third feed of "ATC" at 1830 ELT..." The purpose is to let NPR stations stay on cheaply for 24 hours, so that NPR can distribute 24-hour commercial data services on the stations SCA's, offsetting losses in federal funding." Sigh! Veteran FM DX-ers will remember when there were no more than 2 or 3 all night educational stations within DX range! I guess that it was inevitable that the last vestige of "open frequencies" would eventually be ruined, but I can only wonder when the amount of available 24-hour media will surpass the point of total saturation. With hundreds of TV stations now on all night (including dozens of cable stations and superstations) and many thousands of commercial AM-FM stations also all night, how many people are really left to listen to NPR jazz at 4:30 in the morning? People who are up at 4:30 are, furthermore, just as likely to be playing Donkey Kong or watching rented/bought/or pirated video cassettes in their home. (Like the ones the Adult Book Stores sell??-RS) Enough said. In spite of this, the educational band will still be the most interesting band to DX, because non-NPR stations will still continue to follow very staggered and, in some cases, unpredictable schedules. Also, the programming is usually better. Good DX, 73.

 WBBN-FM

John Ebeling - 9209 Vincent Ave. S. - Bloomington, MN 55431

Nothing of any value to report from this area. The band has been dead. Did log new KMGH 105.5 from Montevideo, MN on 10/5 @1700. Not much of a catch, but better than nothing. Have yet to hear from MN public radio re the WIBI from IL being relayed by WSCD in Duluth. Sent a letter on 9/14 to the St. Paul HQ, but no answer. Next I'll send a letter to Pres. Bill Kling, with copies of my unanswered letters. See if that will shake things loose.

I bought a used Pioneer TX-9500 tuner the other week for \$110. Seems to compare equally with my Heath AJ-15 tuner, etc. Probably not as good as the McIntosh, but a hell of a lot less money. I have sent for the manual so I can ensure that it is properly peaked. Nice long accurate dial on it; far better than the old Heath's.

Should have been trying for some ms FM, as I have noted many bursts, but just haven't had the time to set up the equipment. Regards, John

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David J. Nieman - 12284 Nice Rd. - Akron, NY 14001
Equipment: Pioneer TX-9100 tuner, C/M & Probe 9 at 43 ft.

10/17 GW
0144 WBNY* 91.3 NY Buffalo, rp
10/24 GW
0400 CFMX 103.1 ON Back on the air
testing, no city of license

What a disappointing month October has been for DX. Not one opening out any more than 250 miles with two new stations logged. The only challenge has been to hear the new local WBNY. I say local only because their transmitter is so close to me. They say their ERP is 100 watts with antenna height of 180 ft. above ground. It seems more like 100 milli-watts and -180 ft. I can't get them at home when WQLN is on. They just wipe them out. On the car radio, you have to be within 15 miles to hear them over Erie, PA. I know they're not typical of the other low powered stations.

The Best of DX, Dave

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Neil G. Zank - 623 Lyncrest Dr. - Lincoln, NE 68510

7/22 tr KIMI 95.3 IA Keokuk
7/23 tr WOJB 88.9 WI Hayward
7/24 tr WLPX 97.3 WI Milwaukee
WBWA 105.9 WI Washburn
WIFC 95.5 WI Wausau
WIXX 101.1 WI Green Bay
7/25 tr WCNU 89.5 MI Mt. Pleasant
7/26 tr WBNM 96.3 IL Chicago
WXRT 93.1 IL Chicago
WMET 95.5 IL Chicago
WLUP 97.9 IL Chicago
WUSN 99.5 IL Chicago

First stations from Milwaukee and Green Bay at my location. This season pretty well cleaned up Chicago for me with these additions to past loggings. Equipment is: Pioneer SX-750 Receiver; Archer 10 element Yagi at 45 feet. Neil G. Zank

+ + + + +

Larry Weil - KALBGP - 15 Davis Road, Apt. A-12 - Acton, MA 01720 (617) 263-3951
Equipment: Home: Kenwood KT-8005 Tuner, folded dipole ant., approx. 5 ft. from ground
Car: Kenwood KRC-511 digital receiver, whip antenna

7/11 Es (from car in Arlington, MA)
2003 KCLD 104.7 MN St. Cloud, r
(from home:)
2030 KQCR 102.9 IA Cedar Rapids,
r, "Q-103"
2114 KSEZ 97.9 IA Souix City, "Rock-98"
2120 KBCH 95.5 IA Souix City, Baseball
game competing w/semi-local WBRU
7/20 Es (From Gros Morne National Park,
Newfoundland, on car radio)
1700 WAMX 93.7 KY Ashland, ID, nx
1703 WILE 96.7 OH Cambridge, nx, 1714 ID

7/20 Es
1720 WKLX 95.9 NC Plymouth, k,
ID as "KXK and PNC"
1725 WLFY 95.7 VA Norfolk, r, "Y-96,"
Missing from state section of Elving's Atlas
1731 WRNS 95.1 NC Kingston, k,
"East Carolina's Country Giant"
1732 WYYS 94.9 OH Fairfield-Cincinnati,
briefly, comm. for Grtr. Cinci Chev dtrs.
1735-1750 MUF at 92 MHz. Many NPR stations
heard with "All Things Considered," No IDs.
(Time - EDT; All stations new) 73, Larry

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NORTHERN FM DX

Mike Bugaj cont'd:

DECEMBER 1982

So far it has been a pretty good year. I am back using my old FM-5 again. I like it better than the FMSL-12 that I used before. At least WCRB is not a problem when I'm trying to listen to WBEN. I now use an Archer rotor for FM and the CM version for TV. The CM rotor hardly goes out of sync, but the Archer often does. Anybody else notice this? Well, still waiting for Chicago via tropo! 73, Mike

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Ralph Strobel - 2300 E. McGalliard Rd. - Muncie, IN 47303

10/29 tr 0005 KBEM 88.5 MN Minneapolis, previous ms, s/off, no others from MN 520
2309 WBGL 91.7 IL Champaign, g, equipment testing ID in Stereo 150
October was a worse month than September. No tr openings to speak of at all. 73, Ralph

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TECHNICAL TOPICS



Q: "As I understand it, a preamp mounted at your DX antenna, right up at the terminals, will greatly improve your DXing results, providing it has a lower noise figure than that of your DX tuner. Why is it that it will not improve DX as much as it would at the antenna if it is instead placed right at your DX tuner?"

A: As a rule, mounting a preamp at the antenna will always give better results than mounting it at the receiver. It should still improve results if mounted indoors at the receiver, but for best performance, it has to be mounted as close as possible to the antenna. Adding a preamp has the effect of lowering system noise figure, assuming it has a noise figure lower than your tuner in your DX receiver. In UHF DX setups, great improvements in results can be had with any modern domestic TV receiver when you add a UHF mast-mounted preamp with a noise figure of the kind that you'll only find on a truly "low-noise" unit such as Winegard's AC-4990 (to name one--there are now several others with the same kind of premium performance). This means you should only consider a unit with a minimum noise figure of 2.0 dB or less, with an average of no higher than 5 dB. You'll have to make a careful choice, because there are actually still preamps being marketed with nf's as high, or almost as high, as the average UHF TV tuner nf. Such a preamp would do nothing for your system's weak-signal performance. The reason you won't get the same kind of results with the preamp right in back of the receiver, rather than up on the DX antenna, is that the actual improvement in system performance is roughly equal to the loss in your lead-in. So if you are using a run of coaxial cable (a must for most all preamps) that has, say, 7 dB loss at oh 45 between your antenna and receiver, mounting a preamp at the receiver might help a bit, but putting it up at the DX antenna would improve your results on that channel by 7 dB --a very noticeable improvement, and a bigger improvement than just the placing at the back of the set would show.

Q: "In a recent VUD, you indicated that a preamp for FM won't help due to the fact they can't make them with a noise figure lower than that of a good FM tuner or receiver. Isn't there another reason that's more important?"

A: Yes--we should have pointed out that at the FM frequencies, background noise or "sky noise" is just a bit too high to permit improvement of DX results with low-noise devices.

EASTERN TV-DX

William J. Draeb
Ellis St. R.R.#2
Kewaunee, WI

December 1982

Deadline: 1st

Bob Seybold: Bennett Road, Dunkirk, NY 14048 EDT

Glad to see you got some tropo lately. There had been some here lately but nothing too great - but at least some. Last two days, Sept. 5 & 6, did bring some good tropo signals with some brief tropo to Missouri and some to Maine which was O.K. Rain came again here late on 6th so end of this tropo.

Aug. 24 Tr 0730 big strong opening - Ft. Wayne U's, WNDU-16, WOAC-67(rare) super strong; WLFI-18, WHIZ-18 - Ohio U's - Columbus, Dayton, Springfield very good; WXIX-19, WKPT-19, WKMR-38, Lexington U's; WSFJ-51, WPEO-42, WCDC-19; Michigan U's super - Detroit, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Flint, Ann Arbor, WUHQ-41, WUCM-19, WCMU-14, WEYI-25, WENY-36, WETM-18, Scranton, Binghamton, Harrisburg, Hershey, Lebanon, Maryland U's - 36, 22, 67; Ontario U's - Belleville-15, Kingston-32, Peterborough-44 and many others. Also, W27AC(WBGU), WPEY-33, W41AA(WVVU), W41NE-30; also, many xltrs in NY and PA, too many to list, but one new one W64AC(WUTR).

Aug. 25 to Sept. 4 Tr - some tropo in this period by no log kept; mostly Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, NY, PA U's except some tropo to Wisconsin and Illinois on a couple occasions.

Sept. 5 Tr - tropo opened good in A.M.(some late evening on the 4th); WFIE-14, WCMU-14, WICD-15, WANE-15, WLYH-15, WTAP-15, WNDU-16, KTVJ-16, WNPE-16, WNEP-16, WPTD-16, WQEX-16, WAND-17, WMHT-17, WWMA-17, WLFI-18, WETM-18, WNPI-18, WRAU-19, WCDC-19, WUCM-19, WXON-20, WUTR-20, WICS-20, WPTA-21, WSBT-22, WKEF-22, WDAU-22, WPTT-22, WKAR-23, WDHQ-24, CICO-24, WEYI-25, WTJC-26, KMTC-27, WKYT-27, WLEX-18, WSJV-28, WFUM-28, WERE-28, WGTE-30, KDNL-30, WVIT-30, WMBD-31, WIHT-31, CELFT-32, WKJG-33, WOSU-34, WNIT-34, WMGC-34, WENY-36, WTVQ-36, WKMR-38, WCFC-38, W39AA(WBGU), WHMB-40, WICZ-40, WPCB-40, WMEG-26(new), WUHQ-41, WFTA-41, WPEO-42, CHOT-40, WKOI-43, WOUC-44, WSEK-38, WNEO-45, WME-46, WSKG-46, WVLA-44, WKBS-48, WIPB-49, WBAO-49, WKBD-50, WCAE-50, WPGH-53, WFTI-54, WFFT-55, WTVS-56, WBGU-57, WCFR-62 and many xltrs.

Sept. 6 Tr - early A.M. opened - WXIX-19, WTAP-15, WPEY-33, WLFI-18, WHIZ-18, WKOH-31, WOSU-34, WKEF-22, WNDU-16, WPEO-42, WOUC-44, WCQR-50(new), W41MM-32(new), all Washington U's, Philly U's, Harrisburg U's, WYAH-27, Lexington U's and many others logged on Sept. 5; too many to list. Opening faded around 1200 hours.

Sept. 8 Tr - evening, WCMU-14, WMTV-15, WKOW-27, W41A-21, WNDU-16, WANE-15, WICD-15, Dayton U's, WWMA-17, WTV-17, WRAU-19, WTV-18, WETM-18, WLFI-18, WUCM-19, WNEP-16, WXON-20, WPTA-21, WSBT-22, WKAR-23, WIFR-23, Chicago U's, Green Bay U's, WUHQ-41, WFUM-28, WEYI-25, WSJV-28, WGTE-30, WIHT-31, WKJG-33, WNIT-34, WOSU-34, WQVC-35, WMTV-36, WQRF-39, WKBD-50, WCAE-50, WXOW-19, WTIU-30(rare), Pittsburgh U's, WFFT-55, WBGU-57, Scranton U's, Elmira U's, Binghamton U's, many xltrs; also, KMTC-27, KTVJ-16, WFIE-14(rare), KDNL-30, KBMA-41(now KSHB-wd), WKMR-38, Lexington U's(18,27,36), WPEO-42, WOUC-44.

Sept. 9 Tr - super opening early A.M. to 1200 or later. Too many stations in to mention all; over 100 U's seen - signals at local level; all Ft. Wayne, S. Bend, Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Battle Creek, Saginaw, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Madison, Toledo, Bowling Green, Cincinnati U's(19,48,64); Dayton U's, WTJC-26, Columbus, Scranton, Binghamton, Pittsburgh, Elmira, Lexington U's(18,27,36); WKMR-38, WPEO-42, WOUC-44, W41B-20, WHIZ-18, WLFI-18, Indianapolis U's, WIPB-49, WKOI-43, WKOH-31, WKOB-25(new), WVIT-30, WGBX-44(new), WLVI-56, WSEK-38, WETK-33, WCDC-19, WXXX-23(new), WFTA-41, W41NE-31, WVER-28, WSMW-27, WUTR-20, WTV-33, WNEP-16, WNPI-18, W41EN-10, WMHT-17, WCFE-57(new), WIXX-20, WMEG-26, WMLP-22, WCNV-24, WETA-26, WDCA-20, WKBS-48, WITF-33, WLVT-39, WGGW-40, WNEO-45, W41JU-47, WEDW-49, WEDN-53, WFTI-54, W41B-58, WCFC-38 plus xltrs on 30, 58(2), 59, 60(4), 61, 63(2), 64(5), 65(2), 66(2), WOAC-67 plus xltrs on 67, 68, 69(2), 70, 71(2), 72(2), 73, 75, 76, 79, 81(out of these were 2 Vermont xltrs, both new; Ohio xltrs on 69 new plus at least 2 other new xltrs(NY state).

Sept. 10 Tr CHOT-40, CIVO-30, WNPE-16, WNPI-18, WUTR-20, W41NE-38, WCMU-14, WUCM-19, excellent Michigan signals, Ohio, Elmira, Binghamton, Ontario U's(15, 18, 22, 24, 32(both), 44 all excellent.

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Eastern TV-DX

Seybold; continued-->

December 1982

Sept. 11 Tr Michigan and Northern Ohio U's good; not much else. Bill, is Milwaukee ch.30 on yet?(not yet-wd).

There was more tropo activity between Sept. 11 and Oct. 4 but did not log it.

Oct. 4 Tr super strong signals; WCMU-14, Ft. Wayne U's, WICD-15, WTAP-15, Pittsburgh U's, WNDU-16, WSBT-22, WLFI-18, WHIZ-18, WAND-17, WWMA-17, WUCM-19, Indianapolis U's, WFUM-28, WUHQ-41, WIHT-31, WPEO-42, WIPB-49, WOAC-67, WBGU-57, W27AC, W39AA, Dayton U's, WTJC-26, WVVU-24, W41AA, Elmira U's, Binghamton U's, WNPI-18, WNPE-16, and many xltrs.

Oct. 5 Tr early A.M. - super Michigan U's WUHQ-41, WEYI-25, WUCM-19, WCMU-14, W69AV(new; WCML), W46AC(new; WCML), WWMA-17, WKAR-23, WFUM-28, WIHT-31, WQVC-35, WOAC-67, WBGU-57, W67AJ(WJIM), WTLW-44, WPEO-42, WOSU-34, WNDU-16, Ft. Wayne U's, WSBT-22, WOUC-44, WHIZ-18, WKOI-43, Binghamton U's, Scranton U's, WNPE-16, CELFT-15, 32, 44; CFWO-30, CHOT-40, Elmira U's, many WXXI-21 and WNED-17 xltrs. WITF-33, WOSU-34, WUTR-20, Dayton U's, WTJC-26.

Oct. 6 Tr early A.M. - Michigan U's good.

Oct. 7 Tr late evening in A.M. of 8th - super unexpected opening (during and after heavy rain and thunder storms, fast clearing after rain); Ohio Valley stations noted first - WHIZ-18, WLEX-18, WTVQ-36, WKYT-27, Dayton U's, WTJC-26, WPEO-42, WOUC-44, WTOP-17, WNEO-45, WOSU-34, WTLW-44, WSFJ-51, WKOI-43, WKPT-19, WICD-15, WFIE-14(rare), WICS-20, WAND-17, WNDU-16, WSBT-22, KDNL-30, KTVJ-16, WLFI-18, WRAU-19, WUCM-19, Ft. Wayne U's, WKMU-21, WPTY-24(new), WEYI-25, WSEK-25, WTVK-26, KMTC-27, WFUM-28, WMBD-31, WIHT-31, WLKY-32, KGMC-34(new), WLIO-35, WBAK-38, WHMB-40, KBMA-41(now KSHB-wd), WUHQ-41, WTCI-45, W41ME-46, WTV-47, WCET-48, WIPB-49, WCP-55, WKYH-57, WOAC-67, KTBO-14(new), W68AA(new; WNDU), and many unids.

Oct. 8 Tr evening - KTSB-27, (where's this one-wd?), KDNL-30, KTVJ-16, (these stations in alone, not much else), very bursty signals. (Bob goes on to mention that CHEFT is now on ch.54 and CELFT-76 is now on ch.61-wd) This last opening was really something - a real surprise, especially because weather was bad when it started but then it cleared up fast - was 10 P.M. before opening really got going but lasted till next morning till 4 A.M. and some lingering even longer.

Frank Merrill: P.O. Box 7207, Toledo, OH 43615 EDT

June 1982

- 2 My mystery Mexican on channel 3 was XHY. They use slide "El Canal de las Estrellas" without calls, city; 1560 mi., qsl received!!
- 15 Es started on 2 at 1659, KOTA-3 1700, up to ch. 5 by 1704, KIVV-5 1707. KFDX-3 1715, KAUZ-6 1729, MUF 107.5 at 1840; KOTV-6 Tulsa 1815 ---cattle report here in NE Oklahoma---. KOCO-5 1818, ???-6 (ad for KIKN - 107.5); KTV-6 Dodge City 1915, local ads. KOAA-5 2009, KRMA-6 2030.
- 17 Es 2134 MUF noted to 107.9. Most activity spent on FM. KHPL-6 2304 (now KWB-wd). Earlier, KOAA-5, KYCU-5, KOA-4, KRMA-6.
- 19 Es KENW-3, KACB-3 2100. MUF to 94.9 at 2146.
- 20 Es Cuba-3 1200, KIII-3 1430, XEEB-3 Monterrey 1470 mi., KETX-3 1500; KIII-3 KACB-3 1502, KENW-3 1530, KENS-5 2030, MUF to 107.9 at 2104, KMR-4 2138.
- 22 Es 1040-1100 WTHS or WPE-2, WEDU-2, and both Cubans-3, WTVJ-4, WUFT-5, Santiago de Cuba-5, WCIX-6 t.
- 23 Es CJFB-5 and CBEP-1-3(where's this one-wd?) 0300, CKTV-2 0313, CJCB-4 1630 CBET-5, CJCH-5 1636, CBET-3, CKLT-1-3 1700, KMID-2, KENW-3 t 1850.
- 28 GW WTLW-44 Lima, OH 2200.
- 30 Es KIII-3, KFDX-3 1230, KENW-3 1300, Cuba-3 1400.

July 1982

- 5 Tr WGN-9 thru CKLW-9 2249. Ridiculous! It took until July to get Tr to Chicago, 205 mi.
- 6 Tr WUW-10 0249 s/off. CKCO-2 threatening WJEK at 0205. This one has never been so strong. WLUC-6 "flutter" at 0243; CKVR-3 0255.
- 8 Es KIII-3 from 1030-1300+, KALB-5 1313, MUF quickly to 107.9 at 1328. Cuba-2(which one-wd??) 1438 Palm Tree IP
- 9 Tr circa 0130: KDUB-40, WTV-17, WRAU-19, KTT-10, WKOW-27, WKOW-19. Also, again noted that WTVS-56 audio was coming in on 38 and sometimes I get it on 26. Antenna does not have to be pointed at Detroit to get this, but it only happens during Tr. What causes this? (I don't know-wd). Have never noted this phenomenon from any other station, not even WKBD-50 or locals! 0730-0830: WMTV-15, WNE-17, WAND-17, WTOP-17, WWMA-17, WHIZ-18 "local", WIFR-23, WFLD-32 "local", WTVQ-36, WBAK-38, WSNS-44 "local", WOAC-67, WSFJ-51 t. Couldn't get WJIM due to WITF, first time I've seen this happen!

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