

# From The STAFF

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

A REMINDER...As noted last month, we're still looking for a volunteer to host the 1983 WTFDA convention. If you're interested, please drop us a line.

CLUB BOOKKEEPER NEEDED...We are still in need of a volunteer to act as club bookkeeper. This function is important to the continued operation of the club, and the longer we go without a member to handle it, the more backlog created. If you have experience in this area, would an hour or two per month be asking too much? Remember, WTFDA is your club; why not take this opportunity to serve your fellow members.

VUD TECH ED...To facilitate filling the need for technical material for the VUD, we've been seeking to have a member act as technical editor. Bill Thompson will act in this position for now, but we'd like to hear from anyone interested in taking on this task. Duties of the VUD technical editor are to assist members who are not technical writers in preparing material to be published in the bulletin. Many members may have a good idea or new DX technique to share with us, but can't quite get it down on paper. The technical editor should possess a broad background in electronics and DXing, and have related abilities, such as drafting. If you'd like to take this on, write Dave Nieman or club HQ.

EARLIER VUDS...After months of late VUDs, you may not believe it, but we seem to be getting earlier. We hope a trend is developing here! We need your help to get out earlier. Remember, a DX club runs on cooperation and member support. It may sound repetitive, but volunteers are always needed.

NOT IN THIS ISSUE...Due mostly to time limitations, a couple of features do not appear this month. Look for an article on FM antenna experimentation soon, and look for NORTHERN FM DX when the slow reporting period ends.

ON THIS MONTH'S COVER...That's the famous BBC-TV Crystal Palace transmitter site, a name familiar to many DX enthusiasts. Many thanks to San Francisco DXer Pete Taylor for obtaining this photo from the BBC.

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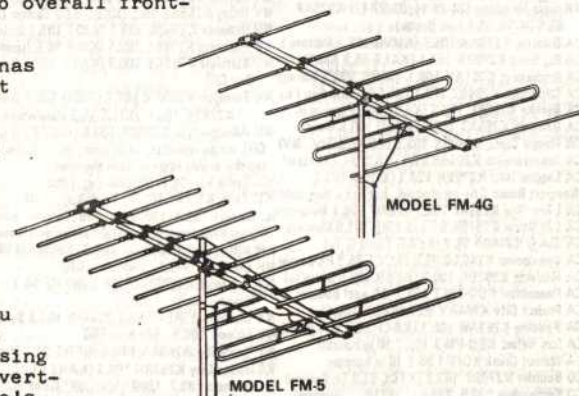
## TECHNICAL TOPICS

Q: "I've been considering either a single Finco FM-5, with ten elements, or two Finco FM-4G's, with six elements each, for my FM DXing system. Which antenna set-up would be better?"

A: If properly stacked, the two FM 4G's would give you about 0.5 dB more forward gain than a single FM-5. That's not much, but there would be additional benefits. First of all, the beamwidth of the stacked FM-4G's would be slightly improved, and with the amount of gain involved, it would be useful. Secondly, the stack of FM-4G's would respond to signal fading much better than a single antenna. This is a benefit that antenna stacking is especially useful for. The drawbacks of such a stack are related to the mechanical instabilities that you might expect; increased wind load, a larger burden on the rotor (thus requiring a larger capacity rotor than might be used with the single FM-5), etc. From a DXing standpoint, the FM-4G's stacked properly would be better, only partly due to the slight gain increase.

Q: "How does a stack of FM 4G's compare to a single FM-5 when it comes to overall front-to-back ratio?"

A: Vertically stacked antennas do not produce a significant increase in front-to-back performance. What they give you is greater forward gain, with no large change in the overall antenna front or side rejection. A technique such as stagger-stacking (see June 1982 VUD) can do that, but basically, the f/b ratio of the antenna you use will be the overall f/b ratio of the stack you're using it in, when you stack them vertically. Incidentally, Finco's claimed f/b specs for both their FM-4G and the FM-5 are the same--17 dB. That's about what you'd expect from their classic yagi designs, and among the best you can find. However, Channel Master's Stereo Probe 9 (model 4408) offers slightly higher forward gain than Finco's FM-5.



Q: "Isn't it true that the sharper beamwidth of the Finco FM-5 would make it a better choice for DXing than the Channel Master Stereo Probe 9, despite the fact that the Channel Master antenna has more gain?"

A: Despite any claims you may have read, the actual antenna beamwidths won't always make a tremendous difference in DXing. You may end up preferring to have the extra gain more often than not, especially if you're looking for weak signal DX such as meteor bursts. However, front-to-back ratio is important, too. Here, the Finco may be superior to the Channel Master, but these days, a lot of DXers swear by the Stereo Probe 9. We once found a set of specs that made the Finco FM-5 look much better than the Channel Master Stereo Probe 9; it turned out that they were using an isotropic reference, which made the Finco look about 2 dB better. To put it bluntly, that's cheating. If Channel Master's competition has to do that, perhaps it says a lot about Channel Master.

-bt



# KGO FM NEWS

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Kearney NE 68847, U. S. A.

## New Stations, Translators Granted

AL Birmingham WZ5AA \*98.5 (WSDM 91.7 Decatur FM translator)  
AL Marion 103.9 1600 h.v.; 400'  
AK Clem (Clan?) Gulch (60-12-53; 151-24-44) — "at mile 13.5 on the Sterling Highway" K285BB 104.9 (KBCN 100.5 Anchorage translator)  
AK Clover Pass (65-21-37; 131-47-38) K296BA \*107.1 (KRBD 105.9 Ketchikan AK)  
AK Kenai K296BU 107.1 (KBCN 100.5)  
AK Staraki Creek (59-52-53; 151-47-02) K265AU 100.9 (KBCN 100.5 Anchorage)  
AZ Bumble Bee (34-13-46; 112-21-3) K257BF 99.3 (KCRJ 95.9 Cottonwood AZ translator)  
AZ Clifton K258AF 104.9 KQVY 95.5 Phoenix  
AZ Prescott K237AU 95.3 (KCRJ 95.9)  
AR Conway K257BA 98.3 9kiss 93.7 Ft. Smith  
AR Fort Smith K276B1 103.1 (KCFD 98.5 Tulsa OK)  
AR Paragould 107.1 3000 h.v.; 300'  
AR Piggott 105.5 3000 h.v.; 300'  
AR Lake Hamilton (34-24-14; 93-07-11) K228AP 93.5 (KISR 93.7 Fort Smith)  
CA Barstow K279AA 103.7 (KVVV 103.1 Victorv.)  
CA Big Bend K296BR 107.1 (KALF 95.9 Red Bluff)  
CA Bridgeport K261AY 100.1 (KIQO 100.7 Bishop)  
CA Cupertino K296BZ 107.1 (KEAR 106.9 San Fran.)  
CA Eureka K292BL 106.3 (KEAR San Francisco)  
CA Granada K269AT 107.1 (KSQU 100.9 Weed)  
CA Happy Camp K280BK 103.9 (KEAR) (City NV)  
CA Johnstonville K248AP 97.7 (KNIS 94.7 Carson)  
CA Laguna Hills K276BH 103.1 (KOCM 103.1 Newport Beach CA—on channel, but not a booster!)  
CA Lone Pine K292BP 106.3 (KAMP 104.1 Modesto)  
CA Los Gatos K257BE 98.3 (KAMB 101.5 Merced)  
CA Clovis K244BA 96.7 (KEAR 106.9 S. F.)  
CA Mendocino K240AQ 95.9 (KQZT 95.3 Ft. Bragg)  
CA Modesto K292BR 106.3 (KEBR 100.5 Sacra'to)  
CA Pleasanton KGO-FM 2 103.7 10 watt booster  
CA Project City K244AY 96.7 (KEBR 100.5)  
CA Redding K261AW 100.1 (KALF 95.9 Red Bluff)  
CA San Rafael KGO-FM 3 103.7 10 watt booster  
CA Walnut Creek KOIT-1 96.5 10 watt booster  
CO Boulder K276BJ 103.1 (KTCL 93.3 Ft. Collins)  
CO Carbonade \*90.5 220 h.v.; -1110' (Springs) K296BY 107.1 (KMTS 92.7 Glenwood/  
CO Evergreen K228AR 93.5 (KPKE 95.7 Denver)  
CO Glenwood Springs K288BZ 105.5 (KSPN 97.0 Aspen CO) (Junction CO)  
CO Palisade K252AT 98.3 (KOIX 93.1 Grand/  
CT German town Bethel (41-22-34; 73-26-47) W228AG 93.5 (WFME 94.7 Newark NJ)  
DC Washington 100.3 20000 h.v.; 450', rock—initial decision to replace deleted WOOK, unless court reverses. WOOK still on the air.  
FL Punta Gorda W29AD (WSOR 95.3 Fort Myers)  
FL Williston 92.1 3000 h.v.; 300'  
HI Hawaii Kai (S. end of Oahu, 21-16-22; 73-26-47) K252AP 98.3 (KDUK 97.5 Honolulu)  
HI Kaneohe and Kailua K252AQ 98.3 (KDUK 97.5)  
ID Pierce K240AP 95.9 (KLER-FM 95.3 Orofino)  
IA Eldridge K274AA \*102.7 (KUNI 90.9 Cedar Falls)  
KS Ashland K252AX \*98.3 (KANZ 91.1 Garden City)  
KS Elkhart K252AV \*98.3 (KANZ 91.1 Garden City)  
KS Liberal K252AZ \*98.3 (KANZ)  
KS Ness City \*K252AY 98.3 (KANZ 91.1)  
KS Tribune K252AW \*98.3 (KANZ 91.1) (Center)  
KS Washington K228AB 100.3 (KCLY 100.9 Clay)  
MN Albert Lee K228AD \*9.3 (KLSE 91.7 Rushford)  
MN Bemidji 103.7 100000 h.v.; 455'  
MN Duluth K244AX 96.7 (WWIB 103.7 Ladysmith WI—seeks to change to WKKG-FM 93.9 Hibbing)  
MN Ely K244AV 96.7 (WWIB—seeks WKKG-FM)  
MN Hibbing W28AD 103.9 (WAKX 98.9 Duluth)  
MN Owatonna K252AU \*98.3 (KLSE 91.7)  
MN Sartell K244AZ \*96.7 (KTIS-FM 98.5 Mpls.)

MN Silver Bay K244AW 96.7 (WWIB—seeks to carry WKGO-FM 93.9 Hibbing MN—instead)  
MN Two Harbors K244AU 96.7 (WWIB—seeks above)  
MN Virginia W296AG 101.7 (WAKX 98.9 Duluth)  
MN Wadena K257BD \*99.3 (KTIS 100.1 Pequot L.)  
MN Wabasha K257BB \*99.3 (KLSE 91.7 Rushford)  
MS Booneville \*89.5 85000 h.v.; 660', ETV  
MS Greenwood \*90.9 100000 h.v.; 880', ETV  
MS Bude \*88.9 100000 h.v.; 960', ETV  
MS Jackson \*91.3 100000 h.v.; 760', ETV  
MO Birch Tree 107.1 3000 h.v.; 300'  
MO Nevada 97.7 3000 h.v.; 300'; m music  
MT Culbertson K269AP 101.7 (KYZZ 92.7 Wolf Pt.)  
MT Glasgow K269BW 107.1 (KYZZ 92.7)  
MT Ophelm K269AQ 101.7 (KYZZ) [-ney]  
NE Hayes Center K276BN 103.1 (KOKY 105.9 Kear/ NV Battle Mountain K257AX 99.3 (KSRN 104.5 Reno NV)  
NV Carlin K276BF 103.1 (KEZJ 95.7 Twin Falls ID)  
NV Eureka K271AA 102.1 (KSFI 100.3 SLC UT)  
NV Inlay K258AA 89.5 (KKCB 97.3 Carson City)  
NV Oroville K276BE 103.1 (KJOT 105.1 Boise ID)  
NV Pahump K276BL 103.1 (KILA 95.5 Henderson)  
NV Stateline K265AE 100.9 (KHTX 103.7 Carnelian Bay CA) (CA)  
NV Tonopah K269AV 101.7 (KIQO 100.7 Bishop/ K276BK 103.1 (KILA 95.5 Henderson NV)  
NM Albuquerque K288CA 105.5 (KISZ 97.9 Cortez CO), on air—good signal in town, but fades rapidly as you drive outside the city)  
NM Santa Fe 104.1 100000 h.v.; 1880'  
NM Taos KVMN 101.7 3000 h.v.; -710'  
NY Newark 105.9 10000 h.v.; 390', interim grant to Global Broadcasting for WHBI facilities. (Roswell)  
NM Albuquerque K288BD 104.9 (KBIM-FM 94.9 / NH Concord 105.5 1500 h.v.; 430'  
NY Huntington W292AG 106.3 (WFME 94.7) (Newark—seeks 99.3)  
NY Oneonta W249AE 97.7 (WVHR 102.9 Syracuse)  
NY Sidney 100.9 640 h.v.; 580'  
NY Tarryville W288AK 105.5 (WFME 94.7 Newark)  
KS Dodge City K257BH \*99.3 (KANZ 91.1)  
NC Durham \*88.7 1300 h.v.; 290', Duke U.  
ND Devils Lake K240AR \*95.9 (KFNW-FM 97.9)  
ND Grafton \*K261AZ 100.1 (KFNW-FM Fargo ND)  
ND Grand Forks K285BG \*104.9 (KFNW-FM)  
ND Rolla K261BA 100.1 (KBTO 101.9 Bottineau ND)  
OK Aha 104.7 100000 h.v.; 530'  
OK Guyton K257BG \*98.3 (KANZ 91.1)  
OK Hugo 95.3 1600 h.v.; 400'  
OR Alsea K265AZ 100.9 KLOO-FM 106.1 Corvallis)  
OR Astoria K244AQ 96.7 (KPQQ-FM 93.7 Portland)  
OR Bend K288CC 105.5 (KIKJ 95.3 Prineville)  
OR Klamath Falls 95.9 3000 h.v.; -110' (CA)  
OR Medford K292BD 106.3 (KVIP-FM 99.1 Redding/ K296BS 107.1 (KEAR 106.9 San Fran. CA)  
OR Newport \*K265AY 100.9 (KLOO-FM 106.1)  
OR Union K243AA \*96.5 (KMBI-FM 107.9 Spokane)  
OR Wallawa Valley K265BA 100.9 (KTPJ 96.1 Opportunity WA)  
OR Wescor \*97.1 (KXLY-FM 98.9 Spokane)  
OR West Central Point (42-22-29; 122-58-05) K252AA 98.3 (KFMJ 96.9 Grants Pass OR)  
SC Aftendale 93.5 3000 h.v.; 300'  
SC Goose Creek (NW Charleston; Sess Summerville) 94.3 3000 h.v.; 300'; gospel?  
SC Hemingway \*90.9 50000 h.v.; 500', Bahai'; g?  
SD Milbank 104.3 99000 h.v.; 220'  
TX Amarillo 96.9 100000 h.v.; 680'  
TX Mexico 104.9 2300 h.v.; 335'  
TX Preromont 104.9 3000 h.v.; 300' (Antonio)  
TX San Antonio K237AS 95.3 (KLLS 100.3 San/  
TX Tyler \*89.5 50000 h.v.; 360', Ed. Radio Found.  
TX Victoria K288BY 105.5 (KIOU 96.5 Corpus Christi TX)

UT Fillmore K258C 99.3 (KM-XU 101.1 Manti)  
UT Hanksville K285BA 104.9 (KALL-FM 94.1 Salt Lake City UT)  
UT Laketown K272AX 104.9 (KALL-FM)  
UT Milford K265AW 100.9 (KBRE-FM 94.9 Cedar City UT) (Salt Lake City UT)  
UT Randolph K244AO 96.7 (KSOP-FM 104.3/ K257AY 99.3 (KALL-FM 94.1)  
K288BU 105.5 (KISN 97.1 SLC UT)  
VT Waterbury 103.1 65 h.v.; 1985', gospel  
WA Ellensburg K265BB 100.9 (KTRW 97.7 East Wenatchee WA translator)  
WA Nason and Chelan K265AX 100.9 (KOZI 93.5 Chelan) (Spokane WA)  
WA Richland K252AS \*98.3 (KMBI-FM 107.9/ WA Spokane K237AT 95.3 (KONA-FM 105.3 Kennewick WA)  
WV Elkins 99.3 3000 h.v.; 125'  
WV Carlin K272AX 102.3 (KISN 97.1 SLC)  
WA Seattle, Alki Beach K272PD 102.3 (KZOK 102.5 Seattle) (Bible College)  
WI Watertown \*91.5 2000 h.v.; 190', Maranath/  
WY Douglas K276BL 103.1 (KKAZ 100.7 Che.)  
WV Lovell K244AT 96.7 (KENB 96.9 Worland)  
WY Mammoth Hot Springs K292BD 106.3 (KBZn 93.7 Bozeman MT) (Torrington)  
WY Newcastle K244AS 96.7 (KERN 98.3/  
WY New Steep K288AQ 93.5 (KENB 95.9)  
NY Riverhead W292AF 106.3 (seeks 94.7) (WFME 94.7 Newark NJ)  
NF St. John's 98.3 100000 (CJYQ 930),  
ON Thunder Bay 101.7 23500 h.v., \$, C, CBC  
PO Cabano (55 km SSW Rimouski) 102.7 50  
PO Coaticook (30 km S. Sherbrooke) 104.5  
710, k, Coaticook FM  
PO Pohangmook (120 km SW Rimouski)  
104.9 50 w — CFVD AM Ville Desgels relay  
PO Ste. Therese (across river N. of Lavel) 103.1  
50 w, rock, Radio Laurentides

## FM Facilities' Grants

AL Montgomery WBAM-FM 98.9 730' (980000h)  
AZ Thatcher KFMF 99.1 DA 2380' (50000 h.v.)  
AZ Magnolia KFMV 107.9 no vertical  
AR Texarkana KOSY-FM 102.5 has vertical  
CA Arcata KAHS \*95.1 112 h.v.; -280'  
CA Berkeley KPFA \*94.1 no vertical  
CA Chico KPAY-FM 95.1 has vertical  
CA Desert Hot Springs K272BC 102.3 (from K296BK 107.1)  
CA Grass Valley KNCO-FM 94.3 250 h.v.; 1020', Stereo, m.  
CA Livingston KNTD 95.9 (from Delhi) (no DA)  
CA Los Angeles KKGK 105.1 2870' (17000h.v.)  
CA Palm Desert KCMS 103.1 (from Indio)  
CA Victorville KQVZ 103.1 95 h.v.; 1425'  
CA Camarillo KZTR 95.9 no vertical  
CA Sacramento KEBR 100.5 DA (directional ant.)  
CA San Francisco KIOI 101.1 361000 h.v.; 1110', directional antenna (DA)  
CA Redding KVIP-FM 98.1 no vertical  
CA Weed KSQU 100.9 3000 h.v.; 840'  
CO Gray KQZR 102.5 100000 h.v. (1260')  
CO Longmont KLMO-FM 104.3 100000 h.v., 430', directional antenna  
CT New Britain WRCH 100.5 no directional ant.  
FL Cocoa Beach WRKT-FM 104.1 no vertical  
FL Jacksonville WCRJ-FM 107.3 63000 h.v.; 570'  
FL Palm Beach WRMF 97.9 vertical  
FL Panama City WONE 98.5 vertical  
FL Tampa WYMF 94.9 1290' (100000 h.v.)  
FL W. Palm Beach WHRS \*90.7 (from Greenacres)  
GA Cumming WMEV \*91.5 8900 h.v.; 965', DA  
GA Macon WDEB 105.3 100000 h.v.; 660'

## FCC—FM

GA St. Simons Island (new) 92.7 (from 97.7)  
GA Thomasville WTUF 107.1 1550 h.v.; 390'  
ID Orofino KLER-FM 95.3-750' (100 h.v.)  
ID Emmett KMFE 101.7 +500' (790 h.v.)  
IN Marion WCIH 106.9 500' (50000 h.v.)  
IN Richmond WRIA 101.3 50000 h.v.; 255'  
IL Freeport WXXQ 98.5 400' (10000 h.v.)  
KS Wichita KSOF \*91.1 345' (14500 h.v.)  
KY Greenville WKGY 105.5 directional antenna  
KY Owensboro WSTO 96.1 1000' (100000 h.v.)  
LA Bastrop KTRY-FM 94.3 3000 h.v. (no vertical), 290'  
LA Galliano KZZQ 94.3 (from Golden Meadow)  
MD Baltimore WY17 99.9 directional antenna  
MA North Dartmouth WUSM \*91.1 1200 h.v. (300')  
MA West Yarmouth WSOX 94.9 adds vertical  
MI Big Rapids WBRN-FM 100.9 no vertical  
MI Petoskey WMBN-FM \*96.3 100000 h.v.; 910' (changes frequency from 96.7)  
MN Anoka KTNW 107.9 420' (100000 h.v.), dir. ant.  
MS Cape WCCA 94.1 "has vertical"  
MS McComb Girardeau NLMG 100.7 100000 h.v.; 700'  
MO St. Joseph KSFT 105.1 10000 h.v.; 580'  
MO Harrisonville KIEE 100.7 100000 h.v.; 660'  
MO St. Louis KSD-FM 93.7 860' (100000 h.v.)  
NE Norfolk KEXL 106.7 100000 h.v.; (520')  
NV Mesquite K244AI (from K237A) 95.3  
NV Reno KRNO 106.9 97000 h.v.; 2210'  
NH Manchester WGR-FM 101.1 directional antenna  
NH Mt. Washington WHOM 94.9 3760' (48000 h.v.)  
NJ Trenton WPST 97.5 directional antenna  
"WKXW 101.5 18000 h.v. 15000 v. (830')  
NM Belen KMLW 97.7 1800 h.v.; 380'  
NM Gallup KQNM 93.7 61500 h.v. (160')  
NY Hudson Falls WNIQ 107.1 (from Glens Falls)  
NY Ithaca WEIV 103.7 DA, sold to be (from g)  
NY New York WYNY 97.1 7200 h.v.; 1300'  
NY Syracuse WSYR-FM 94.5 650' (100000, no v)  
NC Burlington WPCM \*101.1 directional antenna  
NC Columbia WTHD 105.7 460' (\*10000 h.v.)  
NC Greensboro WQMG 97.1 directional antenna  
NC Greenville WNCI-FM 107.9 (from 107.7)  
100000 h.v.; 1700'  
NC North Wilkesboro WKBC-FM 97.3 dir. antenna  
NC Sanford WFJA 105.5 adds vertical  
NC Statesville WLTV 96.9 directional antenna  
NC Wilkesboro WSIF \*94.7 14 h.v.; 190'  
OH Alliance WDJQ 92.5 20000 h.v. (500')  
OH Cleveland WMSM 100.7 back to 32000 h.v.; 600'  
OH Clinton WKKI 94.3 3000 h.v.; 300'  
OH Dayton WCMX \*97.3 vertical  
OH Norwalk WLKR-FM 95.3 3000 h.v.; 300'  
OH Xenia WBT2 95.3 920 h.v.; 270'  
OH Youngstown WSRD 101.1 15500 h.v.; 710'  
OK Elk City KECO 96.5 690' (100000 h.v.) Stereo  
OK Harbort KGTZ 105.9 1020' (25000 h.v.)  
OK Ashland KGMX-FM 101.9 (from 101.7) 97000 h.v.; 1420'  
OR Redmond KPRB-FM 102.9 2000 h.v.; 350' (changes from 92.7—decreases coverage)  
PA Berwyn WBYO 107.5 30000 h.v.; 610', DA  
PA Clearfield WYQX 94.5 has vertical  
PA Scranton WBXO 93.3 380 h.v.; 725'  
PA Ephrata WIOV 105.1 directional antenna  
PA Hershey WRKZ 106.7 (from Elizabethtown)  
PA Greensburg WOKU 107.1 1100 h.v.; 455'  
PA Pittsburgh WWSW-FM 94.5 50000 h.v.; (810')  
PA Red Lion WGBB-FM 96.1 directional antenna  
RI Providence WPJB 105.1 50000 h.v.; 500'  
SC Beaufort WLOL 98.7 100000 h.v. (600')  
SC St. George WDWQ 107.5 51000 h.v.; 930'  
SD Aberdeen KSDN-FM 94.1 has vertical  
TN Yersburg WWSL 100.1 2500 h.v.; 300'  
TN Kingsport WZXY 104.9 (from Gate City VA)  
TN Murfreesboro WKOS 96.3 97000 h.v., 180', DA  
TN Nashville WJYN 105.9 1240' (100000 h.v.)  
TX Amarillo KGNCFM 97.9 98000 h—no vertical  
TX Brady KIXV 95.3 300' (3000 h.v.)  
TX El Campo KXGC 96.9 50000 h.v.; 420'  
TX Lufkin KYKS 105.1 100000 h.v.; 670'  
TX San Angelo KWLW 93.9 100000 h.v.; 700'  
TX Hamerton KCRN 103.1 (not 101.7)  
TX Huntsville KHUN 101.7 820 h.v.; 420'  
TX Waco KWTF-FM 97.5 1570' (71000 h.v.), m

UT Ogden back to 100000 h.v.; 700' KDAB 101.1  
KOPD 101.9 back to 96000 h.v.; 40'-court order  
UT Panguitch K272BA 102.3 (from K221AK 92.1)  
VA Pulaski WPSK 107.1 180 h.v.; 1210'  
VA Roanoke WSLQ 99.1 no directional antenna  
WA Richland KHVK 106.5 vertical  
WV Shepherdstown WSHC \*93.7 8 h.v. (-19')  
WV Wheeling WCPI 98.7 directional antenna  
WI Waukesha WMLL 106.1 15000 h.v.; 930'  
WY Glendo K285BE 104.9 (from K280AX 103.9)  
WY Evanston 106.3 100 h.v. (1450')  
WY Laramie K280BM 103.9 (from K232AA 94.3)  
WI La Crosse WIZM-FM 93.3 1020' (100000 h.v.)  
AT Calgary CKO-5 103.1 100000 h.v.; 480', DA  
AT Canmore CBRC 97.9 205 h (-478 meters)  
AT Calgary CHFM 95.9 100000 h.v. (146 m)  
BC Clinton CFFM-4 101.3 (from 106.5) 160' (1780')  
BC Invermere CFWL-1 107.1 910 h. DA (2398')  
BC Kitimat CBUF-5 105.1 285 h.v. (-920'), no DA  
BC Hope CBUE 101.7 (from 105.1)  
BC Burns Lake CBXN 99.1 707 h (311 meters)  
BC Prince George CIOI 104.5 (from 101.3) 900 h.v., adds music SCA (directional antenna)  
BC Vancouver CFUB 97.7 100000 h.v. (567 m), no/ CFRO 102.7 1005' (5500 h.v.)  
CBU-FM 105.7 100000 h.v.; 1860', no DA  
NB Grand Manan CBZA 103.7 to rebroadcast CBD (AM) St. John instead of CBZ (AM) Fredericton  
ON Brampton CFNY 102.1 23100 h.v. (13800)  
ON Pembroke CBCD 96.7 158 meters (10000 h.v.)  
ON Dryden CKSB-6 102.7 has vertical  
ON Windsor CKJ 93.9 100000 h.v. (567')  
PO Camp LG-2 CKBJ-2 98.1 280 watts  
PO Camp Manic Five 92.3 4 watts  
PO Quebec CHIK 98.9 1355' (41000 h.v.)  
PO Sherbrooke CBMB 91.7 (from 92.1)  
CBF-10 101.1 35000 (547') reduces overlap  
NW Pangnirtung CBIJ 105.1 adds community access  
NW Pond Inlet CBKJ 105.1 " " " "

## More New FM Translators Authorized

AK Akhiok (56-56-43; 154-10-00) K269AY \*101.7 (KMBX 100.1 Kodiak AK translator)  
AK Craig K269BA \*101.7 (KRBD 105.5 Ketchikan)  
AK Karluk K269AX \*101.7 (KMBX)  
AK Larsen Bay K269AW \*101.7 (KMBX)  
AK Old Harbor K269AZ \*101.7 (KMBX) (age)  
AK Soldotna K269AU \*101.7 (KSKA 91.1 Anchor/

## Formats/Networks

AZ Tucson KRQQ 93.7 ABC Contemporary  
AR Cherokee Village K257AD 99.3 from WEZI  
Memphis to KWFC 97.3 Springfield MO, \$ g  
CA Los Angeles KOST 103.5 m, Stereo  
CA Oakhurst KAAT 107.1 m, Stereo  
CA Pacific Grove KOCC 104.9 m  
FL Orlando WDRB-FM 92.3 k—Ken Simon sent a clipping saying how announcers took over the station protesting their imminent dismissal.  
FL Sunrise WKPX \*88.5 rock (opposed by WCIX, ch. 6, but plans to go on anyway; WCIX also opposes new WWOG \*88.1 Boca Raton, which may be delayed in going on the air)  
IL Arlington Heights WTCO 92.7 rock—back on the air (requests call change to WSEX)  
IL Chicago WKQX 101.1 rock  
KS Winfield KWKS 105.5 (not yet on 94.3, m)  
MI Grand Rapids WCSG \*91.3 bc, l (not S)  
NE Grand Island KRQA \*95.7 all g (not k)  
OK Durant KSEO-FM 107.1 k, not rk



OK Norman KGOU \*106.3 cj, PS (National Public Radio and Associated Press Audio), changing from commercial to noncommercial.  
TX Bandera KORK 98.3 m, mono  
TX Corsicana KCXL 107.9 (from M), non nonID  
TX Floresville KWCB 94.3 kl (nighttime Spanish), no stereo.

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TX Fort Worth KESS 94.1 L, Spanish (not b)  
TX Denton KIXK 106.1 rock (from kl 480)  
TX Gainesville KGF-FM 94.5 k, fmusic SCA  
TX Lampasas KLDZ 99.3 gospel rock (gr)  
TX Laredo KYDE 94.9 S Audio (best signal of any Laredo-Nuevo Laredo Station)  
TX Longview KYXK 105.7 rock, no nonID  
TX San Antonio KITY 92.9 ABC-FM, no nonID  
KLLS 100.3 no A, no nonID  
TX Sherman KIKM-FM 96.7 all [country]  
TX Seguin ("se-Geen") KWED-FM 105.3 k, Mutual, "FM-105"  
TX Terrell Hills KESI 106.3 rp  
TX Victoria KTXN (briefly heard—may have new calls—KVIC) 97.7 NBC, b music  
TX Waco KNFO 95.5 k, no nonID  
KHOQ 99.9 rock, still FM-100  
WI Stevens Point W261AD 100.1 (WWIB 103.7)  
Ladysmith, not WRWV 102.7 Sterling WI  
Monterey XHXL 91.7 \$, m. "Sueing Hollywood"  
XHNL 94.9 m, Spanish, "\$ Musica"  
XHSD 97.3 m  
XHJD 98.9 t, "Stereo 99," English slogan and songs only; commercials and all other announcing in Spanish only.  
XHPJ 106.9 bc, "Stereo classic," mostly b days and c at night; a quality station.  
Tams, Nuevo Laredo XHNO 91.3 m, \$

## Stereo (S)

CA Fresno KSFR \*90.7, progressive rock, etc.  
CA Placerville KHTN 92.1 rock, "K-Hangtown"  
CA Santa Rosa KCLB, gr, on air, \*91.9  
IL Champaign WBLG \*91.7, SCA silent carrier  
IL Effingham WFBG \*97.7 tX  
IL Wilmington WDDO 105.5 back on air, rock  
ME Augusta WKOC 101.3  
NE Lewiston WAWY 93.9  
TX Devine KDCI 92.1 m with nighttime  
TX Georgetown KGTN-FM 96.7, now all rock  
TX Laredo KRRG 98.1, m  
TX San Antonio KURU \*89.1 w, bc, cj, folk and NPR—on by early summer '83  
KPAK \*90.9, all classical  
TX Pecos KPXT 98.3 (soundings)  
NE Monterey XHQI 102.1 b (professional/ XJM XHNM 107.7, "Stereo 7, 107.7," English slogans and music but all Spanish announcing otherwise, rock, poorer coverage than indicated by its listed 50 kw, 492'

## Not Broadcasting in Stereo

MI Zeeland WZND 99.3  
TX Austin KAZI \*88.7  
NL Monterey XHSP 99.7, m  
Tams, Nuevo Laredo XHKK 99.3 L, but stereo only on right channel.  
**Deletions**  
CA Yuca Valley 106.9—still in nearing along with several other applicants  
MT Big Timber K252EA 98.3  
UT Tabiona K237AM 95.3 [scinded]  
WY Greybull 100.3—construction permit re/

## Off the Air

KS Lawrence KANU \*91.5—tower down, sabotage suspected  
KS Lyons KKAT 106.1  
TX Dallas KNOM \*90.9  
TX Laredo KFXX 92.7  
TX Waco KWBU \*107.1 (for Baylor school vacation only?)  
NL Monterey XHXL 90.1—remove listing; is on 91.7 4000 h.v.; -246', \$  
XHQQ 93.3, XHIL 101.3, new 103.7, XHMF 104.5, XHMM 106.1—all 100.3  
Tams Nuevo Laredo XHNM 100.3 XHNM 102.3  
TX-Mexico information largely from a trip we took to Monterrey in Dec.-Jan. Your \$ goes farther than ever in Mexico. Visit Mexico!

FCC-FM

**Slogans/NonIDs**  
 AK Anchorage KWHI 106.5 The Wolf  
 CA Lemoore KQYZ 104.9 Q-105  
 MA Taunton WSNE 93.3 Sunny-93  
 MI Grand Rapids WZZR 95.7 no nonID, gives full call letters and correct frequency between records  
 OH Cleveland Heights WRCC 92.3 92-Rock, rock RI Providence WHJY 94.1 94-HJY, rp  
 TX Austin KHFI 98.3 K-98  
 KOKE-FM 95.5 Koke-FM  
 TX Keene KSUC \*86.3 86-FM  
 TX San Marcos KCVI 103.7 (to go to 103.5), Key-/NL Monterey XHRK 95.7 Stereo Rock (in English; however, that is the only English heard except for song lyrics)

**SCA (67 kHz-1)**

CT West Hartford WWUH \*91.3 no SCA (rare format only)  
 IL Harrisburg WEBD-FM 99.9 1F (talking farm news)  
 OK Ardmore KKAJ 95.7 1 music--no nonID  
 TX Brenham KWHI-FM 106.3 1T (Texas State News at :55, along with KEG-L 97.1 Fort Worth and KJCS 103.3 Nacogdoches),  
 TX Mc Kinney KMMK 95.3 no SCA (classical)  
 TX San Antonio KSLR 96.1 1X, Mutual, gr (no KVAR 104.5 no SCA  
 NL Monterey still XHSRO 92.5 and XET-FM with music SCAs; XET-FM with L music and frequent full identifications in Spanish on main channel. XET-FM is on 94.1 with better coverage than indicated by its 50000 h,v at 80°.

**Call Letters**

AK Dot Lake Village 107.1 K296BM (not K296BG)  
 AZ Bullhead City 104.9 K285AU (not K285AC)  
 AZ Glendale 92.3 KEZC (KJJJ-FM), now B?  
 AZ Show Low 96.5 KRFM, 935' (100000 h,v)  
 AR Siloam Springs \*90.3 KLRC  
 CA China Lake 103.1 K276AO (not K276AP)  
 CA Concord 103.7 KGO-FM-1 (not KSF-1), no true stereo, add to FM Atlas maps  
 CA Paso Robles 92.5 KDDB (KPRR)  
 CA Yreka K252AM (not K252AN)  
 CA Yucupia K252AN (not K252AJ)  
 CO Durango 103.1 K276AN (not AM)  
 CO Minturn 99.3 K257AW (not K257AS)  
 ID Bonners Ferry 100.9 K265AV (not K265AQ)  
 IL Chicago \*88.1 WCRX (from WUIC)  
 KS Leavenworth 98.9 KZZC (KTRD)  
 KY Fulton 99.3 WWKF (WFUL-FM), has vertical  
 KY Georgetown 103.1 WAXU-FM (WAXU-FM)  
 MI Caro- 104.9 WKYQ-FM (WIDL)  
 MI St. Johns 92.1 WCXK (WQTK-FM)  
 MI Wyoming \*88.1 WYCE  
 MN Golden Valley 92.5 KQRS-FM (KQRS-FM)  
 MN Ortonville 106.3 KBAA  
 MO Knob Noster 105.5 KLUK  
 NH Laconia 98.3 WLNH-FM (WLNH-FM)  
 NH Nashua 106.3 WQTV-FM (interim operation)  
 NM Albuquerque \*91.5 KFLQ (KNFR)  
 NY Lake Placid 105.5 WLPW (not WPLW)  
 NC Kinston 97.7 WQDW (not WGAM)  
 ND Valley City 100.9 KOVC-FM  
 OR Riddle K280BA (not K280BH) 103.9  
 PA Hazleton 97.9 WLZN (WVCD)  
 PA Ridgway 94.3 WKBI-FM (WTMX), applies to move to St. Marys PA  
 SC Moncks Corner 105.5 WLWV (WTFW)  
 TX El Campo 96.9 KXGC-FM (KULP-FM)  
 VA Fredericksburg \*90.5 WJYJ  
 WY Buffalo 92.7 KLGW  
 WY Laramie 104.9 K285BC (not K285AZ)  
 WY Lymon 105.5 K288AV (not K288AW)  
 NF Nain, Labrador 90.1 CITN  
 ON Owen Sound 98.7  
 CBCB-FM (from CBCO-48)

Listen to stations changing call letters in your area to find out if their music formats are changing, or if they are going stereo.

**Readers' Reports/Comments**

February, 1983

Best wishes for 1983 from this column, and I thank everybody who has sent holiday greetings here. I also thank all of the contributors who have helped to make this the column that it is. I have thoroughly revised the technical data base for my FM station and FM translator listings, using NTIS-FCC microfiche. That is why you will note the over-long sections devoted to new FM stations and FM translators and facilities' changes. By the time you read this I should be well into getting ready the 1983 "FM Atlas," with copies of the 1982 edition, sold out.

Walter Patton reports that CANCOM wants to add VOCM (AM) St. John's NF to its FM radio satellite service. "The Federal Government has agreed, in principle, to the division of the Northwest Territories in two. Action would depend on the final settlement of Native land claims, probably years away."

Phil Boersma says the 105.3 Hart MI construction permit should be on the air by spring '83, and he mailed an article on the feud in public radio between National Public Radio (P) and the APRA (American Public Radio Associates); the latter being mainly a creation of Minnesota Public Radio. APRA's big show is MN's *Prairie Home Companion*, with Garrison Keillor, plus some arts shows and Canadian news distribution (carried in NE by KIOS 91.5 Omaha, which originates no news of its own).

Ken Simon and John Combs sent news from the FL scene, including WDBO-FM's hassles in changing from b to country music. Also inclosed was a 1965 Cleveland FM radio guide. I analyzed the stations listed to compare their programming with today, and here is what I found:

WCUY 92.3 jazz--now WRCC and rock  
 WZAK 93.1 ethnic - now soul  
 WDBN 94.9 "popular and serious music"--still probably the same, b, but no classical  
 WCRF 103.3 religious--still the same  
 WCAR 99.5 serious music--now WKSX k.  
 WERE 98.5 - duplication of \_\_\_\_\_ AM broadcasting, 24 hours (now WGCL, rock).  
 WCLV 95.5 - serious folk and show music, literature, discussion--same now.  
 WHK 100.7 10:2 am to 10 pm, popular music--now WMMR rp  
 WDOK 102.1, 7 am to 2 am, light, serious and show music--probably the same, m.  
 WJW 104.1, 24 hours, popular music, discussion programs. Now WQAL, m.  
 WKYC 105.7 12 noon to 12 midnight--serious jazz and show music. Now WMJI, rock  
 WXEN 106.5 ethnic. Now WZZP rock  
 WNOB 107.9 - light and show music. Now WDA, T soul.  
 The losers--ethnic programming, and possibly Broadway showtunes. Still no public radio in Cleveland, and I list as the only beautiful music station WDBN. Are there others?

W213AA \*90.5 West Haven CT is off the air and was taken off the air when WPBH \*90.5 Middlefield CT came on the air. The actual translator unit is now operating as W202AE \*88.3 Avon-West Hartford CT.

Simon Geller's station, WVCA 104.9 Gloucester MA, is featured in a long article sent by R. H. Perrin, "the one-man voice of Cape Ann." The station, which faces FCC denial of its license, has filed an appeal, along with a local community group. The article mentioned that 200 of Geller's supporters held a fundraiser for him, including a jazz group, a string quartet and folksinger, but "there was only one disappointment. Geller never showed up."

Also on the east coast--and really on the coast--one reader sent an article on an FCC rulemaking to provide Atlantic City NJ with 95.9 MHz. The only problem is that the transmitter site must be in the Atlantic Ocean, about one mile offshore. Despite objections from WADB 95.9 Point Pleasant NJ, the FCC ruled in favor of granting the channel. The FCC pointed out the station should be feasible, constructed according to techniques similar to offshore oil drilling platforms. Coordination will be with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Coast Guard, so watch for a construction permit to be issued soon for 95.9 Atlantic City--and if you like to visit transmitters, expect to do some deep-water wading!

Bob Zent says that the new K221A.Y 92.1 Flagstaff AZ gets out really well, carrying KDKB 93.3 Mesa. There was no sign of KNAU Flagstaff on either 88.5 or 88.7.

**CONTRIBUTORS:** W. M. Beckett, Fort Stockton TX; Phil Boersma, Spring Lake MI; John F. Burton, Jr., Ithaca NY; Larry Deming, Cadillac MI; John Ebeling, Bloomington MN; Dave Felty, Tucson AZ; Charles George, Dallas TX; Bob Gilbert, Auburn ME; Paul B. Gloeckner, Metuchen NJ; Dave Grim, Akron OH; J. N. Jefferson, Pleasanton CA; Jerrill Kautz, McCook NE; Paul R. Mount, Teaneck NJ; Walter Patton, Montreal PQ; Richard H. Perrin, Wells ME; John Ramsey, West Hartford CT; Ken Simon, Lake Worth FL; Bill Thompson, editor-in-chief, Buffalo NY (who is now enjoying the use of a synthesized tuner for FM DX, and who has heard some Dec. skip.); Don Wilkerson, Calumet City IL; F. Zent, Huntington IN.

73ily, *[Signature]*

# TELEVISION NEWS

## LOW POWER RULES PART TWO

We left off last month discussing applications and touched on mutually exclusive applications. Mutually exclusive applications are applications for stations which, if both were approved, would interfere with each other. Therefore, only one of those applications can be approved by the FCC, which must then decide which of the two or more mutually exclusive is best qualified to operate a station. This happens not only with low power television, but with any broadcast service. It is a time consuming process, and Congress has already given the FCC approval to replace the hearings on mutually exclusive applications with a lottery system. However, the FCC feels that, even with the large number of mutually exclusive cases involving a secondary service such as translators and low power TV, lotteries should be used only as a last resort.

**VI. COMPARATIVE PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA**

A. Comparative Evaluation. The following system has been established to enable the FCC to decide among competing applications.

1. Notification of mutual exclusivity to applicants.
2. 30 days for amendments to remove mutual exclusivity.
3. Pre-designation conference among applicants and staff.
4. Designation of mutual exclusivity and paper hearing concerning:
  - a. Qualification issues.
  - b. Technical aspects of the applications
  - c. Claims to preference points.
5. If no single applicant emerges victorious from the paper hearing, random selection among qualified applicants.

B. Notice of Exclusivity. Applicants will be notified of mutual exclusivity by their inclusion on a "B" cutoff list, which sets a deadline for petitions to deny construction permits, but does not accept any additional exclusive applications. Applicants may then endeavor to settle the conflict privately, and a 30-day period is allowed in which an applicant may modify his application to remove any conflict.

C. General Processing Procedures. The process begins with a cutoff date for anybody who wishes to apply for a low power station. After the cutoff date, these applications are compiled on the "A" list and published. A second cutoff date is given for anybody who wants to

apply for a station which would be unfeasible once the "A" station goes on the air. In other words, if you had been planning to apply for that channel, do it while you still can. Also, anybody who objects to the applicant on the "A" list may file a petition to deny by the cutoff date. If any competing applications are filed, they and the "A" list station they compete with are put on the "B" list, and a cutoff date is established, by which anybody may file a petition to deny, but no more applications will be accepted, even one which would conflict with a competing application but not with the original "A" applicant. Once on the "B" list, applicants may try to resolve conflicts. If successful, the FCC can begin processing the applications. If not, they will be designated for hearing.

D. Pre-designation Conference. Although not a formal part of the procedures, this is the FCC's attempt to mediate between exclusive applicants to resolve the conflict before the complicated hearings.

E. Designation. As a prelude to the hearing, certain issues are raised and designated as part of the matters to be discussed at the hearing. Issues will involve those raised in petitions to deny, tower hazards to air traffic, financial qualifications, ascertainment of public interests and needs, employment of minorities, ownership of other stations or newspapers, etc.

F. Issue Not Appropriate for Designation. One of the most time-consuming issues involved in mutually exclusive applications has been with Section 307(b) of the Communications Act: "...in considering applications for licenses... the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses... as to provide a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service..." To fulfill this, the FCC normally raises the issue of the extent of coverage area and population to be served by an applicant, when there is a notable difference between applicants. In other words, an applicant proposing to cover only a small community could not fulfill 307(b) as well as a full power station whose grade B contour would extend about sixty miles from the transmitter. Due to the secondary nature of low power television, the FCC decided not to take this issue into account. Another issue which the FCC will disregard is UHF impact. The FCC does not feel that a VHF low power station could be an economic threat to a full service UHF station.

G. Hearing. Because a long, costly hearing could hinder low power television, the FCC developed a paper hearing. As of the date of notification of the "B" list, applicants have 30 days to present, in writing, why they should be granted the construction permit and

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why the competing applicants should not. Then they are given another 20 days to write a rebuttal to each other's statements. Then there is another 20 days for a surrebuttal, also in writing, with an option for requesting an oral hearing with cross-examination. The applicants are then given 30 days in which to write a proposed decision, which includes a brief review of the facts, findings, and information needed by the FCC to make its final decision. After that, the FCC has the option of permitting an oral hearing as requested. The Administrative Law Judge issues the initial decision on who is to be granted a construction permit, and the FCC then has the option of reversing that decision (which does happen on occasions).

H. Comparative Factors. In order to simplify the hearings, the FCC originally proposed only three basic preference points: (1) the first applicant to file a complete and sufficient application, (2) over 50% minority ownership, and (3) noncommercial applicant proposing noncommercial service to the general public. But after heavy public response on this subject, the FCC felt it better to expand the list to include female ownership, free versus pay service, local ownership, hours of operation, rebroadcast versus origination, financial capacity, integration of ownership and management, locally-oriented programming and/or local production.

I. Low Power License Renewal. At present, any contested license renewals will be handled in the same manner as full service stations.

J. Modification of Licenses. Applications for such changes as equipment, channel, power, transmitter location, height, and so forth, will be placed on an "A" cutoff list and be subject to petitions to deny and competing applications. Change in station ownership or change in primary station need only notify the FCC of the change.

#### VII. LOW POWER STATION OWNERSHIP

A. Duopoly Rule. The FCC originally proposed this rule to low power stations, which prohibit commonly-owned stations from overlapping their contours. But proponents of a multiple-channel STV system opposed this idea, arguing that only with multiple-channel capacity could low power STV compete with cable television. The FCC decided that it is in the public interest not to adopt this rule.

B. One-to-a-market Rule. While supporters of this proposed rule argued that it would promote diversity and competition, it was argued that existing local radio licensees may already have access to local or national news services, be already familiar with the community's needs and interests, and have the financial means to subsidize a low power television stations. Convinced of this reasoning, the FCC decided not to apply the one-to-a-market rule to low power television.

C. Network Ownership of Low Power Stations. When the FCC originally proposed this, the three major commercial networks were quick to respond negatively, stating to the contrary that the networks are in a favorable position to develop and introduce new technological

advances, ensuring the viability of low power television. Not feeling that network ownership of low power stations would produce a highly anticompetitive potential, the FCC felt no need to restrict the networks from low power ownership.

D. Multiple Ownership of Low Power Stations. While there were advocates to the extreme on both sides of this issue, the FCC decided not to put any ceiling on the number of stations one person could own. Their basic argument on this point, which was also a factor on other points mentioned above, is that low power television, being only a secondary service, is not a significant threat to other broadcast services, and even monopolization of low power is not considered a dangerous possibility. Even if it were to become such, it could be dealt with by anti-trust enforcement or other FCC actions, and there is no need at this point to establish any rules limiting the number of stations one person or corporation could own or have interest.

E. Low Power/Cable Cross Ownership. The same argument is here proposed as was proposed under the issue of one-to-a-market.

F. Summary. Because the viability of low power television is at this point uncertain, due to its secondary status, limited coverage potential and advertiser support, the FCC prefers to allow free entry into and out of the low power industry, and to permit experienced participants into the market. The need to augment this new service outweighs the traditional fears concerning multiple- and cross-ownership. Therefore the FCC is putting no restraints on low power ownership.

#### VIII. LOW POWER STATION OPERATION

A. Construction Permit. Let me clarify on this point, since even the news media often gets tripped up. The FCC does not grant licenses to construct a broadcast station. The FCC grants construction permits to construct a broadcast station. And if the station is not completed within twelve months of the date of grant (excepting documented evidence of unavoidable delays), the construction permit must be returned to the FCC. Once the construction of a station is completed, inspected, tested, and meets FCC standards, then it receives a license.

B. License. There are presently rules to prevent license "trafficking," a term used to describe the practice by which a more qualified applicant will win out in a consolidated hearing on mutually exclusive applications, construct a broadcast station, obtain a license, then sell the license shortly thereafter to another party, person, or company less qualified. Existing rules state that a licensee must hold his license for three years after its grant, or three years after the license was transferred to the existing licensee, or three years after the latest authorization to make a major change in its existing facilities. In order to transfer a license prior to the three years, the licensee must apply to the FCC for approval, and the FCC will make a decision after a hearing on the issue. The FCC is presently proposing

to do away with this rule. As far as low power television is concerned, these rules will not apply. However, in cases where a low power applicant obtained a construction permit by means of a comparative process, in which the qualifications of the applicant were an issue, the FCC will impose a one-year holding period on the license. Also under the topic of license is the assignment of call letters. While there was one comment suggesting a five-letter call sign, the FCC felt such a change would create too much confusion. Low power call signs will be assigned in the same manner as translator call signs, consisting of five digits: first the K or W prefix, then a two-digit number corresponding to the assigned channel, and two letters.

C. Station Management. The existing rules and policies governing equal opportunity employment will also apply to low power stations. All originating low power stations must have, in continuous attendance, an operator holding at least a Restricted Radio Telephone Operator's Permit.

D. Low Power Station Maintenance. Translator and low power licensees must measure the carrier frequencies of their output channels at least once a year. In the case of stations using modulators, the aural carrier frequency must also be measured. Maintenance logs must also be kept.

#### IX. PROGRAMMING

A. Station Identification. Low Power stations operating in a program origination mode must identify in the same manner as full service broadcast stations. Translators and low power stations while operating in a rebroadcast mode may be identified in the same way translators have been identifying already. As far as programming content, the FCC is imposing a minimum of regulation. Basically, programming must comply with the definition of "broadcast" in the Communications Act or, as the FCC put it in its STV regulations, "A television broadcast program intended to be received in intelligible form by members of the public...." This excepts any unauthorized teletext or private communications.

B. Statutory Requirements. As with other broadcast services, this prohibits obscene material, plugola, payola, and lotteries. It also imposes the Fairness (sic.) Doctrine to low power television. Legally qualified candidates for federal elective offices must be permitted to buy time or respond to their opponents' messages on the air. Feeling that low power stations will need to be sensitive to the needs and desires of the marketplace to survive, the FCC decided not to impose any formal ascertainment obligation.

C. Applicability of Copyright Law to Low Power Service. The Communications Act requires the consent of the originating station for rebroadcast of programming, but on the other hand, that station may not unreasonably refuse to give retransmission consent. The FCC feels the permission to rebroadcast a signal should be left up to private negotiation between the broadcast station and the low power station. The FCC will also allow

commercial substitution, subject to the negotiations of the two stations. That is, a low power station would be permitted to rebroadcast a program from a full service station, but substitute its own commercial advertising in place of the advertisements of the full service station.

D. Low Power Subscription Service. The FCC is permitting low power stations to operate on a scrambled mode. Despite the fact that the low power rules were put into effect nearly two months before STV deregulation, the rulings on low power STV reflected those deregulations; exemption from technical standards, one area not included in STV deregulation, is applied, however, to low power television. The FCC is not requiring a separate STV authorization as with full service television. Instead, a low power applicant may merely propose STV in its application for construction permit. An existing low power station may convert to STV by submitting an application for minor change.

E. Network Affiliation. Any affiliation agreement between low power stations and networks will be subject to the same regulations as full service stations.

F. Mandatory Carriage. The FCC, in its original low power proposals, proposed no mandatory carriage requirement of low power stations by cable systems. This issue was hotly contested in comments sent to the FCC. The FCC feels that the decision of cable carriage of a low power station should be subject to the private parties involved, and is not making any ruling on it at this time. The mandatory carriage issue is presently under consideration in connection with pending copyright legislation, and may well be under consideration by the FCC sometime in the future. The cable operator, on the basis of his own assessment of marketplace conditions, should be able to decide what programming a cable system should carry, beyond the present must-carry rules. It is reasonable to assume that, if a cable system has excess channel capacity, it would carry low power programming. Absence of "must carry" protection could be a spur to low power's provision of creative innovative programming. Until it becomes clear that cable systems are not carrying low power stations, the FCC sees no reason to apply the "must carry" rule to low power television.

G. Alaska. (Why this bit is included under Programming and not under Station Operation, I can't figure out.) The Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission pointed out that technical rules such as frequency tolerance measurement & on-site proof-of-performance are overly burdensome and unnecessary in the State of Alaska. The FCC, admitting that Alaska is a special case in which low power has long been in existence on a waiver basis, and is the only means by which much of the state may receive television service, agreed that the present maintenance program there is adequate and proposes no additional requirements. The FCC will continue to authorize waivers.

H. Emergency Broadcast System Participa-

tion. Translator stations normally would carry any Emergency Action Notification alert messages being originated by the primary station. But low power stations, during periods of program origination, are obligated, just as are full service broadcast stations, to promptly inform viewers of an Emergency Action Notification under the established Emergency Broadcast System procedures. But because of the limited coverage area of low power television, they are not required to install the encoding device for generating the two-tone EBS attention signal.

This is a summary of the text of the Federal Register, dated 5/18/1982, pages 21468 through 21528. The text includes the final rules for low power and translator stations. The Code of Federal Regulations, year 1982, title 47, parts 70-79 will include those final rules. CFR #47 should be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office sometime within the next few months.

## De Facto Reallocation Policy At Issue

Back to Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, requiring the FCC to "make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours and operation and of power among the several states and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio services to each of the same." The FCC implemented this section when it adopted a Table of Assignments for television and commercial FM radio (noncommercial FM radio channels are allocated on a demand basis).

The intention behind Section 307(b) and the tables of assignments is to make TV and FM assignments available to smaller communities and prevent larger cities from depriving the smaller communities of those channels.

But there is some flexibility in the tables of assignments. An applicant for a broadcast station may specify a community of license as far as fifteen miles from the assigned city. A transmitter may be located some distance outside the limits of the assigned city or the city of license, as long as the entire city of license is covered with a city-grade contour. Nor does the studio or office need to be within city limits. These factors could make it possible for a licensee to relocate his station to the point of depriving its assigned city of its main coverage.

In order to offset the tendency to deprive communities of service and lean toward the big cities where the money is, the FCC had developed three basic policies to support Section 307(b): the Suburban Community Policy, the Berwick Doctrine, and the De Facto Reallocation Policy.

The Suburban Community Policy deals with AM radio only. When an applicant's proposed 5 mV/m daytime contour would penetrate the geographic boundaries of any community (other than the applicant's specified community of license) having a population of over 50,000

and having at least twice the population of the applicant's specified community, the FCC will automatically assume that the applicant intends to serve the larger community instead of its specified community. The burden of proof to the contrary rests on the applicant. If the applicant fails to prove otherwise, the FCC may determine whether or not to treat the applicant as if the larger community was specified instead of the smaller one. In 1975 the FCC decided to limit this policy to situations involving competing applicants in a hearing context.

The Berwick Doctrine, formed in 1969 in a case involving Berwick Broadcasting Company, deals with FM radio and television, and involves an applicant's intent to direct its programming efforts toward a nearby larger community rather than to the smaller suburban community which it specified as its community of license. Unlike the Suburban Community Policy, the burden of proof rests on anybody who may petition the FCC to deny the applicant on the basis of the Berwick Doctrine.

De Facto Reallocation policy also involves FM radio and television, when there is an attempt to utilize a channel assigned to one community in order to establish a broadcast service in another community, thereby depriving the assigned community of service from that channel. The FCC will not look into allegations that a station is violating this policy unless there are two elements present: removal of the channel from one city, and its effective use to provide service to another city.

In two court cases involving the Berwick Doctrine and De Facto Reallocation, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia derived nine factors to determine when a hearing is required on either of these doctrines. They are: (1) the ratio of population of the city of license to the population of the larger city; (2) the ratio of the distances from the proposed site of the transmitter to the city of license and to the larger community; (3) the ratio of signal strength in the two cities; (4) A loss of area served by the signal in or around the city of license; (5) Whether the proposed site is already in use by the larger city stations; (6) whether the station is commonly owned with an AM station in the larger city and plans to share programming, staff, or facilities with it; (7) whether the station has evidenced a prior intent to locate in the larger city; (8) whether the station proposes to move its studio to the larger city; and (9) whether there is a unique advantage to the site proposed.

In September, 1981, the FCC recommended to Congress that Section 307(b) be deleted from the Communications Act on the basis that a fair and equitable distribution of service already exists, and that further implementation of that section runs counter to the public interest by causing delays in authorization of service. So far Congress has not responded.

Section 307(b) does not mandate any speci-

fic criteria or use any particular system to ensure a proper distribution of radio and television licenses. These three policies are merely the product of the FCC in an effort to carry out the intent of Section 307(b). But feeling that this has already been carried out, the FCC proposed to eliminate those policies. But before taking that action, the FCC requested comments on three areas of concern: (1) that these policies may no longer be necessary; (2) that these policies may be causing unnecessary delays in the processing of applications and unwarranted costs to the applicants and the public; and (3) the possibility that the removal of these policies may result in a return to the situation these policies were designed to correct.

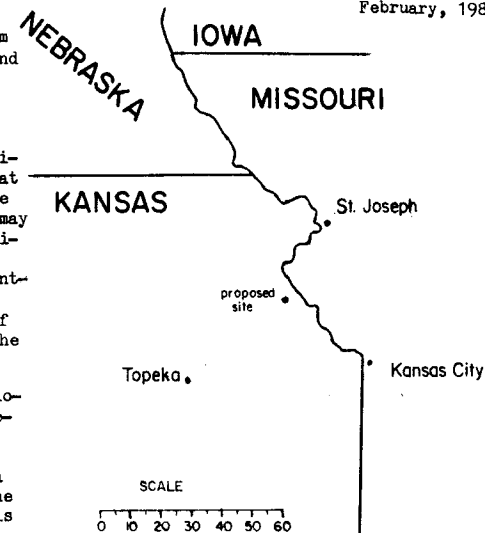
A clear example of how the De Facto Reallocation policy works can be found in the application of Elba Development Corporation, owners of KQTV, channel 2 in St. Joseph, Missouri, to relocate its transmitter to a site 5.3 miles east of Potter, Kansas. The present location of the KQTV transmitter is 2.8 miles east of the St. Joseph reference point (a fixed set of coordinates used when computing distances from one city to another). Opposing this move are KSHB-TV, ch. 41; KMBC-TV, ch. 9; and KCMO-TV, ch. 5 (all of Kansas City); and KSNT, ch. 27; WDAF-TV, ch. 4; and Mid-America Broadcasting of Topeka, permittee of ch. 49 (all of Topeka). The objecting stations contend that a grant of Elba's application would constitute the De Facto Reallocation of channel 2 from St. Joseph to Topeka or Kansas City. They bring up statistics to demonstrate that several of the nine key factors identified by the court suggest a de facto reallocation.

Population ratios are one factor. The objecting stations stated that the population of St. Joseph to the two Kansas Cities combined (Kansas and Missouri) is 1:8, and the St. Joseph-Topeka ratio is 1:1.7. Elba, using the 1980 census figures, the latest available, shows the two ratios to be 1:5.8 and 1:1.5, less than what the earlier court found to be significant in an earlier case.

In measuring distances to the cities, the stations petitioning the FCC to deny computed distances to the boundary of each city. The existing transmitter is presently 2.8 miles north of St. Joseph, but the new transmitter site would be 25.8 miles from St. Joseph, 33.8 miles from Kansas City, MO, 30.7 miles from Kansas City, KS, and 42.3 miles from Topeka. Elba, using the official reference points adopted by the FCC, calculates the new site as being 26.9 miles to St. Joseph, 35.6 miles to Kansas City, and 40.4 miles to Topeka.

According to the petitioners, KQTV's signal strength over St. Joseph will decline from 111 dBu to 82 dBu. Elba contends that KQTV will still cover St. Joseph with a city grade signal.

According to the petitioners, the signal strength will increase from 55 to 76 dBu in Kansas City, MO, 55 to 76 dBu at the Kansas City, Kansas reference point, and from 58 to



78 dBu at the Topeka reference point. Elba comments that St. Joseph will receive a stronger signal than any of the other cities.

The petitioners state that the move will create an unserved area of 429 square miles with 5805 persons, and provide a first television service to 6000 persons in 418 square miles, and a second television service to 7463 persons in 413 square miles. Elba proposes to build translators in Bethany and Grant, Missouri, to compensate those in the loss area to minimize the effect. But the petitioners claim that Elba cannot use translators to compensate for the loss of primary service because translators may be used only where special circumstances exist that are substantially beyond the control of the licensee.

The petitioners also claim that there is a history of prior attempts by previous KQTV licensees and by Elba to relocate closer to the Topeka/Kansas City market. When Elba took over the station there was already an application pending, which Elba, after some considering, decided to pursue until the FCC denied it. But Elba responds that it had no prior interest in Kansas City or Topeka, and that it had no connection with prior licensees' applications.

Lastly, the petitioners claim that there are no unique advantages to the proposed site, in that there are other sites north of St. Joseph which would provide better coverage of that city. Elba insists that there is a unique advantage to the site. The site suggested by the petitioners is even farther yet from St. Joseph, and would be able to serve only 1.1 million people, whereas the site proposed by Elba could serve 1.5 million, and is the only site within 35 miles to the south, west, or east where a tall tower could be built.

After studying all the objections raised by the petitioners and the defense put forth by Elba, the FCC felt that the application of

Elba does not constitute a de facto reallocation. There is no indication that Elba wishes to deprive St. Joseph of service in order to serve Kansas City or Topeka.

Unrelated to the de facto reallocation issue, the petitioners bring up another point of contention: UHF impact. If KQTV, an ABC affiliate, is granted the change, the applicant for channel 49 in Topeka, Mid-America Broadcasting, will not qualify for ABC affiliation. (Topeka presently has no ABC affiliate; ABC will not sign up an affiliate unless it can attract more than 5000 prime time homes per average quarter-hour.) They claim that channel 49 would not be viable without ABC affiliation. The loss of channel 49 would then be contrary to the public interest. Elba, however, claims that channel 49 could still be viable as an independent or STV station, and would probably still qualify for ABC affiliation. The FCC makes it clear that its job is to protect the public, not to protect the licensee against competition. It also states that Topeka is already receiving adequate coverage from all three networks from established VHF and UHF stations.

One issue that does seriously concern the FCC is the 5805 persons it predicts will lose their only television service, despite the 5934 persons who will then receive television service for the first time. The FCC does not feel that one number counters the other. The loss of service and the creation of an unserved area are serious matters in the FCC's view, and this will be taken into account during the hearings on this issue.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BROADCAST STATIONS			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant or primary
40	100	?	Daysland, Alta (CBXT, Edmondton)
52	28.4	?	Forrestburg, Alta (CBXT)
17	100	?	Lake Cowichan, BC (CBC Anik)
16	2.3	?	Nipigon, Ont. (CKPR, ThunderBay)
55	3.17	?	Bolton Est, Que (CBMT, Montreal)
15	1.39	?	Maniwak, Que (CBC Anik)
15	1.26	?	Ste. Adele, Que (CBFT, Montreal)
21	1.14	?	Thetford Mines, Que (CBVT, Quebec)
38	2698	1951	Pine Bluff, AR; Pine Bluff Bc'g
36	5000	302	Cape Coral, FL; Powell Broadc'g
36	5000	1000	Cape Coral, FL; South Jersey Radio, Inc. (no foolin')
36	4590	961	Cape Coral, FL; Coastal Telec'g
36	2466	972	Cape Coral, FL; Florida Metro Broadcasting, Inc.
50	100	493	Watertown, NY; Inter-County Communications, Inc.
30	665	665	Portsmouth, OH; Janesville Bc'g
32	5000	1399	Salem, OR; Willamette Valley Broadcasting Company Limited
17	665	277	Texarkana, TX; Powell Broadc'g
34	97.7	799	Fajardo, PR; Eastern Broadc'ers
35	5000	555	Fort Walton Beach, FL; Miracle Broadcasting, Limited.

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
19	4.2	?	Frederickton, NB (CBFT, Moncton)
6	8	?	Beauceville, Que (CBVT, Quebec)
11	90	1823	Santa Fe, NM; Son Broadcasting
60	1368	1013	Gadsden, AL; Sterling Associates
21	1040	2267	Colorado Springs, CO; Light Communications, Inc.

53	2037	1014	Fort Walton Beach, FL; Fort Walton Beach Broadcasting Corp.
11	316	2000	Yuma, AZ; Manning Telecasting
14	1236	1034	Tyler, TX; Sunrise Broadcasting
21	1148	1973	Lynchburg, VA; Lynchburg Television Associates, Limited
38	5000	1019	New Orleans, LA; Cypress Broadcasting Limited Partnership

Applications dismissed

- Rembrandt, Manitoba, channel 13; (proposed to rebroadcast CKND, ch. 9 in Winnipeg, but CRTD did not want Winnipeg area's last VHF to be used as a repeater)
- Colorado Springs, CO; ch. 21; Colorado Springs Family Broadcasting, Inc.
- Tyler, TX; channel 14; East Texas Broadcasting, Inc.
- New York, NY; ch. 9; Multi-State Communications, Inc. (in contest with application for renewal of WOR-TV)
- New Orleans, LA; channel 38; Comark Television, Inc.; Delta Media, Limited; National Group Telecommunications, Inc.; Oak Television of New Orleans, Inc.; United Broadcasting Corporation of Louisiana.

APPLICATION TO MODIFY CONSTRUCTION PERMIT			
ch	ERP	HAAT	State/City/Applicant
54	1000	1140	GA; Columbus; WXTX

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT MODIFICATION GRANTED			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
17	3110	1516	IA; Des Moines; KCBR
13	170	2825	PR; Fajardo; WSTE
31	5000	1075	CO; Denver; KTMX-TV
27	2000	1680	MS; West Point; WWSB-TV

APPLICATION TO CHANGE EXISTING FACILITIES			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
17	2630	983	NY; Schenectady; WMHT
8	316	2000	NE; Albion; KCNA-TV

CHANGES IN FACILITIES GRANTED			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
5	116	?	BC; Cranbrook; CFRC-TV-9 (move from channel 8)
3	53	?	NB; Neguac/Allardville; CBFT-3 (presently operating at 45kw)
8	6.8	?	Nfld; Goose Bay; CFLA-TV
13	14	?	Nfld; Port Au Port; CBFNT (now running on 504 watts)
61	169	?	Ont; Kitchener; CBLFT-8 (from channel 76)
54	60.2	?	Ont; Windsor; CBEFT (from channel 78; presently on 78.7 kw)
3	70	1687	TX; Bryan; KBTX-TV
17	2355	919	NY; Buffalo; WNEB-TV
17	2630	n.c.	NY; Schenectady; WMHT
40	490	n.c.	PA; Greensburg; WPCB-TV
17	2340	1160	TN; Nashville; WZTV

CALL LETTER APPLICATIONS: NEW STATIONS			
ch	ERP	HAAT	state/city/applicant
14	KTVJ	CO	Boulder; Boulder Telecasting
21	KXRM-TV	CO	Colorado Springs; Light Communications, Inc.
17	KDOR	OK	Bartlesville; Lea County TV
12	KDRV	PR	Medford; Sunshine Television
64	WBGY-TV	TN	Tullahoma; Quin-Abi Broadc'g
13	KATN	AK	Fairbanks; The Alaska 13 Corp.
53	WFWP-TV	FL	Fort Walton Beach; Fort Walton Beach Broadcasting Corporation
33	WBFS-TV	FL	Miami; Miami STV, Inc.
14	KWHP	ID	Boise; Sterling Associates
51	WNKJ-TV	KY	Hopkinsville; Doxa Communic'ns
38	WNOL-TV	LA	New Orleans; Cypress Broadc'g
42	WWIA-TV	PR	San German; Gos Broadcasting

CALL LETTER APPLICATIONS: CHANGE EXISTING			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
45	KQOL-TV	OK	Lawton; KGPC
8	KAKN	AK	Juneau; KINY-TV
8	WXFL	FL	Tampa; WFLA-TV

CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED: NEW STATIONS			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
10	CIBD-TV	Nfld	Bay D'Espoir
9	CBETT	NWT	Fort Franklin
9	CBEST	NWT	Fort Good Hope
9	CBERT	NWT	Gjoa Haven
7	CBHFT-7	NS	New Glasgow
7	CJBN-TV-6	Ont	Ear Falls
32	CBJET-1	Que	Alma
5	CFER-TV-2	Que	Ste. Anne Des Monts
34	WGRB	KY	Campbellsville; Green River Broadcasting Company, Inc.

56	WERF	PA	Hazleton; Hazleton TV Assoc.
11	KCAA	AZ	Yuma; Manning Telecasting
56	WSCT	FL	Melbourne; Broadcast Production and Management Corporation
21	KRLR	NV	Las Vegas; Dres Media, Inc.
50	WNDS	NH	Derry; CTV of Derry, Inc.

CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED: CHANGE EXISTING			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
55	WRSP-TV	IL	Springfield; WBHW
22	KSKN	WA	Spokane; KUAA
39	KARD	LA	West Monroe; KLA

CHANGE IN IDENTIFICATION APPLIED FOR			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
9	WOOD	ch. 9	in Hays, Kansas to identify as Hays-Russell-Great Bend.

CHANGES IN THE FCC TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
55	WRSP-TV	IL	Springfield; WBHW
22	KSKN	WA	Spokane; KUAA
39	KARD	LA	West Monroe; KLA

NEW STATIONS ON THE AIR (Unfortunately, certain reference materials at the library are still missing, making some of the data a little sketchy in places.)

- WOOD, channel 9, Hays, KS; began 11/10/82. 316 kw ERP; 282 kw horizontal. 1088' HAAT; 1119' AG; 2959' ASL. Originally was granted call letters KSMH-TV and granted construction permit for channel 14, but later changed. The original application called for TL at 7 miles SSW of Bunker Hill. Not sure if CP modification held same TL or not. Address: Smoky Hills Public TV Corporation; 6th & Elm Streets, Box 9, Bunker Hill, KS, 67626.
- KXLI-TV, channel 41, St. Cloud, Minnesota, began 11/24/1982. 2770 kw ERP; 1470' HAAT. According to Ron Purdue, TL is about 3.5 miles NE of Big Lake, which is about 26 miles SE of St. Cloud. Address: L.E.O. Broadcasting Inc., 800 St. Germain Street, St. Cloud, MN, 56301. More information on this station will appear under "spotlight on new stations."

FACILITIES CHANGES NOW IN EFFECT			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
7	WDEE-TV	channel 8	Duluth, MN, began 11/1/1982 with 316 kw ERP (same as before); 954' HAAT; 784' AG; 2040' ASL. TL to 1524 Orange Street, Duluth (about half a mile WNW from previous location with no large increase in antenna height. Coordinates 46°47'31" N; 92°07'21" W).

- KNME-TV, channel 5, Albuquerque, NM, began operating 11/16/1982 with 26.9 kw ERP (formerly 28 kw); 4320' AAT, 199' AG, 10,839' ASL. TL to Sandia Crest, about 13 miles NE of Albuquerque. 35°12'44" N; 106°26'57" W. (Looking at its previous data in comparison, this is the same transmitter site. The antenna is only 67' higher despite a 170' increase in HAAT. Perhaps average terrain for that site was recalculated.)

- WHMB-TV, channel 40, Indianapolis, IN, began on 12/6/1982 with 2113 kw maxERP, 1596 kw horizontal (formerly 933 kw maxERP, 692 kw horizontal); 994' HAAT; 1010' AG; 1845' ASL (520' higher than previous height); TL to 7701 Walnut Drive, Indianapolis; coordinates 39°53'39" N; 86°12'19" W (about 15 miles SW from previous site).
- KSNK, channel 8, McCook, NE, increased ERP from 100 kw to 297.2 kw on October 30, 1982. Same transmitter location and height.

SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION GRANTED			
ch	ERP	HAAT	city/state/applicant
KCCA	channel 58	Sierra Vista	Arizona.

CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS

- Fresno, California; channel 59; Sanger Telecasters, Inc. (specifying Sanger, CA, as proposed city of license); West Coast Communications Group, Inc.; Sanger Television Partners (specifies Sanger as city of license); Alden Communications Corporation.
- LaSalle, IL; channel 35; Word TV, Inc.; Thomas J. Mikos. Also to be taken into account in this hearing is a proposed change of the channel 35 assignment from LaSalle to Pontiac, Illinois.
- McAllen, TX; channel 48; Carlos Ortiz; B. Sylvia Gonzalez DBA/Tele Imagen; Rio Grande Family Television, Ltd.; Hispanic Tele-Media Network, Inc. (formerly Valley Broadcasters); Hidalgo Communications Corporation.
- Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi; channel 25; Payvision Communications; Hightower Partnership (both specifying Biloxi); Four-O, Inc. (specifying Gulfport).
- Lavrence, KS; channel 38; Miller Broadcasting, Inc.; Kansas Family TV, Ltd.; Horizon Communications 38, Ltd.; Denning Santee Communications, Inc.

NETWORK CHANGES, 1982 SUMMARY (This is a result of comparing two complete network lists, one from January, 1982 and the other from November, 1982, taking note of every change, except for call letter changes.)

OLD NEW CH STATE/CITY/CALL LETTERS			
ABC	NBC	17	MO, Columbia; KCBJ-TV
ABC	NBC	9	TX, Monahans; KTPX
ABC	NBC	4	TX, Big Spring; KWAB-TV
ABC	NBC	22	GA, Savannah; WJCL
CBS	ABC	9	CA, El Centro; KECC-TV (now KEYC-TV)
CBS	NBC	16	MO, Joplin; KTVJ (now KSNF)
NBC	ABC	8	MO, Columbia; KOMU-TV
N,C	CBS	13	OR, Eugene; KVAL-TV
N,C	CBS	4	OR, Roseburg; KPIC
N,C	CBS	11	OR, Coos Bay; KCBY-TV
NBC	ABC	2	TX, Midland; KMID-TV
NBC	ABC	14	LA, Monroe; KLA-TV
NBC	CBS	7	MO, Joplin & Pittsburg, KS; KOAMTV



NBC ABC 3 GA, Savannah; WSAV-TV  
 NBC Ind 20 CT, Waterbury; WATR-TV  
 C,N CBS 2 MT, Billings; KTVC  
 N,A ABC 8 MT, Billings; KULR-TV  
 - NBC 4 MT, Billings; KOUS-TV (new)  
 C,N CBS 24 MS, Meridian; WHTV  
 NBC CBS 7 MN, Alexandria; KCMT  
 N,A CBS 12 MN, Walker; KNMT  
 NBC CBS 13 AZ, Yuma; KYEL-TV  
 - ABC 24 GA, Macon; WGXA-TV (new)  
 - CBS 5 WY, Lander; KOWY-TV (new)  
 - NBC 16 OR, Eugene; KMTR-TV (new)  
 - NBC 30 MS, Meridian; WLSM (new)  
 ABC NBC 10 LA, Monroe & El Dorado, AR; KTVE  
 - NBC 25 TX, Victoria; KAVU-TV (new)

TELETEXT STATIONS

I mentioned in the 11/82 column that WAVY, channel 10 in Portsmouth, VA, seems to be running its own teletext service independent of whatever it is that some other NBS stations are running. I finally learned that Taft Broadcasting Company is pushing Ceefax teletext on WKRC-TV, channel 12 in Cincinnati, OH, and WAVY-TV. Teletext pages are being supplied by Electra teletext service.

PBS COMMERCIAL EXPERIMENT

Two stations are reported to have dropped out of the experiment: WNET, channel 13 in New York City, and WQED, channel 13 in Pittsburgh, PA.

BIG NEWS IN HOUSTON, TEXAS

KTXH, channel 20, is the seventh station in Houston, and the third independent UHF station there. It went on the air on November 7, 1982, using such promotional identifiers as "20 Vision" and "The Great Entertainer." With only a few weeks on the air, it was already scoring big on the market, beating out the other Houston independents KHTV and KRIV-TV on a good part of its schedules. There was a heavy promotional campaign in the Houston area before it went on the air.

Its tower, just outside Missouri City limits, was owned by KTXH and nine radio stations, which made plans to share the tower. On December 7, while attempting to install the first of those radio transmitters to the tower, an elevator cable got tangled with one of the cables supporting the tower, snapped it, causing the entire tower to wobble for a few seconds, then collapse. The tower fell, killing five workers in the elevator at the time, injuring three others, and totally destroying the transmitter shed of KTXH beneath the tower. A cameraman caught the entire thing on videotape, and it was shown on ABC News Nightline that night.

The station hopes to be back on the air in a few weeks.

DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE UPDATE

In the 10/82 column, I included in the DBS article, a section on the international implications of DBS. The issue had been floating about the transmission of DBS signals across international boundaries without prior consent of the government of the receiving country.

In November, 1982, a special political committee of the United Nations overwhelmingly

approved a resolution barring such transmissions. While the implications of this are as yet uncertain, the State Department suspects that this may upset the work of the United States delegation to Region 2 RARC (Regional Administrative Radio Conference) to be held in Geneva, Switzerland in June and July of this year. This resolution, which is expected to pass in the General Assembly of the United Nations, could result in apportioning orbital slots to nations without regard to their present needs, thus resulting in fewer channels open to the United States and other nations requiring more channels, while many frequencies and orbital slots are left vacant.

Adherence to this resolution would mean more government regulation over the content of the DBS signals, inhibiting Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights, allowing everybody to have the right of expression and free flow of information. This would also pressure the United States government to get involved in programming, an action contrary to the United States' policy on broadcasting.

Charles Lichenstein, ambassador to the United Nations, points out that this resolution is in no way binding on the United States government, and is not a matter of international law.

Meanwhile, those companies jumping into the DBS market are making progress. Satellite Television Corporation (STC) signed a contract with RCA's Astro-Electronics Division to build two DBS satellites. The one satellite will transmit three channels of subscription television to homes along the eastern United States. The other satellite is a spare. STC eventually plans to have four more satellites built, to cover the central United States, the mountain states, and the Pacific coast, and one more spare. The exact frequencies and the orbital slot can not be selected until after RARC-83, when it will be known which orbital slots and frequencies are allocated to the United States. This contract puts RCA in a good position to compete for a contract with the other companies going into DBS.

STC is far ahead of the others, having been granted a construction permit for two satellites last September, and already having signed a contract with RCA to build the satellites. In November, the FCC granted construction permits to seven more applicants for DBS. RCA Americom plans for one satellite to serve the eastern United States with two spares. It will have six channels, two for its own use and four to be leased. Eventually, it will build up to four satellites covering the entire United States. Western Union plans to start with two satellites with two channels each, to serve the entire nation, and eventually two more with two channels each, so that eventually any part of the nation will be covered by two of the satellites, with a total of four channels. These channels will be leased. United States Satellite Broadcasting Company plans two satellites, each covering half of the

the country with three channels: one for public affairs, one for news, and one for advertiser-supported programming. While many of the applicants are planning to start out in the eastern United States, Graphic Scanning Corporation plans to get a good foothold in the western part of the nation with two channels offering STV, and teletext services. Later plans call for another satellite offering the same service to the eastern United States. Video Satellite Systems proposed two satellites, each covering half the nation with one advertiser-supported channel, and plans to later increase to four satellites, two for each half of the nation, providing one channel each of advertiser-supported programming. Direct Broadcast Satellite Company proposes a common carrier service with three satellites, each covering a third of the United States with six channels. Each satellite will also have the capacity of transmitting four additional channels to two smaller areas within its coverage zone. CBS appears to have the most unique proposal. It plans to begin, as do some of the others, with only the eastern United States. One satellite will provide three channels. Eventually, four satellites will cover the entire nation with those three channels. Two of those channels will be using HDTV technical standards, one for pay television and one for advertiser-supported programming. The third channel will be for subscriber-supported services.

It has been, and still is my contention, that reality has not yet come down to roost in the minds of the DBS thinkers. I don't expect to see large numbers to jump at the chance to get satellite dishes. Urban areas are mostly linked to cable already, and it won't be long before the rest, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, get hooked up, and DBS won't have anything new to offer. Rural areas might not have the dollars to keep DBS going. The southern states, midwest and mountain states may be too much of a financial risk. And the FCC, with its policy toward deregulation, would never enforce a nationwide coverage system. Perhaps one possible boost to DBS could be a "neighborhood dish," whereby several residences could share the cost of a dish, setup and maintenance, and tie into the system. Anything is possible at this stage; perhaps DBS will become a successful service.

Just recently, the National Association of Broadcasters decided to take the FCC to court to appeal its grant of a construction permit to STC, and question the FCC's right to establish a DBS service. NAB, under the pretense of protecting the public interest, contends that the FCC's establishing of a DBS service violates Section 307(b) of the Communications Act mandating a scheme of local broadcast licensing. The NAB also insists that the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 prohibits Comsat, the parent organization of STC, from operating as a broadcaster. A third issue involves the FCC's ownership rules as applied to broadcasters: one-to-a-market, for example, in contrast to a single satellite

with multichannel capacity. Another question raised is the possibility of adverse economic impact of STC's STV service on conventional broadcast stations, forcing some off the air and creating a net loss of public service programming to the public.

At this time, NAB is not contesting the construction permits granted to the other applicants for DBS. It will wait to see how the issues it raised will hold up in the first court cast.

SHOULD LAND MOBILE AND FIXED SERVICES BE PERMITTED TO SHARE ALL UHF TELEVISION CHANNEL FREQUENCIES ON A SECONDARY BASIS TO BROADCAST STATIONS?

I'm not kidding! This could really ruin tropospheric DX'ing in the future. The FCC's commissioners voted 4-3 to initiate rulemaking to modify the allocation of frequencies table to permit mobile and fixed services to share the UHF television frequencies. Apparently WARC-79 gave the go-ahead. FCC's Private Radio Bureau chief James McKinney is thrilled with the idea. But Broadcast Bureau (now Mass Media Bureau) chief Larry Harris hit the roof. He stated that LPTV and translators, of which there are thousands, with thousands being applied, are also on a secondary basis, and would then be equal to fixed mobile radio in status, and would work on a first-come first-served basis. Those commissioners who supported the move cautioned that it was aimed at merely giving the FCC the flexibility to authorize such sharing at a later date.

The Private Radio Bureau published a report on "Future Private Land Mobile Telecommunications Requirements," which suggested several ways to increase the spectrum capacity of land mobile radio in large cities. They included more efficient technologies, additional sharing of existing frequencies by land mobile radio, and the release of all frequencies now allocated to land mobile but being held in reserve.

Land mobile groups were thrilled with the action of the FCC. According to the Land Mobile Communications Council, technology was not the answer. Reallocation of some of the 614-806 MHz band (channels 38-69) seems to be the only long-term solution. The National Association of Broadcasters calls it the "land mobile spectrum grab." The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters insisted that the Private Radio Bureau be prodded to manage existing frequencies more efficiently. Objections were also raised by ABC, NBC, The Council for UHF Broadcasting, the National Association of Public Television Stations, The National Translator Association, and The National Black Media Coalition.

NOTE: After already running nine pages, having plenty of material left, still having to do FORUM and RETROSPECT, and already being several days late, I think I better call it quits for this month. As of this week, I am no longer working two full-time jobs, so I hope to be more efficient in replying to some of your correspondence. -WJZ-

# EASTERN TV-DX

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

## Eastern TV-DX

Robert Goodman; 2030 Hering Ave., Bronx, NY 10561 EDT?

These are all tropo loggings from this fall. The 9/11 logging was here on a UHF utility receiver; all others, lounge TV at New York Medical College, Valhalla. New underlined. All September loggings.

February 1983

### February 1983

Richard Reese; 421 Marion St., Jersey Shore, PA 17740 EDT-EST(717)398-1321

### September 1982

2 Tr 2130 WVTI-30 CT 230

New Britain

26 Tr 0830 WTNH-8 CT "

### October 1982

8 Tr 2059 WWSW-5 OH 235

Cleveland

### Deadline: 1st

October 1982

8 Tr 2059 WJKW-8 OH 235

15 Es 2013 KATC-3 LA t

18 Tr 0900 WYAH-27 VA 310

23 Ms 0926 WNGE-2 TN 625

1959 WWL-4 LA 1075

2013 WDSU-6 LA t

2048 muf 88.7 mhz

Not much to report this time. I was hoping for better trop conditions, but I guess I shouldn't complain, since I never got much of that anyway, hi. 73's.

### Robert Grant; 5775 Bishop, Detroit, MI 48224 EDT-EST

Before we get to my report I would like to say that your deleting my station totals was the correct idea. When I reported, I did not know about Bob Seybold taking the TV stats column. I sent my totals to Bob as soon as I found out.

Your unid on 12 might never be solved because you are at the level where if you can't ID your loggings, nobody can! (I think I have that one figured out. It was probably KNMT-12. They made the switch to CBS about that time.-wd)

### September 1982

9 Tr 0238 WTAJ-10 PA

0252 WJAC-6 PA

0539 WHEC-10 NY

0546 WUTR-20 NY

Utica

(WXON off)

0602 WJED-17 NY

(ex-WNED)

0606 W4GAB NY

Fredonia(WJED)

Gw 0607 CICO32-32 ON

xiting WCDC

CICO59-59 ON

xiting WCDC

CIC018-18 ON

xiting WCDC

0614 WCDC-19 MA

Adams

(direct reception)

0759 WICZ-40 NY

Binghamton

0830 WSKG-46 NY

Binghamton

0832 WVFA-41 VT

Windsor

### September 1982

29 Tr 1300 CHEFT-54 ON

Windsor

(ex-ch.78)

### October 1982

1 Tr 2300 WOED-13 PA 210

Pittsburgh

"FINALLY"!!!

2 Tr 0100 WOAC-67 OH

Canton

0130 WTRF-7 WV \*

0200 WHIZ-18 OH

0345 WTAJ-10 PA

0400 WQWK-13 WV

6 Tr 0000 W67AJ MI

(WJIM-6)

7 Tr 2200 CHEFT8-61 ON

Kitchener

(ex-ch.76)

18 Tr 2100 W64AK OH

30 Tr 0820 CICO60-60 ON

Gw CICO33-33 ON

### November 1982

17 Ms 0909 KTVO-3 MO t

### November 1982

21 Tr 2100 WILL-12 IL

2215 WNED-45 OH

30 Es 1215 CBHT-3 NS

1230 CBIT-5 NS t

CJCH-5 NS t

1700 Unid-3 SRC

### December 1982

8 Es 0745 KLNE-3 NE (s/on)

0840 KTVS-3 CO

KRMA-6 CO

0900 KSNB-6 NE

0940 KOAA-5 CO

CATV quality; no

fading for 20 min

0950 KTWC-3 CO t

1030 KENW-3 NM

KFDX-3 TX t

11 Ms 0745 KLNE-3 NE

Lexington

previously by Es

13 Ms 0423 WCYB-5 TN

Bristol

0530 WFBC or WCIV-4

16 Ms 1152 KTVS-3 CO t

\*= over local

9 Tr 0920 WBFV-45 MD 200

0943 WAPB-22 MD "

WEOC-16 MD 210

0946 WMDT-47 MD "

10 Tr 0920 more of the same

11 Tr 0645 WNEP-16 PA 100

Scranton

13 Tr 1000 WAPB-22 MD 200

WYAH-27 VA 330

WHEM-32 DC 220

14 Tr 0820 WTTT-33 PA 150

Hershey

0830 WSEB-43 PA 170

York

14 Tr 1000 WLYH-15 PA 140

Lebanon-Lancaster

1004 WCPB-28 MD 210

1135 WNUV-54 MD 200

Baltimore

15 Tr 1000 WNUV-54 MD "

The only Es I noted was from 1430 to 1600 on December 11, resulting only in a offset cci on ch.2.

George Rogers; 320 Lafayette Road, Chickamauga, GA 30707 EST

### October 1982

26 Tr 0835 WJSP-28 GA 208

0845 WLTX-38 GA 224

0850 WBMG-42 AL 145

1000 WHMA-40 AL 110

### October 1982

26 Tr 1045 WGXA-24 GA 198

1105 WTOK-11 MS 298

27 Tr 1045 WFTO-21 AL 145

1050 WHIQ-25 AL 105

### November 1982

4 Tr 0830 WVTM-13 AL 145

0915 WBIR-10 TN 111

6 F2 1055 TVF-1 41.25

1105 BBC-1 41.50

### November 1982

24 Tr 2135 WISH-8 IN 157

2150 WLWT-5 OH 144

2210 WKOH-31 KY 100

25 Tr 0930 WTHI-10 IN 179

1000 WCPO-9 OH 144

1100 WTHR-13 IN 157

### From Radcliff, KY:

#### November 1982

25 Tr 1200 WKRC-12 OH 144

1700 WKEF-22 OH 223

1800 KFVS-12 MO 280

1830 WDTN-2 OH 223

2140 WTVQ-36 KY 95

2225 WEHT-25 IN 105

### November 1982

26 Tr 1000 WRTV-6 IN 157

1200 WKIX-19 OH 144

1800 WTVW-7 IN 105

1810 WNIN-9 IN "

27 Tr 0930 WCHS-8 WV 251

1000 WTTV-4 IN 157

1015 WFTO-2 IN 179

### From Chickamauga, GA:

#### December 1982

6 Tr 2315 WTVF-5 TN 129

7 Tr 0831 WJSP-28 GA 208

0833 WHMA-40 AL 110

0835 WEMG-42 AL 145

F2 1055 TVF-1 41.25 FR

1105 BBC-1 41.50 GB

8 Es 0915 KDLX-2 ND 1572

1005 KGFE-2 ND 1359

1007 KPRY-4 SD 1330

1008 KXJB-4 ND 1359

1015 KIVV-5 SD 1455

1035 KTWO-2 WV 1574

1050 KNOP-2 NE 1180

1100 KDUH-4 NE 1338

10 Tr 1100 WZTV-17 TN 129

1330 WCTE-22 TN 105

11 Es 2030 WKGN-2 CO 1317

13 Tr 0831 WATL-36 GA 113

0833 WETV-30 GA "

Es 1345 CBFT-2 PQ 1086

1400 CHSJ-4 NB 1378

1445 WLEZ-2 ME 1188

### December 1982

1 Es 1830 XHRPM-2 CH 1430

1835 XHAO-4 CH 1450

1845 XHGE-5 CH 1430

1942 XHZ-5 QUE 1500

1945 XHGV-4 JAL 1750

2020 XHAJ-5 VER 1375

5 Tr 1000 KATV-7 AR 459

1130 WRBL-3 GA 224

6 Tr 2255 WTVW-7 IN 275

2305 WSMV-4 TN 129

I had to revive my TV-DX log for the new year using only those stations picked up in Chickamauga. (Send your totals to Bob Seybold. He does the Statistics column.-wd) As far as that high band Es I had on Aug. 1st of '82; it began with KSWO-7 which had the ABC Sunday Night News. Then KLTV-7 with a Spanish music program and KCTV-8 which had a dissicion (I assume you mean discussion? -wd) program. I wish all fellow WTPDA members a happy new year of TV DXing. P.S.- Be on the lookout for Es on New Years day.

Richard Reese; 421 Marion St., Jersey Shore, PA 17740 EST

### November 1982

30 Es 1056 WEAR-3 FL 950

1058 WKRQ-5 AL 960

1059 WLEZ-2 ME 485

1106 CJCB-4 NS 915

1108 CKCW-2 NB 705

### November 1982

30 Es 1120 CKLT-1-3 NB 575

Florenceville-Woodstock

1123 CBIT-5 NS 915

1127 CJCB-1-6 NS 885

1130 WDIQ-2 AL 885

### November 1982

30 Es 1229 WDSU-6 LA 1075

1231 WWL-4 LA "

1327 KJAC-4 TX 1225

1329 WMAB-2 MS 865

1341 CBYT-5 NF 1417

(Next month, all DXers in Wisconsin and Illinois send your reports to the Western TV DX column editor. Just received word from Fred McCormack informing me of this permanent change.-wd)



Eastern TV-DX

November 1982  
 30 Es 1400 CJCN-4 NF 1180  
 Grand Falls  
 1420 KETS-2 AR 945  
 1756 CBHT-3 NS 730  
 1927 KDLH-3 MN 855  
 1930 KPCA-2 MN "  
 2043 KXJB-4 ND 1115  
 2115 WDAF-4 MO 945

December 1982

2 Tr 0450 WCVB-5 MA 315  
 Boston

Reese; continued---

December 1982  
 5 Es 1550 TR-4 Cuba 1400  
 13 Ms 0545 WESH-2 FL 875  
 0654 WSIL-3 IL 660  
 Harrisburg  
 0730 WKRG-5 AL 960  
 Mobile  
 0857 WNGE-2 TN 625  
 24 Es 1511 TR-2 Cuba 1325  
 26 Tr 0800 WPTT-22 PA 155  
 WPGH-53 PA "  
 Pittsburgh  
 2017 WABG-6 MS 895  
 2035 KTBS-3 LA 1110  
 2054 KETS-2 AR 945

February 1983

December 1982  
 14 Ms 0524 WSTM-3 NY 140  
 Syracuse  
 0825 WCIA-3 IL 575  
 Champaign  
 0850 WESH-2 FL 875  
 16 Es 2100 WPHI-2 FL 1100  
 24 Es 1511 TR-2 Cuba 1325  
 26 Tr 0800 WPTT-22 PA 155  
 WPGH-53 PA "  
 Pittsburgh

Steve West; 432 Kenmore Rd., Havertown, PA 19083 (215)-449-1472 EDT-EST

For explanation of the "V" system see page 17 of the November 1982 VUD.-wd

October 1982

2 Tr 0130 WAKR-23 OH V3  
 WFMJ-21 OH "  
 WCLQ-61 OH 350  
 Cleveland  
 WPTT-22 PA  
 WPCB-40 PA  
 WPGH-53 PA  
 WIHT-31 MI 470  
 Ann Arbor  
 0200 WFFT-55 IN  
 3 Tr 1030 WAKR-23 OH  
 WPGH-53 PA V1  
 WITN-7 NC V3  
 Es 1100 WPHI-2 FL  
 4 Tr 2300 WUNK-25 NC V3  
 Boston U's "  
 WPGH-53 PA V1  
 5 Tr 0000 WLFL-22 NC V3  
 2300 WUNK-25 NC  
 7 Tr 0030 WLFL-22 NC V3  
 Unided-36 NC?  
 8 Tr 0800 WCTI-12 NC V3  
 WITN-7 NC "  
 22 Tr 0810 WMSY-52 VA V1  
 1100 WTVK-26 TN

October 1982

28 Tr 0230 WCTI-12 NC V1  
 2300 WUNK-25 NC V2  
 29 Tr 2115 W79AX VA V2  
 Heathsville(WCVE)  
 W74AV VA V3  
 Cobbs Creek(WCVE)  
 W81AL VA 165  
 Heathsville  
 1930 WNSC-30 SC  
 Boston U's  
 WSMW-27 MA  
 WUNM-19 NC  
 22 Tr 2000 Boston U's V4  
 WUNK-25 NC V3  
 WUNM-19 NC V4  
 9 CW 1800 WCLAN DE back on air. 2300  
 Tel. 302-378-4679  
 10 Tr 2300 WUNK-25 NC V2  
 " NC V4  
 19 Tr 2000 WUNM-19 NC 375  
 Jacksonville  
 2300 WITN-7 NC V4  
 WPTF-28 NC "  
 20 Tr 0015 WLFL-22 NC V3  
 0100 WPCQ-36 NC V1  
 WPTF-15 SC 475  
 2300 WUNM-19 NC

November 1982

20 Tr ccl on ch.39  
 21 Tr 1110 WOLO-25 SC V3  
 WLTN-19 SC 525  
 WPCQ-36 NC 450  
 WCCB-18 NC "  
 1230 WTVI-42 NC "  
 Charlotte  
 1930 WNSC-30 SC  
 Boston U's  
 WSMW-27 MA  
 WUNM-19 NC  
 22 Tr 2000 Boston U's V4  
 WUNK-25 NC V3  
 WUNM-19 NC V4  
 30 Es 1045 Unids 2&4 ON?  
 2100 " " "

December 1982

24 Tr 0200 WLFL-22 NC V4  
 KLAA 14 LA 662  
 KLTL 18 LA 630  
 KLTS 24 LA 539  
 0912 unid 19 east PTL  
 0913 KNCT 46 TX 368  
 0915 D-FW 21,33,39  
 0916 Austin 18,24,36/  
 377  
 0920 unids 26 east  
 (Probably WGNO, KRIV)

The warm fall weather has brought some good tropo at times and no DX at other times. WUNM-19 Jacksonville, NC probably has call letters for Morehead City, NC since Wilmington, NC has the call letters for Jacksonville, NC, WUNJ. Ch. 61 in Summit, Delaware (WGCB-49) has stopped running CBN cable after midnight.

The CKGN-22 logging on September 17 (Nov. VUD page 16) was Uxbridge, ON which I caught thanks to a call from Bill Thompson; sorry for the error.

The October 2nd ducting to Michigan was very selective; I was not seeing Detroit but Ann Arbor was in steady for over an hour with pay TV and weather audio. I called Paul Gaines and Tom Yingling who didn't see the DX. The weather front was probably just overhead here as 10 to 12 mph winds were associated with this front.

The November 21st ducting lasted half of the day. There was a sharp straight line of clouds slightly west of Philly and Columbia on the weather photo. WTVI-42 is not a part of the University of North Carolina TV system. WTVI-42 had "Sneak Previews" on. WPCQ-36 never gave an audio I.D. and only very small video I.D.'s all day.

# WESTERN TV-DX

Fred McCormack  
 Box 5221  
 State University Sta.  
 Fargo, ND 58105

February 1983

Deadline: 3-4-83

Some nice reports this month, but nothing at all here in Fargo. This month, we welcome Bill Draeb as a reporter to this column and remind all of you in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois that your TV DX reports should now be sent to this column. As always, if you are seeing DX, please report it!

New \_\_\_\_\_ New Mode \_\_\_\_\_ Tentative - t Unidentified - unid

Jim Pizzi, P.O. Box 1778, Lovington, NM 88260 (505)396-3432

MDT/MST(10-31-82)

September 1982

5 tr 0939 KSWO 7 TX 289  
 (w/ CNN II Headlines)  
 7 KMDI 2 TX (now ABC)  
 KTPX 9 TX (now NBC)  
 tr 1630 KWET 12 OK 275  
 (Noted OkHz to KMCC.  
 Listed as +, s.b. -,  
 if KMCC is -)  
 29 tr 0830 K16AB 16 OK 273  
 (Guymon KWET-12)  
 K73BK 73 TX 255  
 (Gruver KVII-7)  
 K71BK 71 TX 255  
 (Gruver KAMR-4)  
 0900 K75BN 75 TX 255  
 (Gruver KFDA-10)  
 KUPK 13 KS 360

31 tr 0900 D-FW U's TX 368  
 0918 Houston U's 515  
 0920 Austin U's 377

9 tr 0800-0830 U's from D-  
 FW, Belton, Aus-  
 tin, OK City and  
 Tulsa

November 1982

1 Es 0001 XEW t 2 DF  
 (XEW net- ms induced)  
 1733 unid 2 (ms ind.)  
 On 11-2-82, I was visited  
 by fellow DX'er and friend,  
 Don Voegelé of Santa Bar-  
 bara, CA. Needless to say,  
 while he was here, no DX  
 seen (my normal reception  
 was non-existent). We had  
 a good visit though - it's  
 good to see old friends.

0830 K57## 57 TX  
 (Bovina KVII-7)  
 21 tr 1500 KNAT 23 NM 240  
 (New calls)  
 30 tr 2320 KXIX 19 TX 468  
 2321-32 Houston 20,26  
 Austin 24,36  
 2333 KAVU 25 TX 468  
 0000 K17## 17 TX  
 (Unknown KTAB-32)

December 1982

1 tr 0035 KRIS 6 TX 505  
 0036 KTBC 7 TX 377  
 0038 K55CB 55 NM  
 (Hobbs w/ KRIS- 6 CB)  
 0040 K82BK 82 TX 309  
 0041 K79BT 79 TX 309  
 0044 K63## 63 TX  
 (Unknown KTBC-7)  
 0047 unid 65 xltr TX  
 0050 K74## 74 TX  
 (Unknown KTBC-7)  
 0055 K72DW 72 TX 308  
 (Mason KTBC-7)  
 0100 X??? 46 Mexico  
 (XEW- 2 network)  
 0102 San Antonio 4,5,  
 41. 380 miles  
 0103 KSAT 12 TX 380  
 0105 KFDX 3 TX 282  
 (Under KENW)  
 0117 K81BQ 81 TX  
 (Cherry Sprgs KMOL-4)  
 0118 K77AF 77 TX 294  
 0120 K77## 77 TX  
 (Unknown KENS-5)  
 0124 K83## 83 TX  
 (Unknown KENS/KTBC?)  
 0126 K59## 59 TX 353  
 (Camp Verde KSAT-12)  
 0204 K42AB 42 TX 377  
 (San Antonio SIN)  
 0207 K57CJ 57 TX 353  
 (Camp Verde KENS-5)  
 0225 Houston 11,13  
 0229 D-FW 8,21,27  
 (snow free)  
 0234 K67## 67 TX  
 (? Austin hdg. WGN-9)

October 1982

2 tr 0800 K19AA 19 OK 252  
 0830 K16AB 16 OK 273  
 3 Es 1440 unids ch 2-4 e  
 1451 WSAV 3 GA 1305  
 1459 WCBD 2 SC 1359  
 15 Es 1850 WCBD 2 SC 1359  
 1901 WCIV 4 SC 1359  
 1904 WCSC t 5 SC CBS  
 1925 WWAY t 3 NC  
 (ABC, 20 kHz to KENW)  
 17 tr 0830 D-FW 21,39 368  
 27 tr 0900 WAPT 16 MS 772  
 KLAA 14 LA 662  
 KLTL 18 LA 630  
 KLTS 24 LA 539  
 0912 unid 19 east PTL  
 0913 KNCT 46 TX 368  
 0915 D-FW 21,33,39  
 0916 Austin 18,24,36/  
 377  
 0920 unids 26 east  
 (Probably WGNO, KRIV)  
 (Should have gotten  
 up early for this  
 one - weather front  
 indicated in 10-26  
 weather reports, but  
 forgot to set alarm-  
 RATS! Signals from  
 MS and LA were very  
 good for 0900 - it  
 was dropping out by  
 then)

6 tr 2127 KVEO 23 TX 576  
 2219 KORO 28 TX 505  
 7 tr 0650 unid 20, 43 e,se  
 0700 KAVU 25 TX 468  
 0711 KJTV 14 TX 184  
 (?? to KJAA-34)  
 0750 KENS 5 TX 380  
 0810 KRIV 26 TX 515  
 0829 KTXH 20 TX 515  
 (ID-"Houston now  
 has 20 Vision")  
 0942 KEDT 16 TX 505  
 0944 Austin 18,24,36  
 0945 KHTV 39 TX 515  
 1003 KTRK 13 TX 515  
 (Under KLBK)  
 2100 Houston 20,26,39  
 Austin 18,24,36  
 2110 D-FW U's TX 368  
 2115 Corpus Christi  
 chs 16,28 and  
 Victoria 25 468  
 2200 KVEO 23 TX 576  
 8 tr 0504 KADN 15 LA 684  
 0506 X??? 34 Mexico  
 0518 WRBT 33 LA 743  
 WGNO 26 LA 819  
 0800 OKC 14,25,43 380  
 (Snow free)  
 0800-0900 relogs of  
 most 11-7 stns  
 2000 KAFT 13 AR 567  
 (Under KLBK)

**Jim Pizzi (continued)** As you can see, a very good opening here. A lot of new translators that "TV Factbook" doesn't have listed. Called KTAB-32 - nothing on a channel 17 translator. This translating of WGN-9 is going to drive me crazy - (Re: 3-18-82 loggings on channels 53 and 61 in Oklahoma of WGN. Also, another Mexican on channel 46 with XEW-2.

Things have been quiet for this report period. Only 3 days of Es. Trops have been fair to good at times. I finally got another AC-4990 and put it on my CM 6' dish at 40'. It works quite well, although the Finco 7' dish @ 70' has better signal levels. KAVU-25, KJJV-14, and KTXH-20 are all new on the air.

(Very nice loggings. Good luck on ID'ing your mystery translators. I know it can be very frustrating. Translators can change their primary input long before the change is officially listed. There has been considerable shifting of translator inputs in Minnesota due to the network shifts of KSTP, KMSP, WTCN in Minneapolis and more recently the shift in network affiliation of KCMT/KNMT in Alexandria/Walker. I had assumed that your WGN loggings from Oklahoma were actually inadvertent translations of tropospheric signals from WGN, but I am surprised to see it happening way down in the San Antonio area. I wonder if someone is using a satellite feed to a translator? fm)

Ronald Purdue, Route #1, Box 224, Byron, MN 55920

CST

Equipment: RCA 1982 XL-100 Color, J.C. Penney 5" b&w portable, Winegard CH-7084 with Winegard AC-9880 at 28' AGL.

<u>November 1982</u>	4 tr 2001 WUHQ 41 MI 390	16 tr 1849 KSIN 27 IA 218
28 tr 0933 <u>K2OAC</u> 20 MN 210	2047 WCMU 14 MI 387	1850 KMEG 14 IA 218
(Wadena KSTP- 5)	16 tr 1754 K5OAB 50 MN 106	1922 K44AE 44 MN 140
	(St. James WTCN-11)	(Willmar KTCA- 2)
<u>December 1982</u>	1758 <u>K48#</u> 48 MN 106	1923 K46AC 46 MN 140
4 tr 1604 WLRE 26 WI 222	(See below)	(Willmar WCCO- 4)
1606 WGTU 29 MI 336	1808 <u>K54AC</u> 54 MN 106	1924 K48AH 48 MN 140
1612 WPNE 38 WI 222	(St. James WCCO- 4)	(Willmar KMSP- 9)
1635 WCGV 24 WI 237	1810 <u>K46AA</u> 46 MN 106	1925 <u>K5OAG</u> 50 MN 140
1651 KMEG 14 IA 218	(St. James KTCA- 2)	(Willmar WTCN-11)
1654 KSIN 27 IA 218	1821 <u>K2OAD</u> 20 MN 153	1927 K14AD 14 MN 140
1824 WSNS 44 IL 288	(Worthington KSTP- 5)	(Willmar KSTP- 5)
1835 WCFC 38 IL 288	1822 <u>K32AF</u> 32 MN 106	1930 KDSD 16 SD 306
1846 WWTW 18 WI 237	(St. James KSTP- 5)	

December seems to be another all tropo month here in southeast Minnesota. Except for a unid E skip opening on the 13th (see the CCI column if it appears in this issue).

There was one strange station I noticed here on the 16th, broadcasting on channel 48. All they were showing was the Satellite Program Service. I believe they were located either in Mankato or St. James, both in Minnesota. There were no local ads or ID. Probably a new LPTV station. (Any ideas?)

It also seems that KIMA-23 in Minneapolis is now having a hard time promoting SPECTRUM subscription service in the local newspapers and on many local radio stations. The newspapers and many radio stations have been refusing ads because they think that TVQ (MDS) programming from HBO is better than SPECTRUM. If I am correct, KIMA may go black after all!! Or, KIMA may drop the STV service. Only time will tell.

This is my last report for 1982. See you in 30. 73's, Ronald  
(I think you are right about the LPTV. Probably old KSTP xltr in St. James. fm)

Bill Draeb, Ellis St., R.R.#2, Kewaunee, WI 54216

CST

<u>December 1982</u>	4 tr 0704 WJET 24 PA 405	8 Es 0900 KFDX t 3 TX
1 tr 1902 WFSL 47 MI 200	WPTT 22 PA 480	KXTX t 5 TX
(Patton - movie, no ID or ads for 2+ hours)	0717 WNEO 45 OH 406	KNME t 5 NM
2045 CICA 19 ON 410	0745 WNPE 16 NY 600	0930 KFDX 3 TX 945
CBUFT 25 ON 410	CKGN 22 ON 413	9 tr 1917 WTVQ 36 KY 473
CFMT 47 ON 410	(Uxbridge)	WKLE 46 KY 473
WUTV 29 NY 445	0800 CBLFT 15 ON 502	12 ms 0549 KTBS 3 LA 910
3 tr 0729 WTVQ 36 KY 473	0830 CBLFT 44 ON 458	Es 0525 unid 2,3 CB ne
WKMR 38 KY 487	1730 WQLN 54 PA 405	0555 CJCB 4 NS 1350
1949 KDNL 30 MO 432	WSEE 35 PA 405	0627 CJBRT 3 PQ 951
4 tr 0656 CFMT 47 ON 410	WUTV 29 NY 445	0628 CBOT 4 ON 588
0704 WFMJ 21 OH 420	8 Es 0744 KAMR 4 TX 991	(CB w/ Ottawa )
CICA 19 ON 410	0744 KSNC t 2 KS	13 Es 1923 WESH t 2 FL
CBLFT 25 ON 410	0900 KSNW 3 KS 700	WJXT 4 FL 1039
	KLNE?/KENW? 3	2030 KUTV t 2 UT
	KOB 4 NM 1210	KTVX t 4 UT

<b>Bill Draeb (continued)</b>	17 tr 0759 WCET 48 OH 400	19 tr 0815 WTVQ 36 KY 473
	WKON 52 KY 437	WKLE 46 KY 473
<u>December 1982</u>	0801 W47AB 47 OH 358	20 tr 1902 WTVQ 36 KY 473
14 tr 2000 WTVQ 36 KY 473	(Mansfield WOSU-34)	WKLE 46 KY 473
WKLE 46 KY 473	0807 WKYT 27 KY 473	23 tr 2002 KDNL 30 MO 432
2045 KDNL 30 MO 432	WKLE 46 KY 473	26 tr 1037 KAVT 15 MN 288
15 tr 2000 WTVQ 36 KY 472	WDRB 41 KY 437	(Rare)
WKLE 46 KY 473	0810 W63AB 63 OH 334	KXLI 41 MN 334
17 tr 0455 WLKY 32 KY 437	( WPTD-16)	(Snow free)
WTVQ 36 KY 473	2125 WPBY 33 WV 498	KMEG 14 IA 463
0702 WKSO 29 KY 538	2131 WCTE 22 TN 589	1955 WFMJ 21 OH 420
KDNL 30 MO 432	18 tr 1933 KDNL 30 MO 432	WNEO 45 OH 406
		2000 WSEE 35 PA 405

I attempted to watch for some high band meteor scatter during the Geminids shower, but not much luck this year. The 10th and 11th, I didn't see much of anything on the high band, and on the morning of the 12th, Es was in; so I watched it. On the 13th, I overslept and as a result, nothing. I hope to fare better during the Quadrantids shower which begins this weekend. 73's, Bill.

(Nice loggings, Bill. Welcome to Western TV DX! fm)

# STATION BREAK

c/o Bill Thompson  
1907 Seneca Street  
Buffalo, NY 14210

WTFDA member ads only. 3 line or 30 word limit.

TRADE - Have lots of 1982 N.Y.C. TV Guides to trade--I need most every area's edition. Specify if just "white pages" or entire magazine is desired--I want the whole thing. Paul Mount, 471 Emerson Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666.

Your non-commercial ad can appear in the VUD free of charge! Got a piece of DX gear you'd like to sell? Looking for something? Advertise in STATION BREAK. This feature appears on a space available basis.

# • SOUTHERN • FM DX •

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

February 1982

<b>Danny Buntin, 1312 N. Skyline, Stillwater, OK 74074 CST</b>		
Equip: Pioneer TX-9100 tuner, Antennacraft GFM 10 at 30 Ft., rotor		
12/15 Es	1230	12/15 Es
1816 WARG 90.3 FL Ft. Lauderdale, ID, g		1919 WMGO 106.3 FL Sarasota, ID
1821 WDIZ 100.3 FL Orlando, "D-I-Z"	1070	1930 WRGI 93.5 FL Naples, ID
1828 WFMF 97.9 FL Palm Beach, ID, r	1210	1946 WXGS 100.3 FL Plantation Key, wx
1834 WWJF 106.7 FL Ft. Lauderdale-Miami, ads, "Joy FM"	1230	1/4 tr
1855 WEAT 107.9 FL W. Palm Beach, ad, k	1200	2200 KCCU 98.3 KS Columbia, r, ID,
1905 WRCC 103.9 FL Cape Coral, ID, c		"the Great 98", new to the air
1907 WEEJ 100.1 FL Port Charlotte, ad, ID		1/5 tr
1909 WQLM 92.7 FL Punta Corda, ID		1948 KWTX 97.5 TX Waco, r, ID
Until next month, 73		2000 KBSS 94.1 TX Ft. Worth-Dallas, ID
		2200 KXCL 107.9 TX Corsicana, ID

Please report your FM DX to this column if you're from: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, NM, NV, OK, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA & WV.

# CENTRAL FM

Ralph Strobel, editor  
2300 E. McGalliard Rd.  
Muncie, Indiana 47303  
Deadline: the 5th

February 1983

Report to Central FM if you live in the central states of MN IA MO WI IL IN MI & OH

## ANOTHER WINTER WITH DEAD FM BAND

Ronald Purdue - Route #1, Box 224 - Byron, MN 55920

Equipment: Realistic STA-111 & Archer "Stereo Supreme" FM Antenna with Coax Lead-in

12/4 tr 1603 WIXX 101.1 WI Green Bay, r 222  
1609 WRVM 102.7 WI Suring, nx 219  
1611 WRLO 105.3 WI Antigo, ads 184  
1614 WAPL 105.7 WI Appleton, wx, r, "Apple-105" 209

December seems to be another "rotten" FM-DX month here in S.E. Minnesota, with only four stations logged on the fourth. I was expecting FM E-Skip around the 18th but it never materialized!

Last month, my old Modulaire-8 "wore out" so the next day I bought a new Realistic STA-111 which, in my opinion, works far superior to my old Modulaire-8. I haven't had a chance to try it on an E-Skip opening as yet! I hope an opening will occur in a few days from now. (the 21st).

A new FM station in Rochester, KLSX on 90.7, is not on yet, but I should get more information on that in my next report, hopefully.

That's it from here in S.E. Minnesota. By the way, how many DXer's are single? It seems that I am the only one in the club that is single. (There are many!-RS)

So for now, good 1983 DX. See you in 30. 73's, Ronald Purdue

+ + + + +

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

Equipment: McIntosh MR-78; Channel Master 3 Probe 9 at 60'

12/11 ms 0125 KTXT 88.1 TX Lubbock, (7 sec. burst - distance record relog). Heard: "...I just wanta tell ya out there that, uh, KTXT and the Texas department of public safety know that booze and gasoline..." 1005

Neil Toney, a freshman oboe major of mine from Ramsey, Indiana, thirty miles northwest of the Jeffersonville-Louisville area, told me that 95.7 WQMF did get into trouble for using a certain slogan over the air. I told him I had their "Kick-Ass Rock 'N Roll" ID recorded on tape and knew the station had stopped using it. Last summer at our convention, club member Jim Ayers of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, informed me that the manager of WHAS in Louisville had raised a big stink toward WQMF, stating that QMF could stand for only one thing and it was very obscene! However, the station continues to use the call letters WQMF.

I have seen no more articles in the Muncie newspapers regarding the court case with 94.7 WFBQ Indianapolis. WFBQ was taken to court for using the same above-mentioned slogan, which was suddenly dropped from their hourly ID. Even their shirts and license plates with the slogan are no longer available. I was told that I own some real collectors items, as I purchased two shirts and a license plate when they were sold in record stores here last year.

Pirate station WELI in Muncie was back on the air in early October for one week, but no more signs of it since then. WELI was on 88.5 MHz at that time. Now 88.5 WNUB Oxford, OH has increased power from 820 watts to 30000 watts. Another good frequency in this area ruined. This is all for the month of February. 73, Ralph

+ + + + +



# VHF UTILITY DX

Donald L. Blevins  
314 Langley Road  
Baltimore, MD 21221  
phone: 301-391-3408

VHF UTILITY DX.....This month's feature will include loggings from myself and Hank Holbrook. Nothing new to date from the home front.

Hank Holbrook 7211 Chestnut Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815.....

Note: All VHF DX listed heard from cottage at Fair Haven Cliffs, MD overlooking the HERRING & BAYS 15 miles below Annapolis, MD

DATE/TIME	CALL	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	AGENCY/VESSEL
7/12 1715	WYO 5729	156.80	Knapps Narrows, MD	Marie's Mink
7/16 2043 2043	6YJMB 6YJMP	119.7 119.4	Baltimore, MD Baltimore, MD	Air Jamaica Flight 041 Air Jamaica Flight 041
8/4 2221	WXS 8834	156.80	Tracey's Landing, MD	Three For All
8/13 1432	7JRZ	157.30	Baltimore, MD	Orion Maru
9/5 1830	W Y 7500	156.80	Annapolis, MD	Sodalis
9/6 1724	WQZ 6682	156.80	Herring Bay, MD	Ivory Gull
Donald L. Blevins 314 Langley Road Baltimore, MD 21221.....				
All loggings recieved on Bearcat 210 with 1/2 wave ground plane and 3 element beam				
12/29 0033 0034 0037	KTE 505 KGA 329 KUE 506	155.625 156.57 155.535	York, PA York, PA Wilkes-Barre, PA	York County Police Radio York Police Department Luzerne County Police Radio
1/1 2047	KIK 552	155.70	Vienna, VA	Vienna Police Department
1/2 0027 0030 1701 1701 1833 2332	KGB 248 KGC 755 KIB 484 KAQ 556 KEB 525 KTO 396	39.82 33.90 45.06 45.06 154.37 154.74	Takoma Park, MD Lancaster, PA Melbourne, FL Titusville, FL Brooklyn, NY West Chester, PA	Takoma Park Police Department Lancaster County Fire Florida Highway Patrol Florida Highway Patrol New York Fire Department Chester County Bureau of Emergency Services

#####

Well that's it for now folks....hope that this season upcoming will be more productive than these past few months. I'm still hoping that you-all will drop me a line and tell me of your personal experiences with your scanners. For the most part that's how I got started....by listening for the locals and going out from there...

Thanks a bunch,  
*Donald L. Blevins*  
Donald L. Blevins



# QSL CORNER

FM-QSL

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

- ONT CFMU 93.3 Hamilton, Suite 301, Hamilton Hall, McMaster Univ., L8S 4K1. Letter from Mike Druiven, CE in 11 days. Power is 50 watt, first fm verie-"Our signal can only reach you when conditions in the ionsphere (sic) are right and the signal is able to 'skip in!'. Confused skip with tropes. Reid
- CKJY 93.9 Windsor, Box 480, N9A 6M6. Letter from F. R. Guterbaugh, V.P. with the reply in 4 weeks. Ross
- CBE 89.9 Windsor, Box 1609, N9A 1K7. CBC Card, unsigned in 7 days. Ross
- CHRW 94.7 London, U.C.C., Rm. 42, Univ. of Ont. N6A 3K7. Letter from Allan R. Ross, Tech. Dir. in 39 days. Ross
- IA KVDB 94.3 Sioux Center, Box 35A, 51250. Typed letter from Tom Aldrich, Pro. dir. who expressed surprize at the reception & requested info about FM DX'ing as a hobby. Send an off-the-top-of-the-head description of ES, MS, & tropes back along with the club address. Maybe he's a new recruit? Jefferson
- KDCR 88.5 Sioux City, Dordt College, 51250. Typed letter from Richard L. Haan, Engineer. Jefferson
- WDLM 89.3 East Moline, Box 149, 61244. Letter from Glenn Rogerson, noting other reports from FL & OH. Also send QSL card for AM/FM dated, signed & an Listener's Guide Jefferson
- LA KROK 94.5 Shreveport, P. O. Box 31130. Letter in 46 days from Hal Harrison, Pro. Dir. also send 2 bumper-stickers & station profile. George
- NY WCVF 88.9 Fredonia, Gregory Hall, State Univ. at Fredonia, 14063. Letter from Marc Cohen, PD in 14 days; another letter in 9 months from Daniel L. Steves, GM apologizing for not replying sooner! WBFO-88.9 as cause of interference. Reid
- WBSU 88.9 Brockport, Seymour College Union, S.U.N.Y., 14420. Letter from David W. Van Wie, Director in 11 days. Reid
- WRKS 98.7 New York, 1440 Broadway, 10018. Prepared card after follow-up, plus "Kiss Card" for discounts & prizes. Signer is John ? (no title listed) Reply in about 2 months. Holbrook
- WBTF 101.7 Attica, 35 Main St. 14011. Letter from Robert Strachman, Pro. Dir. in 2 weeks. Ross
- WKJY 98.3 Hempstead, 384 Clinton St., 11372. Send my prepared card, with an-unreadable name T. ? CE. Holbrook
- ND KEYA 88.5 Belcourt, Box 190, 58316. Report xeroxed & send back signed by Pierre Brien, CE. & Tim McCartney, GM in 6 days. George
- OH WCLT 100.3 Newsrk, Box 880, 43055. Letter from Ralph V. Renner, CE. Holbrook
- WOXK 105.1 Salem, Box 530, 44460. Send my prepared card, signer name not reable, & returned my report. Reply in 28 days. Holbrook
- WKSU 89.7 Kent, Kent State Univ. 44242. Letter signed by Richard N. Dain, CE with reply in 4½ months after follow-up. Holbrook
- WMMS 100.7 Cleveland, Cleve Plaza (?), Euclid Ave. at E. 12th St. 44115. Letter from Chris Hernandez, Promo Dir. & 4 bumperstickers. Chernos
- WGCL 98.5 Cleveland, 1500 Chester Ave. 44114. Letter from Sally Lewis. Chernos\*
- WKSU 99.5 Cleveland, 1 Playhouse Square, 44115. Letter from Bruce A. Bierman, CE \*
- OK KRNG 92.5 Oklahoma City, 110 NE 48th St, 73105. 1/2 stationary letter from Steve White, Operations Mgr. Chernos
- KCSC 90.1 Edmond, Central State Univ. 100 N. University Dr. 73034. Letter from Michael W. Dunn, Phd. (GM) & guide. Chernos
- PA WDSY 107.9 Pittsburgh, 107-6th St. 15222. Returned by prepared card with signer of ? Caselle (not sure of last name) Holbrook
- WHPA 104.9 Hollisdaysburg, P. O. Box 44, 16648. Letter from Louis J. Maierhofer, Pres. in 17 days. Holbrook\*\*
- WPNT 92.9 Pittsburgh, 1051 Brinton Rd, 15221. Letter in 76 days from Bob Henke, CE \*\*
- WNZE 101.7 Central City, Box 100, 15926. Letter from Rod Kaufman, CE in 43 days.\*\*
- WDUO 90.5 Pittsburgh, 1330 Locust St, Duquesne Univ., 15219. Letter from Diane Westermann, Traffic Co-orn. in 45 days. Also received a letter from Steve Turey, CE in 30 days. Ross
- TN WPTC 88.1 Chattanooga, Univ. of TN at Chattanooga, 37402. Letter from W.O.P. Dorsey, jr. Dir. of Communications Services. Holbrook
- TX KJOJ ? Spring, 29801 I-45 North, 77381. Letter in 15 days from Harold Riley, Ce. Send program schedule, coverage map. George
- TX KUT 90.5 Austin, Center for Telecommunications Services, Univ. of TX at Austin 78712. Letter in 8 days signed by Ruth Winans, Membership Sec. George
- KWIC 107.7 Beaumont, Send back my report form with note from Alvin O. Kriegel, jr. CE with note about me not sending return postage. Yingling
- KIXK 106.1 Dallas, suite 300, 8235 Douglas, 75225. Send letter & lots of bumperstickers, in 15 days. Yingling
- KOAX 105.3 Dallas, Suite M-125, 8350 NW Fwy., 75206. Letter & promo suft from Steve Keating, CE in 20 days. Yingling
- KJCS 103.3 Nacogdoches, P. O. Box 1111, 75961. Letter from Robert Hill, GM Yingling
- VA WIXV 95.3 Front Royal, P. O. Box 192, 22630. Form letter from Jim Lawrence, Program Director. Reply in about 3½ months. Holbrook
- WLCC 106.3 Luray, 24505. Letter from Michael P. Decker, PD in 3½ months after second follow-up report. Holbrook
- WJSY 104.3 Harrisonburg, P. O. Box 1107, 22801. Letter from O. M. Voigt, CE in 3½ weeks. Holbrook
- WKEZ 94.1 Hampton, 2101 Executive Dr. 23666. Letter in 3½ weeks from Joseph M. Davis, CE, for exWYVA-FM. Holbrook
- WRVL 88.3 Lynchburg, P. O. Box 25000, zip 24506. Send back my prepared card signed by A. W. Snyder, Mgr. in 2 weeks/ Holbrook
- WVTF 89.1 Roanoke, P. O. Box 8089, zip 24014. Send hand written letter from Garth Barker, CE. who says was an tv/fm dx'er in mid 40s & early 50s. Holbrook
- WWK 107.7 Warrenton, P. O. Box 817, 22186. Send my prepared card back, but the signer is unreadable. Reply in 4½ months. Holbrook
- WI WBWA 105.9 Washburn, 54891. Letter from Robert A. Visocky, Station Mgr. who send a wealth of coverage-map, bumper-stickers & etc. promo's. Elving
- WOJB 88.9 Hayward, Rt. 2, 54843. Letter from Mike Durkin. Elving
- WISQ 100.1 Onalaska, P. O. Box 261, 54650. Letter from Terry Rochester, Pres. & GM who believes that sun spots caused this reception.\*(see below) Elving
- WBCS 102.9 Milwaukee, 5407 W. McKinley Ave. Small QSL Card with signer of the Executive VP & Tech. Dir. name is unreadable. in 2 months. Chernos
- WEZW 103.7 Wauwatosa, 735 W. Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, 53233. Letter in 212 days! from John Timm, Sales Mgr. & exWTFDA Member ! Says his works leaves very little dx time. Apology for delay due to heavy workload. Chernos
- WISQ 100.1 West Salem, P. O. Box 100, 54669. Handwritten letter back in 9 days from Pat Delaney, CE. \*(ed. note: same as Elvings' report above) Purdue
- WV WVAO 101.9 Morgantownm Box 867, 26505. Send back my prepared card after 2 follow-ups with reply in 9½ months. Holbrook

Reporters this time are: Mike Reid of North York, On; Robert Ross of London, On; John Jefferson of Pleasanton, CA; Charles George of Dallas, TX; Hank Holbrook of Chevy Chase, MD; Saul Chernos of Toronto, ON; Bruce Elving of Kearney, NE; Ronald Purdue of Byron, MN; & the editor, Tom Yingling, Baltimore, MD. This was an 2 pager special to use up some old items, and some new ones. Below is a a TV QSL card from Mike Hollas, of Enterprise, AL. This was received in Hephzibah, GA with qsl back in 6 days. Address on card. 73's Tom

## WAAY 31 TV

1000 MONTE SANO BOULEVARD  
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