

From The STAFF

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

THREE CONVENTION BIDS...Before the deadline had passed, two more bids arrived at club headquarters. The bidders in alphabetical order (by city) are: DUNKIRK, NY's Bob Seybold...HUNTSVILLE, AL's, Tim McVey...ST. LOUIS, MO's, Richard Eddie. Each of the three bidders have been asked to submit in writing, a brief run-down of proposed convention activities. They will be printed in next month's V.U.D.

VOTE NOW...Now it will be up to you. Would you like to attend the 1983 WTFDA Convention? If so, please vote for the proposed site of your choice. A postcard will do fine, or a brief note--each WTFDA member is entitled to one vote. Send your card or letter to: Dave Nieman, 12284 Nice Road, Akron, NY 14001. Deadline for voting is April 15, 1983, so hurry. In order for your vote to count, it must be in by the deadline. Please, no phone calls or telegrams! Indicate the proposed convention city of your choice on a piece of paper, or a postcard. Remember, this is not intended to be a DXer popularity contest; you are voting for the city of your choice for 1983 club convention site. Only formal bids that have been received will be considered, so if any one of the proposed hosts fails to submit his bid forms, his city will be eliminated from consideration. VOTE NOW!!!

CLUB HQ ADDRESS TO CHANGE...Starting next month, WTFDA HQ will be a Buffalo mailing address. New members and renewing members will be asked to use the Buffalo address. Since the major activity of WTFDA is publishing the VUD, we've found that this will expedite things. Last month, we were asking you not to use the VUD's Buffalo return address for club business, but it turns out this is not such a bad idea, since the Buffalo crew needs to know about such things as address changes first, to make sure that your VUD catches up with you whenever you move. Believe us, WTFDAers move a lot!

WHERE DO D.C. FM DXers SEND THEIR REPORTS?...It seems as if the FM DXers in Washington, D.C. have been forgotten by WTFDA. This is an easy problem to solve. Looking at a map, one can easily see that D.C. is in the area covered by Danny Runtin's SOUTHERN FM DX column.

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This month's cover by Bill Fahber.

SPECIAL REPORT CHANNEL A2 F₂ SKIP AGAIN!

Thursday, November 25, 1982 (CST used) $\phi=169$ A(Bo)=38

- 0933, Ch 2 to southeast, multi-path heavy and no audio moderate fading (on 50-MHz at this time some backscatter and Ecuador beacon direct)
- 0944, much the same; any printed supers etc. just too much ghosting to decipher. no audio (only audio came from other stations on meteor scatter bursts when they beat against the video)
- 1000, still holding in (changes in scenes and synchlock on the multi-path dissuaded me from trying the 1/8-sec 35-mm SLR photos, but one afterwards always regrets the caution; an instant VCR would be nice at these times!)
- 1010, still about the same; some deep fades
- 1030, rapidly going (almost like dissolving)
- 1035, gone
- 1038, rapid rebound (might have been a different station)
- 1045, very strong now, some sort of cooking show with the host using a sifter/strainer
- 1051, out very fast

later events fitted the high-MUF pattern. 6-meter transcontinental F2 got shorter than Ohio-California (and 10-m signals under 900 miles in here via F2). It seems the region of high ionization drifted north-north west, perhaps even passing nearly directly over here. Vertical incidence ionosonde data from the US for this period would be interesting.

Now, a quick check will show you that this type of event presented itself November 25, 1981 ($\phi=163$, A(Bo)=19)!

Other past events like this:

Apr 17, 1979	($\phi=169$, A(Bo)=10)
Feb 14, 1982	($\phi=190$, A(Bo)=42)
Feb 17, 1982	($\phi=167$, A(Bo)=28)
Feb 18, 1982	($\phi=170$, A(Bo)=18)

Still more Ch A2 F2 effects ---

December 19, 1982: ($\phi=179$; A(Bo)=25)

0900-0930, apparent F2 backscatter as faint CCI from 2 to 4 different (CST) stations.

This occurred at the same time 50-MHz was exhibiting extremely strong F2 backscatter from the southeast. Direct F2 skip was as short as I've ever seen it with the Dominican Republic (1900 mi) and Costa Rica (1600 mi) in. Also, Ch R1 (49.75 MHz) video was backscattering from Eastern Europe out of the Caribbean direction. (England was hearing Central America direct on 50-MHz.)

December 20, 1982: ($\phi=165$; A(Bo)= 37)

0925-0933, single station running color-bar pattern; I did take a photo of this one. 50-MHz was open well into the Caribbean coastal area of South America.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78228

TELEVISION NEWS

THE FCC'S PROPOSAL TO ALLOW FIXED AND MOBILE SERVICES TO SHARE UHF TELEVISION CHANNELS ON A SECONDARY BASIS.

The 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union resolved that a World Administrative Radio Conference should be convened in 1979 to revise, as necessary, the international radio regulations. The ITU Plenipotentiary noted that since 1949, the year of the last such general revision, various world administrative radio conferences had amended the radio regulations on specific points without having been able to harmonize the decisions taken because of the limited nature of their agendas. It also noted that as a result of technical advances, some of the radio regulations needed reconsideration.

The FCC effort in preparation for the 1979 WARC began in late 1974 when an FCC steering committee, having overall management responsibility, and four specialized functional committees were established. Also, twenty-two industry advisory committees were created, each representing a particular radio service, in order to study spectrum requirements and to suggest appropriate changes to the radio regulations.

Meanwhile, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which at the time was the Office of Telecommunications Policy under the Executive Office of the President, established a preparatory infrastructure within the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) that was analogous to that of the FCC's. Throughout the preparation, coordination between the FCC and the Executive branch took place.

In 1975, the FCC instituted a proceeding by which comments and recommendations were obtained from the public regarding the proposals that the United States would make to the WARC. Out of nine notices of inquiry, three were concerned primarily with the development of proposals for changes to the international Table of Frequency Allocations.

Throughout the preparation period, many parties representing diverse interests, contributed to the development of proposals by participating in the advisory committees and by responding to the Notices of Inquiry. A Report and Order was issued in 1978, containing a comprehensive set of recommended proposals. The Department of State used those recommendations to develop the formal U.S. proposals that were submitted to the ITU for consideration by the 1979 WARC.

Among over 900 proposals submitted by the United States, one was to add fixed and mobile allocations to the 512-608 MHz and

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614-806 MHz bands internationally. Its intent was to provide flexibility in meeting future domestic requirements. It was assumed that many of those requirements would consist of private land mobile telecommunications. As with most of the 900+ proposals of the United States, this was agreed on at WARC. In January, 1980, the FCC released a Public Notice that reported the general results of the 1979 WARC.

The FCC had prepared for national implementation of the Final Acts of WARC by issuing five Notices of Inquiry. The Second Notice of Inquiry, adopted by the FCC on May 21, 1981, proposed modification of the Table of Frequency Allocations from 28 MHz to 1215 MHz, including the proposal to share the UHF frequencies listed above, which happen to be telephony channels 21-36 and 38-69.

Responding to the Second Notice of Inquiry was the Land Mobile Communications Council, which favored allocation of the entire band from 470-960 MHz to land mobile as well as to services already allocated on that band. The Council claimed that, if this action is not taken, the flexibility attained at the 1979 WARC by the international fixed and mobile allocation might be foreclosed by other uses, such as low power television. The Utilities Telecommunications Council requested an allocation of land mobile in the band from 614-806 MHz, or channels 38-69. The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters objected to these comments on the grounds that neither of the two councils made any showing that these bands were needed for land mobile use and that there is no basis for granting their request.

On January 26, 1982, the FCC instituted a Notice of Inquiry into the Matter of Future Private Land Mobile Telecommunications Requirements, seeking comments on the nature and magnitude of those requirements and the best approach to meeting them. Various possibilities were raised including new allocations, increased sharing, introduction to new technologies, and substitution (common carrier cellular systems). This inquiry will probably result in a rulemaking. Meanwhile other bureaus and offices, such as the Office of Plans and Policy and the Office of Science and Technology, are studying the specific issue of the necessity for, and the feasibility of, land mobile and UHF TV sharing, at least in the largest markets.

On November 18, 1982, the FCC adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, the purpose of which is to implement the Final Acts of the 1979 WARC into the FCC Rules and Regulations. In this notice, the FCC firmly states that it does not intend to reopen a general discussion of issues in this proceeding. Extensive analyses of various service requirements and recommended proposals occurred during the lengthy preparation process.

In this Notice of Proposed Rule Making, the FCC already decided that there will be a change in the Table of Frequency Allocations to include fixed and mobile radio with the television channels 21-36 and 38-69.

This does not necessarily mean that the FCC is going to immediately begin licensing land mobile radio in those channels. The FCC merely wanted the flexibility provided by the 1979 WARC so that it would have that option in the future without having to wait for another WARC to be convened. What the FCC does request in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making is comments on its proposal to give land mobile radio a secondary status in that band. It is still not yet determined whether or not the idea of shared allocations is feasible in the first place. In UHF channels 14-21, there are certain channel assignments set aside in a few major cities for land mobile, which broadcast stations must protect from interference. The FCC's plan to put land mobile on a secondary status in the upper UHF channels will thus put it on an equal level with low power and translator stations.

Of the large number of proposals in this Notice of Proposed Rule Making, this issue alone has aroused controversy, not only with the television industry, but within the doors of the FCC itself. Of the seven commissioners, three have voiced dissent over the proposal to give mobile and fixed services a secondary allocation. Commissioner Henry M. Rivera published his statement, in which commissioner Joseph R. Fogarty joins, "I dissent to the majority's decision to solicit comments on the feasibility of a secondary allocation for mobile and fixed services in the 502-608 MHz and 614-806 MHz bands, and to its proposed secondary allocation for mobile satellites in the mobile reserved bands. These actions represent the height of irresponsible spectrum management.

"With respect to the first proposal, absolutely nothing compels the Commission to address the issue of mobile-broadcast sharing in the UHF band at this time. The majority's argument that a proposal to allow secondary mobile and fixed operations in the UHF band is necessary now to preserve the Commission's flexibility in domestic allocation matters is sheer sophistry. Our flexibility interests were amply preserved by the WARC Final Acts which sanction mobile sharing in the international allocations table. Deferring consideration of this issue now would in no way constrain the Commission's flexibility. Once a record is developed supporting the concept of sharing between these services, and indicating how and where that sharing should take place, we could promptly proceed to amend the domestic allocations table and corresponding service rules accordingly.

"We are in the midst of developing a record on the nature of future land mobile needs. Ambitious internal studies are under way in at least two offices - the Office of Science and Technology and the Office of Plans and Policy - addressing how best to

meet those needs. At this juncture, these are entirely open questions. Until this pending work is concluded, the Commission has absolutely no basis for proposing mobile-broadcast sharing in the top urban markets (where industry's need is said to be most acute), let alone on a nationwide scale.

"The proposed allocation is objectionable not only because it unnecessarily prejudices the outcome of pending efforts, but because it will send debilitating tremors throughout the nascent low power community. LPTV is a designated secondary user in the UHF band, and a vast majority of the thousands of pending low power applications propose to operate there. Most of these applications are probably years away from grant because of the sizeable backlog, the number of mutually exclusive applications, and FCC staff limitations. As a practical matter, if the proposed secondary land mobile allocation is adopted and the service rules appropriately conformed, land mobile applications will flood the Commission and be approved before we can ever act on many LPTV applications. Preemptive land mobile competition for spectrum in the urban markets will be especially acute. Once the land mobile applications are granted, pending LPTV applications for the same spectrum will be foreclosed. This sabotage of the new LPTV service and its public interest benefits of enhanced media ownership and programming diversity should not be tolerated, let alone encouraged in the back-door manner of the majority's allocation proposal."

Commissioner James H. Quello issued his own statement of dissent with the majority's decision: "The United States proposed that the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) add fixed and mobile radio allocations to the band now occupied domestically by the UHF television service. The rationale for the U.S. position was that flexibility was desirable in this band, insofar as the international tables are concerned, so that we would have an additional option to be considered at some future date should a need be demonstrated for additional fixed and land mobile radio spectrum. The WARC adopted the U.S. proposal, and we now have the flexibility that we sought.

"In the Notice of Proposed Rule Making adopted by the Commission today, the majority seeks to go a step further, and actually provide for fixed and land mobile use of this band (1) without having established a need, (2) without due consideration of alternatives in the event a need is established, and (3) without having established that sharing the band by UHF television and fixed and land mobile radio is feasible. This action is being taken while thousands of Low Power Television (LPTV) applications are pending before the Commission, many of which are likely to remain in pending status for some time to come.

"Much has been made of the proposal that fixed and land mobile radio would be given a 'secondary' status in the band. It must be noted, however, that LPTV is also a secondary service. Thus, under the majority proposal.

both LPTV and fixed and mobile radio services would have co-equal status and would be assigned according to a first-come, first-served rationale.

"It goes without saying that, once the spectrum in the UHF television band is made available, establishment of a 'need' by fixed and land mobile radio interests will not be far behind. I submit, however, that this approach to 'spectrum management' is hardly the reasoned process which the American people have a right to expect. It has all of the sophistication of an Oklahoma land rush where the fastest horses often determined the outcome. The plodding comparative hearing 'horse' which the broadcast services are forced to ride is clearly no match for the high-speed assignment processes of Private Radio Services. Even given the problematical implementation of the Commission's new-found lottery authority, the process is likely to still suffer from protracted delays.

"Samuel Taylor Coleridge once wrote: 'The juggle of sophistry consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premises, and in another sense in the conclusion.'

"I'm concerned that the word, in this instance, is 'need.'

"Therefore, to that portion of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which refers to adding fixed and mobile radio assignments to the UHF television band, I most emphatically dissent."

RETROSPECT: TELEVISION DX, WHEN IT WAS THE ONLY WAY TO WATCH TELEVISION.

Here you are in Bakersfield, California, looking forward to the day your home town will get its very own television station. But then the manias at the FCC come along and impose that awful freeze on television, and the nearest television station is in Los Angeles, about 120 miles away. What to do?

You get on your telephone and call Television Engineering Company and make an appointment. A few evenings later, they pull up to your house in a wood-paneled station wagon, pulling a trailer with a hydrolically operated antenna tower mounted near the trailer hitch. They introduce themselves to you and invite you into the trailer, which is heated during the winter and air-conditioned in the summer. The interior looks like a makeshift living room, with wall-to-wall carpeting, venetian blinds, chairs, and indirect lighting. Oh yes, and a television set.

The trailer is leveled with a hydraulic jack, and an extension cord is reached out to a socket inside your house. You are seated before the television and watching a snowy picture with a faint trace of the Los Angeles station. But as the tower is raised into the air with a television antenna on it, the picture becomes much clearer. The tower is raised as high as 75 feet, and the antenna is rotated until the picture is at its clearest. A few other Los Angeles channels are checked as the tower is adjusted and the antenna is rotated. Once the proper height and direction are attained, you watch the

television and judge for yourself whether or not the picture quality is worth investing in a television and antenna. The demonstration cost only five dollars, and you are under no commitment to purchase a television, but you have the option. And should you later decide to go for television, the Television Engineering Company have notes from the project to tell them how to install the antenna and point it in the right direction.

The appliance dealers in the United States wanted to sell television sets. But in many places in the country they had to help the citizens to be able to receive television signals before they could sell the sets. That's why Robert J. Tarlton invented cable television. That's why Television Engineering Company developed the sophisticated tower-mounted trailer. That's why one appliance dealer in a certain town in Iowa began to tinker with television DX while the other appliance dealers didn't think it worth the effort.

When a television station began to broadcast from over a hundred miles away, nobody gave it any thought except for the people at this one appliance store. Because pretty soon another television station was to go on the air from a much nearer location. This one store tried everything it could to get in that one distant station, and had pretty good success most of the time. The workers there not only gained a lot of practical experience but also a lot of good publicity, and came to be known as the "television store," even when there wasn't any television to be watched. When the closer station went on the air, most everybody went to "the television store" to get their television and antenna setup.

Howard McKee and Lawrence Pickeral both worked at that store at the time, but they later moved out to Longmont, Colorado, where they opened up McKee's Modern Home Center right on Main Street. But this time the nearest television station was WOV-TV, channel six in Omaha, Nebraska, over five hundred miles away. And with the "freeze" still on, there isn't going to be anything closer for quite some time. But after the success of that appliance store in that Iowa town, they decided to do it again.

In the spring of 1950, they started receiving television stations. Not just Omaha, but also Chicago, Nashville, Memphis, Dallas, Houston, Louisville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Charlotte, Greensboro, Hollywood, San Francisco, Seattle, and many other stations. It seemed as if nearly every station up to channel six would pop in on occasions.

Pickeral noted that reception seemed to correspond roughly to the short skip season on the ten-meter band. As spring went on, stations would come in with greater regularity. In 1950, the best times were around noon, around 5:00-6:00 p.m., then again from 8:30 p.m. and on into the evening. In the spring of 1951, reception started up again, but not as good as the previous year. 8:00 a.m. and early afternoon were the best times, with no late evening reception. Even though the antenna was cut for channel six, most of

stations Pickeral logged were on channel 4, with good results on channels 2 and 5, also. The most frequent station was KPRC, channel 2 in Houston (previously KLEE-TV).

This freak reception was being discovered in other areas, also. Burns J. Tobias of Millersburg, PA, noticed it. With a 19" DuMont receiver, two boosters, and a three-section antenna, cut for channels 4, 6, and highband VHF, with a rotor and mounted 75 feet above the ground, he could get in some weak signals from Baltimore at 80 miles away, Philadelphia at 100 miles away, New York City at 165 miles away, and even Buffalo at 196 miles away. But then on certain occasions he also received WOI-TV, channel 4 in Ames, IA at 882 miles, WDAF, channel 4 in Kansas City at 956 miles, KOTV, channel 6 in Tulsa at 1059 miles, WTVJ, channel 4 in Miami at 1127 miles, WKY-TV, channel 4 in Oklahoma City at 1157 miles, KLEE-TV, channel 2 in Houston at 1408 miles, and WOAI, channel 4 in San Antonio at 1555 miles. WKY in Oklahoma City was the station most often received.

But while this freak reception was taking many by surprise, others knew what was behind it. Bob Seybold of Dunkirk, New York, when he first saw freak television reception in the spring of 1950, recognized it right away as sporadic E-skip. WMBR, channel 4 in Jacksonville, Florida, prepared a QSL letter in 1950, explaining that reception reports were coming in from South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Massachusetts, Canada, Missouri, Georgia, South Carolina, Nebraska, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Kentucky, Texas, and Arkansas. The letter states, "Many viewers have inquired as to why they are receiving long-distance television. This is due to sporadic skip distances caused by weather conditions, climate, temperature, etc."

NEXT MONTH: EARLY YEARS OF TX DX (CONT'D).

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BROADCAST TV STATIONS

CH	ERP	HAAT	STATE/CITY/APPLICANT
25	2786	2510	CA; Watsonville' California Community TV Network
26	1000	573	CO; Pueblo; Arapahoe Silent Majority, Inc.
3	100	1125	HI; Lihue; Arapahoe Silent Majority, Inc.
28	2000	301	IA; Cedar Rapids; Stanley Emert
43	1995	288	KS; Topeka; Arapahoe Silent Majority, Inc.
21	1000	594	MN; Duluth; Stanley G. Emert Jr.
16	1000	265	MO; St. Joseph; Stanley Emert Jr
17	912	331	AL; Tuscaloosa; Local Majority Television
7	300	701	ND; Jamestown; Jamestown College
30	124	791	UT; Ogden; Ogden Television, Inc.
27	1240	2049	VA; Roanoke; Roanoke Christian Broadcasting, Inc.
46	84.9	2304	AZ; Green Valley; Green Valley Television, Inc.
62	1995	1009	NC; Asheville; Local Majority Television
30	1950	119	TX; Odessa; Local Majority Tel.
23	1000	1062	CA; Arcata; Women's Broadcasting of Arcata
49	933	315	IL; Springfield; American Cellular Systems, Inc.

41	1139	1285	KY; Louisville; Louisville Family Television, Limited
50	999	349	NY; Watertown; Women's Broadcasting of Watertown
24	3390	1610	SC; Charleston; Charleston Community Television, Limited
34	4498	366	TX; Beaumont; Women's Broadcasting of Beaumont
46	360	1477	AZ; Green Valley; Skyline Communications Group
43	1000	427	AR; Mountain Home; Baxter Bc'g
14	86.1	884	GA; Rome; Rome Television, Inc.
63	1000	458	IN; Bloomington; Local Majority
33	1000	257	KS; Wichita; Local Majority Tel'n.
58	1836	450	MS; Vineyard Haven; Katy Communications, Inc.
16	665	537	NE; Scottsbluff; Dakota Bc'g Co.
36	1260	1452	NC; Roanoke Rapids; Univ. of N.C.
64	1000	1277	PA; Scranton; Local Majority Tel.
27	1000	1301	WA; Wenatchee; Stanley G. Emert Jr.

(Note of interest: There are six applications listed for Local Majority Television, which is entirely owned by Millard V. Oakley, owner of LPTV station W07BM in Cookeville, TN. The applications in IN, KS, and PA call for 1000 kw ERP exactly, with aural ERP exactly 100 kw, or 10%. The AL, NC, and TX applications have ERP figures going into decimals, which I rounded off, but have aural power as only 1%, despite the fact that the FCC limits aural ERP to between 10 and 20% of visual ERP.)

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED FOR NEW STATIONS

49	5000	435	WI; Racine; Racine Telecasting Co
27	1242	2049	VA; Roanoke; Roanoke Christian Broadcasting
7	180	809	MT; Bozeman; Bee Broadcasting
20	5000	1731	NC; Lexington; Kolonia Broadc'g.
20	102	822	PR; Ponce; Interamerican Broadc'g
30	3258	1075	TN; Nashville; Television Corp of Tennessee
18	789	782	MS; Laurel; Capitol Broadcasting
4	100	748	KS; Colby; Sam A. Lunsway
51	712	135	NE; Lincoln; Payvision Communic's

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW STATIONS DISMISSED

• VI; Charlotte Amalie; channel 3; Consumer Educational Research and Development TV Center
• FL; Fort Walton Beach; channel 35; Ro-Mar Communications, Inc. (application returned by the FCC.)
• PR; San Juan; channel 74; Consumer Educational Research and Development TV Center (application returned by the FCC.)
• FL; Lakeland; channel 32; Lakeland Telecasters, Inc. (which merged with Public Interest Corporation, whose application now reads, "Lakeland Public Interest Corporation").
• KY; Lexington; channel 62; Kentucky Authority for ETV
• MT; Bozeman; channel 7; Edward M. Johnson; New West Broadcasting Company, Inc.
• TX; Laredo; channel 27; Carlos Ortiz; Tierra del Sol Broadcasting Corporation
• TX; McAllen; channel 48; Carlos Ortiz; Tele-Imagen
• PR; Ponce; channel 20; Amilar Gandia
• TX; San Antonio; channel 29; Christian Telecommunications, Inc.; Misiones De Bejar Television Company; United Television Broadcasting Corporation.

• VA; Roanoke; channel 27; Western Virginia Telecasting Company
 • OR; Portland; channel 40; Allied Broadcasting Corporation
 • WI; Madison; channel 47; Madison Independent Television, Inc.
 • TN; Nashville; channel 30; Music City Thirty Inc.; Nash Broadcasting, Inc.; Page Broadcasting Corporation; Satellite Broadcasting Systems, Inc.

APPLICATIONS TO MODIFY CONSTRUCTION PERMITS
 CH EPP HAAT STATE/CITY/APPLICANT

64 191 640 DE Seaford; WDPB (Don't get excited; they're only substituting a little more power for a little less antenna height and moving the transmitter from Sharptown, MD, to Seaford, DE)

52 264 674 OH Sandusky; WCGN-TV (on the air)
 65 2840 2710 CA San Jose; KLXV
 20 630 -120 HI Honolulu; KHAI-TV
 49 3475 1476 KS Topeka; KLDH
 16 n.c. 1772 AR Little Rock; KLRT
 40 n.c. 880 FL Talahassee; WTWC-TV
 19 2685 1288 TX Nacogdoches; KDOG
 16 718 482 FL Key West; WTKW

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT MODIFICATION GRANTED

26 2000 1555 IL Chicago; WCUI-TV (on the air)
 43 2298 510 CT Bridgeport; WBCT
 49 3475 1476 KS Topeka KDLH (That was fast!)
 47 1197 1400 OK Tulsa; KBJH

APPLICATIONS TO CHANGE EXISTING FACILITIES

46 2170 3040 CA Guasti; KBSA-TV (off the air)
 11 50.7 n.c. AK Anchorage; KTVA
 38 2153 n.c. IN Terre Haute; WBAK-TV

CHANGES IN EXISTING FACILITIES GRANTED

18 398 n.c. AL Dothan; WDMN-TV
 8 n.c. 1758 AZ Phoenix; KAET
 11 175 45 HI Honolulu; KHET
 2 n.c. 1688 LA Baton Rouge; WBRZ
 11 316 993 NH Durham; WENH-TV
 8 316 n.c. NE Albion; KCNA-TV
 13 316 n.c. NE Kearney; KGHJ-TV
 46 500 1230 NY Binghamton; WSKG-TV

APPLICATIONS FOR CALL LETTERS: NEW STATIONS

C.L. CH STATE/CITY/APPLICANT
 WDBD 40 MS Jackson; Jackson Family Telev'n
 WTXT 54 AL Huntsville; Community Service Broadcasting
 WDKY-TV 56 KY Danville; Robert L. Bertram
 KSDT 69 CA San Diego; San Diego Television
 KBBM-TV 36 MO Jefferson City; Public Television Network of Missouri

APPLICATIONS FOR CALL LETTERS: CHANGE EXISTING

KHBS 40 AR Fort Smith; KFPW-TV
 WGRZ-TV 2 NY Buffalo; WGR-TV
 KLST 8 AK Juneau; KINY-TV
 KELP 26 TX El Paso KEHB-TV
 KJUD 8 AK Juneau; KINY-TV
 WSNB-TV 47 VA Norton; WSNV-TV
 WDLI 17 OH Canton; WJAN
 WPMT 43 PA York; WSBA-TV
 KPDX 49 WA Vancouver; KLRK

CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED: NEW STATIONS
 KWHP 14 ID Boise; Sterling Associates Ltd
 WNKJ-TV 51 KY Hopkinsville; Doxa Communic's
 KCKU 14 TX Tyler; Sunrise Broadcasting, Inc
 WNTA-TV 42 PR San German; Gos Broadcasting
 KRCB-TV 22 CA Cotati; Rural California Be'g
 WMTJ 40 PR Pajardo; Ana G. Mendez Educational Foundation

WBFS-TV 33 FL Miami; Miami STV, Inc.
 WIIM-TV 8 MI Iron Mountain; John R. Powley
 KTGC 21 TX Nederland; Texas Gulf Communications, Inc.

WLCT 26 CT New London; CTV of Connecticut
 WNOL-TV 38 LA New Orleans; Cypress Broadcasting Limited Partnership
 WSJU 18 PR San Juan; Three Star Telecast

CALL LETTERS ASSIGNED: CHANGE EXISTING

WXFL 8 FL Tampa; WFLA-TV

ADDITIONAL CITY IDENTIFICATIONS GRANTED

• KOOD, channel 9 in Hays, Kansas, to identify as Hays-Russell-Great Bend
 • WCMT, channel 7 in Miami, Florida, to identify as Miami-Port Lauderdale
 • KLRK-TV (proposing to change call letters to KPDX), in Vancouver, Washington, to identify as Vancouver-Portland
 • WNDS, channel 50 in Derry, New Hampshire, to identify as Derry-Nashua-Manchester (which originally applied to identify as Nashua-Derry, putting its city of license second)

CHANGES IN THE TABLE OF CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

• Crockett, TX; add 40z
 • High Springs, FL; add 53+
 • Lake Dallas, TX; add 55z
 • Pontiac, IL; add 53z (Site restriction 12.2 miles southwest of Pontiac to avoid short-spacing with vacant channel 54 in Kankakee, IL and channel 58 in Danville, IL. The applicant, Livingston County Broadcasters, originally applied to delete channel 35 from La Salle, IL, and reallocate it to Pontiac, stating that there had been no interest by anybody in applying for that channel. But there are now two competing applicants for that channel.)

• Eastern Virginia area: Hampton, VA assignments 13-, *15z, are consolidated with the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News assignments 3+, 10+, 27z, 33z, 49-, *55+. WVEC-TV, channel 13 in Hampton, Virginia, applied for the consolidation, asserting that, due to close geographical proximity, the cities of Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News have become a cohesive metropolitan area with widespread communities of interest, sharing many government services, common resources, and cultural interests. The owners of WTVZ, channel 33 in Norfolk, and the law firm of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky, & Walker both made a further application to include Virginia Beach, which is assigned channel 43+ as of last year, into the consolidated market, noting that Virginia Beach is the largest and fastest growing Tidewater community. This proposal was rejected by the FCC. There are three situations where a hyphenated television market is used in the table of assignments. Firstly, hyphenation of a television

market is an assignment tool used by the FCC when it is best to postpone until the application stage any unresolved or close questions as to which community should use the assignment. Second, hyphenation is proper upon a showing that a station licensed to a small community is likely to fail unless it is able to apply for authority to operate from a larger community. Third, hyphenation is appropriate where it appears that the communities should be treated as one community by reason of their proximity and common social, cultural, trade and economic interests. The proposal of WVEC-TV appears to fall within this third category. The proposals to include Virginia Beach do not appear to meet any of the three criteria to justify its inclusion into the hyphenated market.

STATIONS ON THE AIR

• WVCY, channel 30, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, began January 11, 1983. 1070 kw Max ERP visual and 550 kw horizontal; circular polarization. 960' HAAT; 1089' AG; 1747' ASL. Transmitter at 3950 North Holton Street, Milwaukee; coordinates 43°05'15"; 87°54'12" (same tower as WCGV-TV, channel 24). Address: Wisconsin Voice of Christian Youth, Inc.; 2712 W. Vliet Street, Milwaukee, WI, 53208.
 • KVNJ-TV, channel 15, Fargo, North Dakota, began 2/14/1983. Original construction permit has 2.3 kw ERP visual; 117' AAT, 120' AG, 1030' ASL, but a recent request for modification of its construction permit has another antenna location a few hundred feet away. Unlike the other Fargo stations which operate at or near maximum allowable power with transmitters several miles west or northwest of Fargo, KVNJ-TV is a very weak station and has its transmitter within city limits to keep a city grade contour over the entire city limits. The application to modify its construction permit calls for the transmitter to be at 9th Street, south of Main Avenue; coordinates 46°52'27"; 96°47'32". Address: Fargo Broadcasting Company, Inc., 824 Main Avenue, Fargo, ND, 58103.
 • WYCC, channel 20, Chicago, Illinois, began 2/17/1983. 2421 kw maximum ERP visual; 1081 kw horizontal, circular polarization. 1239' HAAT, 1456' AG, 2049' ASL. Transmitter is located atop the John Hancock Center, 875 N. Michigan Avenue in Chicago, coordinates 41°53'55.5"; 87°37'123". Address: Board of Trustees of Community College District No. 508; 1750 S. Pulaski, Chicago, IL, 60652. Educational station, formerly on the air as WCME from 9/20/65 to 4/25/76.
 • KWWI, channel 13, Rock Springs, Wyoming, formerly KTUX, is back on the air as of 1/27/1983. KTUX went off the air in April, 1981.

SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION:

Two applications for STV, also applicants for channel 38 in Mount Clemens, Michigan, were dismissed: APW Enterprises and Southeast Michigan Television Corporation.
 WTVE, channel 51 in Reading, PA, has been operating STV in February, if not earlier. Selec-TV service is used, with programming

simultaneous with WWSC-TV, channel 57 in Philadelphia, PA. Scrambling seems to be similar to that used by WWHT, WSNL, and WRBV, the Wometco stations.
 WQTV, channel 68 in Boston, Massachusetts, will be dropping out of STV soon. See notes under FORUM.

CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS

• Sacramento, California; channel 29; Sacramento Television Associates; Capiton Hispanic Broadcasters, Inc.; Do Decca Ecktron Corporation; Royce International Broadcasting Company (proposing Citrus Heights as city of license); Michael L. Parker; Delta Broadcasting Company, Inc.; Ponce-Nicasio Broadcasting; El Dorado Television Company; Alden Communications Corporation; Sacramento Entertainment Television Corporation; Channel 29 Investors. Koplal Communications of California, owner of KRBK-TV, channel 31 in Sacramento, opposed the original petition to allocate channel 29 to Sacramento back in 1980, also opposed the FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making on the allocation, opposed the FCC Report and Order which substituted channel 29 for channel 15, and filed a petition for certification and reconsideration on 1/19/1982 with regard to that report and order. This petition is still pending. Koplal also petitioned the FCC to return all of the above applications as unacceptable for filing. Koplal basis its opposition on the fact that channel 29 and 31 are only two channels apart, yet assigned to the same city.
 • Las Cruces, New Mexico; channel 48; Dona Ana County Television; Las Cruces Family Television; KASK, Inc.
 • Abilene, Texas; channel 15; Lea County Television, Inc.; Helen Oman; TV Tech Systems, Inc.
 • Hot Springs, Arkansas; channel 26; Razorback TV Broadcasting (2884 kw ERP); Edward M. Johnson (662 kw ERP). Because of the significant difference in proposed coverage area and population to be served, this will be one of the issues in the hearing.
 • Anacortes, Washington; channel 24; Sterling Associates, Ltd. (3548 kw ERP); Vanwash Communications Group (4000 kw ERP); Paul M. Crawford, S. Eberhardt et al. (specified Mount Vernon as proposed community of license; 3631 kw ERP); Roy W. Mayhugh (600 kw ERP); Mount Baker Broadcasting Company, Inc. (4266 kw ERP). Except for Roy W. Mayhugh, all the applicants propose more than 1000 kw within 250 miles of the Canadian border, which requires Canadian concurrence. So far only Crawford et als has obtained that concurrence. Because of the difference in area of coverage and population to be served between Mayhugh and the others, this will also be a factor to be considered.
 • Vega Baha, Puerto Rico; channel 64; Art Broadcasting Corporation (which specifies Naranjito as proposed community of license); Freddie Gauthier Broadcasting Company (which specifies Toa Baja as its proposed community of license). Ch. 64 is assigned to Vega Baja.
 • Carolina, Puerto Rico; channel 52; Carlos Ortiz; Radio Vida, Inc. Ortiz submitted, as part of his application, a copy of a letter

from Amvest Leasing and Capital Corporation, promising financing for broadcast equipment. But it was discovered that he used the same letter in three other applications. The letter was originally intended for the application for McAllen, Texas. His conduct has raised a question on his character qualifications, one factor considered in consolidated hearings.

RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS

• Chico, California; channel 24; construction permit was granted to Superior Broadcasting of California; application by Far West Broadcasting Company was dismissed.
• Ponce, Puerto Rico; channel 20; construction permit granted to Interamerican Broadcasting Company; application by Amilcar Gandia was dismissed.

DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE UPDATE

As reported before, the National Association of Broadcasters is fighting DBS all the way. Not only is it opposing the FCC's right to establish DBS as a nationwide service, but is opposing the FCC grant of a construction permit to Satellite Television Corporation, the first applicant for DBS. When the FCC rejected NAB's petition, NAB went to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. But that court also rejected NAB's petition.

United Satellite Television Corporation, a later entry into DBS, is trying to beat STC as the first DBS on the air. But to do so, it plans to start out using Canada's Anic-C2 satellite, scheduled for launch this spring, using a frequency outside the band set aside for DBS, with a signal weaker than the proposed DBS satellites. USTC changed its name to United Satellite Communications, Inc., was given a promise of a huge sum from Prudential Insurance Company of America, and hired General Instrument Corporation to construct earth stations and decoders. So it looks as if one company is well on its way.

RENEWAL OF KCET IN LOS ANGELES

Several months ago I reported on the situation in Los Angeles. A group of hearing impaired residents of Los Angeles petitioned the FCC to deny the license renewals of every television station in the city because they failed to carry enough closed-captioned or open-captioned programs. They cited section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which forbids discrimination against the handicapped by those receiving federal funds to single out educational station KCET, as well as the commercial stations. The FCC rejected arguments with regard to the commercial stations, and left it in the hands of the Department of Education to determine whether or not KCET is in violation of the Act. The Department of Education is the agency responsible for enforcement of the Act, not the FCC. When the group of hearing-impaired residents took the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, the court affirmed the FCC's renewal of the commercial stations, but insisted that educational stations should be held to a stricter "public interest" standard than commercial stations, and that the FCC

should look into KCET's efforts to ascertain community needs before renewing its license. But the Supreme Court recently decided that there is nothing in the Rehabilitation Act to require the FCC to urge broadcasters to put more effort into offering captioned programs.

CANADIAN NOTES FROM WALTER PATTON

NEW TRANSMITTERS GIVEN APPROVAL

CH ERP CITY/PROVINCE/PRIMARY STATION
40 0.100 Daysland, Alta; CBXT, Edmonton (CBC)
52 28.46 Forestburg, Alta; CBXT, Edmonton
16 2.300 Nipigon, Ont; CKPR, Thunder Bay (CBC)
55 3.170 Bolton Est, Que; CBMT, Montreal (CBC)
44 1.580 Stoneham, Que; CBVT, Quebec (SRC)

CHANNEL CHANGE

CBJT-TV-2, Shalalth, BC, from ch. 5 to ch. 7

CHANGE IN TRANSMITTER POWER

CBWFT-9, ch. 6, Dryden, Ont: 10 kw to 11.3 kw
CBVT, ch. 11, Quebec, Que: 173 kw to 252 kw
CHAN, ch. 8, Vancouver, BC: 164 kw to 97.5 kw;
transmitter from Burnaby Mountain to Mt. Seymour. Walter adds, "Had applied for 127 kw but FCC objected. Can't have those folks in Washington state watching Canadian TV. -- That's an attempt at humor, not political commentary." A few days after I received the information from Walter, the United States labeled some Canadian films as "propaganda."

CHANGE IN PRIMARY STATION: The following stations changed their primary from CBIT, ch. 5 in Sydney, to CBHT, ch. 3 in Halifax.

CH STATION CITY/PROVINCE

2 CBIT-9 Aspen, Nova Scotia
5 CBIT-13 Blue Mountain, Nova Scotia
17 CBIT-14 Garden of Eden, Nova Scotia
6 CBIT-10 Country Harbour, Nova Scotia
5 CBIT-8 Goshen, Nova Scotia
33 CBIT-7 Lochabar, Nova Scotia
12 CBIT-11 Mulgrade, Nova Scotia
4 CBIT-11 Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia
6 CBIT-12 Sunnybrae, Nova Scotia

CHANGE IN CALL LETTERS

CH NEW CALL CITY/PROVINCE/FORMER LETTERS
10 CITO-TV-4 Kapuskasing, Ontario; CKSO-TV-4
11 CITO-TV-3 Kearns-Kirkland Lake, Ontario;
CKSO-TV-3
5 CICI-TV Sudbury, Ontario; CKSO-TV
3 CITO-TV-2 Timmins, Ontario; CKSO-TV-2

NEW CALL LETTERS

16 CBCE-TV Little Current, Ontario
26 CBLFT-27 Mattawa, Ontario
9 CBFQ-TV Fort Chimo-Kuujuak, Quebec
12 CBMQ-TV Fort Chimo-Kuujuak, Quebec
9 CBAFT-6 St. Edward-St. Louis, Prince Edward Island

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW TRANSMITTERS

CH ERP CITY/PROVINCE/PRIMARY/NETWORK
13 24.90 Huntsville, Ontario; CIGA, Toronto;
TVO
51 60.00 Penetanguishene, Ontario; CICA
42 0.830 Ayers Cliff, Quebec; CBMT, Montreal
CBC

CHANGES REQUESTED

CBLFT, ch. 25, Toronto, Ont: 2.14 kw to 1.827 kw
CIVV-TV, ch. 8, Chicoutimi, Que: 143.7 kw to 142.8
CKRS-TV, ch 12, Jonquiere, Que: 208 kw to 137.3kw

MORE CANADIAN NOTES FROM WALTER PATTON

CANCOM has applied to distribute by satellite the following signals in addition to those already authorized: (all Detroit)
WJBG-TV, ch. 2; WDIV, ch. 4; WXYZ-TV, ch. 7; and WTVS, ch. 56.

Another company, NORCOM, wishes to supply satellite service for CKND-TV, ch. 9 in Winnipeg, Manitoba; CKY-TV, ch. 7 in Winnipeg; KAWE, ch. 9 in Bemidji, Minnesota; WDAZ-TV, ch. 8 in Devils Lake, North Dakota; KXJB-TV, ch. 4 in Valley City, North Dakota; and KTHI-TV, channel 11 in Fargo, North Dakota.

Consideration is being given to allowing distribution in Canada by cable companies of non-pay services available off U.S. satellites. These would probably be used in over-the-air transmission in communities using multiple transmitter scrambled systems instead of cable.

Because of lack of funds CBC stations are signing off at midnight Sunday through Thursday. That they can't make money showing an old movie says a lot about their efficiency.

It is interesting to note that even those professionally involved are starting to have trouble knowing when the satellite rebroadcast service is using a frequency, viz those three misfires for CICA rebroadcasters in Ontario. In fact if that new channel 11 is granted at International Falls MN most of those southwestern Ontario rebroadcasters are going to be up a creek.

The CRTC will now accept applications for point-to-point service within the TV broadcast band, in areas where no heavy demand for channels is anticipated, as a tertiary service (you can't get much lower priority than that), of multiple TV signals for cable companies, satellite reception and distribution, pay-TV, etc. They warn that UHF frequencies are the safest way to go.

SPOTLIGHT ON NEW TELEVISION STATIONS

I've been making it a practice to write to new stations, requesting information about them. Unfortunately, I get little response. But one station that did respond this month is KOOD, channel 9 in Bunker Hill, Kansas, operated by Smoky Hills Public TV Corp. Smoky Hills PTV was incorporated 3/10/78 under the auspices of the Kansas Public Television Board. The proposed station was to be licensed on channel 14 as part of a ten-year plan to extend public television to unserved areas of Kansas. The plan originally called for seven television stations, but economic and political conditions caused those plans to be changed.

Smoky Hills petitioned the FCC to rule in favor of channel 9 instead of 14 because of the lower cost of VHF operation.

On 7/1/1981, Smoky Hills purchased an old grocery store and renovated it for offices and studios. The tower site in South Russell County was purchased in late spring of 1981, and the 1,119-foot-tall tower was built. The power output at the antenna is 316 kw. KOOD will be rebroadcast by a translator on channel 69 in Hoxie. Other

translators are planned for Concordia and Phillipsburg.

KOOD is the only Public Station in Kansas providing instructional service to participating school districts. KOOD has provided instructional programming to eleven participating school districts since September, 1981. (The information sheet is incomplete and ends on that note; they could be talking about the microwave Instructional Fixer Service.)

Fred McCormack sent in some clippings from The Forum, a Fargo newspaper, about KVNJ-TV, channel 15. KVNJ-TV is entering a market which already has three well-established VHF commercial stations. The call letters are from the FM station that went on the air in Fargo back in November, 1947, the first FM station in North Dakota. Back then, the call letters stood for "Victory in Japan," marking the end of World War II.

The station operates from 8:00 a.m. to midnight with 2.31 kw, covering the Fargo-Moorehead area with a radius of 20-30 miles. KVNJ-TV will offer movies, syndicated programs, news, sports, weather, and some programs from the three commercial networks. The station is affiliated with the International Network News.

The newspaper frequently refers to KVNJ-TV as a low-power station. It is not. It is a weak full-service station. Low power stations are something different. But it is a weak UHF station, in fact, the only UHF station in Fargo. That means, unless you have a cable-TV hookup in Fargo, you will now need to install another antenna. One of the articles in the Fargo Forum goes into heavy detail in how to tune in the station, and what kind of receiving equipment you need.

Rod O'Connor sent some comments about KSHO-TV, channel 26 in Honolulu, Hawaii. They show financial news and stock market figures most of the day (sounds like Financial News Network), broadcast cartoons and old syndicated programs from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., then old movies, followed by Japanese programming until midnight. They are transmitting from a mountaintop just east of Honolulu.

Nathaniel Ely made some observations about WYCC, channel 20 in Chicago. It began test patterns on 2/14/83, and programming on 2/17. It broadcasts from the old transmitter site at the John Hancock Center, and is owned by seven or eight local colleges in the Chicago area. WYCC stands for "Your City College." It is running full-time instructional courses for college credit.

John M. Lentz sent some notes on WVCY-TV, channel 30 in Milwaukee. It is a religious station, operating from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. on weeknights, and 8 a.m. to noon, and from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. weekends. I don't recognize most of the programs listed in the TV schedule he sent me, but it appears that the programming consists of mostly locally produced religious programs, an occasional nationally distributed religious program, and no movies, cartoons, or syndicated commercial programs, unlike most other religious stations.



Fred Nordquist
7945 Boxford Road
Clay, NY 13041
APRIL 1983

WEST VIRGINIA
Welch 122.8
Kee AC 118.95 122.8
Raleigh County Memorial AC 118.95 122.8
Hinton-Alderson 122.8
Fayette 122.8
Mingo County 122.8
Jackson County 122.8
Tri-State-Walker-Long CT 118.5
ATIS 125.2 122.95
Kenawha CT 125.7 ATIS 127.6 122.95
GC 121.9
Meadows(private) 122.8
Greenbrier Valley 119.05 CT 118.9
122.8 GC 121.9
Greenbrier 119.05 134.4 122.8
Buckhannon County-Upshur County 122.8
Elkins-Randolph County 121.15 127.25
Grant County 134.15 122.8
Mexico Farms 122.8
Eastern West Virginia Regional CT 124.3 122.95
Benedum 119.6 121.15 CT 126.7 123.0 GC 121.9
Fairmont Municipal AC 119.6 124.6 122.8
Marshall (closed nights) 122.7
Wheeling-Ohio County AC 125.9 CT 118.1
122.95 GC 121.9
Garrett County AC 124.4 122.8
Morgantown GC 121.7 CT 120.0 121.15
124.6 123.0
Morgantown Flight Service Station 122.6
Charleston Flight Service Station 122.3
Huntington Flight Service Station 122.6
Bluefield Flight Service Station 122.2
Wheeling Flight Service Station 122.2

Please note that although all stations licensed between 150.815-150.96 are automobile emergency services, some towing services are licensed in the business radio service.

Delaware Taxi Radio
152.27
KGA 413 Yellow Cab of Delaware Wilmington
KGF 204 Checker Cab Milford
152.33
KBJ 548 Town Taxi Bridgeville
KBL 234 City & Diamond Cab Wilmington
152.39
KGB 366 Dover City Cab Dover
KGB 944 Newark Transit Co Newark
KJZ 90 Seaford Taxi Seaford
452.40
KIL 405 Aereo Limosine Co Inc Wilmington

GOOD LUCK
Don
D
16

Cumberland County, NJ
Bridgeton Police 155.55
Millville Police 155.58
Vineland Police 155.52
Bridgeton Fire 154.43
Millville Fire 154.45
Vineland Fire 33.74
Cumberland County Taxi
152.27
KEA 203 Millville Yellow
KEA 210 Yellow of Millville
152.315
KXM 784 Mayras Taxi Vineland
152.33
KEC 205 Veale Yellow
Bridgeton
KGZ 591 Red & Black Cab
Vineland
152.39
KEC 461 Deluxe Taxi
Vineland
KQS 720 Speedy's Taxi
Bridgeton
Cumberland County Towing
150.815
KEV 950 Bianco Brothers
Bridgeton
157.47
KUS 709 Perry's
Bridgeton
157.50
KZQ 713 J & B Auto
Vineland
157.515
KYD 849 Walt Doughty & Sons
Bridgeton

Delaware Auto Emergency
150.815
KEV 920 Memorial Gulf Serv
New Castle
KZV 302 Jim & Harold's Garage
New Castle
150.845
KRM 678 Joe & Tony's Gulf
Claymont
KZR 529 Firestone Tire & Rubber
Dover
150.875
KIK 771 Cochran-Trinitis
New Castle
KJV 208 Goodchild Inc
New Castle
KLV 699 Dimonde Esso Serv
Wilmington
150.89
KEC 582 Palo Tire
New Castle
KMD 504 Miglitore John
Wilmington

ALLTIME FM DISTANCE RECORDS			
FREQ.	PROP	CALL LOCATION	MILES EXER LOC
88.1	Es	KTXT TX Lubbock	1520 F.No NY
	Tr	Guatemala, Guat	1125 M.Da FL
	* MS	KTXT TX Lubbock	1005 R.St IN
	Au	WUNF NC Asheville	660 S.Ch ON
88.3	* Es	KSUC TX Keene	1430 J.Je CA<
	Tr	KSUC TX Keene	930 M.Da FL
	MS	WHWC WI Colfax	855 L.Vo VA
	Au	WAER NY Syracuse	675 A.Ba IL
88.4	Es	TGRT Guatemala, Guat	1130 G.Ha TX
88.5	Es	WAMU DC Washington	1460 C.Me CO
	Tr	WRAS GA Atlanta	890 G.Ha TX
	MS	WDDD NC Winston-Sal	1160 G.Ha TX
	Au	WAMU DC Washington	920 J.Eb MN
88.6	Es	HILF D.R. Santo Dom	1055 M.Da FL
88.7	* Es	WERN WI Madison	1730 J.Je CA<
	Tr	HRLP Hond. Tegucig	1035 M.Da FL
	MS	WHA WI Madison	1080 G.Ha TX
	Au	WHA WI Madison	685 F.Me ND
88.8	Es	TGRT Guatemala, Guat	1130 G.Ha TX
	Tr	TGRT Guatemala, Guat	1125 M.Da FL
88.9	Es	WECU KY Richmaond	2000 J.Pi CA
	Tr	XEM DF Mexico City	1300 M.Da FL
	Au	WKES TN Chattanooga	875 G.Ha TX
	MS	WKS TN Chattanooga	740 F.No NY
89.0	Es	YSRI ES San Salvador	1215 P.Dy TX
89.1	Es	WRNE ME Houlton	1500 M.Da FL
	Tr	XHRA Jal.Guadalajara	1480 M.Da FL
	MS	None	
	Au	KMUW KS Wichita	640 R.Br MI
89.2	Es	XEJT Tampico, Tams	990 G.Ha OK
89.3	* Es	WDLM IL E. Moline	1670 J.Je CA<
	Tr	WPCS FL Pensacola	800 R.Br MI
	MS	None	
	Au	WPKN CT Bridgeport	790 A.Ba IL
89.4	Es	TGED Guat. Quetzalt	1095 G.Ha TX
89.5	* Es	KENW NM Portales	1460 D.Ni NY
	* Tr	KENW NM Portales	965 J.Ay TN
	MS	WNIU IL DeKalb	1035 G.Ha TX
	Au	WPKN CT Bridgeport	790 A.Ba IL
89.6	Es	TGDX Guatemala, Guat	1130 G.Ha TX
89.7	* Es	XHRA Jal.Guadalajara	1480 M.Da FL
	Tr	WMCU FL Miami	1155 G.Ha TX
	MS	KGCC TX Denison	1120 L.Vo VA
	Au	WGBH MA Boston	905 A.Ba IL
89.9	Es	WJCT FL Jacksonville	1625 F.Me ND
	Tr	WJCT FL Jacksonville	1020 G.Ha TX
	MS	WNSA WI Brule	905 L.Vo VA
	Au	WNSA WI Brule	505 F.Me MI
90.0	Es	YSU ES San Salvador	1205 G.Ha TX
90.1	Es	KCBX CA San Luis Ob	12255 M.Da FL
	Tr	KPFT TX Houston	860 J.Co FL
	MS	WMBI IL Chicago	1065 G.Ha TX
	* Au	KSJR MN Collegeville	760 S.Ch ON
90.3	Es	XHIS BCN Tijuana	2075 M.Da FL
	Tr	WHLA WI Holmen	800 L.Vo VA
	MS	WHLA WI Holmen	1085 G.Ha TX
	Au	WBCL IN Ft.Wayne	705 F.Me ND<
90.5	Es	KXCV MO Maryville	1500 W.Ry BC
	Tr	WKAR MI E. Lansing	930 R.Wo LA
	MS	KXCV MO Maryville	970 F.No NY
	Au	KXCV MO Maryville	935 L.Vo VA
90.7	Es	KOBE MO Joplin	1495 J.Je CA
	* Tr	KVNO NE Omaha	900 D.Ni NY
	MS	WHAD WI Delafield	885 W.Bi FL
	Au	KMUW MO St. Louis	835 J.Fe NJ

FM STATISTICS

ALLTIME FM DISTANCE RECORDS

APRIL 1993

Table with columns: FREQ, PROP, CALL, LOCATION, MILES DXER, LOC. Rows include stations like KPOL CA Los Angeles, WBUS FL Miami Beach, KKLK SD Rapid City, etc.

Table with columns: FREQ, PROP, CALL, LOCATION, MILES DXER, LOC. Rows include stations like KMWZ MN Crookston, WEEZ LA New Orleans, KWEH AR Camden, etc.

FM STATISTICS

ALLTIME FM DISTANCE RECORDS

APRIL 1993

Table with columns: FREQ, PROP, CALL, LOCATION, MILES DXER, LOC. Rows include stations like WCMG VA Norfolk, WEAL IL Jacksonville, WKKE WV Huntington, etc.

FM STATISTICS

ALLTIME FM DISTANCE RECORDS

APRIL 1983

Table with columns: FT=>Q, PROP, CALL, LOCATION, MILES, DXER, LOC. Rows include WBYO PA Boyertown, WDWQ CS St. George, etc.

Guide to DXer initials/locations follows:

Table mapping DXer initials to their names and locations. Example: Frank Aden, Bend OR; Glenn Hauser, Von Ormy TX; Jim Pizzi, Santa Maria CA.

* = New distance records since the previous complete listing of records in the SEP 1980 VUD. # = This station was heard/logged on this frequency (ndmally on 89.1).

STATES STATS

Table showing FM statistics by state. Columns: State, #-DXer, #-DXer. Rows: AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY, DC.

CANADA STATS

Table showing FM statistics by Canadian province. Columns: Prov., #-DXer, #-DXer. Rows: AT, BC, MB, NB, NF, NS, ON, PEI.

MEXICO STATS

Table showing FM statistics by Mexican state. Columns: State, #-DXer, #-DXer. Rows: BCN, CHI, COA, DF, GTO, JAL, MOR, NL.

OTHER FOREIGN STATS

Table showing FM statistics by other foreign countries. Columns: Ctry, #-DXer, #-DXer. Rows: Cuba, Bermuda, Guatemala, Jamaica, Puerto Rico.

KEY TO STATS RECORD HOLDERS' INITIALS

Table mapping initials to DXer names and locations. Example: ja - Jim Ayers, TN Murfreesboro; fb - John Bolduc, NH Nashua; ab - Andy Bolin, IL Charleston.

CENTRAL FM DX

Ralph Strobel, editor 2300 E. McCalliard Rd. Muncie, Indiana 47303 Deadline: the 4th

April 1983

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

NOTE NEW DEADLINE DATE

Ronald Purdue - Route #1, Box 224 - Byron, MN 55920 Equipment: Realistic STA-111 & Archer "Stereo Supreme" FM Antenna with Coax Lead-in

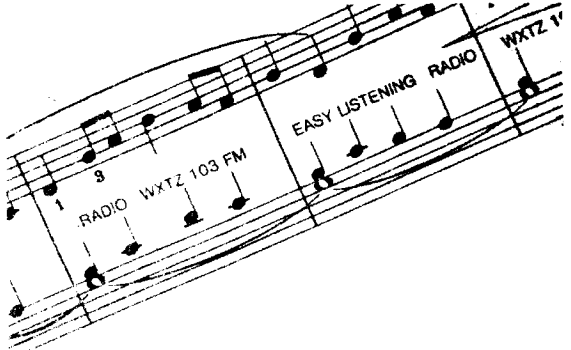
- 1/23 tr 2106 KKEZ 94.5 IA Ft. Dodge, r and MoR 128
2/17 tr 1547 KMGQ 98.7 IA Centerville, k 232
1550 KLYF 100.3 IA Des Moines, b 178

What a slow winter for FM-DX! I only logged three stations in January and February alone... Now some local FM news: KFSI 88.5 has dropped Stereo and is now broadcasting in mono... I hope to get the new Elving FM Atlas when it comes available...

Ralph Strobel - 2300 E. McCalliard Rd. - Muncie, IN 47303 Equipment: McIntosh MR-78; Channel Master \$ Probe 9 at 60 ft.

- 2/14 tr 0225 CHUM 104.5 ON Toronto, pr\$, many ads 375
2/18 tr 0902 WDPS 89.3 OH Dayton, r, sounded like mono, 87 ex-88.7 at 10 watts, supposed to be 200 watts, but a very poor signal. Hurt by WFPL Louisville.

February 13-14 were good days for FM, but only one new station from Toronto was found. Too many locals and fewer vacant frequencies have resulted in a discouraging situation... Andy Bolin, Charleston, IL, called me today. (March 6) He had E-skip to W. TX and NM.



NORTHERN FM-DX

SAUL CHERNOS
79 Ridge Drive
TORONTO ONTARIO
M4T 1B6

April 1983 (416) 489-8623 till June 1st. Deadline end mo.

COVERAGE... **Nick Lombardi** of CA writes explaining why reports have been so few. I forgot to say what states Northern covers. Actually, I did mention them in Jan. but there was a mixup in my agreement with HQ. I didn't realize I had certain states, but will be glad to include them. There was also supposed to have been a list or map... maybe in Dec VUD that got eaten by South Suburban IL P.O. (got Feb already & fast... good going!!!!) So... AK, CT, HA, ID, NE, MA, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OR, PA, RI, SD, VT, WA, WI, WY. Also: Canada and other countries. Only one question... should DC not be in Southern as VA, MD, etc.....???

Nick also expresses concern re my comments Jan. re superfluous comments. He wants info to be included with loggings such as format heard, slogans, etcetera... So do I if a reporter wants to include such. I haven't always done so, myself, but am rethinking & may do so by my next report. In Jan. VUD I also said to say as much as needs to be said re your DX. Nick was worried the column would look like one big list. That will not happen. Anything pertaining to FM DX is not superfluous. If anyone else has concerns, write or phone. And you don't have to be in Northern country to do that!

Daniel E. Oetting - 2882 Old Cedar Grove Rd - Broccoli PA 19008 Jan. 31 1983

Well, it finally happened. After 10 years of waiting, 100.3 MHz has finally been re-occupied by a Media PA sta. WKUR went out of business (was forced off by FCC see my comments at end -ed) and off the air in 1973 leaving 100.3 vacant until now. WKSZ now broadcasts 24 hours a day on 100.3 from a 500 ft. high tower only 2 miles away from me, in Newtown Square PA. WKSZ, a 50,000 watt station, is causing images & bleeds & transmitter mixing products all up & down the entire FM dial. Rats! When I had my external antenna pointed to the NW, it was really noticeable. On 11/15 I decided to see what I could do, so I went up to the attic to rotate the antenna a little. (Full rotation is impossible due to construction of attic & size of antenna.) WKSZ tower is to the West. I decided to rotate my antenna from previous NW position to a more Northerly one, by several degrees. It had been pointed at exactly 315°, and is now about 330°. With the antenna change, DX has improved a bit in terms of images and bleedovers, but it looks like my DX will be difficult with WKSZ on the air.

Local newspaper Center County Press reported "The station calls itself KISS-100-FM, and ironically went on the air after a Federal court argument which sounded like a lovers spat with neighboring radio station (98.9 Philadelphia) WUSL. Both claimed the right to use the KISS title. The court gave the first round to WKSZ by issuing a temporary restraining order against its Roxborough rival." WKSZ is MOR. WUSL now uses the POWER 99 FM slogan.

(EDITOR'S COMMENT: May I refer you & all interested in seeing an incredible story to some articles on WKUR. WKUR lost license as ignored US 1934 Fairness Doctrine. Then owner set up PIRATE off Cape May to protest. Fun reading... NEWSWEEK 24 Sept/73, p.93; New York Times: 1972, 73, 74... 23 articles in all; check a NYT index or write me.) Nice Tropo on 11/22 and a surprising aurora on 1/9.

OCT. 82
3 Tr
0810 WYOR 100.5 NY Rochester, m 250
1835 WKSE 102.7 PA Williamsport, r 130
5 Tr
1413 WQSU 88.9 PA Selingsgrove, c 105
(WKPN off-air)
10 Tr
2040 WMDM 97.7 MD Lexington Park, r 135
11 Tr
1320 WDNH 95.3 PA Honesdale, m 115
1935 WSP1 95.3 PA Shamokin, r "spy-95" 90
NOV.
1 GW
1620 WKSZ 100.3 PA Media, m "Kiss-100"
(equipment tests) 2

21 Tr
0825 Good New York City-Peekskill NY & SW CT.
1700 V.Good Wash. DC to Albany NY.
22 1733 WMDM 97.7 MD Lexington Park, r 135
2259 WJMG 92.1 NY Sag Harbor, sibning off. 190

NOV. (cont.)
22 Tr
1225 V.Good S. Delmarva (DE MD VA 7 -ed).
2120 WSEA 93.5 DE Georgetown, r 90
(I've locals on 93.3 & 93.7.)
2120 V.Good Tidewater.
2141 WSP1 106.5 NC Bridgeton, rs 360
2159 WJCT 107.9 NC Greenville, m 330
2210 WESP 106.3 MD Cambridge r in gd. 115
2259 WYVQ 94.5 VA Richmond, r 200
2330 WRFK 106.5 VA Richmond, c 200
2340 WZZS 103.7 VA Richmond, m 200
(EZ-104-FM)
2359 WJYL 92.1 VA Chester, g ID 215
DEC.
29 Tr
2159 WYRK 106.5 NY Buffalo, k 270

(cont...)

(Oetting continues)

Jan. 83
9 Tr
2005 WQSU 88.9 PA Selingsgrove, p (WKPN off air) 105
(peak at 2028, A-Index was 60) 2 unid French: 88.1, 88.7, both parallel.
Au
2100 WKSU 89.7 OH Kent, J ID 325 73's, Dan.

(Ed.: My guess is 88.1 Sault Ste. Marie, ON 1700 watts; 88.7 either Chapeau PQ 2300w. or New Glasgow NS 1200w. I'm not too sure re 88.7, let me do some checking-I'll get back)

Saul Chernos - 79 Ridge Dr. - Toronto Ontario M4T 1B6

Dec. 82
27 Tr
0037 WPKY 97.9 NY Rochester & area stns
0039 WRIF 101.1 MI Detroit 280 120
0645 WYNN 106.7 MI Detroit 280
0647 WJMG 102.9 MI St. Ignace 315
(CFMX off for few days)
0704 WKAR 90.5 MI E. Lansing 330
0729 WDKX 103.9 NY Rochester 120
0729 WNIC 100.3 MI Dearborn 295
0741 WLLZ 98.7 MI Detroit 280
0810 WREB 97.1 OH Ashtabula 225
0816 WHCU 97.3 MI Ithaca 195
0900 CBEE 95.1 ON Chatham 245
0905 WABX 99.5 MI Detroit 280
1011 WJGC 94.7 MI Birmingham 275
1019 WLBS 102.7 MI Mt. Clemens ?
1025 WONG 104.3 MI Detroit 280
1030 WNUZ 103.5 MI Detroit 280
1040 WCMU 89.5 MI Mt. Pleasant 325
1040 WCHL 91.7 MI Alpena // 89.5 ?
1050 WDTT 90.9 MI Detroit 280
1059 WJVC 103.9 MI Tawas City 250

Dec. (cont)
28 Tr
1205 WNTQ 93.1 NY Syracuse (CHAY OFF) 175
29 Tr
1255 CHAY 93.1 ON Barrie about 50 air miles
on with "under 100 watts" per
phone call. In weak...very; my
worst pest becomes DX1
2330 WEOS 89.7 NY Geneva 150
Au
2349 WCMU 91.7 MI Alpena
2358 WKAR 90.5 MI East Lansing (new to
mode) 330
30 Tr
0057 WQSU 89.7 OH Kent 290

On Dec. 29 got my Sony TFM 1102 hooked to my TV tower. More sensitive than Zenith Trans Oceanic I used on tower before. Can hardly wait to see what it duz this summer. I left Burnt River Jan 1, returned for a few hours Feb. 25 to show the site to WTFDAer Mike Reid. He was amazed at the cliff I got blocking the East... just yards from my QTH. Thats why I get lots of Detroit... cuz

I sure as heck don't get the East too easily. Southern Ontario/Western NY DXers report 500 plus mile tropo to IL IN OH KY... around Feb. 13/83... I missed as in Ottawa, but if YOU had some, feel free to brag about it. Please excuse any typos, messiness in this month's column. I hurt my right arm & can only type with the left. Nothing serious tho so will be back to form nextmo. Please note reports should reach me at end of month if to be printed immediately. '73's Saul

STEREO

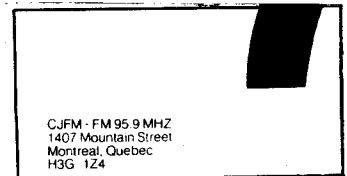
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96 KX
WXXK FM STEREO



Logos from: Mike Ehrhardt, Alden, NY

SOUTHERN FM DX

APRIL 1983

ES, TROP ACTING UP EARLY AS NEW SEASON APPROACHES??

Jeff Kadet, 7204 Connecticut Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815
 Equipt.: McIntosh MR 78, Channel Master UHF (TV) Diamond Quantum up 25'. (have a Stereo Probe 9 still in the box; my landlady won't let me put it up, but I hope to move soon.)
 11/21/82 tr
 2207 WCTD 107.1 MD Federalsburg, next 77
 to super local WRQX 107.3
 11/22 tr
 0121 WJRZ 100.1 NJ Manahawkin 160

Roger Winsor, 14 Manor Terrace, #107, Marco Island, FL 33937
 This is my first time reporting to this section of the VUD because I have recently moved down here from Indiana. Work got so bad up north that it necessitated this move. I have already found a job; while not real high paying, it is better than nothing as before. FM here consists of the Naples stations and Bonita Springs on a regular basis. Mornings often sees Miami/Ft. Lauderdale with also West Palm Beach and Key West. WIAI 97.3 seems to be the most consistent Miami station along with WINZ 94.9. Locally, WLEQ 95.9, Bonita Springs, if rock, not a bad sounding station, not soul as previously reported. WSWF 107.1 is now WOJ and nonID as Orange 107 with rock. They are in Lehigh Acres. 99.3 and 90.1 in Ft. Meyers are not on the air, the same for 101.1 Marco Island. Nobody seems to know anything about this grant. Skip should be interesting with the band wide open except for 93.5 and 94.5. My dad has a stereo, but no outside antenna yet, as he is content to hear Seaview and nothing more. I'm going to work on something so I can DX better.

As expected, the AM dial is loaded with Cubans all // to each other with about three different networks. At night, AM is totally useless with all the heterodynes and Latin stations. Even the regional frequencies are Spanish. WCBS 710 is the only strong English station day or night.

I'm not starting any station totals yet because I'm not sure if I am staying here, but it does seem like it at the present, if the economy doesn't pick up in Indiana.

Today, 1/17, a front came through opening up central FL. I had access to dx on a car radio and noted quite a bit, as follows:

- 88.1 WVOG is not on yet, same for WKFX 88.5 Sunrise
- 88.5 WMNF Tampa strong with bluegrass req.
- 88.9 WDNA Miami strong w/jazz/blues
- 90.1 WSFP Ft. Meyers not on yet
- 90.3 WAFG Ft. Lauderdale strong w/gospel ann., 24 hr.
- 90.7 WMFE Orlando strong w/c1
- 91.1 WCIE Lakeland on new freq., ex 91.3
- 94.9 WYNF Tampa strong o/WINZ w/YNF, nonID
- 95.5 WOVV Ft. Pierce nonID FM 96, r
- 95.7 WMGC Clearwater, Magic 96 w/r, ex WCKX
- 96.7 WWSI Jupiter w/calls, no WCEZ heard
- 100.3 WXOS Plantation Key, k day, old 40's night
- 101.9 WHEW Ft. Meyers, heard mention WHEW/WNYR nx, so will change
- 102.5 WSRZ Sarasota, hrd. w/p "SRZ" nonID, no 102 1/2
- 102.7 WCKO Miami, nonID, k-102 w/rock
- 103.1 WLMC Okeechobee, now WCKC "OKC" nonID
- 103.9 WRCC Coral Gables, now r day, c night
- 104.5 WEAT W. Palm Beach, still m, not r as reported
- 106.3 WWOJ Avon Park, o/WAFC "CJ" w/m mx

All DX done between 1800 and 2000 before front passed through. Class A stations from east coast heard as far north as Jensen Beach and Vero Beach w/fair signals. My radio has an automatic muting, so it was hard to listen to them. Now for some gulf tropo, as the band is wide open here except for 2 locals and 2 strong Miami stations. Good DX to all.

Tim McVey, Rt. 3, Box 568, Bolivar, TN 38008 - 8/82 to 1/83 CST
 8/1/82 Es
 1235 X??? 93.1 JAL Guadalajara 1343
 Others in from 1235-1255; XHOY 90.7,
 XHJL 91.5, XHSC 93.9, XHDK 94.7 & XHRO 95.5
 2032 KQIZ 93.1 TX Amarillo, "Z-93" r
 2034 KGNC 97.9 TX Amarillo, b 725
 2040 KICA 107.5 NM Clovis, k 808
 2042 KBIM 94.9 NM Roswell, b
 cont.

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

SOUTHERN FM DX

McVey, cont.

APRIL 1983

41 Es
 045 KHBQ 107.1 TX Canyon, r 732
 047 KPAN 106.3 TX Hereford, L, tentative
 048 KWAS 101.9 TX Amarillo, g
 2051 KKQQ 99.1 NM Clovis, k, not sure
 about call, but heard sister CKLV-AM ment.
 2055 KSEL 93.7 TX Lubbock, ID, ads 744
 2058 KPMX 94.5 TX Lubbock, a.o.r., ID
 2105 KTMQ 99.9 NM Clovis, r
 2115 KCLR 97.7 OK Edmond, k, ID 495!
 (Now Folks, this is getting ridiculous, I
 don't know what records there are for CLOSE-
 IN Es, but the next few loggings almost
 don't qualify as DX!) (Rec. is about 450, DB.)
 2116 KRPT 103.7 OK Anadarko 527
 2117 KLAW 101.5 OK Lawton, prev. tr 543
 2118 KATT 100.5 OK OKC 491
 2120 KLNK, KEBC, KKNG all from OKC
 previously by tr.
 2124 KTZA 92.9 NM Artesia, m 899
 2129 KATX 97.3 TX Plainview, k 728
 KLLI 96.3 TX Lubbock, k

1/3 tr
 045 Quickie-check shows East TN (340-400
 1.) in super strong, with all the Knox-
 ville biggies in full quieting stereo....
 046 WLOS 99.9 NC Asheville, b,
 FM-9-9-point-9" This is an extreme test
 of my tuner's alt. channel selectivity!
 047 WCKQ 103.9 KY Campbellsville, ads, Q104
 049 WHUB 98.3 TN Cookeville, ID 210
 052 WKQQ 98.1 KY Lexington, aor
 053 WAMX 93.7 KY Ashland, r 408
 057 WCKG 95.9 TN Livingston, r, mono
 059 WVOV 105.5 KY Glasgow, r "wo-vo"
 059 WKEE 100.5 WV Huntington, ads, ID
 STATE #42!
 1390 Nashville, Knoxville, and 250-mile
 range stations are pegging the signal
 meter and so strong they're generating
 spurs in my tuner...

This concludes the last Bolivar, TN DX report you will see from me, as I am now away from home year-round. I will probably have few stations to report in the future, as I plan to make several "guest appearances" this summer, and I have left the equipment and antenna installed. I will update my FM Stats for Mr. Nordquist one last time and then start all over again from zero in my new FM DX location: Huntsville, AL. The equipment in Bolivar was a JVC JT-V22 stereo tuner and Finco FM-5 ant. w/rotor. Now I have upgraded to a JVC (of course) T-X30 stereo digital tuner and a cheap folded dipole in the top floor of an apartment building on top of a hill in west Huntsville. I have, in the past, never used a trap or preamp, choosing to experiment with antenna designs. Here I may have to fool with traps since my antenna is cruddy. (Ed. note: For a suggestion, why not set up an outdoor directional yagi in the house? For instance, John Zondlo used a half of a Channel Master 4408 mounted at ceiling level in his apartment. (I guess he had to house-break it, hi.) For results, he received 1000 mi. tropo (from VA to OK) and a 10 watter via Es!) I sure will miss Bolivar and its fantastic location for DX, but checks here are extremely promising and I have already heard more stations in one week than in 46 weeks of DX-less Knoxville! By the way, the new JVC tuner has rated selectivity of 65 db and sensitivity of 0.9 wV. (must be through 75 ohms rather than 300, DB) So, as the immortal Scotch (drinking) poet R. F. Burns once said: "I've stood in line for days and days; But I've never stood for standing waves!" (Find a better poet, DB.) 73's.

Danny Buntin, 1312 N. Skyline, Stillwater, OK 74074 - Feb. 7 to Mar. 6 CST
 3/2 tr
 2258 KL0L 101.1 TX Houston, ID, r 460
 2300 KUT 90.5 TX Austin, ID, ex. 90.7 410
 3/6 Es!
 1802 KQYN 95.7 CA 29 Palms, ID, r 1050
 Nice to see the tr and Es trying to get started early, I hope the trend keeps up. 73.

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. Get in last year's DX before summer starts.

8/13 tr
 1405 WSLP 98.9 KY Paintsville, r mono, ads
 1415 WBCM 103.9 TN McMinnville, m
 1417 WCSO 91.5 TN Signal Mtn., ID, wx
 1430 WRAF 90.9 GA Toccoa Falls, t
 1432 WSMC 90.5 TN Collegedale, c, new freq.
 8/25 tr
 2212 WDEN 105.3 GA Macon
 2216 WBSO 92.5 SC Greenville, k 385
 2220 WSSL 100.5 SC Laurens, k "whistle-100"
 2232 WFBC 93.7 SC Greenville, m "94-FM"
 2245 fades off until around midnight, when
 Knoxville, by golly, peaks again in full \$...
 8/26 tr, cont.
 0015 WXLK 92.3 VA Roanoke, r "K-92" 493
 0023 WTOP 104.1 NC Winston-Salem, k, ID 489
 0037 WVID 106.7 GA Gainesville, r
 0043 WLOS 99.9 NC Asheville, b
 0058 WUPV 94.9 VA Roanoke, b
 0059 WSAI 94.1 OH Cincinnati, k, ID 355
 0100 WLAK 93.9 IL Chicago, b 451
 ...13 states in one hour!
 0906 WVCP 88.5 TN Gallatin, s
 9/16 tr
 2100 Stations in St. Louis, and central IL
 peaking
 2220 KRNA 93.9 IA Iowa City, r 462
 2307 WASK 105.3 IN Lafayette, k 377
 2316 WVVV 105.5 IN West Terre Haute, ID 304
 2352 WSWT 106.9 IL Peoria, b 376
 2356 WJMM 106.3 KY Versailles, ID
 9/17 tr
 0845 WCLW 105.3 OH Mansfield, Party Line 508
 0847 WNGO 101.3 OH Ashland, k
 0937 WSAI 94.1 OH Cincinnati, k "94-country"
 0947 WLLS 106.3 KY Beaver Dam, k, ads, LS-106
 0956 WPPR 102.7 IN Terre Haute, r 304
 1043 WFCJ 93.7 OH Miamisburg, g
 1045 WCKV 103.5 OH Hamilton, s 370
 1051 WSKS 96.5 OH Hamilton, aor "Kiss-96"
 1100 WTPM 98.5 TN Kingsport, b new cl 362

Marvin Shults (continued) When KTMA-23 was running their test pattern, they had "Spectrum Signal Test Tape" plastered on the screen along with KTMA, channel 23, Minneapolis; all the time being in the scrambled mode. I hooked up my "Simple Simon" decoder to see if I could unscrambled them, but to no avail. When I was receiving W67AL, I was surprised because there was no sign of Canton 67. I have one more tidbit in passing concerning WMAA-17, Grand Rapids, MI. WMA stands for Western Michigan Alternative. 73's, Marv

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

CST?

Table of TV station reception data for January and February 1983, listing call letters, frequencies, and reception conditions.

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

CST

Equipment: 1982 RCA XL-100 Color, J.C. Penney 5" B&W Portable, Winegard CH-7084 with Winegard AC-9880 Pre-amp at 28' AGL.

Table of TV station reception data for January and February 1983, listing call letters, frequencies, and reception conditions.

January seems to be a poor DX month while February has been good for TV DX. There was some tropo ducting during the first part of February. Many stations that I did not bother to log except for WEEK-25 on February 6.

I manage to log all of the Des Moines TV outlets except for KCER-17, in that city, which I believe is not on yet. The same with WWQI-25 in LaCrosse, Wisconsin which is also not on as of now. (Any ideas about WWQI-25?)

In other local TV news, KKLT-47 in Rochester will not be on until late this year or early next year. Construction has not begun on the transmitter as yet. It will be a co-owned satellite of KXLI-41 in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

That's about it for this report. I hope to see the "TV Statistics" column soon in the WUD. See you in 30. 73's.

Alan Millmaker, RR6, Box 78, Centralia, IL 62801

CST

Table of TV station reception data for February 1983, listing call letters, frequencies, and reception conditions.

Table of TV station reception data for Alan Millmaker (continued), listing call letters, frequencies, and reception conditions.

I am using a Channel Master Quantum 4257 with a Radio Shack amplifier. It's up about 30 feet. My plans are to get the 25 dB gain amplifier designed for this antenna and to get it up to around 45 feet, which should help greatly. I video tape all of the ID's.

My TV is a 13" Sears portable color, and my VHF antenna is a Winegard model up at 25 feet. WCEE, channel 13 independent, is testing with programming for the week of 2/28 - 3/6; so far just in the evening here from 7-10 PM. They have trouble with their audio, which seems to me to be off frequency.

Independent channel 30, KDNL, St. Louis, Missouri is now 24 hours a day with regular programming effective 3/1/83. They said they had only 10,000 customers on their STV service, and along with the economy, they decided to drop it. They were using the Zenith system and called it "PREVIEW." 73's.

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

Deadline: 1st

EASTERN TV-DX

April 1983

George Rogers; 320 Lafayette Rd., Chickamauga, GA 30707 EST

Table of TV station reception data for George Rogers, listing call letters, frequencies, and reception conditions for December 1982, January 1983, and February 1983.

The first two months of 1983 have been fair compared to last year when I had six days with Es. I've only had two so far this year.

Now here is my top twenty Es stations received for 1982: KMID-2-43times, KWGN-2-41; KUSD-2-24; KTCA-2, XHRPM-2-22; KNOP-2-21; KPRC-2, XHAO-4-20; KOA-4, WLHZ-2, CKPR-2-19; KGFE-2-18; KSNC-2, KDIX-2, XEPM-2-17; KAMR-4, KOAA-5, KXJB-4-14; KDBC-4, KRGV-5, KTXT-5, WGEH-2-13. Equipment: RCA 12" portable.

Richard Reese; 421 Marion St., Jersey Shore, PA 17740 (717)-398-1521 EDT

Table of TV station reception data for Richard Reese, listing call letters, frequencies, and reception conditions for January and February 1983.

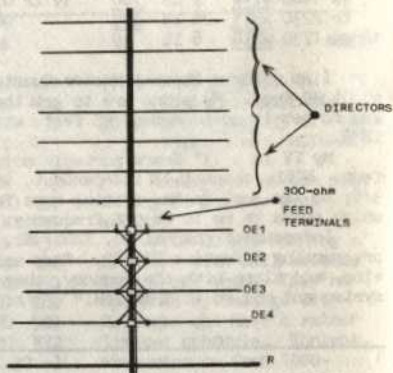
Just writing to report that there is really nothing to report. By the way, my Unided on 7/20/82 was CKNC-2, not CKWC-2. Hope conditions are better in March. (Amen-wd)

EXPERIMENTS WITH A

BILL
by THOMPSON

HOME BREW FM YAGI PART TWO

Last month, I started to detail my homebrew project to try to build an FM DX antenna, using old antenna parts to modify a commercially made model. The antenna I based my modifications on was obtained a few years ago primarily to experiment with. Back then, it was sold by Radio Shack as their model 15-1638. Perhaps as a result of some bad reviews, they replaced it with another design, and now called the 15-1638A. Both the 15-1638, and the "A" version were made for RS by the now defunct Antennacraft company.

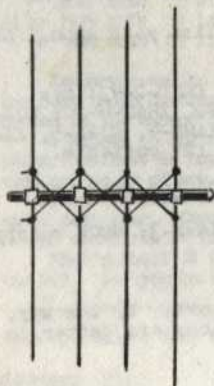


The original 15-1638 is a ten element model, on a 10 foot boom: six directors, three driven elements in log-type configuration, and a reflector. Perhaps due to both close element spacing and the three-element driven section, it proved to be a poor antenna for forward gain. In fact, one independent lab was surprised to find that it only showed 5.5 dB gain, compared to a half wave dipole, at 98 MHz--very strange for a ten element design.

It seemed to me that the number of directors, as well as the poor feed section, contributed to the problem. As mentioned last month, as more directors are added, antenna feedpoint impedance gets lowered, and that makes it hard to transfer signal current to your lead-in--which "expects" to "see" a 300-ohm impedance at the antenna terminals for maximum efficiency.

Using parts of other old Antennacraft antennas, a drill, a tube cutter (to prune elements to desired lengths), and assorted hardware (metal screws, nuts, bolts, etc.), I first set out to make a four element feed section. This consisted of four half-wave dipoles, connected with a transposed feed line (i.e. "criss-crossed" 300-ohm line), in log type configuration as shown below. The four driven elements, shown as DE1 to DE4 in the diagram, were cut to be resonant as follows:

DE1 DE2 DE3 DE4



DE1 -- 108.0 MHz	As can be seen, the shortest one is made to be resonant just above the top of the FM band, and the longest, just below the bottom limit.
DE2 -- 101.4 MHz	
DE3 -- 94.7 MHz	
DE4 -- 88.0 MHz	

In any log-type array, the broader the frequency range to be covered, the greater number of driven elements necessary for good performance across the entire range--and this is true even when you combine the log principle with a basic yagi design of multiple directors, feed (driven) section, and reflector.

In the next part of this series, I'll detail my element lengths and spacings, and report on what I found out about this homebrew design when put into use as a DX antenna at about 40 feet above ground level.

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