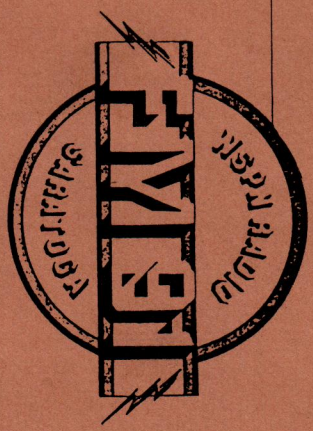


# Vhf-Uhf Digest

The Official Publication of the Worldwide TV-FM DX Association  
 W.T.F.D.A. Headquarters, P.O. Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205  
**NOVEMBER 1987**

88	<input type="radio"/> VOL <input type="radio"/> TUNE	KBSU - National Public Radio	Many thanks to WTFDA'er
90		KIYS - Contemporary Hit	Frank Aden, Jr.
92		KIZN - Country	for
94		KBXL - Beautiful Music	the
96		KFXD - Urban Contemporary Hit	KHEZ 103.3
98		KQFC - Country	dial card.
100		<b>KHEZ</b>	
103.3		EASY LISTENING	
104		KLTB - Adult Contemporary	
106		KJOT - Album Oriented Rock	
108		KCIX - Adult Contemporary	

Thanks to  
 Josh Goodman  
 DJ  
 for the  
 WSPN "Fm 91"  
 logo.



WORLDWIDE TV-FM DX ASSOCIATION, INC. 1987

WORLDWIDE TV-FM DX ASSOCIATION  
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 POC FM NEWS by BRUCE P. ELVING, Ph.D.  
 TELEVISION NEWS by BILL FAHBERG  
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POSTAGE







LA Lewiston KATV 101.5 adopts The Cat ID Twin Falls KEZF 96.1 E2-96
IL Pina WKXK 106.3 FM-101, still k



LA Morris KOKO 95.7 Music Radio 96 (not strict)
MN New Uim KXLP 93.1 Lite Rock 93/1
MN Redwood Falls KLGH-FM 97.7 R-98

KUCB Existence Threatened

RI Middletown WOTB 100.3 Jazz-100
SD Spearfish KEZY 101.1 E2-101
SD Vermillion KVRP 102.3 FM-102 (strict)

WA Spokane KQSP 98.9 Spirit 99
WA Walla Walla KNL 95.7 K-Light
WA Wenatchee KPP-FM 102.1 O-102

WA Verden WJST 95.1 no nonID, says "We're 95.1, but this is with calls
WI Marshfield WJLY 106.5 Joy (not strict)
WI Rock Springs KYOS 95.1 All Hi Radio

October, 1987

trial of 1) economic losses and 2) board "bickering"
NV Fallon KVEE on \*89.5, having moved from 91.9
NC New Bern WTEB \*89.5, having moved

CA Chico KHAP \*88.1 and KZFR \*90.1
CA Corning KYCC 100.7
CA Weed KWHQ 100.9 and translators

CA San Francisco KQQL 103.7 Cool 103-FM, still k "Kicker"
TX Port Arthur KYKR 93.3 93-FM (uses the "Kicker")
TX Lubbock KODA 94.7 Capital FM

FCC-FM

AR Bonneville KBS5 92.1 -92/1 [Lewistville, AR]
AR Stamps KMSL 100.1 ID with Memphis/Conlio, p. 48
CT Hartford WOTO \*89.9 Canal/ID New Plymouth KIZM-FM 93.1 Kizfm

IL Salem WJRD-FM 100.1-100.9, p. 51
KS Emporia KFEF 104.9 for-105, p. 51
KS Hutchinson KZSN 102.2 Kzsn FM-102

MI Tawas City WKLC 104.7 KLC Country, Chermos, p. 41
MS Hattiesburg WJMG 92.1 F (from), p. 50
MS Jackson WJMI 99.7 JMI-FM, Richardson, NJ

Teach Yourself a New Way to Read Columnar Data!

experiment [Nollman, p. 44; Smolek, 46
AR Bonneville KBS5 92.1 -92/1 [Lewistville, AR]
AR Stamps KMSL 100.1 ID with Memphis/Conlio, p. 48

OK Tulsa KJMG 105.7 Sun-106, Smolek
NC Columbia WRF5 105.7 Sun-106, Smolek
NC Columbia WRF5 105.7 Sun-106, Smolek

OK Tulsa KJMG 105.7 Sun-106, Smolek
NC Columbia WRF5 105.7 Sun-106, Smolek
NC Columbia WRF5 105.7 Sun-106, Smolek

Readers' Reports

Dixing K105 \*91.5 Omaha may be difficult for a while, Jim Minner there writes that, due to antenna failure a year ago, the station's bean operating with only 14,000 rather than 50,000 watts. The "tower must be rebuilt to remedy the problem. It looks like next spring before repairs are completed."
In the September 1987 issue of the VUD, you stated that when you were able to know... what the difference was between "new age" and "new wave" as stated by WHS Annapolis MD... While I don't particularly care either type of format, writes Tim Braun, "WHS is certainly more suited to my tastes. The new wave music they air is basically aimed at the 15 to 25 year old age group, and is usually an update of format. The artists include such groups as Echo and the Bunnymen, Jason and the Scorchers, and local groups that are just trying to break in. The music is usually a statement of some sort on a political or social front and is supported by wonderful drinks and guitars.

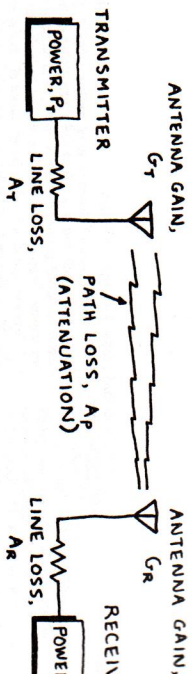
On the other hand, WJMG plays what it calls "new age" music. This is aimed primarily at the 27-to 46-year-old age group, or the "yuppie" who is so common to this area. This music is a very light 92+, bordering on the format it was played include Tubbey 1, and the format is very much geared to the background music, with very few commercials and hardly any talking at all. I hope this clears up the subject a little. I enjoy your column very much and hope it continues... So it looks like "new wave" music, if WHS is an example of a station utilizing that format, would qualify for a P, or progressive rock label, while "new age" music would most likely be an M or J, depending on the mix of music a station playing it employs-a.)

Nick Lombardi came forward with an article from USA Today about "new age music." Describing stations like KTWW, "The Wave," Los Angeles achieving it, although I think the two terms are used both in the industry and in the popular press, interchangeably. Also, Nick sent me a tape from the Boston Audio Society BASS Speaker in which they mention the signal problems at WJUR 90.3. They have to keep headphones in place, but they have to keep getting FCC denials to use the thing because of construction delays. One of the reasons that the WJUR signal causes that is that they much horrible interference recently is that they are using a pocket beeper and one for data [TX, P]. In certain parts of Boston, they can be picked up on telephones."
October, 1987
It's been a long time, but Paul Greene sends some Detroit FM news, and a note that without FM in his 72 minute, he hasn't been able to DX that band for over a year. News that he sent included a mention that WHP 101.1 is being sold to Tat Broadcasting, for \$16 million, about \$2 million more than the station cost the present owners two years ago. Station has recently shipped to 10th place, with a 4.1 percent share of audience. WJLB 97.9 is the market leader in the 12-17, 12-29, and 18-34 demographic. "WRB maintained its dominance of the 35-64 demographic, keeping well ahead of its chief competitor there, WJ01 97.1." WRB sent an article on Norm Partiz, Westwood One, who is at the helm of the new NBC radio-a-\$50 million deal. Partiz, 44, was already earning \$70,000 in the late '80s as a sales manager at an unnamed TV station. And little WPHS Warren MI is featured in an article on how children are tuning in radio on Saturday mornings to hear Words Alive. "The program is targeted at kindergartners and first- and second-graders. Classic stories, such as Cinderella and Rapunzel, are featured each week, along with contemporary stories and others written by students. Most of the stories are read on the air by high school students. WPHS, at 89.1, on the FM band, normally broadcasts popular music Mondays through Fridays. The 100-watt station can be picked up within a 10-mile radius of Custer High in the 13 mile and Hoover area."
Frank Adam was one of several sending stories about the phrase "It's off the coast of Long Beach, CA." Although broadcasting included 103.1 FM, most reports were of broadcasts emanating from A.H. at 1920. The FCC said "Unauthorized transmissions can cause interference and deprive the general public from receiving authorized licensed stations."
In Aug. VUD you have Glenn Hauser: "In Aug. VUD you have WJFR \*91.7 Okeechobee (not heard yet)-45 the Fort Pierce transmitter site off Miami prates on 91.7 will be harder to hear." [Jim not sure, Glenn, my contact there was Brian Schwab, an engineer for Family Radio at Okeechobee. He now is with Iowa Public Television-FM.] "During July days in a row, Homestead FM was testing many ways in a row, including during some big air operations, mentioning South Florida's newest all-CD station. Their stock must be small, as music was reportedly-rather heavy on the German and rap, light classics. I wonder if WTMJ (93.1) is sweating they may have some competition. I could certainly live with the WJ01 format: once they add a few more CDs... From a visit there I can report the FM scene on Provo (Providence Island, part of Turks & Caicos, BWI), Coral Radio, EZL on 92.5; and station with unknown name on 96.7; with some satellite gospel service, stereo, always out of phase and almost inaudible in mono." Glenn's band clearing out the desk, preparing to move back to End OK. He sent quite a bit of stuff, including an old article about FEMU Oak Creek CD and its wild operating system for transmitting on a super-fidelity system of radio, using phase-locked modulation. Dynamic range would be 96 db, compared to FM's current maximum of 70 db. Article is not clear whether the system would work on existing 88-108 MHz FM frequencies. And Glenn says "I hope you had a good time hosting the contest."
Robert Goodman noted the ES Aug. 1- "That's the pattern of WTPDA conventions: the best DX, if any, is seen by those who broadcast two subsidiary carriers (SCA), one a paging signal (pocket beeper) and one for data [TX, P]. In certain parts of Boston, they can be picked up on telephones."
October, 1987









(FIGURE 1)

$$P_R = P_T - A_T + G_T - A_P + G_R - A_R$$

Now, repeating this same calculation for the same listener, but this time tuned to WMBE (at 101.3 MHz, 50kW ERP, from Hampton, VA at 200 miles):

$$P_R = 47 \text{ dBW} - 123 \text{ dB} + 12 \text{ dB} - 5 \text{ dB}$$

$$= -69 \text{ dBW}$$

$$= .000000126 \text{ W} = 51 \text{ dBf, or about } 3,000 \text{ uV into } 75 \text{ ohms.}$$

Again, this is a very strong, local-quality signal. Clearly, something is wrong with this calculation, as we do not receive stations 200 miles away every day with a perfect, clean signal. In fact, if we work the problem backward and assume the receiver has a usable sensitivity of 5 uV, then that listener should be able to reliably listen to a 50kW station from some 130,000 miles away! What is wrong here is the attenuation factor,  $A_P$  which is given for free space. The calculation is correct for the transmissions from Voyager (currently heading toward Pluto) to Earth, but remember we were considering a ground-wave path. Thus, while  $A_P$  is roughly accurate for short distances, it becomes much, much larger for long terrestrial paths because of rain, fog, buildings, trees, storms, pollution, hills, ground conductivity, etc.

The question arises now about DX situations, viz. a tropo duct. In Part 2 the statement was made that attenuation in an elevated duct approaches the free-space figure. So, therefore, it should be clear now that the strong signals received during tropo DX conditions are to be reasonably expected, as there are no buildings, storms, or earth within the duct. Consider as an example a nice tropo DX opening from Miami to Baltimore, a path of about 800 miles. Since we are considering a radio path within a duct, the  $P_R$  calculation made above can be repeated with fair accuracy:

$$P_R = 50 \text{ dBW} - 135 \text{ dB loss} + 12 \text{ dB}$$

$$= -78 \text{ dBW}$$

$$= 42 \text{ dBf, or } 1,100 \text{ uV,}$$

for the same listener receiving a 100kW station from Miami. This is a strong, local-quality signal for FM and would give a good color picture on a TV.

**FADING**

At this point, we understand that a radio signal gets weaker with increasing distance, and that it piddles out faster along the ground than when in a nice tropo duct. Having figured that out, now let's think about why the signal strength changes over time, or fades. The IEEE defines fading as, "the variation of radio field intensity caused by changes in the transmission medium, and transmission path, with time." The signal strength meter on a tuner gives perhaps the best visual indication of fading because it registers changes that often go unnoticed in sound or picture.

No doubt you have observed the distinctive types of fading associated with different DX conditions. Tropo openings deliver fairly constant signal levels with occasional long fades, while tropo scatter (discussed later) may exhibit wide variations of strength in a short time. Auroral skip has a rapid, repeating fade that sounds and looks like flutter. The wild, rapid fades of E-skip paths are certainly familiar to many of us.

Three mechanisms are responsible for fading: multipath, polarization, and absorption. In the VHF/UHF range, practically all fading is by either or both of two multipath modes: Atmospheric Multipath and Reflection Multipath. The former is a rapid fade caused by interference between 2 or more radio waves that arrive by paths that differ slightly from each other. The different paths are caused by diffraction of the transmitted signal while propagating through the atmosphere. The latter type is a slow fade caused by interference between direct and reflected waves. The reflection is set up by things like buildings, air turbulences, hills, etc. (At their worst, the reflections cause the awful multipath distortion familiar to city-dwellers, ghosting on TV's, and

"picket-fencing" on radios in moving vehicles.) In either case we use the term "multipath" in a broader sense to refer to the fact that once a radio wave leaves its transmitting antenna, it is free to travel any of an almost infinite number of different paths to your receiver. The receiving antenna cannot distinguish between the direct, line-of-sight path, and any other indirect paths. Since all the (similarly polarized) signals of a single transmission are received without discrimination, the antenna acts as a summing point where everything adds together. At this "summing node," each path contributes a signal with a certain time delay because, of course, any indirect path must be longer than the direct path.

Waves interfere with each other because of a mathematical property described as phase cancellation. Time delay can be thought of as phase shift. Two identical waves can be made to reinforce each other or cancel each other merely by shifting the phase of one relative to the other. To shift the phase of one, just delay its arrival, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

Suppose it's 79° and 40% R.H. outside, and an FM station at 100 MHz arrives at your antenna by two paths (assume all other paths are very weak by comparison). A is a direct path, and the other path, B, is slightly curved so that it is, if it could be measured, 5 ft. longer. At 100 MHz, a wavelength is about 10 ft. long. The signal coming in via path B travels 5 ft. farther, which is a delay of 180° because 5 ft. is half a wavelength. The two signals add at the antenna to zero, or complete cancellation. But if the temperature or humidity changes in the atmosphere, the refractive index  $dn/dh$  changes slightly, causing the path length to change slightly, so signal B arrives at a different delay relative to A, and less cancellation occurs. If you can imagine this situation continually changing, which it does, and imagine that a very large number of paths contribute to the final sum at your antenna terminals, then you visualize how fading occurs. (Fig. 3)

The actual degree of cancellation caused by interference between direct and reflected rays can be calculated. (See Fig. 4.) This calculation is not especially useful for our purposes as real-life radio reception is seldom as straightforward as this, and at any rate is impossible to control. However, it does suggest that if two antennas were used, placed a strategic distance apart, and a receiver automatically switched back and forth between whichever one had the strongest signal, then fading could potentially be reduced or eliminated. This procedure is called space-diversity operation--the use of two or more antennas at different locations to compensate for path length differences. In practice, the system works only sometimes in some places, and the spacing is prohibitively large at VHF frequencies. A formula for the required spacing between two antennas can be derived from the equation in Fig. 4, and is given by:

$$SPACING = \frac{1.3 \times 10^4 \cdot d}{f \cdot h_{at}}$$

$f$  in MHz

$d$  in miles and  $h_{at}$  in feet

Polarization is a source of fades that does not affect VHF/UHF much except during propagation modes that involve reflection, i.e. Es, MS, Au, IS. An antenna, once fixed into place, is only capable of efficiently receiving signals polarized in a way that matches the antenna, i.e. horizontal, vertical, or LH or RH circular. (In the FM and TV range, a dipole antenna has a polarization rejection of 15 dB.) Since the polarization of a wave changes every time it is reflected, and since the antenna cannot compensate for these changes, the received signal level will vary. Several slightly different paths off an Es "cloud" or aurora will arrive at the antenna with many different polarizations and phase delays, causing the wild fluctuation of signal and distortion we are accustomed to.

Absorption is the weakening of a signal by rain, fog, snow, and air molecules. This tends to change slowly over time and increases with

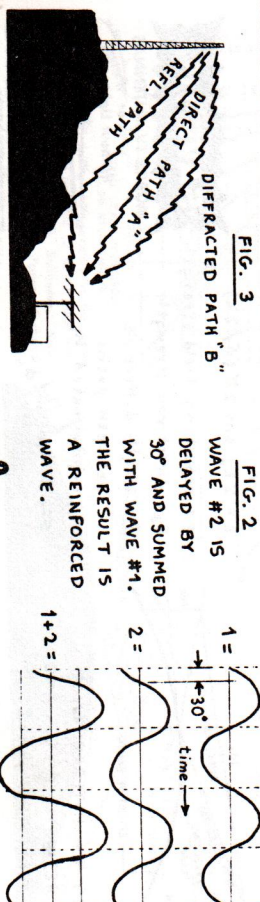


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4



Increasing frequency. It is negligible below 1000 MHz, so is mentioned here only in passing.

Studies have been done on how much time a signal fades, in order to determine how reliable a particular link may be. For VHF/UHF frequencies, and for atmospheric-multipath type fading, the general trends are:

1. The number of fades per hour increases with increasing distance between transmitter and receiver.
2. The duration of a fade of a specified depth decreases with increasing distance.

Statistically, the time that a signal is attenuated by fading approaches a Rayleigh distribution, as shown in Fig. 5. For example, an FM signal at 100 MHz will fade by 10 dB for roughly 0.2 per cent of the time it is received, according to the graph. For the same conditions specified, it will fade by 5 dB for 1% of the time, etc.

#### TROPO SCATTER

A radio wave typically faces little attenuation within the line-of-sight range, or "radio horizon." Out past that "2/3 Earth," the wave is diffracted and attenuation increases rapidly until the wave soon becomes unusably weak. It is possible, though, for a signal to travel much farther than this horizon, without ducting. The mechanism for this is known as tropospheric scatter.

Scatter enables a signal to travel up to several hundred miles for short periods of time, and may happen more often than you think. Turbulences in the troposphere can cause a small amount of the energy of a radio wave to be reflected out past the horizon. (See Fig. 6.) When a signal runs into a turbulence, part of its energy is scattered in a forward direction. This may occur several times, providing a listenable signal which is an accumulation of the energy received from each of the turbulences.

Perhaps a useful way to look at this is to imagine an area holding many small fragments of a large mirror, which may fortuitously reflect radio back down to a desired location on Earth. This area of turbulence must be located near the mid point between transmitter and receiver, and outside the horizons of either. The receiving antenna must be pointed at the area of turbulence responsible for the scatter, and have high gain because of the very low power of signal received. As distance between transmitter and receiver increases, the altitude of the "scatter volume" must increase. Note that since turbulence generally decreases with altitude, the scatter volume becomes less effective, therefore, signal strength decreases.

Turbulences are generated by the uneven heating of the earth's surface. Most people become personally acquainted with them when bounced around in an airplane from time to time. Turbulent pockets of air are constantly moving and changing, appearing and disappearing. The scattered signal will usually be received for a few minutes at most, and exhibit both fast and slow fading. Fast fades are caused by multipath transmission, as explained earlier. Slow fading is caused, as before, by changes in N along the path, over time. Daily and seasonal conditions vary, but apparently no strong correlation exists between turbulence and either time of year or surface conditions that would allow us to predict TS DX.

There are point-to-point systems in place that depend on scatter for radio service up to 500 miles. The most common application is for VHF/UHF communications in areas of very rugged terrain which would be difficult or impossible to reach by other means. These days, satellites probably have obsoleted most tropo scatter systems in the UHF range.

ONE MORE THING...

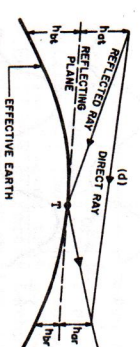


FIG. 4 - INTERFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND REFLECTED RAYS.

$$E = 2E_g \sin 2\pi(\delta/2\lambda)$$

E = Resulting field strength

$E_g$  = direct ray strength

$\delta$  = length difference between paths, approximated by

$$\delta \approx 2ha^2/h^2$$

10

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In part two of this series (April 87 VUD), mention was made that tropo ducts can support two-way communications. Let's look at this with just a bit more detail. It is true that a duct is able to reliably carry signals in both directions, and that path loss calculations indicate the reasonable possibility of a signal traveling hundreds of miles in this way. However, the angles at which the signals enter the duct are also important. For DX'ers, transmitting and receiving antenna locations and beam angles are fixed, and we must accept whatever nature gives us. Many DX'ers have noticed that openings do not always operate both ways. In fact, a typographical error in my last article brought several comments to this end. There was a sentence that SHOULD have read: "I live in the Washington area, and if somebody in Iowa starts receiving DC broadcasts, I have cause to get excited because I might be able to hear Iowa."

In fact, during the Thanksgiving '86 Tropo DX Spectacular, DX'ers along the east coast (i.e. CT, NY, NJ, MD) generally did not receive the full benefits of the duct, while DX'ers at higher elevations inland (i.e. western NY state and PA) did cash in. Apparently the elevation and antenna height of the transmitter, and antenna height all contribute to the DX'er's location, elevation, and antenna height all contribute to the later, QUT OF that duct. However, I've seen no formal research on the subject of exploiting tropo ducts. Indeed, the data needed to establish a correlation between DX conditions and a DX'er's location would be almost impossible to get; there are just too many random possibilities.

Since the April installment of this article, I have received several interesting comments from DX'ers. One was from John Combs:

"During the time that I had a dish up here in Jacksonville (FL)...there were at least a couple of occasions on which Pat Dyer (San Antonio) was receiving Jacksonville UHF while I was seeing zilch. Jim Pizzi has explained to me that since Pat is at roughly the same height ASL as the antennas for my local U's, a duct could literally be passing over my head at that height, and not be visible below even with...a good-size tower."

Another interesting observation was made by a DX'er in New York City who was able to receive Chicago UHF's through the Thanksgiving '86 tropo duct. He was lucky enough to be able to sit up near the top of a hill on Staten Island which, at around 500', is the tallest point of land anywhere along the east coast. The point of all this is that for the best tropo DX it is necessary to get the antenna up as high as possible. There are other factors involved in the propagation of waves into and out of a duct, but they are probably more technical than this article merits.

#### THANK FOR READING

That should about wrap up the discussion on Tropo DX. In Part 4 (Yes, there is still more to come!) there will be a short treatment of the ionosphere's role in DX'ing. This will include such topics as E-Skip, F2-Skip, aurorae, meteors, etc. A bibliography will follow later on. If you have questions, comments, etc. about The Nature of DX, feel free to write. (Note NEW address!)

TIM K. McVEY...9906 El Dee Drive, Ellicott City, MD 21043.

731

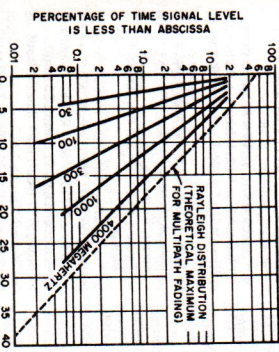


Fig. 5 - Typical fading characteristics in the worst month on line-of-sight paths of 30 to 40 miles with clearance of 30 to 100 feet. K. Bullington, "Radio Propagation Fundamentals," Bell Systems Technical Journal, vol. 36, no. 3, Fig. 4, © 1957 American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

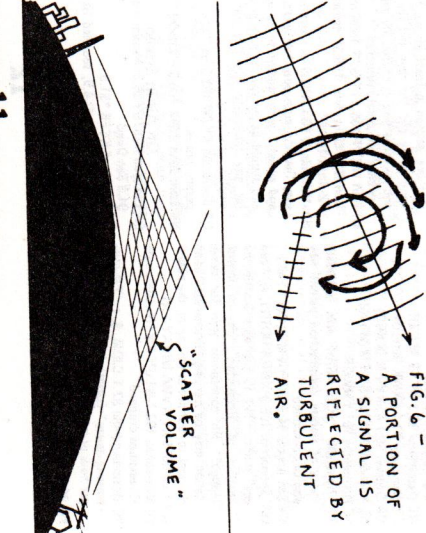


FIG. 6 - A PORTION OF A SIGNAL IS REFLECTED BY TURBULENT AIR.

11







# NEWS

NOVEMBER 1987

DEADLINE: 12/1/87 for 1/88 VUD!  
 Matt Sittel  
 220 Brookfield Drive  
 Kingsport, TN 37663-9777  
 (615) 239-9186

A LOOK AT WHAT'S NEWS FOLLOWS THE WEATHER. As I type this, the region is experiencing a spell of extremely cold weather and frost is predicted. It came early last year, Oct. 19th. Looks like it will be even earlier than that this year! The BS Logbook has been empty as of the last month or so - not even a single opening all of September! One thing that hasn't been empty lately is the mailbox - it's been filled with your reports to WMS NEWS - thanks!! (Editor's note: Rich sent in 2 reports - which will appear in succession)

Glad to see WRTMA have a section for NOAA weather. I just got my scanner back from a guy I loaned it to. It was about 2 years or so. Here's what I heard around 1980-1981:

- |         |                          |         |                       |         |                            |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 162.400 | Springfield, IL (90)     | 162.475 | Marton, IL (90)       | 162.550 | St. Louis, MO (local)      |
| KJH-75  | Bowling Green, KY* (235) | WKX-49  | Cedar Rapids, IA (45) | KDQ-89  | Local off one time did get |
| KJH-45  | Parre Haute, IN* (170)   | WKX-73  | Bassett, NE (560)     | WKX-90  | Candenton, MO (130)        |
| WKX-72  | St. Louis, MO* (110)     | WKX-62  | St. Louis, MO (250)   |         |                            |
| WKX-47  | St. Louis, MO* (110)     | WKX-49  | Memphis, TN (250)     |         |                            |
| WKX-66  | Ash Flat, AR (180)       | KJH-49  | Anniston, AL* (400)   |         |                            |
| WKX-45  | Columbia, MO (110)       | WKX-74  | Lafayette, IN (210)   |         |                            |
|         |                          | WKX-74  | Lafayette, KY* (155)  |         |                            |
|         |                          | KJH-46  | Mayfield, IL* (145)   |         |                            |

(\*GSL'd) (I calculated the mileages in parentheses - mcs) WKX-71 Peoria, IL\* (145) didn't have your scanner - mcs)

Not counting local KDO-89 most often heard station is WKX-75 Springfield, IL. Here is what KDO-89 has around 7PM:

- selected cities forecast - Chicago, Springfield, IL, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Springfield, MO, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Des Moines.
- historical data
- ID
- forecast for St. Louis area and surrounding counties of Missouri and Illinois
- local temperatures and forecast
- weather service radar report
- ID-NOAA weather radio KDO-89

Around noon time river stages are given. This was taken August 4th. I was able to hear WKX-75, 162.400, Springfield, IL around 7PM on August 4th, good signal.

- agricultural forecast
- weather calendar for Springfield
- WKX-75 from Capitol Airport - Springfield, IL
- forecast for selected cities - Des Moines, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas
- forecast for Springfield and central Illinois (City)
- local weather conditions then into agricultural forecast

On Monday, August 3, 1987, about 12:40AM I had a good signal from KJH-43, 162.475, Louisville, KY, a new station for me.

- Kentucky weather
- KJH-43 area forecast
- temperatures for cities in Kentucky at LAM, and weather for surrounding cities
- traveler's forecast
- KJH-43, 162.475, with weather for north central Kentucky and south central Indiana, tower facilities provided by Kentucky Educational Network, Tower space provided by WKX-TV.

Some day I hope to have an outdoor antenna like a FM Yagi. I wish somebody would come out with addresses for all of the NOAA weather stations. I got tired of having to write to headquarters every time I got a station and by time I got the address it was almost 2 months after I heard it.

I think I had WKX-82, 162.475, Hannibal, MO on Thursday, 7/30/87 fair. Keep up the good work, and if I hear any others I'll try and send their formats in. (Please do - the info you sent is fantastic - and the loggings aren't too bad either - mcs)

(Part 2 of Rich's report is on the next page, so we'll use this space for a word from your local station.)



We Read the VUD!

(Rich Eddie cont.) (Note: this Letter dated August 23-mcs) No new NOAA DX to report but I found my notes and veries so I have updates to what I heard.

- |        |             |        |   |
|--------|-------------|--------|---|
| WKX-73 | Bassett, NE | WKX-49 | Marton, IL 1/5/80                                 |
|        |             | WKX-90 | Candenton, MO 2/1/82 (originates in Columbia, MO) |
|        |             | WKX-49 | Memphis, TN 7/2/80 (xmtr on WRB-TV tower)         |
|        |             | WKX-45 | Columbia, MO 7/3/80                               |
- 162.400 Erie, PA (35 miles) 162.550 Buffalo, NY (65 miles)  
 WKX-33 Johnston, PA (130 miles) nothing positive heard. KJH-35 Pittsburgh, PA (120 mi.) Maybe State College?

For KDO-89, WKX-82 and WKX-47: WMS, 4100 Mexico Road, St. Charles, MO 63301 - WKX-82 received on 8/22/79 0016-0031 (all times central) 1000 watts and 390 foot tower. WKX-47 Dextert, MO 8/22/79 0101-0103, 1000 watts on 300 ft. tower. WKX-71: WMS office, Greater Peoria Airport, General Aviation Terminal Building 3rd floor, Peoria, IL 61607, 8/18/79, 0142-0200, 1000 watts, 280 ft. AG on IL State Police tower. For KJH-45 and KJH-46: WMS, PO Box 21256, Louisville, KY 40221, KJH-45 1/19/80, 1100-1105, 1000 watts, 550 ft. tower. KJH-46: 1/19/80, 1115-1125, 1000 watts, 600 ft. tower. KJH-58: Weather Service Forecast Office, 11 West Oxmoor Road, Birmingham, AL 35209, 12/26/79, 1115-1130, 100 watts, antenna located on tower at highest point in Alabama atop Mt. Cheaha, 2407 ft. For WKX-72 and WKX-74: WMS Forecast Office, Indianapolis International Airport, Indianapolis, IN 46241, WKX-72: Brazzil, TN, 1/19/80, 1229-1240, 1000 watts on AM tower at 500 ft. level. WKX-74: Monticello, TN.

(Note: Cities listed after stations are where they're located. WKX-74, for example, is located in Lafayette but is called Bristol but is actually located in Blountville, TN - mcs)

Greg Comello, 2100 Glenwood Drive, Williamsville, NY 14221 (Editor's Note: Greg also sent in 2 reports, they will run in succession, also.)

I have heard some Canadian marine stations on 162.55 giving marine conditions on Lake Ontario, buoy locations, floating debris, etc., but I can't figure out where it's from. I have not heard it give weather, though.

- Here is the format of the KEB-98. The Buffalo weather station:
1. FORECAST (Western Lake Ontario counties, Central Western counties including Buffalo, and Western Southern Tier counties)
  2. EXTENDED FORECAST
  3. MARINE FORECAST (alternates between A and B)
    - A. Upper Niagara River and Buffalo Harbor (w/ Buffalo water temp.) Buffalo to Ripley along Lake Erie, Niagara River to Fair Haven along Lake Ontario (w/ Rochester water temp.)
    - B. Marine forecast for Lakes Erie and Ontario beyond 5 miles
  4. RADAR SUMMARY (if available)
  5. REGIONAL TEMPS - Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Erie, Jamestown, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Albany, New York City.
  6. HOURLY BUFFALO TEMPERATURE
  7. ID

Hope this will help people if they want to try for KEB-98. The loop is completed in about 3-4 minutes usually. Occasionally they will give the high/low, etc., but not often. One other note: Erie, PA's WMS gives the forecasts for Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo, as well as the Erie area (if you haven't noticed already, this typewriter has no excitation point key on it so I have to draw them in - mcs) (See top of preceding page - 140 now.)

and now, Greg Comello's 2nd report... On September 5th, I took a short trip to Chataqua Lake, NY, about 65 miles southwest of Buffalo in extreme southwest New York State (Chautauque County). I brought my weatheradio, and here is what I heard.

162.400 Erie, PA (35 miles) 162.550 Buffalo, NY (65 miles)  
 KEC-58 Erie, PA (35 miles) something very weak; KEB-98 Buffalo, NY (65 miles)  
 WKX-33 Johnston, PA (130 miles) nothing positive heard. KJH-35 Pittsburgh, PA (120 mi.) Maybe State College?

KEC-58 was fairly loud, but could be null'd. The Johnston WMS station was fair in occasional null. KEB-98 was quite weak, but it was in most of the time. KJH-35 would come in occasionally.

Your I-81 bandscan reminds me of my trip to Myrtle Beach, SC during Easter. I heard WMS stations, too, but unfortunately I didn't keep records. I recall Beckley, WV ID with 2 sets of call letters, WKX-71/WKX-72, I believe. I also remember there being 3 fairly loud stations in Charlotte, NC, Asheville on 162.475, and Greenville/Spartanburg on 162.55. (You can hear the same 3 near the NC-9C line on I-26. -mcs) 73's, Greg.

MORE ON THE NEXT PAGE



John F. Combs, 1308 Willow Branch #24, Jacksonville, FL 32205  
 A little tropo in the past few days netted me the following NWS loggings:

22 Tr 0930 WKK-56	162.400 GA Athens	278	23 Tr 0120 KEC-95	162.400 SC Myrtle Beach	295
0935 WKK-71	162.475 GA Macon	204	0826 WXM-79	162.500 GA Valdosta	104

I don't doubt that WKK-79 has probably been in there before when I'm getting KTH-24 Tallahassee, FL, but I've neglected to check the "oddball" 162.500 frequency. I've now logged 19 NWS stations in 5 states. 73 John  
 William R. Herburn, 5659 Highland Av., Niagara Falls, ON L2G 4K2 CANADA

I work for Environment Canada as a meteorological technician. (I am currently in the process of being transferred from the Thunder Bay weather office to Toronto, having also worked in Peterborough and Kingston during the summer.) I am in fact currently working on an article listing weatheradio stations (to replace my now outdated Oct. 1979 article.) Does anybody have a copy of that? I'd like to see it. -mcs) I am also working on a listing of the lesser-known coast guard weather broadcasts on 157.1 (US), 161.65, 161.775, 161.9 (CAN). These appeared in Sep 1978 and 1980 articles. (There were 3 articles? Please, someone, let me know about these! -mcs)

There are only 2 stations in Ontario, Toronto and Ottawa. Most other larger centres in Canada have stations. Only NB, PEI, NS, and Newfoundland have complete networks with repeaters. On the BC coast, numerous Coast Guard outlets can be found on 162.4 and 162.55 due to overcrowding on the marine band.

Well, I just thought I'd let you know that someone was working on a new listing. Since I have it on computer file, I'll be able to keep it current, perhaps relying on info sent by members to your columns, as well as official sources from my workplace. 73's for now, Bill.  
 Ron Wink, 6725 Shade Lane, Wichita, KS 67212

I believe that I have an explanation of NWS stations on paging frequencies. Although I appear to have lost my copy, an article entitled "Rebroadcasting NOAA Weather on Tone and Voice Paging Systems" was published in the trade publication Communication in the June 1982 issue.

This article described a system of keying the paging transmitter continuously, and rebroadcasting the local NWS station between pagers. This would probably be done mainly on lightly-loaded systems.

I can think of three reasons for doing this: (1) The weather information is an additional service to voice-pager customers. They can get a weather update by merely holding down the pager's reset button. (2) It provides an instant means of knowing if they are in the system's coverage area. If they can't understand the weather information, then they are too far away to understand a voice page. (3) It stops "falsing" caused by DX propagation of co-channel paging systems.

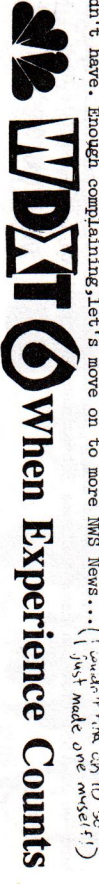
However, I would like to mention that this practice might be fading out. With the recent passage of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, it is now illegal to monitor the audio message of a voice pager—something that must happen very often under this practice.

Bill Burrows, 709 Division St., Gloucester City, NJ 08030-2337  
 I am a recent subscriber to VUD and saw your NWS article. I DX AM, FM, TV, and NWS stations. Where could I get addresses for NWS stations? (Write NWS HQ in MD-mcs) So far I received:

KTH-28 Philadelphia, PA	162.475	KHB-36 Washington, DC	162.550
MNO-35 New York, NY	162.550	KIG-77 Cape Hatteras, NC	162.475
WKM-80 Riverhead, NY	162.475	WLI-40 Harrisburg, PA	162.550
KHB-38 Atlantic City, NJ	162.400	WXJ-94 Rehoboth Beach, DE	162.400
KXB-39 Allentown, PA	162.400	Lewis, DE	162.400
KEC-83 Baltimore, MD	162.400	WKK-65 Richmond, VA	162.475

Equipment used: Sony Air 8 w/ whip antenna, Bearcat 220 scanner.  
 I also need help ID'ing 162.475 Richmond, VA. I didn't know call letters off hand so I didn't list them. 162.475 is logged when local NWS (KTH-28) was off air. (Welcome to WFFM, Bill! I hope you'll report again to NWS NWS and the other VUD columns. -mcs)

Now lots of great reports—thanks to everyone who contributed to this month's column! Now, I have a request to make to all column reporters. If there is anything you don't want to have appear in the column, such as comments or your address, please be sure to note it. The best way to do this is to write up your report, and then you can edit it before it goes out. Oh, okay—we're back, just a few technical difficulties. As I was saying, the best way to do this is to write up your report, exactly as you'd want it to appear in the VUD. You might want to use one side of the page for your letter, if you're writing a letter with it, and then your report on the other side. It would make things easier on me as editor, and hopefully I won't print something I shouldn't have. Enough complaining, let's move on to more NWS News... (Just made one myself!)



This month's spotlight state, since Rich sent in his reports, is Missouri!

CITY	CALLS	FREQ.	POWER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	MSL	HAG	COMMENTS
CAMDENTON	WKT-90	.550	1000	38.09°	92.36°	1260	340	Not much to
COLUMBIA	WXL-45	.400	1000	38.52°	91.58°	1181	330	comment on Rich
HANNIBAL	WKK-82	.475	1000	39.43°	91.24°	985	270	has done a fine
HEMERTAGE	WXM-81	.450	1000	37.54°	93.19°	1005	90	job already (and
JOPLIN/CARTHAGE/KJ-61	.550	500	37.09°	94.00°	1533	360	besides that, the	
KANSAS CITY	KID-77	.550	1000	39.06°	94.34°	1329	269	only one I've
ST. JOSEPH	KDO-89	.550	1000	39.46°	94.55°	1258	400	ever heard is
ST. LOUIS	KDO-89	.550	1000	38.34°	90.19°	1574	1080	
SIREXTON	WXL-47	.400	1000	36.52°	89.51°	665	240	power rec'd by WXL-47
SPRINGFIELD	WXL-46	.400	1000	37.10°	92.96°	2065	500	upped from 250 w/ks

Unfortunately, there isn't enough space for the I-40 bandscan this time, as it would probably take up another 2-3 pages, and I'm running a little late on the typing up on the column as well. 4 pages is the longest this column has been yet—it keeps growing—thanks to you! Hopefully next time there will be enough room to fit things in.

And now, it's time for the long-awaited story on the alarm—which is the warning alarm device used by the NWS to alert listeners of severe weather occurrences. During severe weather, the NWS can interrupt normal weather information and in its place run special warning messages or messages of other impending or actual disasters such as toxic gas spills, nuclear power plant accidents, or nuclear attack (let's hope we never hear that one). The forecasters can also activate special receivers by sending a 10-second alert tone to get the listeners' attention. I've read that the NWS has different pitched tones for each type of disaster—thank goodness I've not had the chance to find out what they all sound like.

Some receivers, especially the lower-priced models, will not respond to the alarm tone. That means you just have to be lucky enough to be listening when it comes on (which I have had happen to me a few times). Other receivers that do respond are generally one of two kinds—those that respond with various siren wails of various duration alerting the listener to turn it on and see what is going on, and those that operate in the muted mode and turn on by themselves so that the warning message can be heard. Either of these types may have a blinking red light to accompany the cacophony. Some models even automatically record the messages for later playback. How about that, an NWS answering machine! Hello, this is the National Weather Service—we'd like to inform you of a tornado in your area—goodbye. Just leave your message after the beep, huh? Receivers with the warning alarm feature, especially of the latter type which turn on automatically when the alert tone is sounded, are used in schools, hospitals, public safety agencies and news media offices, also public buildings, and shopping malls, etc., where large numbers of people may gather.

Most stations test their alarm on Wednesdays between 11AM and noon—I'm not sure, maybe all stations do. Please tell me if any exist that don't. If severe weather is occurring in the broadcast area at that time, the test will be postponed until the first available good weather day. If you haven't listened for the test of your local NWS station's warning alarm device, you should. Usually you can find a lot of information about the areas your local NWS station covers—WKK-47 says that the alarm will be activated for warnings and selected watches affecting the Tennessee counties of Sullivan, Washington, Carter, Johnson, Union, Greene, Hawkins, and Hancock, and for the Virginia counties of Washington, Wise, Scott, and Russell. Of course, the area it covers is larger than that, but the ability of special receivers to activate on the reception of the warning alarm tone signal. I haven't had a chance to check that out—if you have, please tell us about it. <sup>Advances from the VUD</sup>

The things our local one activates the alarm for are: tornado, severe thunderstorm, and flood or flash flood warnings, and tornado and severe thunderstorm watches. I'm not sure about flash flood watches or winter weather advisories and watches and warnings, but I don't think they do. Most warning messages are sent from other sources. Tornado and severe thunderstorm watches are sent usually from Kansas City's National Severe Storms Forecast Center, and flash flood ones are sent from Memphis for TN, and Washington, DC for VA. The others are usually issued from the programming office. (that is, locally) I believe I've heard some severe thunderstorm watches issued by local weather offices. Also, when severe weather is occurring, the stations can drop all the programming and run severe weather information only (as Toronto did when I heard it) or just add in the statements with all the normal information. Some will cut down on other information normally broadcast (such as hourly conditions or agricultural information) so that the message will be heard more often.

OTHER NWS NOTES: For those of you into ID's, THE ID TAPE II is ready for you! Really, it's not, but it should be by the time you read this. You can get it by one of 3 ways: (1) breeding a 60 or 90 minute tape of ID's for it, (2) sending a tape for me to dub it out (90 minutes) and \$1 for return postage, or (3) sending a check for \$3 for tape cost and postage. An index will be included. If you are out of the US, don't send foreign \$\$. Write me and we'll work something out. The tape is basically FM DX, about 95%, covering the Great Thanksgiving '86 on the next ID tape. Be watching for my trivia questions in John Broomall's fine "Features" column. I'm offering a prize, so try and answer them! Also, please send in info on your local NWS's programming. NEXT TIME: "Just press for NWS", and hopefully something from YOU! <sup>DK-A-McVey</sup> <sup>DK-A-McVey</sup>







Table with columns for call sign, frequency, location, and date. Includes stations like WJLA-TV, WJLA-TV, WJLA-TV, etc.

John O. Bromall, Route 1, Broomall Trail, Waleaska, GA 30183 (404) 479-2001

Report lists all Dated Es plus Tr on days W/30+GW/TR--2000+ and after July 30 was last day that Diable Es reached my lowest open channel (A). Most Tr this summer was to East, (SC)--distances might have been greater, but no stns in the Atlantic Ocean!!

- 4 Es "TPX"-472 (can't find this call or one similar)
5 Tr Near-record 55 stns incl: WJLA-TV, WJLA-TV, WJLA-TV, etc.



WESTERN TV-DX

November 1987 Fred McCormack Box 5221 State University Sta. Fargo, ND 58105 Deadline: 12-3-87

This month's column is rather light on recent super DX. There are some nice loggings though and also another report of extensive E skip last July. There are w/itchin several of this month's reports mystery loggings which I, and I'm sure the reporters involved, would appreciate any assistance with identifying. Also, a special welcome this month to Bruce Elving, noted FM DX'er, convention host, FM Atlas publisher, and now perhaps, TV DX'er!

New Mode Tent. - t Unidentified - und S/O n - + S/O ff - = ID Color Bars - % Unid Color Bars - % IHTP - f Misc. Test Patterns - & BN - Baja California Norte JA - Jalisco SS - Spanish Language

Table with columns for date, call sign, frequency, location, and date. Includes stations like WJLA-TV, WJLA-TV, WJLA-TV, etc.

The CHQY-28 had a TVO ID slide. According to the new station guide they are supposed to be fed by CHNB-4, but not so. I thought maybe I had CIOQ-28, Kitchener, but not so. When I turned the dish that way, the signal dropped out. It was coming from the same direction as CIOQ-19, (Stubury) which is also TVO and had the same slide on. W51AF was carrying WJLA-TV including their ID. I didn't know they were a satellite!

I was also surprised to see WJLA-TV on so early. I also noted KXII-47's call letters (in the lower right hand corner) on KXII-41's ID slide. Needless to say, I haven't seen KXII-47 yet. KRMF-43 showed up with ABC Nightline and some local announcements, but the signal wasn't that great. Probably because I couldn't point my dish directly at them because of overload from locals on 26, 32, and 38. I had to point it a little to the north to see anything. WJLA-TV came booming in even with local WJLA-TV on. I am able to null out WJLA-TV when I point the dish south, unlike 32 or 38.

Some other interesting news that I recently discovered is that Kewanee now has an ordinance which says TV antennas can't be over 35 feet high. Needless to say, it doesn't apply to my antennas, because they were up long before the law was drawn up. The way I found out is that I went to see the City Clerk about getting permission to put up a utility pole on the tree lean (to hold up one end of my 80 meter dipole). Right now, the dipole is attached to a convenient light pole owned by Wisconsin Public Service, but it has to be removed (for insurance liability reasons) before winter. Anyway, I couldn't have permission to put up another pole on the tree lean which is city property, for the same reason. Now, I'll have to put one inside the sidewalk (on my property) to get away from all the red tape. Fortunately, I have a large lot and am able to do so. Laying in the city is a pain. Hh. That's all for now. 73's, Bill!

(Bill, I wonder about channel 28 at Temiscaming being a TVO station. If it is, won't it be the first in Quebec, and can the call letters really be CHQY? It is my understanding that only facilities operated by the CBC have the "Cb" call letters in Canada. Is it possible that CHNB-4, relays TVO early in the morning? Any thoughts? (m) (Regarding W51AF carrying WJLA-TV: I believe that has been previously reported, but for the record, late last year W51AF was sold to Christian Communications of Chicago, the owner of WJLA-TV. I presume it is primarily, if not totally, a translator. (m)



Eric Bueneman, P.O. Box 1202, Florissant, MO 63031-0202 (DX from Hazelwood) CRT

Equipment: Samsung 19" color TV (circa 1984), Archer VU-110, Archer U-120 with two Archer in-line amplifiers at 540 feet ASL.

August 1987	22 cr 2121	WSIL	3 IL 130	22 cr 2150	WMBD	31 KY 140
	2122	WCIA	3 IL 150	2151	Evansville IN 7,	
	22 cr 2115	WVUT	22 IN 135	2123	KOMU	8 MO 105
	2117	WOSI	16 IL 130	2138	WPSP	6 KY 155
	2118	WAND	17 IL 110	(On FM receiver)		
	2119	WHOI	19 IL 140	2150	WLKY	32 KY 255
				2231	WICD	15 IL 150

Plenty of DX on August 22 with some stations coming in that haven't come in since 1984 and 1985. It's good to see at least one new station come in. 73.

Bruce Elving, 241 Anderson Road, Esko, MN 55733-9413 CRT

Yesterday, September 14, I noticed for the first time on channel 19 what must be a new LPTV station for the Trinity network in the Twin Cities. No ID's seen, only the Trinity network break, but seems strong like 23 and 29. Today I picked up KISD-TV 16 Aberdeen SD, the only UHF station in the web, according to the ID slide: KVRR 15 Fargo (usually I get K18AI (K18R via KVRR - fm) Grand Rapids, another nonIDer), and at 0900 was surprised to be dialing along and on 17 saw the calls KMY-17, and the audio mentioned a station in Minot, so assume it was KMY Bismarck that I received. It had ABC programming, which made me think it was another KSTP (channel 5, St. Paul) clone. I suspect KSTP-TV clones on 14, 20, 22, 24, 42, and 43. One morning I had ETV on 29, with a program about management, with no ID at 0930. I had to leave, but thought I was getting ND, until checking the TV Database it looked like the only possibility would be KANE 29 Hastings NE (transmitter Gilmer NE, considerably east of Hastings). Still TV DXing from the garage, but we may move the tower when we get some mastory work done here. As Joe Gragg said after the convention, maybe I'll become a TV DXer after all!

73ily, Bruce

(Bruce, I hope you have caught the TV DX bug! Welcome to Western TV-DX! Also, I believe the identity of each of your loggings, excepting the TBN station, is as you surmised. The TBN on channel 19 is K19BC at St. Cloud, fm)

Dave Sinclair, 6565 Brooks Street, Vancouver, BC V5S 3J6 PDR

Equipment: Archer antennas: VHF-FM model 15-8654, UHF model U-120 both mounted on separate chimeys (15 Feet high UHF, 10 Feet high VHF), Archer coax wire 50 Ft. each), Archer VU-110 all-channel antenna, Sony colour TV model KV 1215, Electrohome VHS VCR (excellent adjacent channel rejection.)

August 1987	14 Es 1345	KNBC	4 CA 1063	September 1987		
8 cr 0255	KATU	2 OR 252	(Over KONO-4)	19 cr 0230	KATU	2 OR 252
10 Es 1430	KKBA	3 CA 757	KPDX 49 WA 252	21 cr 0900	KPDX	49 WA 252
1925	XHBC	3 BN 1210	30 cr 0100	KATU	2 OR 252	

Referring to my report in September's VUD, my VCR is made by Mitsubishi for Electrohome (Electrohome is a Canadian brand name). I raised my UHF antenna another five feet and obtained marginal results; it is now fifteen feet high. I bought a Channel Master Crown rotor from one of my co-workers who moved from a non-cabled area in the country to an area with cable. I have not yet installed it. I installed an all-channel Archer antenna VU-110 in the 1988 US Radio Shack catalogue; this item is discontinued in Canada. (I bought it at a clearance price, \$14.50). It is fifteen feet high on a pole from my sun deck; I can turn it without going on the roof. 73, Dave

Scott Steenhuisen, 777 Silver Springs #1804, Wichita, KS 67212 CRT

Equipment: KCA XL-100 19", Channel Master VHF antenna and Radio Shack U-120 UHF antenna at 25 feet.

August 1987	2 Es 1730	chs 2-5	unids	6 cr 0027	WMAZ	5 NE 260
1 Es 1129	WYH	5 NY 1160	1800	channel 2	unids	
1131	WJRT	2 NY 1030		0035	KRTM	42 NE 245
1225	WJRT	4 ON 1235		0046	KSHB	41 ND 175

Scott Steenhuisen (continued) 22 cr 2330 unid ch30 w/KDNL (Suspect K30AL) 6 cr 2125 Springfield MO

6 cr 0046	KDSM	17 IA 350	September 1987	2158	K44AR	44 KS	80	
9 Es 2200	KFLJ	16 MO 195	2220	unid channel 2	3 cr 2150	Topeka UHF's		
2220	KGFE	2 NE 700	2242	CRND	2 NB			
2242	unid	channel 2	2249	KRLZ	17 MO 270	(Salina TN)		
2250	KETC	9 MO 380	2254	KMOS	6 MO 235	KPMO	42 NE 245	
	KEND	30 MO 380	2258	KPTA	16 MO 195	KSNP	16 MO 195	
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2259	WFLDT	32 IL	2233	KSNP	16 MO 195
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2254	KMOS	6 MO 235	2235	Tulsa-BrtLavl us	
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2258	KPTA	16 MO 195	2238	OKC 14, 34, 43	
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2259	WFLDT	32 IL	2248	KONE	19 NE 300
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2306	KSHB	41 MO 175	6 cr 2114	KFLJ	16 MO 195
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2306	KSHB	41 MO 175	2114	Topeka UHF's	
	KMOS	6 MO 235	2330	unid ch27 w/KSNT	2119	KHIN	36 IA 280	

Openings are checked for with rabbit ears and a bowtie before placing the above antennas in position on second floor balcony. Thus, apartment life puts a hardship on DX'ing, as apartment owners do not approve of antennas attached to their property. Someday..... a house and a 100 foot tower, hi, hi!!!

Frank Merrill, P.O. Box 669, Macomb, IL 61455

Hello, all. No DX to report this time, because I was home only fifteen days between July 30 and October 3. On my return, I sadly noted that KIVO-3 is now broadcasting from its new tower and is now virtually a local, and almost un-nulable with their circular polarization. I feel fortunate to have had an E skip season available before this happened, enabling me to log most of the available 3's, and happily their broadcast hours are (still) shorter than most stations. They should now get out much better on tropo than before. They're now "Quincy's" ABC affiliate. I remember when they were strictly an Octuma station.

Also, two corrections to recent reports: 6/14 @ 04:38 - KGIN-11 - My note implied that they run programming all night, but this was 3/4 color bars with ID. 7/11 - My mysterious undulating tone was on channel 3. PTA: Florida, Caribbean, and points south.

Also, a correction to the "Thanksgiving 1986 feeding frenzy" which only makes things more mysterious: 11/28/86 @ 14:35 - WKOI-60 NH - I was told, by talking to Glenn Jacobs and some body else just after the opening, that "The New Hampshire" was the only scrambled channel 60 (no darker channel) anywhere in the east, and therefore that was what I saw. But now I notice reports of this being a brand-new station as of July 1987. Was Glenn referring to another (extinct) channel 60 that was on last fall? If this wasn't on, then what did I have, scrambled without a Barker channel? HELP! And that channel 63 with an unreadable ID slide is still very mysterious.

I will soon sit down and log the new within-my-range stuff that has come on lately, such as the Indiana on channel 42. Also, the prime tropo season is approaching quickly. The lack of DX after July 29 is because the "second-half-of-summer syndrome" hit with a vengeance this year. I'm always busy then because I travel to the DX conventions, but that was exacerbated because I was home even less than usual, and the copious amounts of June-July E skip sometimes kept me from getting other things done. Seven tea trees.

(Frank, it looks like that New Hampshire logging will have to come out of your log book. I try to catch reports of construction permit loggings to confirm that they are operational, but there are so many permits and New Hampshire is so far away and so unfamiliar; I just didn't question it. After seeing your correction, I did a little research and found that their start date was reported by Television Factbook Addenda as August 14, 1987 and that they held the construction permit since September 19, 1983. In light of that, it seems unlikely that there was any channel 60 operating there in November of 1986. In fact, there were very few full service channel 60's operating anywhere, and by November of 1986, STV was largely dead. You must have been seeing an LPTV or a translator relaying an LPTV, but I haven't been able to come up with any good possibilities. You still have a bit of detective work to do, it seems! fm)



Michael Parks, Route 1, Box 103, Amery, WI 54401

CUT

Equipment: Channel Master 1110 Quantum with Channel Master 0064C preamplifier and RG-11U at 28', Antennacraft P-7 with Winegard PA-4975 preamplifier and RG-11U at 33', Alliance HD-73 rotor, Winegard DA-8150 post-amplifier, Channel Master 7206 H "Q" trap, and Zenith 21920W 19" color TV.

August 1987	4 PQ	15 cr 0003 @KQSD	16 SD 301	15 cr 0107	KBRR	10 NN	258
13 Es 0126 @CRS	zund chs 2, 6	0010	K19BG 19 NN	92	0111	KVRR	15 ND 241
cr 0235	KDLO 3 SD 259	(St. Cloud)	0119	KPSD	13 SD	476	
18 cr 0030	KXLT 47 NN 94	0035	KXJBC 4 ND	0152	KQSD	11 SD	373
19 Es 0057	KMTD 2 TX 1065	0037	WDAY 6 ND 261				
21 cr 1800	KWGC 14 IA 287	0038	WDVZ 8 ND 363				
	KSIN 27 IA 287	0043	KDLO 3 SD 259				
		0050	KDLO 3 SD 259				
		0101	KTHI 11 ND 271				
September 1987			(Under KARE-11)				
9 cr 0012	WNUJ 16 TN 397	0103	(Under KARE-11)				
	MSBT 22 IN 397		KXMB 12 ND 419				
15 cr 0003	@KESD 8 SD 232						

This August was definitely not one of the best for DX. It seemed more like January or February. KRLD-47 finally made it on the air, but they don't get out very well. Also new to the air is KSAX-42 Alexandria. They are a real powerhouse and they put KSTP-5's other satellite, KRMF-43, to shame. Most of the time they do their own promos, ID's, etc., while KRMF looks like an overblown translator. KSTP ID's for all three of them when they do an overlay during programming, otherwise it's just KSTP and KRMF that's given. KSTP is also buying WDIO-10/WIRT-13 if they can get FCC approval to operate them as satellites. If they keep this up, they'll be covering the entire state!

I believe the channel 19 TN is St. Cloud. They're in that direction and must be fairly close as they seem to come in at least once a week. Aren't LPTV's required to ID? With deregulation, it's getting to where you almost need a van with direction finding equipment to find out where anything is. While I'm on that subject, what city is CRSS-4 in? It's not listed in the Data Base, and I couldn't make it out on the test pattern. There's a new station listed for Jouglaire, but that one's supposed to be French. This one is English as I managed to read "SUPER 4 CABLE 7" on the pattern. Is KRMF-17 a satellite of WDAY-6 as listed in the Data Base? Their programming was different than WDAY-6/WDAZ-8, and they only ID'ed as KRMF-17/KMCT-14. 73, Mike

(Please note a CORRECTION to Mike's report for August 1 - the logging of KZAJ-16 was a NIM station. Sorry for the oversight. fm)

(Mike, I don't speak French, but I wonder if you are not concluding too much when you describe your CRSS as English based on the words on the test pattern. I can see by the French instructions with a Lindsay antenna that "cable" is French, although there is a special accent mark over the letter a, and I wonder about "super"? I wouldn't be surprised if it turns out to be in Jouglaire. I noted in Bill Fabber's TV News report of the CRP construction plans that the relays were to be capable of originating local programming which would explain the local identification on the test pattern. Can anyone confirm this? fm)

Pat Dyer, 5315 Silvertip Drive, San Antonio, TX 78228-2744

CST

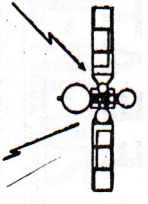
Equipment: 1980 model Penncrest 9" black and white, Archer V-100 and eight bay bow tie UHF array at 20 feet with rotor, Emerson 872 VCR.

July 1987	3 Es 0610	unids channel 2	3 Es 1857	unids channel 2	
1 Es 1141-1150	unids ch 3	cr 0615	KHND 2 TX 275	cr 0615	KHND 2 TX 275
2 cr 0615	KCHD 11 TX 340				
0624	KAKC 28 TX 340				
0625	KMID 2 TX 275				
Bs 1820	cr/in unids 2				
1833	WBAY 2 WI 1190				
1859	WJMN 3 MI 1280				
1933	apx Fade/outs				
2032	unids ch 2 brief				

Pat Dyer (continued)

4 Es 1143	WSB	2 GA 880	7 Es 1936	unids channel 2	11 Es 1150	WAVT	3 NC	
1159	WMAV	3 NC 1250	1953	WESH	2 FL 1055	WENY	2 NC 1175	
1215	unids channel 2		2000	WEDU	3 FL	1210	WISJ	2 TN
1229	Spanish or sw		2015	apx Fade/outs		1215	apx Fade/outs	
			8 Es 0916	unids ch 2 brief		1331-1440	unids chs 2,3	
			1155	unids ch 2, 3		1520	spotcy to 1630	
			1155	WDMO	2 IN 935	1733	KCRS	2 CA 1190
			1205	apx Fade/outs				
			1451-1453	unids chs 2,3				
			1803-1843	unids 2-4, ne				
			2010	unids ch 2 brief				
			2205	unids 2,3 mne/ne				
			0810	unids channel 2				
			0816	unids channel 2				
			0835	WTVJ	4 FL			
			0841	WPBT	2 FL			
			0843	WESH	2 FL			
			1050	unids chs 2,3 SS				
			1100	XEAO	2 JA 690			
			1108-1211	unids chs 2-4				
			1414	unids channel 2				
			1505	(Loc Lightning)				
			1532	unids chs 2-4				
			1615	WMAV	3 NC 1250			
			1702	WJBT	3 MI 525			
			1713	WMTW	3 MI 1140			
			1759	WJBC	2 MI 1110			
			2102	KDJK	3 MI 1250			
			2128	apx Fade/outs				
			0842	WTVJ	4 FL			
			0916	unids ch3 Spanish				
			1015	WEDU	3 FL 985			
			1029	WEAR	2 FL 685			
			1100	WPBT	2 FL 1150			
			1125	WJXT	4 FL			
			1130	WBRZ	2 LA 450			
				(About as short as it can get)				
			1159	WISJ	2 TN 1010			
			1214	KFYR	5 ND			
			1313	KOTA	3 SD 1040			
			1503	KTMD	2 WY 1015			
			1529	WMAV	3 NC 1250			
			1559	WPBT	2 FL 1150			
			1700	apx Fade/outs				
			1800	unids chs 2, 3				
			1859	KGFE	2 ND 1240			
			(1917-1935	144 MHz Es-				
			2022	KVBC	3 NV and CA)			
			2101	KHNC	4 CA			
			2104	KVVU	5 BN			
			2116	XHQC	5 BN			
			2127	XHBC	3 BN			
			2158	apx Fade/outs				
			11 Es 0940	unids channel 2				





# SATELLITE NEWS

Several items to note this month. First, look for the appearance of some new satellites in the near future (next few years). The recent launch at Arienspace on September 15 was successful and 2 new birds were put into orbit. Unfortunately they are not for domestic U.S. use. Placed into orbit were Aussat K-3 and Eutelsat ECS-4, which according to Broadcasting Magazine marks the first of 63 launches planned for the next several years. From the same source, Spacenet 111-R (K and C) and G-Star 111 (K) will be launched in May, 1988. R C A K-3 will be launched in 1989 as well as 2 Japanese birds. SBS-5 will go in 1988 and SBS-6 in 1990.

F C C Approval has been requested for the following:

GE Americom - 99W - K - Feb. 1993  
 101W - C & K - Aug. 1991 to be called K-4 (24 10 watt C and 16 60 watt K)  
 Hughes - Galaxy V 101W - 24 9.5 watt C Xpdrs.  
 Galaxy C K 24 60 watt various K frequencies at 101W  
 Galaxy 2 K 24 60 watt various K frequencies at 89 W

G T E Spacenet - 1993 - at 120 and 69 w to replace Spacenet I and II  
 G-Star I replacement (K) at 103W to have 24 K Xpdrs.  
 C band will be 16 watts and K will be 50 watts

A T & T - Telesat 401, 402, and 403  
 They will have 24 C xpdrs at 10 watts and 24 60 watt K xpdrs.  
 401 will be at 101 W in 1992  
 402 will be at 93 W in 1993

American Satellite Company - will launch 3 hybrid birds (C & K)  
 Conelstsat I, II, and III. They will have 24 11 watt C and 16 K  
 Conelstsat I will be at 101W - July 1993  
 Conelstsat II will be at 128 W - November 1993.

National Exchange Inc. will construct 3 "Spot-beam" hybrid (C & K)  
 at 101 W and 93 W - no location for the third.  
 The action of the K-birds is very complex and new and  
 may be explained at a later time - if ever launched.  
 The C side will consist of 24 nine watt xpdrs. These will  
 be called Spot Net I and Spot Net II.

Newness - from a variety of sources the following services are planned:  
 Satcom 3 - 5 - S T N - Shop Television Network  
 Satcom 4 - 14 - The Fashion Channel  
 Spacenet II - 11 - Adult Theater (is barker for Telesat PPV)  
 Telesat I - 13 - Video Tape Company  
 Westar V - 1 - Fuji Communications Japanese programming  
 Westar V - 23 - CSS seems to have gone dark  
 Anik D-2 - 17 - NBC feeds from Shanghai China noted on 10/2/87  
 Morelos 1 - San Diego appears to be on 10-splitting the xpdr  
 with Channel 5 from Mexico City

That's all for now, see you in 30. I will be upgrading the system to 16 near the end of the month and hope that this will improve some marginal reception of Morelos and the Intelsats.

## November 1987

Western TV DX	Pat Dyer (continued)	18 Es	1958	KGAN	2 IA	945	22 Es	(MUF 92.5-2059)
14 Es	(MUF 94.1-2125)	2118	WESH	2 FL	1055	2100	KOTA	3 SD 1040
15 Es	0100-0200 unids ch 2 n	0740	0520-0540 unids ch 2	(MUF 88.9-0747)	0740	2205	KITM	2 WY 1015
	0105 CKND2 2 NB 1435			(MUF 92.3-0832)		2324	apx Fade/outs	
	0110 KDOTc 3 SD						0800-0830+ unids ch 2	
	0715-0745 unids chs2-4						(Left for Central States VHF Soc Conf)	
	(MUF 89.7-0747)	1030	apx Fade/outs			26	Es 2005-2008 unids chs2,3	
0838	apx Fade/outs	1700	unids chs 2, 3			27 Es	1854 tune/in unids 2,3	
1132	KMAZ 2 AZ	1930	(MUF 99.9-1820)			1927	apx Fade/outs	
	KVRCt 3 NV	20 Es	1020	unids channel 2		29 Es	0915 unids channel 2	
1135	apx Fade/outs	1025	WESH	2 FL	1055	0924	KMAZ 2 AZ 835	
1217-1219	unids ch 2 w	1041	WEDU	3 FL		0930	WPRT 2 FL 1150	
1300-1307	unids 2-4 w	1049	WJXTc 4 FL			0934	WVJLc 4 FL	
1758-1840	unids 2-4 SS	1100	WPRTc 2 FL			0951	KTLA 5 CA	
1930-1940	unids ch 2 w	1134	WVJLc 4 FL			0955	KVBC 5 NV	
16 Es	1041-1041 unids 2, 3 n	1238	apx Fade/outs			1029	KVBC 3 NV 1050	
	1041 KITM 2 WY 1015	1755	unids ch 2 brief			(MUF 107.9-1120)		
	1150-1155 unids 2 n/W?	1850	WCBDC 2 SC bnf			1215	KOTA 3 SD 1040	
1245	unids ch 2 west	1859	WJAY 4 SC bnf			1258	KMAZ 3 ND 1200	
1259	WFRN 2 NC 1175		WSJK 2 TN 1010			1359	WJAY 2 WT 1190	
1410	unids chs 2, 3 w		WRGBc 3 TN			soon	Fade/outs	
1500	apx Fade/outs	1929	WFRN 2 NC 1175			1625	unids chs 2, 3	
1750-1814	unids chs2-4	1959	WESH 2 ND 1240			1628	MMT 3 MI 1140	
	(MUF 92.3-1840)	2100	WFSH 2 FL 1055			1629	KGAN 2 IA 945	
1959	KITCA 2 MN 1110	2104	WEDU 3 FL			1659	WBRM 2 TL 1045	
2000	WCOCC 4 MN	2119	WPRT 2 FL 1150			1700	KITM 3 IA 985	
	(MUF 94.7-2042)	21 Es	0730	unids channel 2		1704	WBAV 2 WT 1190	
2059	KDLD 3 SD 1070		0734	WMAZc 2 NC 1175		1708	WCLIA 3 TL 935	
	CBMFTc 3 NB		0737	WMAZc 3 NC			(MUF 89.3-1719)	
	KGFE 2 ND 1240	0900	WRGBc 3 TN			1742	KGRVc 4 SD	
2201	KITM 3 IA 985		WGRN 2 NC 1175			1759	KLANE 3 NE 785	
2300	apx Fade/outs		WRCRc 88.5-0802)				KGFE 2 ND 1240	
17 ms	0309:35 WAVE 3 KY 945		WGRN 2 NC 1175				KGFE 2 ND 1240	
Es	0620-0750 unids chs2,3		WMAZc 2 NC 1175				KIDK 3 ID 1215	
0759	WESH 2 FL 1055	1159	WMAZc 2 NC 1175			1859	KIDK 3 ID 1215	
1000	WOT c 5 IA		WMAZc 2 NC 1175			1942	XELN 2 CH 490	
1013	KGAN 2 IA 945	1222	WCLIA 3 TL 935			1946	KRBC 2 CA	
	(1612-1658 144 MHz Es - MI, IL, and WI)	1605	WFRN 2 NC 1175				KRBC 2 CA	
	(1830 144 MHz Es - NV)		soon				KRBC 2 CA	
	(1929 144 MHz Es - NV, IA, and NE)	1735	unids ch 2 ne				KRBC 2 CA	
	(2015 144 MHz Es - IA)	1758	KMAZ 2 ND 1225			1938	KMAZ 2 AZ 855	
	2052 KITCA 2 MN 1110	1759	KQIV 2 MO 750			2010	XIAQc 5 BN	
2102	WCOCC 4 MN	1802	MDAFc 3 IA 985				XIAQc 5 BN	
2144	KGAN 2 IA 945	1859	KGFE 2 ND 1240			2058	KGAN 2 IA 945	
	(MUF 92.3-2200)	1913	KGRVc 4 SD			2128	KGAN 2 IA 945	
2240	apx Fade/outs	2043	unids ch2 SS west			2200	KITCA 2 MN 1110	
18 Es	0713-0826 unids chs2-4	2043	unids ch2 SS west				(MUF 89.3-2220)	
0829	KGAN 2 IA 945	2126	KTVK 3 AZ 835			2230	apx Fade/outs	
	(MUF 92.5-0842)	2128	XIAQc 5 BN			30 Es	1940 unids ch 2 brief	
0958	KME 3 ND 1200	2128	XIAQc 5 BN			31 Es	1545 tune/in unids 2,3	
1004	WFRN 2 NC 1175	2238	apx Fade/outs				WDN unids 2,3	
	(MUF 88.5-11008)	2238	2300 unids chs2,3				WDN unids 2,3	
	(MUF 89.1-1106)	0955	WMAZc 3 OH 945			1550	WMAZc 3 OH 945	
1228	KGFE 2 ND 1240	1000	WJBC 2 MI 1225			1617	WAVE 3 KY 945	
1245	XETV 6 BN 1100		(MUF 105.7-1031)			1700	KGAN 2 IA 945	
(1309-1335	144 MHz Es - CA and AZ)	1100	WBAV 2 WI 1190			2051	WMAZc 3 NC	
1400	apx Fade/outs	1158	KITM 2 WY 1015			2101	WMAZc 3 NC	
1720	unids chs 2, 3	1259	KMAZ 2 ND 1225			2102	WMAZc 3 NC	
(1744	144 MHz Es - SC)	1900	unids channel 2			2119	WMAZc 3 NC	
1759	WJCT 6 NC 1250	1920	KPRVc 4 SD			2130	apx Fade/outs	
1905	WBT 2 NC 1105		(MUF 96.9-1936)					

Another big month of exhausting E skip - even with those almost 4 days away at the Central States VHF Convention!

The SECRET office in Columbia answered my inquiry re the channel 7 June 14 E skip - the programming matched them, so it was WITV in Charleston (1120 miles).



Compiled by John O. Broomall, Route 1, Broomall Trail, Waleksa, GA 30183

## SUMMER 1988 - DXERS AND DEMOCRATS BOTH HEAD TO GEORGIA

It's official — club headquarters in Buffalo has announced that John Broomall's bid for the 1988 convention is uncontested and thereby accepted. The date, set by agreement with other DX clubs, will be the first weekend in August, starting Friday evening the fifth and ending on Sunday the seventh. It will be at the highest meeting facility/resort hotel in Georgia — Choluta Lodge, atop the 2,800 foot Fort Mountain in Chatsworth, South of Chattanooga and two-three hours North of the Atlanta airport.

Make your plans now to attend—and save! If you send \$5 right away to John Broomall at the above address, it will be worth \$10 toward the registration fee. (The fee will be between \$30 and \$50, depending on how many meals will be included.) You can help plan the 1988 get-together; all we need is your check and a tentative commitment to attend. (After all, the opinion of those who plan, even tentatively, to attend will count more than those who definite will not be attending.)

Naturally, we hope that this will be the largest and best convention ever. In addition to using the abundant talent in our club, possible outside speakers include an FCC representative, Scientific Atlanta/antenna manufacturer, engineers, a meteorologist, and local TV engineers. We hope to arrange airline travel discounts. We want to mail you the brochure on beautiful Choluta Lodge; it includes room rates. So, we will be looking forward to your "pre-registration NOW!"

## 1987 WHAT DO DXERS AND WEREWOLVES HAVE IN COMMON? MINNESOTA

The full moon, of course! One of the more interesting comments at the 1987 WTFDA convention at Bruce Elyng's home in Minnesota was the frequency of good tropo near the full moon. Also, it appears that "snow" and "smoke" don't go together. Apparently very few, if any, of the 22 in attendance were smokers. Do the rest of our members fit this unusual profile?

Bruce and wife Carol were excellent hosts; you missed a real treat if you were not in Esko. The group was treated with TV Bs and 500+ mile FM tropo. However, the friendships made, personal conversations, and group presentations were the real highlights. A small portion of the convention was video recorded; a majority of the group sessions were audio recorded by Bruce.

In the absence of club officials/board members, Bruce Elyng and Bob Seybold requested that yours truly, John Broomall, preside at the annual club business meeting. The following views/requests were expressed by the group, either unanimously or by majority consensus:

- \* Encourage participation by new/inexperienced DXers for they are the future of DXing.
- \* List the name, address, and phone number of new members in the VUD to encourage and develop contact/friendships between experienced DXers and new members.
- \* Publish an annual updated membership list in, or with, the VUD.
- \* Compensate editors of monthly VUD columns with complimentary membership (pay of 2¢ per hour).
- \* If no club official/board member can attend the convention, delegate someone in attendance to represent headquarters at conventions.
- \* Display and sell club materials at conventions.
- \* Approved John Broomall's offer to host 1988 convention at a mountaintop North Georgia lodge.
- \* Print a membership survey in the VUD and compile/publish results. (Convention attendees acknowledge that their views, while useful, may not be representative of the entire club.)

In attendance: John Broomall, Waleksa, GA; John Clemmer, East Moline, IL; Tom DePauw, Macomb, IL; Pat Durkin, Minneapolis; John Ebeling, Bloomington, MN; Bill Eckberg, Toulon, IL; Al Ellis, Ontario; host Bruce Elyng, Esko, MN; Joe Gregg, Palestine, TX; Robert Grant, Detroit; Roger Gravelle, Ontario; John Jefferson, Pleasanton, CA; John Lentz, Milwaukee; Pete Matthews, Quebec; Fred McCormack, Fargo; Frank Merrill, Macomb; Alan Pepin, Quebec; Tim Noonan, Milwaukee; Darryl Roberts, Macomb; Bob Seybold, Dunkirk, NY; Marv Shults, Moline, IL; Tom Yingling, Baltimore.

These are just a few highlights. Contact one of our members who attended or order the audio/video tapes made. Speaking of tapes, three or four DXers brought videotapes containing dozens, if not hundreds, of DX loggings. Please write in if you have a DX tape to loan or exchange. (See August for more details on exchanging tapes). The depth of knowledge and diversity of interests represented at the convention was impressive.

**CLUB T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE!** Even if you missed the convention, you can still be the proud owner and wearer of a club T-shirt. The front has the official club log and name; the back states: "SKIP WITH ME... I LOVE TV-FM DXING." Lettering is dark blue on a light blue background. Supplies are limited; get yours today for only \$12 (price includes shipping) from John Broomall, Route One, Waleksa, GA 30183. DON'T WAIT - SEND YOUR CHECK TODAY!

# PHOTO-NEWS

David J. Niseman  
12284 Nice Road  
Akron, NY 14001-9529

NOVEMBER

1987

This will wrap up all my DX photos for 1987. There was lots of E-skip seen but not much in the way of tropo in Western New York this season. I am crossing my fingers for Nov/Dec.....

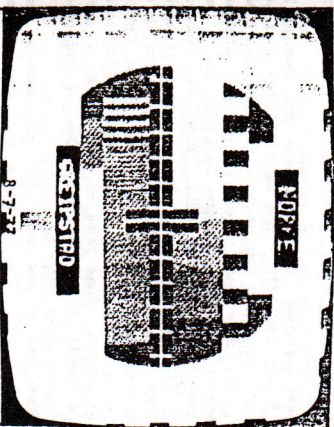


WXVZ-7  
Detroit, MI  
252 mile tropo  
seen June 16, 1987  
at 0416 EDT

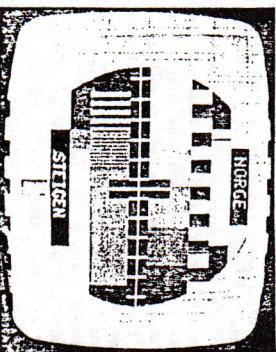


KCTV-5  
Kansas City, MO  
877 mile E-skip  
seen June 21, 1987  
at 1849 EDT

Like to welcome: Josep Bruno Arglaquet - Reus, Spain to the WTFDA and Photo - News. Josep does his DXing with a 5 element Yaagi for channels 2-4; 5-15 are received with a 13 element antenna while a 18db gain, 23 element antenna is used for the UHF channels. All three antennas are fed into a 32db gain VHF-UHF preamp.



Greipstad, Norway  
channel E-2 (48.25/53.75)  
E-skip reception at 1200+ miles



Steigen, Norway  
channel E-2 (48.25/53.75 MHz)  
E-skip reception at 1200+ miles

more DX from southern Europe in next month's PHOTO-NEWS.....

DAVE



# TELEVISION NEWS

Bill Faber, editor  
336 Atlantic Street  
Bridgeport, N.J. 08302

## FORUM CANADA

Since this column has been receiving Canadian information on a regular basis from Canadian members as well as United States members close to the border, I thought I'd try starting a separate FORUM column strictly for Canadian television.

Let's start off with DAVE NLEMAN (Akron, NY, USA), who reports, "I think TV Ontario station CIBC-TV channel 18 in Peterborough, Ontario is on the air testing with 3/4 colorbars. It was first seen 9/22 at about 0038 hours. Their channel offset seems to be 10 KHz to channel 18 in Elmira, NY and a zero to both channel 18 in Norwich, NY & London, Ontario." Elmira is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Norwich and both 18z. All three would agree in giving ch. 18 in Peterborough a zero offset, despite the fact that Larry Fust's data base gives a -offset. Unfortunately, the data base is very poor in supplying Canadian information, so I'd tend to go along with Dave's observations.

New member AMD REID (Peterborough, Ont.) resolves the CKVU confusion: CKVU in Vancouver BC is on channel 10 (they recently moved there from 21). The reason they identify as VU13 is because in lower BC, CKVU is found exclusively on cable 13." Further observations on Peterborough's new channel 18: "Peterborough's TVOntario relay channel 18 started on-air testing on Mon. Sept. 21 usually with colour bars and 400 or 1000Hz tones. I must say I really wonder about the CRIC allocation of this channel. I now have severe interference on channel 17 WNEB Buffalo. There are so many empty and non-assigned channels in this area, why didn't they pick something harmless like 657? There already is an 18 in Norwich and Elmira NY I can (or could) see at times. If you think I am the only one suffering from this stupid choice of channel, refer to the enclosed copy of an article taken from the 'Peterborough Examiner' Sept. 23."

The article reports, "The signing on of a new TVOntario transmitter on Rice Lake this week is interfering with reception of PBS programming on Channel 17, WNEB from Buffalo..." "So far, only color bar test pattern is being transmitted, but full TVOntario programming is expected within a few weeks..." "At present, the interference shows up as shadows moving from left to right on the Channel 17 programs, but would worsen considerably once programming starts."

Andy continues, "The Global Television Network in southern Ontario is upgrading. Any time now, Toronto will get a new relay on channel 41 with a ERP of 78kW. Once this is up and running, Global will close the ch. 22 transmitter in Uxbridge, move it to Peterborough, put it on a new tower on channel 27 with a power of 1,284kW. Global is also putting transmitters in Owen Sound ch. 4 at 18.4kW and Midland ch. 7 at 171kW and upgrading and moving the transmitter in Ottawa to Gatineau Park on ch. 6 at 14.7kW. This will all be completed within a year. Info taken from Canada Gazette."

"Now regarding the NATVDB: I agree with Fred McCormack's comments in the Sept. issue of TV News. The way the DB depicts relays is not correct for

CBC and SRC. Unlike the States, Canada has no or precious few 'translators' that actually take a signal off air and retransmit it on a different channel, and the CBC uses none. Most relays receive the transmissions via satellite or microwave. So for instance in Ontario, all French stations with the call CBLFT repeat ping from 25 Toronto and stations with CBNFT repeat 3 Winnipeg. The relays don't follow in a chain as depicted in the DB. The same would hold true for the CBC network: another - you have a column for this in the NATVDB. Many in fact do, but many are also affiliates. Just like in the States, creating much of their own programs, eg. 12 CHEX Peterborough is a CBC affiliate - it does not repeat 5 Toronto. The same holds true for all other CBC affs. in Ontario that do not start with the calls CB--. Beware though there are some CBC owned stations that do not start with CB--! Granted, that column was poorly done. Computer printouts from the CBC listed network feed for each CBC affiliate, and listed them as over-air, satellite, studio, microwave, etc., which the NATVDB did not do. But I still question your statement that there are few or no translators in Canada. The CBC printout included many over-air repeaters which picked up other over-air repeaters in chain: club members have often reported Canadian repeaters inadvertently relaying another station on the same channel as its source station. I do acknowledge, however, that many of these repeaters have gone to Ark for network programming.

"In the NATVDB I have noticed many CBC and SRC network relays missing for Ontario. This may also be true for other provinces - I wouldn't know." I included a list of CBC repeaters in Ontario, all of which were 10 watts or less. There are several hundred repeaters throughout Canada operating less than 100 watts, which I decided not to include in the NATVDB.

"Some mistakes: Sault Ste. Marie Ont. channels 2 and 5 both CBC affl. - this can't be. One must be CTV - I can't tell you which." CHBX-TV, ch. 2 is CTV, and does not repeat CBLT. An outdated reference had CBC affiliate CJIC-TV, ch. 5 on channel 2 and repeating CBLT. Andy also reports that CFCI-TV-4 in Hearst Ont. is listed on both channels 4 and 5. The 1987 Television Factbook lists it on channel 5. Also on the channel 10 list, CHKI-TV-1 in Penitron N.B. was mistakenly repeated under Ontario. Same thing on the channel 12 list, where CBST-2 in Tamalescing Que. is repeated incorrectly under Ontario.

"What does 'w' and under ERP 'w/h' mean in the American list?" The "w" means that that channel may be used only by a non-profit corporation for educational purposes. It's to keep commercial television stations from hogging up all available broadcast spectrum before any educational institutions get a chance to apply for a television station. The "w" and "h" in the ERP stand for maximum and horizontal. The maximum figure represents the ERP in the direction and diffractions of greatest strength, in the event that the signal is directional or tilted below the horizon. The

horizontal is given in the event of a beam tilt. The first figure represents the power in the angle of the tilt, and the second figure represents the power in a horizontal plane. For DX purposes, the horizontal figure is obviously the more relevant of the two. Unfortunately, the "BT" code doesn't always correspond with stations listing a max/hor ERP.

"I thought our 12 CHEX in Peterborough had relays in Minden 7 and Bancroft 4. These are not listed in the DB. I believe them to be still on the air." Again, I don't list repeaters below 100 watts, but I couldn't find them listed in the 1987 *Television Factbook*, which lists all repeaters. How old are they?

"Finally some suggestions for the NATVDB: I would favor listing the major city served first and then the secondary - eg ch. 2 would be Warrton/Georgian Bay, ch. 42 Sarnia/Cloham, ch. 22 Windsor/Cottam." It is the practice of business-oriented publications (SRDS, Television Factbook and Broadcasting Yearbook, etc.) to list stations by major city rather than city of license, but as a data base and guide for DXers, listing the city of license, which is the first city mentioned in multiple identifications, should be the one listed. In fact, I still have reservations about the multiple city listings which I put in the Canada lists. "List [Canadian] UHF stns. after each American UHF channel - the same as you do in VHF, instead of being all lumped in the back." I didn't like that either, but I did it because that's the way I made the computer file. I couldn't see 55 sequential files with only a few lines each, so I grouped them into two files. I'm seriously considering retying the entire Canadian and American lists-by-channel using a word processor like Fontmaster. Right now I'm using Multitran, and you can hear the header in my 1541 Dinosaur clicking away for four minutes every time I save or load a file. If I go to word processor, I can be more free to list them that way and eliminate all that empty space on some of those pages.

"What do you think of featuring a TV Guide channels listed page each month? I could provide you with a few." Some club members would definitely be interested in that, and I think it had been done in the past, or at least lists of the various editions had been published. Let's see if other members want to send in listings. Not the entire TV Guide, just the "channels listed" page.

DAVE SINCLEAR (Vancouver BC) sent in some articles. Unfortunately none of them report on the CRIC's decision on those new specialty services. I guess they're still thinking on that.

The Canadian Broadcasting Company is now 35 years old, according to two articles from the 9/5 *Toronto Star*. One article looks at the wide span of programming offered today by the CBC. "Turning 35 is nothing special, no magic number hit, and budget squeezed CBC isn't taking time out to celebrate or even issue public notice about its 35th anniversary of English-language TV on Sept. 8."

"Despite all the grumbling, despite all the recurring federal government-imposed budget freezes, CBC still dishes out the most varied programming on less money of any network in North America." The article goes on to list science, cultural arts, sports, current affairs, drama, agriculture and variety programs in two languages. The other article recalls the night the network began. "For

the motley crew of innocents, dreamers and television neophytes who gathered in the gloom of CBC's Studio One in Toronto 35 years ago, it was the beginning of a brave new world. Canada's first regular English-language television service - CBC's CBLT (Channel 9 in those days) - hit the airwaves on Monday, Sept. 8, 1952, just two days after the CBC's Montreal station began. There were only 146,000 television sets in use throughout the country at the time and in Toronto most rooftop antennas were pointed toward transmission towers in Buffalo. With 296 Employees striving with nervous tension, CBLT programming got off to a dubious start when the first image flashing on screen was a station-identification slide - shown upside down and backward. Programming began at 7.15 p.m. with a preview of the night's entertainment, followed by a news magazine. That was the fault of Murray Chervoer, who is today president and managing director of the CTV network. "It was Chervoer sitting in the master control booth that first evening - flanked by some of the station's top-level executives - who counted down the seconds to air-time and the very first image ever broadcast by CBLT: the upside-down CBC logo. "All of a sudden, all the senior executives had their hand on my shoulder - and they had a grip of steel - wanting to know: 'What are you going to do about this?'" Chervoer, 57, recalls. "So I faded to black, reversed the slide, and started the countdown again..."

CRIC Commissioner Flora Macdonald is back in the news. The 9/23 *Globe and Mail* reports on the Big Mac: "Dellios and other imported television shows programming, Communications Minister Flora Macdonald said yesterday. But the CBC may have to give up its costly transmission facilities to find the money to pay for the Canadian content to replace them. "I am determined that the CBC be made a stronger instrument for Canadian programming on radio as well as television," Miss Macdonald told a special session of the House of Commons communications and culture committee called to reprimand her for her sparse response to its major report on the future of Canadian broadcasting." The 8/27 *Globe and Mail* reports, "...Macdonald has set back her timetable for writing a new Broadcasting Act by asking the Commons communications committee to examine several new issues, including eliminating some functions of the CBC. In a letter to committee chairman James Edwards, Miss Macdonald says the time may have come for the CBC to be a more focused instrument of public policy. "It might be less expensive for the CBC to buy some services from the private sector rather than providing them itself, her letter said." "Miss Macdonald also asked the committee to look at whether a system of incentives to private broadcasters should be implemented to replace CRTC's content quotas, and whether regulations stifle innovation. "In raising more questions for the committee, she apparently has postponed plans to move ahead to replace the 19-year-old Broadcasting Act. In February, Miss Macdonald said she wanted her department to be drafting a bill by summer. Now she does not expect further answers from the committee until November. "You think maybe she has been getting pointers from FCC commissioner Mark Fowler? Now remember, she's talking about incentives to private broadcasters. From the 9/23

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**Vancouver Sun:** "...Macdonald said Tuesday that the government is considering imposing a license fee on private broadcasters to boost Canadian television programming. The minister stressed that the fee, which might be based on a point system used to rate the Canadian-ness of programs, is only an option under consideration. Vancouver broadcasting executives, when told of Macdonald's (sic) remarks, said any new fee would reduce private broadcasters' ability to produce Canadian programming. "On the subject of Canadian content, the minister has already mentioned several times that alternate 'incentives' are being considered to get more Canadian content on the air beyond the current regulations set by the [CRTC]." So where's the beef? It was in the Big Mac all this time.

Two new stations in Saskatchewan. From the *9/5 Globe and Mail:* "Canada's two newest television stations go on the air in Saskatchewan tomorrow, broadcasting not just a grab bag of programs but also concrete evidence of the expanding media reach of Winnipeg businessman I.H. (Lizzy) Asper. While not world beaters themselves, the sister stations in Saskatoon and Regina fit neatly with plans that could see Mr. Asper's Canwest Broadcasting Ltd. become the dominant player in a future third national television service. Already, the two stations are linking up to produce 5 1/2 hours of programs a week with Canwest's original outlet, CKMD-TV in Winnipeg. The trio will soon join forces as well with Vancouver's CKUJ-TV, which Mr. Asper also controls. In addition, all four stations - and an unrelated Calgary independent - will air a nightly national newscast produced by Ontario's Global Television, a regional outfit owned by Mr. Asper and a group of partners. Although they are coy about their plans, Canwest officials clearly are moving toward at least a loose affiliation of stations and possibly something more ambitious. "That Canwest has such options of all is remarkable, given its modest beginnings when independent stations were first being licensed in the early 1970's. At the time, Winnipeg was served by affiliates of CBC and CTV, as well as a pirate station just over the border in North Dakota. Tired of his earlier careers in law and politics, Mr. Asper was rooting around for something to keep his considerable energies occupied when he happened on television. Where others were dubious, he figured that an independent station could work if the pirate operation, KCND-TV - which was really a Winnipeg station that set up shop in the United States to avoid Canadian-content rules - were eliminated from the market. So he bought KCND and moved it back, stock and barrel to Winnipeg, switching its first two call letters and launching CKMD. The gambit was the opening move in a business career that has made the Manitoba native one of Western Canada's successful businessmen. "In approving the company's takeover of CKUJ last winter, the CRTC practically invited Canwest to apply for the covered right to anchor a future network, according to the readings of many industry analysts. Its decision spoke glowingly of CKUJ's plans to co-produce programs with other independent television stations in the region, saying this will give Western Canada a strong voice in the event of the development of any future third network. Both the CBC and CTV Television Network have their headquarters in Central Canada and considerable political sympathy exists within the CRTC

for a western-based alternative." The *9/87 Mediascene*, also reporting on the startup of the two Saskatchewan Television (STV) stations, concludes, "There won't be many more television stations started in Canada. Frequencies aren't available, markets can't support extra competition and stations cost too much to build and run. You don't get a chance to be a pioneer in broadcasting very often these days. But at STV they've been part of history." Now if you're like me, you're probably wondering about the call letters and channels of these two new stations. Neither of these articles makes any mention, except *Mediascene*, which says, "...now that CFRE and CFSE are officially broadcasting...." I assume CFRE is Regina and CFSE is Saskatoon. As for the channels, I have no idea.

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"The other night on WUTV, ch. 18 the manager, Hal Proter had an Ask the Manager call in viewer program on. Since WUTV calls themselves Super 18, Milwaukee's Superstation!, a viewer called in and ask the manager if they are also broadcasting on satellite. Hal Proter, the manager answered by saying that WUTV is seen on more cable systems in 5 states than their local competitors, and that he plans to increase the number of cable systems. But they are DLI on satellite. "What's so super about that? The cable systems in other states are probably carrying their own local network affiliates instead of Milwaukee nets. Face it, VHF network affiliates have got these UHF indie so-called "superstations" beat by a long shot. "Hal also mentioned in a few weeks, WUTV will add a vertical polarized antenna to their existing horizontal polarization to improve reception for outdoor antennas, and will increase ERP to 5000 Kw. Also on "Ask the Manager", Hal gave a description as to what HDTV (High Definition Television) will be like. HDTV is to become a reality in 1990. Broadcasters will soon meet with the FCC to open portions of the Gigahertz band for new HDTV channel assignments. A HDTV receiver will cost anywhere between \$4000 to \$5000. Once HDTV transmitters get started, TV stations will rebroadcast their programs over the present NTSC transmitters systems until most NTSC TV receivers are obsolete. Therefore TV stations will use 2 transmitters until the NTSC system is obsolete. "Don't bet on it. You may see HDTV on MDS, cable or broadcasting satellites for the "rich-and-famous" with their \$5000 television sets, but there's no way it's going to even put a dent in conventional television."

**RONALD PURDIE** (Byron MN) writes, "TV stations KXLI ch. 41, St. Cloud MN -wbf) and KXLT ch. 47, Rochester MN -wbf) fall lineup remanded the same, More Bottom-of-the-Barrel! Syndicated leftovers such as 'The Saint', 'The White Shadow', etc. Just like KXLI was 5 years ago and movies from the 50's, 60's, and the 70's. The only new programming that KXLI/KXLT will show this fall is North Stars Hockey games. The station's General Manager, Ron Eikens, doesn't really want further programming upgrading this fall. The advertising on KXLI/KXLT



consists of mostly of PSAs and 800-number ads. There are only one or two local spots on the stations, that's it! Could you believe this?" "The editor [of the Rochester Post-Bulletin] told me that WJAX-25 in Rochester, MI is planning to boost its ERPI. Could this be true?" They could, but I don't have any record of an application on them yet.

**BALDI SIRIBEL** (Chicopee, MA) reports on 9/9 that the ch. 29 repeater of WTTV, ch. 4 Bloomington, IN, is not on the air yet; neither is WNCB, ch. 23 in Marion, IN, which hopes to be on the air in September. An article from the 9/9 *Marketplace Evening Press* reports, "Hoteliers' fight for Tel-Am Corp. have recommended acceptance of a bid by Emis Broadcasting Corp. to purchase financially troubled WTTV-TV for about \$70 million, it was reported today." (But see later article sent in by Wendell Ford.) "E.M. Warburg Pincus & Co., a New York-based investment firm...also has bid for the television station. WTTV is owned by Tel-Am, which filed for protection from creditors under federal bankruptcy law in December 1986."

Still in the midst, we come to **WENDELL FORD** (Westville, IN), who reports that WYIN, ch. 56 in Gary, IN, was still not on as of 10/1/87. "In the September VUD you wondered what WCIV-26 was affiliated with. I think they just show syndicated Spanish shows, although when President Reagan gives a speech it is on a network with a little logo in the corner - but 44 WMSN is positively Unvision. Also the W13BE low powered Chicago TV station is owned and/or operated by...Charles Woods Communications, 30 East Huron, Suite 5610, Chicago IL 60611."

"9-30-87 Saw Lester, Sam and one of his stations (46-WHME (-TV, South Bend IN -abr) with his Begging for Bucks television and they were speaking of the new channel 55 WHKE Kenosha Wisconsin. LESEA hopes to have the station on by Christmas day 1987. WHKE stands for 'World Harvest Kenosha Evangelism'."

Enclosed was a press release from Northwest Indiana Public Broadcasting: "With the completion of all broadcast facilities for Northwest Indiana's new television station, WYIN - Channel 56, and an anticipated 'on-air' date of November, 1987, the Northwest Indiana Public Broadcasting Corporation is seeking grass roots participation on its newly created Citizens Advisory Council."

More on WTVU (Ch. 4, Bloomington, IN) from an undated newspaper clipping: "Emis Broadcasting Corp. has dropped its bid for WTTV-TV, leaving uncertain the fate of the bankrupt independent television station." Another article, dated 8/12, reports, "GenCorp says it will appeal an administrative law judge's unprecedented and unjustified ruling that could strip its RKD General subsidiary of license for 14 radio and television stations. The decision Tuesday said RKD General is unfit to hold the licenses, worth an estimated \$750 million, because it has a history of filing false financial reports, fraudulent billing and other improprieties in its dealings with the FCC. RKD General President Pat A. Servodillo said the judge failed to give adequate consideration to the company's record of superior programming and community involvement."

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The scope and saved on gifts for all my children." Sounds like they're cleaning up their act a little. Last year they had a woman bragging that whenever she went into other people's houses she would switch their television to HSN. Another woman stated that she would not go out with a man who does not watch HSN.

Several articles reported on a fund raising walk promoted by WYIN, ch. 56. The walk took place on 8/10-11, stretching 19 miles, from Dyer, IN on the Illinois border to Michigan City. Several hundred persons started out, but only about 100 made it to the end.

**ERED MCCORMACK** writes, "I thought you might be interested in the enclosed contour map for a new transmitting facility for local KVR-15." The map, while not good enough quality for printing and with no scale, shows the transmitter ESE of Fargo, due east of Barnesville, MN and north of Rothsay, MN. The Grade B contour reaches south to Charlesville, MN, SW to Montross, SD, NW to Wheatland, ND, N to Twin Valley, MN, E to Evergreen and Butler, MN. "I don't have accurate details for this, but they say they have a construction permit and are aiming for a start up in November." Their transmitter is installed and the tower is going up. Maybe I missed it in your column, and I know it has not come through my office, but not only have I not seen a permit reported for this, I have not seen an application reported. I believe the facility is basically the same as the one whose application was reported last spring, but it is not the same tower site. They were forced to move a mile east of their originally chosen site to get out of Hubbard Township (Clay County, Minnesota) where local opposition had made acquiring the necessary special use permit difficult. Checking the data base from Larry Fuss: The data listed in the 3/87 VUD is now listed as licensed since last April, so that change must have been made already. But there is another application dated 3/30/87 for a substantial increase to 4150 Kw ERP and 1242 AAI, coordinates 46-40'27.96"339". "According to an individual at their offices, it will have about 4.5 MW ERP at 1200 feet above ground. That will mean a dramatic change for a station which is presently running around 22 Kw at 200 feet above terrain. They have chosen to move their pattern over an area which has never been served (signal wise) by the existing Fargo broadcasters. For example, Fargo Falls, a community of over 10000 residents (large in this part of the world) is inside their city grade contour. Fargo Falls is beyond the Grade B contour. Fargo Falls stations."

"I was confused by your comment in the September VUD where you reported my corrections to the TV Station Guide and indicated at the top of page 8 (VUD page -abr) that you would show WDAY-6 as parent of KNCY-14 and KBNY-17 unless you heard otherwise from me and then proceeded in the second column of that page to indicate that KNCY-14 is not a satellite of WDAY-6 and that KBNY-17 is not a satellite of WDAY-6." That's my goof. Keep them listed as satellites. "I'm afraid I don't know the definition of a satellite. I couldn't find one in the FCC Rules and Regulations (though it may be there) and I couldn't find one in the TV Factbook (though they make reference to some stations as satellites of others). If as you indicated to Tom Yingling, the definition of a satellite is a station

which does not originate its own programming, then very few of the stations typically shown as satellites in this part of the country actually are." I also checked in the CFR, both in the area dealing with television broadcast stations (subpart D) and with the section dealing with all broadcast stations (subpart H), and there is definitely no mention made. Yet the FCC does consider some stations to be satellite stations. It's probably like the earlier LPTVs, a class of station created by special provision rather than regulation. In other words, satellite stations have certain characteristics: They are owned by their primary station; their coverage areas are allowed to overlap the primary station's coverage area; many of them do not conform to their assigned carrier offset frequency; they do not have a local studio or office, but are rather handled by the studio and offices of the primary station. They are not required to originate local programming, although many of them do, as you have said. The FCC had granted authorization by existing stations to construct a satellite station that would be exempt to the above rules under certain circumstances: For example, many of the plains and mountain states, where the population is too small to financially support a regular broadcast station. Rather than deprive those areas of any television service, the FCC let down its standards so that a community could have a local station that would do little more than rebroadcast another station. You could call it a glorified high-power translator. In the case of some of the statewide educational networks, you have a slightly different situation: all the network stations are on an equal footing, with a common studio and office. No one of them is considered a satellite of another. But there isn't necessarily a clear distinction between this and the satellite station.

Fred continues, "I will comment on a few operations which I am familiar with and let you judge. In the case of the WDAY operation, for reference, the latest TV Factbook indicates that WDAY-8, KNCY-14, and KBNY-17 are satellites of WDAY-6. However, on the page devoted to KNCY-14, it indicates that KNCY-14 is a satellite of KBNY-17. That is a fact which is beyond dispute by any definition, as you will see. WDAY-8 programming is essentially identical to that of WDAY-6 with the exception of local news, weather, and sports, local identifications and advertising during station breaks. KBNY-17 programming is largely identical to that of WDAY-6 including various amounts of duplication of WDAY-6's local news programs. (I believe, though I don't know for a fact, that all programming would be the same with the news, etc. exception) if WDAY-6 did not have any conflicts with existing program exclusivity agreements in Bismarck and Minot.) KNCY-14 is pretty much a true (no question!) satellite of KBNY-17 with ID via a dual ID slide from Bismarck and identical programming right down to the Bismarck area advertisements.

In the case of local KVR-15, TV Factbook shows the coverage patterns of KBR-10 and KNRR-12 on the same map on the KVR-15 page, but does not have the usual notation of satellite operations at the top of the page. The page for KBR-12 makes no mention of it, but the page for KNRR-10 lists it as a satellite of KVR-15. All three stations are co-owned and operated out of their studio in Fargo. The programming is typically in parallel 100 per cent

of the time on KVR-15 and KBR-10 and is in parallel nearly 100 per cent of the time on KNRR-12. KNRR-12 is programmed separately during some movies and hockey games, for example. (Again, I suspect due to program exclusivity problems, this time with Canada). On KVR-15, all program promos typically include the 15-10-12 logo, but official identifications are unique for each station. I suspect a large amount of their advertising is in parallel, but they can easily insert ads at each station. Incidentally, this individualizing of the Fargo studios via their microwave links.

"In western North Dakota, the Meyer Broadcasting Group - KTYR-5 parent, and KCCD-7, KUMV-8 and KNOT-10 essentially carry the program of KTYR, but station breaks are locally programmed along with local news, weather, and sports on satellites KUMV-8 and KNOT-10. KCCD-7 had local news, etc. (and may have it again?), but it was discontinued a number of years ago by Meyer Broadcasting, citing the high costs of a local production in the very small Dickinson market.

"Likewise the KX group - KXNC-13, parent, and KXNA-2, KXND-11, and KXNC-13 satellites operate in the same manner as Meyer's stations.

In Minnesota, new on the air KSAX-42 in Alexandria, during the day, has been deleting all of the local announcements from its parent, KSTP-TV, and replacing them with public service announcements and program promotions for '42, but the programs promoted are the KSTP programs. Increasingly, during the night, they have been paralleling KSTP-5 entirely and are identified via KSTP-5's call side. KRWF-43 at Redwood Falls is still 100 per cent in parallel with KSTP-5 and is always identified by KSTP-5's call side. I'm sure local ads will be appearing soon on KSAX and based on the fact that the listed owner of KRWF-43 is now KSAX-TV, I suspect that KRWF-43 will be linked to KSAX-42, but the programming will still look like KSTP's." Just one thought: there could be two possible reasons for replacing commercials with PSAs and program promotions on KSAX-42. Firstly, maybe the owners want to inform viewers of its program schedule. A second possibility is that uncertainty about when KSAX-42 would go on the air meant that advertisers didn't have to pay for their commercials being repeated on KSAX. So why give them free advertising when you can promote your own program schedule and fulfill your local community obligations during that time? Let's see if they change within the next few months.

**BRUCE ELYING** (Esko, MN) writes, "This morning (9/14 -abr) I just discovered a new Trinity network station on 19. It is not La Crosse, with the antenna bearing being toward the Twin Cities. Station does not seem to identify, only the Trinity break seen at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., with no ID at 9. Must be a high-power translator, coming in better than the 28-Kw KTCL channel 17, almost as strong as Minneapolis 23 and 29. I see by your TV list that channel 19 is allocated to St. Cloud, MN." A few months back somebody, I think from Washington or Oregon, sent me a complete list of TBN broadcasting stations, which got set aside to update my station list printouts. It also helped me identify W67B6, Dover DE, which is now on the air. I notice on the list is K1986, St. Cloud MN, under construction."

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"KLLI-41 St. Cloud IDs with KLLT 47 Rochester, but at 8 kw KLLI has yet to be received here. Fox network shows seen on channels 18 (K18A1) Grand Rapids MN and 26 (K26A1) Bemidji MN with these stations usually identifying only as KBRR 10. Thief River Falls MN (occasionally with KNRR 12 Pabing ND and KVRB 15 Fargo ND. Never do they give IDs for 18 and 26. FCC mentions Red River Broadcast Corp. also as having a K214AM Grand Rapids, which is not on the air; stations changing ownership from John W. Boler to Curtis Squire, Inc."

In a later note, Bruce writes, "I had an interesting conversation with Steve Heskamp, chief engineer of KDLH (TV) Duluth and KQAL-FM-AM. Station owned translators are K70DH Aitkin MN, K83B1 Grand Marais and K72BH Grand Portage. All three operate fulltime at 100 watts. Also, the following translators only operate when the station carries its local news and sports, but are required to sign off for CBS programs (they come on and go off with theirs): K78AK Cass Lake, K74CM Brainerd, and K46AG Bemidji. Ever heard of such a thing? Translators that only carry local programming. Translators still need network approval to rebroadcast network programs. Sounds like KMMT-12 (Walker MN) may have sole rights to air CBS programming in that area, even if it airs ABC programs also. If that is the case, CBS would not be allowed to grant KDLH translators that right. Also on fulltime is K598Q Deer River MN, 100 watts nondirectional, while all others are directional. Also, there is a network of translators extending from Virginia MN to International Falls, that uses tube equipment and dotes from the late 50s and early 60s. Steve has lost track of them, and the station has lost its original letters of authorization to carry them, and only IDs the ones we know about. That network is owned by Koosching County, Minnesota, and maintained (supposedly) by a gentleman who lives in International Falls. The only stations on that network are translators of the translators of KDLH, channel 3 Duluth and KBJR, Channel 6, Superior WI. But with studios, offices and transmitter in Duluth. Local WOSE #8 is too new to be on that network, and WDIO-10 has its full-power repeater, WDIO 13, Hibbing up there."

Forwarded by Bruce Elving was an article from the *Palastine* (TX) *Herold-Press*, printed back around May or June: "Palastine has been selected by the FCC as the site of a new television station and the FCC will begin accepting applications for ownership late this month." That is indeed news. This will be the first time in history that the FCC granted ownership of a channel assignment. "But whether a Palastine-based television station is financially viable in the present depressed East Texas economy is another question. FCC officials confirm that the new station would operate on Channel 43. The allocation for the Palastine station was based on a petition submitted to the FCC by Jacksonville communications expert George E. Gunter on behalf of Jeffrey L. Ward." "According to Gunter, Ward originally intended to file for a license to operate the new station once the FCC allocation had been made." "Ward might not be alone in seeking the Palastine license. FCC official Gordon Openheimer said the licensing process will be open to all applicants interested in a palastine station." "Another first! The FCC is now considering licensing

stations before they get construction permits to build them. To back up its comment about the region's economy, the article added, "KLMG-TV, the CBS affiliate in Longview, recently filed for bankruptcy after less than two years on the air. The station, having eliminated all local news coverage, is operating under the protection of the courts."

Now to the east coast with ROY BARSTOW (Teleticket MA): "WGOT 60 Merrimack, N.H. is presently broadcasting at night, 12 AM - 2:30 AM w/videos. They expect to go full time in late October. The power output is 1.4 megawatts."

PAUL MOUNTAIN (Tennessee NJ) sent an article from the 9/15 *Recorder* about the FCC's grant of a construction permit to Mountain Broadcasting: "The Rev. Sun Young Joe won't be launching a new Sussex County television station without a fight. At least three applicants for Channel 63 in Newton yesterday said they planned to file appeals of the FCC's initial license [read: construction permit] award to the Korean Assembly of God Church minister's Mountain Broadcasting Inc. They include: \* Press Broadcasting Company in Asbury Park, which is owned by the Asbury Park Press. \* Newton Television Inc. of Tennessee, one of whose stockholders is a Somerset minister. \* Vanguard Broadcasting, a California-based limited partnership that includes the mother-daughter team of Catherine and Karen Fletcher, who own Mother Fletcher's Chicken in Andover. FCC Administrative Law Judge John Frysiak picked Mountain over seven other applicants for the initial license [see above] award Aug. 14 largely because all three of its voting-stock principals plan to work at the station and it owns no other media properties." "Mountain Broadcasting officials had hoped to begin broadcasting in mid-1989."

I still have an article sent in by Nick Lombardi on LPTV stations in Georgia, Tom Yingling on television in France, and a whole lot of research, but I have to make sure this column gets to the printer in time. Also, I still have that list of Trinity Broadcasting Network stations and affiliates for next month. Feel free to use the few remaining inches to doodle, sketch, or whatever.

# SOUTHERN FMDX

NOT MUCH FALL TROP. SO FAR

9/2 tx	0643 WUSY 100.7 TN	168	0947 WFCM 101.1 NC Graham, "Country 101"	171
9/10 tx	0638 WUSY 100.7 TN Cleveland	168	9/24 tx	2248 WXLK 92.3 VA Roanoke, "K94"
9/16 tx	0640 WSKZ 106.5 TN Chattanooga	186	9/25 tx	0636 WTMJ 105.9 W Mt. Hope
9/17 tx	0641 WVEE 103.3 GA Atlanta	216	9/27 tx	2127 WTTN 105.9 W Mt. Hope
9/17 tx	0642 WUSY 100.7 TN Cleveland	168	9/30 tx	1400 WRCG 104.3 NC Tarboro, ID
9/18 tx	2330 WKNF 94.3 TN Oak Ridge	100	1405 tx & ms unIDs	1612 WTMJ 105.9 W Mt. Hope, "W's Best K" 131
9/20 tx	0936 WSKZ 106.5 TN Chattanooga	186	1614 WSTW 106.1 AL Alexander City, "South 106"	309

September's DX was to put it mildly, poor. With a perfect hourly ID of WTC in over WBQI! Not even I Es operating this month either! Also, I'd like to revise my mileage from my July report. KID, which I've found is now KEZP, is 1660 miles from here. The Sony CFS-3000 I got on sale for \$50, regularly \$60, is quite inexpensive, but an incredible performer. It may benefit Eric, but in Nashville the CFS-3000 encounters multipath that it can't conquer. St. Louis may be the same way. Nashville has got to be the U. S.'s worst city for multipath! (I assume you are really referring to local overloading or cross-modulation where the locals repeat themselves all over the dial, covering up out of town stations and possibly causing noisy interference to lower powered locals, if not covering them up too. Multipath refers to a station on its assigned frequency sounding bad because the antenna is picking up a delayed reflected signal as well as the direct signal. A good example of a multipath plagued city is Manitou Springs, CO, located at the foot of Pikes Peak. The nearby Colorado Springs-Pueblo FMs sound terrible there due to the reflections of the FM signals off the mountains. Overloading is a severe problem there, too.

Eric Bismeman, Hazelwood, MO, GMF	2131 WILH 90.9 IL Urbana, J, between	155
Quipit Sears model 91867 AM/FM/FM\$ receiver, Archer VU-110, TOI Cable TV	8/22 tx	
amp., Soundseign AM/FM\$ receiver, Archer VU-110, TOI Cable TV	2131 WILH 90.9 IL Urbana, J, between	155
8/2 Es	Local KMMU 90.7, and semi-local WBI 91.1,	
1240 FAXL 91.7 NL Monterrey, "Sonido Noventa"	first time since 1984	110
I In EO, SS ads, \$	2133 WQGT 99.5 IL Quincy, Jr, ((-Q	110
1245 KHQY 88.1 TX Laredo, \$, PSA in EB,	2135 KTXV 106.9 MO Jefferson City, Jr	100
EE/SS ID	2136 WMTX 94.1 IL Mount Vernon, Jr	110
1248 XET 94.1 NL Monterrey, ads in SS 1115	2233 WDDD 107.3 IL Marion, Jr, not heard here	110
1251 KITTY 92.9 TX San Antonio, \$,	too much in 87	
"Power 93, I	8/23 tx	
1255 KISS 99.5 TX San Antonio, Jr	0013 WJIC 89.1 IL Mount Carmel, \$, Jr,	150
8111 tx (Via TOI Cable)	"All Night Jam", splatter from KJLM 88.9,	
2140 WHIN 88.3 IN Evansville, Jr	Local KJIC of	
(The following logs taken at Rich Eddle's	0025 WDDJ 96.9 KY Paducah, Jr (CHR)	155
Webster Groves QFH using a McIntosh MR-78	0026 WKYQ 93.3 KY Paducah, Jr, o/MKZM	155
w/8 element FM art. and rotor.)	0033 WPMs 95.5 IN Indy, Jr, o/KJLZ	240
8/11 tx	0037 WSTO 96.1 KY Owensboro, Jr (CHR)	195
1600 KDMW 107.9 IA Waterloo, ID, I	0040 KGNC 100.7 MO Cape Girardeau, Jr	115
1700 KZZT 105.5 MO Moberly, Jr, ID	0047 WFTU 103.7 IN Bloomington, Jr, v/WDR, 210	210
8/22 tx (back at Hazelwood)	first time since '84	
2130 Decatur, IL 95.1, 102.9	0052 WKDQ 99.5 KY Henderson, Jr	170



Danny Buntin  
1312 N. Skyline  
Stillwater, OK  
74075  
\*DEADLINE: 10th



Bill Tomshend, 4500 Conn. Ave., NW #901, Washington, DC 20008 EDT	9/15 tr/ev	96.7 MD Hagerstown
8/10 tr	1602 WJON	95.1 PA Chambersburg
0757 NEXX 106.9 VA Suffolk, k	1758 WTKZ	104.9 VA Strasburg
8/12 tr	1807 WESI	105.3 VA Portsmouth
0844 WTLT 96.1 NC Raleigh, ex-WYD	9/28 tr	0814 WKRI 101.3 VA Hampton
8/13 tr	0814 WKRI	101.3 VA Norfolk
0811 WXTU 101.5 NJ Trenton	0818 WJDE	101.3 PA Lancaster
0932 WXTU 92.5 PA Philadelphia, k, ex WIFT	1010 WXXV	104.5 VA Norfolk
8/20 tr	9/29 tr	0814 WHAL 101.5 NC Raleigh
0929 KCGB 96.1 PA Red Lion, k	0817 WNGE	101.3 PA Lancaster
9/11 tr	0839 WRFX	102.5 PA Reading
0811 WTKZ 93.7 NC Elizabeth City	0814 WHAL	101.5 NC Raleigh
0815 WFOG 92.9 VA Suffolk	0817 WNGE	101.3 PA Lancaster

The 6/19 0829 report should read WSEL 89.5, not WSEL 89.7, Salisbury, MD Since my 56th birthday on May 21 I've logged 23 newies, 16 in June alone, more than in the previous 3 1/2 years. 73's.

Gus Marcano, 5615 Inwood, Hyattsville, MD 20785  
 Just returned from heart of WV. Dxed from small mount, about 2300', plugged into outside of house and worked from man's driveway on westernmost of Appl. ridges, best reception into Ohio, poorest due east. Seemed strange to get such distant trop catches after living in DC Station fading reminded of old AM radio days! (Don't know why you DC area people don't get better gear to use in DC. Believe me a top receiver should open up a new DX world to your fingertips. ID) Also worked from house we were staying in in nearby valley between rows of hills a few hundred ft. high. Reception surprisingly good, despite worse fading and low freq? Got triples on 107.7, 105.5, 104.7, 95.5, and 90.7. I Dxed on 2 afternoons and one evening. The one night was very cloudy so I couldn't gauge nighttime enhancement. Hey, you've never seen a.m. enhancement like here! (back home) It's unreal at times. I'm exactly 5 miles from WVC 95.5, 50 kw, which is directly (live or take 2 or 3 dg-1 in line with Norfolk. On 6/18 I got 95.7 in Norfolk (150 miles away) with some int. + w/no int. when off tuned to 95.75. How about night time? I'm about 25 mi. from bay. Trop seems generally better at night but again especially over water. During day, except 6-10 a.m., we get Hagerstown on 104.7 but usually Ocean City at night (twice dtdct.); same story on 99.9, even 3x distance.

Richard T. Biddle, 152 W. Rose Ave., St. Louis, MO 63119-4653  
 Biquip. used McIntosh MR78 tuner with a McIntosh MA6200 intg. amp. Jerrold QFM9 on roof about 25 above ground with Alliance U-100 rotor.

7/12 tr	8/12 tr	8/12 tr
1833 90.5 KILA NV Las Vegas	KMBR KYYS 102.1, KBBQ 104.3, Kansas City in	0130 101.9 KNWS IA Waterloo
1814 88.1 KCEP NV Las Vegas	0135 107.9 KFMW IA Waterloo	0133 105.1 WOIO IL Evanston, Radio Ambianta,SS
1850 88.1 KGNZ TX Abilene	0137 107.9 WTPJ IN Indianapolis	0140 107.5 WZZQ IN Terre Haute
1823 88.1 KRTX TX Lubbock	0105 90.1 WKBF IL Rock Island	98.9 WKBF IL Rock Island
2100 91.5 KFID NM Albuquerque	0215 106.1 WJLN OK Okemaw	0309 101.9 KJBR AR Jonesboro
2000 88.3 KLTJ NM Albuquerque	0402 96.9 KKOK KS Pittsburg	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106
8/2 tr	8/14 tr	8/15 tr
2212 107.9 WPTI IN Indianapolis	0215 106.1 WJLN OK Okemaw	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
2153 93.1 WBCG IN Indianapolis	0309 101.9 KJBR AR Jonesboro	0402 96.9 KKOK KS Pittsburg
8/3 tr	0402 96.9 KKOK KS Pittsburg	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106
0030 99.7 WJAZ KY Louisville	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0112 106.9 WVEZ KY Louisville	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0127 106.1 WWTI IN North Vernon	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
8/4 tr	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
2137 94.9 KCPW MO Kansas City, Power 95	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
91.5 KANW KS Lawrence	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
92.1 KMPC MO Centralis	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
2051 107.9 KFMW IA Waterloo	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
8/11 tr	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0130 93.1 WART IL Chicago	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0132 94.5 WLRW IL Champaign Power Hits 95	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0133 94.9 WAGC IL Galoisburg	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
97.7 WJUZ IL Petersburg, k, ID	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0300 107.1 WSPY IL Plano	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0343 102.1 WMLN IL Danville, Power 102	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0400 91.9 WJCH IL Joliet	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0406 98.3 WZRO IL Farmer City	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
8/12 tr	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
0210 99.3 KCRQ MO Gordonville, 499	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT
107.9 KFTN AR Jonesboro	0413 105.9 WKXK TN Memphis, Kicks 106	0130 WNI North Vernon, IN mixing with WJLT

# SOME ANSWERS: BEST GEAR FOR TV & FM

BY GARY WALCZAK

So....you say you have just joined the WFFDA, eh? Well let me tell you a few things some of us "old-timers" (would you believe a year-and-a-half) have learned, just by asking a few DX "aces" and checking out their gigantic reports!

You are best able to pick up some good tips on what kind of equipment to use by reading the VHF-UHF DIGEST columns or by talking with the longtime DXers, but for now I'll try to answer your questions:

Number 1 - What is the best TV set to use for DXing?

ANSWER ... Maybe too many models for me to list! Seems to be as many models of set as DXers! Those who are in the know say "decide what you are looking for first" ....some do well on UHF and poop out on VHF ....some are very selective (able to separate adjacent channels very well) ....some are real "hot" for weak signals in Meteor Scatter work, etc. etc. Best advice: "try before you buy" or, stick to certain brands such as Zenith and Sharp which seem to be ever popular with DXers. Or, go to an accessory type of tuner such as Technika, or even a VCR for tuning DX. You'll be surprised, some of them are better than a TV set tuner!

Number 2 - What is the best FM DX rig?

ANSWER - Bad news here ... they don't make "the Best" anymore. It is (was?) the McIntosh MR 78, a real piece of work and the winner "hands down". Definitely a "high end" piece of equipment, like the Porsche 944 of FM DXing! Maybe you can find one used, if you're lucky? Top DXers say it would be nice if you could use one of the famous Sequerra Model One FM tuners, a piece of equipment used by laboratories and broadcasters, but if you don't have several thousand dollars to blow on a tuner, go for something like the Carver TX11-4 or Magnum Dynalab FT101.

Number 3 - What is the best UHF TV DX preamp (mast mounted type)?

ANSWER ... The best UHF preamp on the commercial market nowadays is probably Wineguard PA-4975; it is very popular among the WFFDA's top TV DXers. It is a 75-ohm model, so it has to be used with a good low-loss matching transformer at the 300-ohm antenna terminals. By the way, the UHF antenna itself should be a separate model, not V/U "all channel". Best U antenna is a PARABOLIC DISH-like Antenna Craft P-7 or Channel Master #4251. A UHF preamp, low noise type, is a MUST for serious U DXing!

Number 4 - What is the best lead-in cable?

ANSWER ... The best type of 75-ohm cable to use is .500 or .750 "hardline", which is used by cable TV companies as Trunk Line. It is REAL expensive and tough to install, so most TV DXers seem to prefer using RG-11U coaxial cable instead. Jerrold GAC-11 is considered about the best, or anything like it with a foil shield. Low loss cable is another MUST for serious UHF DX. FM DXers should use RG-11 cable too, for lowest loss.

Number 5 - What antenna is best for VHF TV channels? For FM broadcast bands?

ANSWER ... Two of the best VHF-TV (ch. 2 to 13) antennas are Channel Master's: Quantum 1110 and Crossfire 3617-B. The Quantum has sharpest nulls in its pattern, but the Crossfire has slightly more gain. A lot of TV DXers prefer the sharper nulls. Not many other antennas are in their "ballpark", with the possible exception of one or two of Wineguard's and Jerrold's biggest VHF TV-only models. Channel Master Stereoprobe 9 works best for FM, the same FM DXers say to use log antennas (no thanks---I'll stick to aluminum!).

Sure hope this helps to answer your questions. These are the same exact things I wanted to know more than anything else when I first started to read the bulletin! So I encourage you -- exchange tips and ideas in the pages of the VHF UHF DIGEST. Your fellow WFFDA members want to know what works best, so let's all do more equipment reviews and writeups for VUD. There are LOTS of models of FM tuners and TV sets on the market out there that are just NO GOOD for DXing, so help steer a fellow DXer away from them, maybe someday he or she will do the same for YOU!

73, de GW



IT'S GEORGIA IN '88! NORTHERN GEORGIA WILL BE THE SITE OF NEXT YEAR'S CLUB CONVENTION. WITH VUD FEATURES EDITOR JOHN BROODWALL SUBMITTING THE SOLE BID FOR THE ANNUAL GETTOGETHER, JOHN HAS SCOUTED OUT A MOUNTAIN TOP LOCATION THAT SOUNDS IDEAL FOR VHF/UHF CONDITIONS, AND YOU CAN EXPECT TO SEE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE BIG EVENT IN FUTURE VUD EDITIONS. JOIN US AT THE TOP OF GEORGIA NEXT AUGUST!

COLUMN HAPPENINGS AND STAFF CHANGES UNEXPECTED PERSONAL MATTERS HAVE MADE IT NECESSARY FOR JOE FLEA TO GIVE UP HIS DUTIES AS NORTHERN FM DX EDITOR EFFECTIVE AT ONCE. HE SENDS WORD THAT THIS WOULD RESULT IN HIS MISSING MORE THAN JUST ONE OR TWO COLUMNS, SO A NEW EDITOR FOR NORTHERN FM DX IS NEEDED RIGHT AWAY. WE'RE SORRY TO SEE JOE LEAVE, AND WE OWE HIM A BIG THANKS FOR A SUPERB JOB WITH THIS IMPORTANT DX REPORT COLUMN. JOE INDICATES THAT IT MAY BE POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO VOLUNTEER HIS SERVICES TO THE CLUB AT SOME FUTURE TIME, AND HE DOES INTEND TO STAY ACTIVE IN FM DXING AND WTFDA. WE'LL BE RUNNING SOME LEFTOVER REPORTS FORWARDED BY JOE AND PREPARED BY A TEMPORARY VOLUNTEER, BUT IF YOU'VE BEEN REPORTING TO NORTHERN FM, PLEASE HOLD ON TO YOUR REPORTS UNTIL A REPLACEMENT CAN BE FOUND...ALSO, DAVE NIEWMAN, A FORMER VUD EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, AND CURRENTLY PHOTO NEWS EDITOR, HAS STEPPED DOWN FROM THE WTFDA BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BUT WILL CONTINUE ON AS PHOTO EDITOR, AS WELL AS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE WITH THE MONTHLY MAILING; WE HOPE TO HAVE WORD ABOUT A REPLACEMENT SOON.

WTFDA CLUB SUPPLIES INFORMATION ON ORDERING WTFDA CLUB SUPPLIES SHOULD BE RETURNING TO THE VUD IN THE NEXT ISSUE, WITH A PAGE TO BE DEVOTED TO THIS SERVICE EACH MONTH. IN THE PAST, ITEMS SUCH AS CLUB STATIONERY AND REPORT FORMS, AS WELL AS MAGAZINE FILE "BOXERS" HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE FOR CLUB MEMBERS TO PURCHASE. CURRENTLY, BACK ISSUES OF THE VUD SEEM TO BE THE ITEM THAT IS OF THE GREATEST INTEREST TO MEMBERS. THERE ARE STILL SOME COPIES OF THE LPTV/TRANSLATOR COMPACT-LDM POWER TV LIST (1984, \$6.95 POSTPAID) AVAILABLE, AND WE DO ALSO HAVE SOME COPIES OF THE POPULAR CLUB NORTH AMERICAN TELEVISION DATA BASE (FIRST EDITION, MAY 1987, \$7.95) AVAILABLE. SEVERAL MEMBERS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT WE SHOULD NOW PUBLISH AN FM STATION LISTING; HOWEVER, THERE'S REALLY NO REASON FOR THE CLUB TO DO THIS, SINCE WLPDADR DR. BRUCE LIVING'S FAMOUS FM ATLAS IS ALREADY THE BEST SUCH REFERENCE OF ITS KIND, AND IS UPDATED ON A REGULAR BASIS. WTFDA DOES NOT SELL THE FM ATLAS--IT HAS TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM DR. LIVING--BUT CONSIDERING THE DATA IT CONTAINS (INCLUDING MAPS) IT'S A GREAT VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

IS F2.1S MAKING A COMEBACK? SOME DXERS HAVE BEEN SURPRISED BY THE STRONG SHOWING MADE BY F2 SKIP ON THE UPPER PART OF THE SHORTWAVE BANDS IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS. IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THE NEW SUNSPOT CYCLE IS SOLIDLY ON THE RISE, AND MAY HOLD SOME SURPRISES ABOVE 30 MHZ IF RECENT ACTIVITY ON THE 10 METER AMATEUR RADIO FREQUENCIES IS ANY INDICATION. THIS CERTAINLY SERVES TO POINT OUT THAT DXERS SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR SOME INTERESTING DX IN THE 30 TO 50 MHZ RANGE AS WINTER APPROACHES. --BT

# SPECIAL OFFER

1988 World Radio TV Handbook

The 1988 WRTV will be published in Dec. 1987 or Jan. 1988 and retail at approx.

\$19.95 + shipping. Prepublication orders are being taken at \$18 Book Rate or \$19 First Class Mail in the USA only.

CA residents, please add \$1.08 sales tax. The deadline for this special price structure is 20 November 1987. Thereafter, until further notice, the price is \$20 Book Rate or \$21 First Class Mail.

Orders, with check or money order payable to CENTURY PRINT SHOP, including applicable sales tax, should be mailed as early as possible to: Century Print Shop, Don Erickson, 6059 Essex Street, Riverside, CA 92504-1599. (Please mention your club affiliation or source of info when ordering). Inquiries welcome at (714) 687-5910. Back copies of WRTV, 1981 thru 1987 may be ordered at \$20 ea., 2/\$35, 3/\$49, 4/\$62, mix or match years.

# NORTHERN FM-DX

HOLD YOUR REPORTS!  
NEW EDITOR NEEDED!

November 1987

Bruce Dyer - ICI-0 Hosp. Dr. N. #23 - Orofino ID 83544  
 JUNE 1987  
 8 Es  
 1425 XHZ 90.3 MEXICO Tijuana  
 1431 KAF 92.9 AZ Flagstaff  
 1433 KTWZ 93.5 CA  
 1440 KQOZ 94.3 NM  
 1444 KRQZ 93.7 AZ Tucson  
 1447 KLPK 96.1 AZ Tucson  
 1507 KENR 97.5 AZ Flagstaff  
 1516 KJYK 94.9 AZ Tucson  
 1527 KWIT 90.3 IA Sioux City  
 21 Es  
 1630 KAKS 107.9 TX Canyon  
 Comments: These are the only FM openings I have had this year, no TV as our local cable has far too much leakage on 2 - 6 to attempt, though there was some offset on 2 - 4 in early June.

Fred Nordquist - 7945 Boxford Road - Clay NY 13041 (ELT)  
 Equipment - Carver TX-11a, Channel Master Stereo Probe 9 at 30' AGL, CDR rotor w/Belden #104 xmsn line. Underlined new to log.  
 August 1987

1Es to KS/NE 1300-1409 MUF 102 MHz	2100 WJSP 94.9 PA Harrisburg(202)
1304 KJUC 88.5 KS Kansas City NX	14 TR
1304 KFMQ 101.9 Lincoln ID	1924 CHIP 101.5 PA Ft Coulongne FCC
2Es to TX/OK/KS/CO/NE/SD/MO	0945 CBEQ 90.3 ON Sarnia//CBCK wx
1734-1930 MUF 108 MHz	16 TR
1734 KXXY 96.1 OK Oklahoma City "KXY96"	2024 WNNK 104.1 PA PA Harrisburg
1735 KMTY 107.7 OK Oklahoma City	another much-wanted logging finally!
1741 KNTU 88.1 TX Denton (1331)	2031 WLIV 107.1 PA Winteryville 9.9 mx
1745 KPEL 90.3 MO Buffalo, nx (970)	"Christian Radio"
1836 KDKZ 100.7 KS Hasting "101 KHOK"	18 Es briefly to FL 1903 no IDs
1836 KXNA 90.5 KS Hilly City talk	September 1987
1844 KNAB 104.1 CO Burlington (1384)	4 GN
1847 KSKG 99.9 KS Salina "K999" (1159)	2235 UNID 103.5 NY Syracuse "TNT103"
1900 KEZH 101.5 Hastings "Magic 101"	"Central NY's power station--
1917 KEEN 100.3 NE Central City "K2100"	Syracuse's only alternate radio
1928 KLII 90.1 SD Porcupine 1cl BB/1D	stin, we only broadcast some of the
4 MS	time" Probably either a Syr Univ or
0135 WLHT 95.7 MI Grand Rapids	New York State Fair portable pirate.
6 TR	F (S) S LEDS-then slowly faded out
0159 WELA 104.3 OH E Liverpool s/off	4 TR
0207 WJGH 105.5 PA Tamques/Magic105.5"	2303 WIFM 91.1 Flint NX & wx (381)
	2308 WIBM 94.1 MI Jackson "94 Gold"
	2311 WVIC 94.9 MI E Lansing "New95FM"
	2330 WUPM 96.7 MI Albidon g mx/ID
	Totals now at 1355. 73.

Comments: FM DX CX have settled down to normal. Totals now at 1355. 73.

Que Mancuso - Cheverly MD (from Atlantic City, NJ)  
 Atlantic City NJ Bandscan: 88.9 WRN PA/87.3 WRN NJ (31tr/79.1 WRTV PA/90.7 WRV NJ/90.9 WRTY PA/91.7 WLFM NJ/92.1 WRN NJ/92.3 WRN NJ/92.5 WRN NJ/92.7 WRN NJ/93.1 WFTT NJ/WPDC ND/93.3 WWHK PA/93.5 WSEA DE/93.7 WSTU DE/93.9 WNTC NY/94.1 WSPB PA/94.3 WABC NY/94.7 WHPB NY/95.1 WIPR NJ/95.3 WPIJ NJ/95.7 WFLY PA/95.9 WJBR NY/96.1 WABC NY/96.3 WRN NJ/96.5 WRN NJ/97.1 WHPB NY/97.5 WPIR NJ/97.7 WHPD DE/97.9 WEDD NY/98.1 WQNY PA/98.3 WQNY NJ/98.7 WMS NY/98.9 WJSL PA/99.3 WLDY NJ/99.5 WJBR DE/99.9 WJBR PA/WKII ND/100.1 WBRZ NJ/100.3 WKEZ PA/100.7 WJBR NJ/101.1 WJBR PA/WJBS NY/101.3 WJBR PA/101.5 WJBR NJ/101.7 WJBR NJ/WJVO DE/101.9 WPIX NY/102.1 WJBR PA/102.3 WJSL NJ/102.5 WJOL ND/102.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/102.9 WJBR PA/103.7 WJBR NJ/103.9 WJBR NJ/WJVO ND/104.1 WJBR PA/104.3 WJBR NJ/104.5 WJBR NJ/104.7 WJBR NY/WJBR PA/104.9 WJBR NJ/105.3 WJBR NJ/105.5 WJBR NJ/WJVO ND/105.7 WJBR NJ/105.9 WJBR NJ/106.1 WJBR NJ/106.3 WJBR NJ/106.5 WJBR NJ/106.7 WJBR NY/WJBR PA/106.9 WJBR NJ/107.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/107.3 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NY/WJVO ND/170.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/171.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/171.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/171.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/171.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/171.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/172.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/172.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/172.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/172.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/172.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/173.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/173.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/173.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/173.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/173.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/174.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/174.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/174.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/174.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/174.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/175.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/175.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/175.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/175.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/175.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/176.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/176.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/176.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/176.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/176.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/177.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/177.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/177.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/177.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/177.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/178.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/178.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/178.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/178.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/178.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/179.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/179.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/179.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/179.7 WJBR NY/WJVO 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WJBR NY/WJVO ND/216.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/216.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/216.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/216.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/217.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/217.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/217.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/217.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/217.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/218.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/218.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/218.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/218.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/218.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/219.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/219.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/219.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/219.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/219.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/220.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/220.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/220.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/220.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/220.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/221.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/221.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/221.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/221.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/221.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/222.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/222.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/222.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/222.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/222.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/223.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/223.3 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/223.5 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/223.7 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/223.9 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/224.1 WJBR NY/WJVO ND/224



Bill Nollman - Box 184 RFD #1 - Bozrah CT 06334  
 Equipment - Carver TX-11a tuner, Realistic STA740 Receiver, Stereo Probe 9 FM  
 antenna at 35 ft AAT, RGS-9-U foam coax.  
 August 1982

05 Tr. (continued)  
 2205 WRX 107.3 DC Wash. 5 LEDS 11:11  
 2219 WQCB 96.1 PA Red Lion  
 2234 WELV 99.3 NY Ellenville (120)  
 10usly audio!!!

2236 W2PT 98.3 ?? "98FM EZ going  
 favorite" W2PT or W2OT  
 2248 WROW 95.5 NY Albany (120)  
 2400 WYFI 99.7 VA Norfolk s/off (395)

08 Tr.  
 0121 WKRB 90.9 NY Brooklyn (115)  
 "B91 Rhythm of the City"  
 0135 WJMJ 92.1 PA Nanticoke (190)  
 "Power 92"

10 MS & Tr.  
 0723 WARM 99.7 GA Atlanta "Power 99.7"  
 (1045)  
 0724 WMC 99.7 TN Memphis NEW MODEL!!!  
 1944 WPCX 106.9 NY Auburn (245)  
 "Pix 106" WCCC 106.9 CT OFF AIR!!!  
 2003 CKD 106.9 ON Ottawa \$ (325)

14 MS  
 0810 WAWV 99.7 VA Staunton (440)  
 "offices in Waynesboro, Charlottesville-  
 ville and Staunton."

0358 WJGN 99.7 MI Midland (620)  
 FL news & Chicago phone #s, WEIRD  
 2158 WKRR 106.6 MD Baltimore (280)  
 "Mix 106"

Comments: 'Tis the 22nd as I type this and the way things have been it's  
 doubtful that I'll have any more reportable DX this month. As you can see  
 August wasn't even worth writing in about. September was pretty much the same  
 except for some good distance tropo and a nice bit of MS!! WCCC being off the  
 air was a welcome surprise. WPLR being off was nothing spectacular as WMAZ or  
 WPLM were too strong for MS to cover and tropo really weren't up at the time(s).  
 WJRN is now WJVE and are called THE WJVE...playing adult contemporary. Hope to  
 have a better October. Best of DX to all...cause it really ain't in  
 Connecticut.

Morris Sorensen - 111 Town Line - Milton, Ontario - L9T 2X1  
 Equipment - Sharp FU-610 or GE Superadio receivers, "whip" or roof-mounted  
 antenna aimed at Buffalo. Comments: This is my first report as I just rejoined  
 WIFDA after a long absence...I've DXed FM on and off since 1968 from a number of  
 locations in Ontario and Manitoba. Since 1983 I've lived in Milton, about 35  
 miles west of Toronto. I operate education programs for a local Museum. Other  
 hobbies include nature photography, hiking and collecting old radios.

July 1982  
 August 2 Es (continued)  
 1812 KEBG 94.7 OK Tahoma City OK  
 1814 KRAV 96.7 Tulsa OK "96 KRAV"  
 1832 KZED 93.5 Wellington KS  
 2100 WELV 89.9 Memphis TN  
 2102 WPAF 92.5 Panama City FL o/WBEE

03 Tr.  
 2214 CBCL 93.5 London Ont.  
 2218 WBTf 101.7 Attica NY s/off 2400  
 2229 WCCK 103.7 Erie PA "K-104 FM"  
 04 Tr.  
 2258 CBCK 107.5 Kingston Ont 1c1 10  
 06 Tr.  
 1829 WDMF 96.5 Rochester NY "96 WDMF"  
 1959 CHMP 101.5 Peterborough Ont.

07 Tr.  
 2342 CJBC-3 96.5 Penetanguishene Ont  
 French // CJBC-860  
 ->->-> continued ->->->

02 Es  
 1749 KPSS 92.5 Dallas TX  
 1759 KERA 90.1 Dallas TX  
 1802 KISR 93.7 Ft Smith Ark "Kisser" o/WBLK

Morris Sorensen's report, continued...  
 August 8 Tr  
 0005 CJBC-5 106.3 Peterborough Ont.  
 French // CJBC-860  
 2203 WHOT 101.1 Youngstown OH  
 2257 CBE 89.9 Windsor Ont.  
 2300 WZSH 95.1 Bristol Center NY  
 "wish-95 FM"  
 2328 WKFM 104.7 Fulton NY  
 "104.7 Kicks FM"

September  
 04 Tr.  
 2115 WQMC 90.1 Greece NY  
 005 Tr.  
 0004 WBER 90.5 Henrietta NY  
 0019 CHIO 101.1 Smiths Falls Ont "90-101" 2220 WCRN 90.3 Cleveland OH  
 Comments: In mid August I went up to Northeastern Ontario and took a Sony  
 ICF-2010. In Iroquois Falls the following stations were available on FM:  
 90.7 CBON-24 Kapuskasing ON  
 92.1 CFTI Timmins ON  
 96.1 CBCJ Timmins ON  
 96.5 CHLM Rouyn Quebec  
 97.1 CBON-25 Timmins ON  
 105.1 CBOK Kapuskasing ON

In Moosonee ON on the tidewaters of James Bay and the furthest north point  
 accessible by rail in the province (it has no road connection with the south)  
 the only FM audible was a local on 89.9 apparently operated by the Moose Factory  
 Indian band. Programming was entirely in Cree Indian and I did not hear any  
 call sign or ID. Any information on this station would be appreciated. That's  
 it for now. I hope to report regularly but I'm now gearing up for the Medium  
 Wave season. Best wishes!

Robert S. Ross VE3JFC - Box 4373, Stn. C - London, Ontario N6M 5J2  
 Equipment - Viking 5813 receiver, 10 element antenna.  
 September 15 Tr (continued)  
 1615 WPHN 90.5 Garyton MI  
 1705 WHSB 107.7 Alpena MI  
 1725 WFXZ\* 100.9 Pinconning MI  
 16 Tr.  
 0015 CBON 98.1 Sudbury Ont. FF  
 0021 CBCS 99.9 Sudbury Ont.  
 0021 CBCO 105.9 Orillia //CBCS  
 0021 CBCM 107.5 Midland //CBCS

Comments: A nice opening to north central Ontario. The 1st time I ever heard  
 Sudbury on FM. (\* - Heard in So. Plainfield on Sept. 4 w/new WLS call. Slogan:  
 Lifestyle 101. New Call went into effect about Aug. 20th per QSL -Joe Fela)

Greg Coniglio - 5100 Glenwood Drive - Williamsville NY 14221  
 Equipment - Panasonic RX-FM32 or Sharp WQ-272 Stereo Radio Cassette Recorder  
 September 7 Tr (continued)  
 1922 WJ01 97.1 MI Detroit, b  
 2010 WQAR 99.5 Cleveland, K //AM1120  
 ID u/WDCX  
 2010 CJBC2 99.5 Kingston FF //AM860  
 u/WDCX  
 2041 WMEEP 97.3 Ft Wayne IN rp, o/CJEZ  
 Toledo were in strong, unID mb  
 also in (WEL or WHCU)  
 2110 WGLE 90.7 OH Lima, c, ID (320)  
 08 Tr.  
 0030 WDTX 99.5 Detroit, f, u/WDCX  
 0052 WTTI 93.1 Detroit "93.1 W-LITE"  
 u/CHAY, leaves only WDTX unheard  
 1159 WKSU 89.7 Kent OH, c (195) 0107 WNTM 92.3 Detroit, m, "92-Music"

07 Tr.  
 1140 WDBN 94.9 Medina OH, b (190)  
 1159 WKSU 89.7 Kent OH, c (195)