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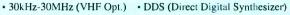
Japan Radio Company, Ltd., New York Branch Office – 430 Park Avenue (2nd Floor), New York, NY 10022, USA Tel: (212) 355-1180 / Fax: (212) 319-5227 Japan Radio Company, Ltd. – Akasaka Twin Tower (Main), 17-22, Akasaka 2chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, IAPAN Tel: (03) 3584-8836 / Fax: (03) 3584-8878

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This month's cover: Passengers traveling through Dallas International Airport experience special security attention. The security checkpoints monitor and maintain passenger safety. Photo by Larry Mulvehill, WB2ZPI

## Volume 12, Number 3

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tive bar-graph type tuning

bars. A horizontal window at the bottom of the screen shows a continuously updated, spectral display. A square window in the lower right corner features a simulated X-Y tuning scope. The M-8000 decodes all the "standard modes" plus ARQ-M2/4 (TDM), FEC-A, FEC-S, ARQ-E, ARQ-E3, ARQ-S, SWED-ARQ and Piccolo used by diplomatic, military and aeronautical concerns worldwide. The M-8000 itself is automated, utilizing a microprocessor to control shift tune and selection. Manual tuning is facilitated by on-screen bargraph tuning indicators for level, mark and space plus a simulated tuning scope. Instructive LEDs for: Mark, Space, Buffer, CW Lock, Squelch, Idle, Sync., Sel-Cal, Data, Tuning Error and Data Error. Other refinements Include: ATC, UOS, built-in diagnostics, bit inversion (Baudot), speed readout, external scope output plus serial and parallel printer ports. Can be 19 inch rack mounted with optional mounting kit. 9 Lbs (15 Lbs, ship). 115/230 VAC, 50/60 Hz. Requires a VGA analog color monitor. \$1299.00 (+\$10)

Universal ships worldwide. Prices and specifications are subject to change.



Panasonic RFB-45

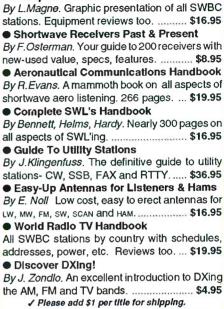
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The R8 is like a breath of fresh air, with its ground-up engineering and up-to-date digital control from the front panel. I am very pleased to see a quality HF receiver of American manufacture that should successfully compete on the world market.
 Bill Clarke 73 Amateur Radio Today



6 6 Overall, the Drake R8 is simply the best radio we have ever tested for quality listening to programs... There's nothing else quite like it. 9 9
 Lawrence Magne Monitoring Times
 6 6 The best of the best for high-quality listening to news, music and entertainment from afar. Superb for reception of faint, tough signals, too. 9 9

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U.S.A. In touch with the world CIRCLE 142 ON READER SERVICE CARD

## **BEAMING IN**

BY TOM KNEITEL, K2AES

### AN EDITORIAL

**F**rom what I gather by reading the mail on the channels and coming across my desk here, it is a matter of some debate as to whether or not the FCC is doing any enforcement at all relating to unauthorized hobby communications in the 27.410 to 27.995 MHz range, popularly known as the "outband" or "freeband."

Some would assure us that a lack of funds and manpower, coupled with a low position on the FCC enforcement priority list allows for rather an "anything goes" atmosphere on these frequencies. Others insist that this is a misconception, and that the FCC is not only looking for unauthorized operators, but relentlessly tracking these people down and punishing them. So what's really happening?

It is true that the FCC has less field personnel than the agency feels it requires. But that doesn't mean that any single group of frequencies or operators escapes the agency's notice.

This past summer, the FCC issued Notices of Apparent Liability to several persons operating on these unauthorized frequencies. Two Idaho operators were fined \$2,000 each, and so was an operator in Hawaii. Another one in New Mexico was fined \$3,500; higher than the others because he refused to allow the FCC into his house to inspect his station.

An operator in Colorado was fined \$10,000, not only for operating on a 27 MHz unauthorized frequency, but also for refusing to allow an inspection of the station, and for using the station (located at a truck stop) to sell linear amplifiers.

Enforcement of the "freeband" most certainly is taking place. Anyone who tries to tell you that 27 MHz is a free-for-all is giving you bad advice. Granted there are thousands of operators out there yakking away on these frequencies, so the percentage of getting nailed isn't very high. However, at \$2,000 a pop, it would become a very significant statistic if one of the fish they happen to shoot at in the barrel turns out to be you. And you know how your luck is.

This controversial 27.410 to 27.995 MHz band begins where CB Channel 40 ends, and it extends to the low-frequency end of the 10 meter ham band. Although in some areas of the world, hobby comms may possibly be allowed here, they have never been authorized in the USA. Nevertheless, hobby chit-chat from across North America has been taking place there for decades. From time to time, especially in the late 1970's, the FCC undertook massive enforcement campaigns in an effort to shut down the countless thousands of illegal stations chattering away in this band. Hundreds of operators were caught. The FCC confiscated their equipment, and almost all of it consisted of ham gear.

Strike force teams would set up shop in selected local areas, then conduct high profile raids (accompanied by the news media) in order to spread the word that the FCC was in town. Photos would appear in the press showing FCC personnel surrounded by dozens of confiscated transceivers. Things would quiet down for a few weeks, but soon enough it was back to business as usual as the strike force moved on to other localities. The end results did not appear to indicate that even a slight dent had been made in the amount of unauthorized activity taking place in this band.

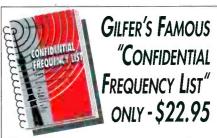
On many occasions, there have been requests presented to the FCC from individuals and clubs to do something (*any-thing!*) that would give organization, and legitimacy to the communications on these frequencies. Some suggestions have included additional CB channels, and also various no-code/no-tech quasi-ham services. All such requests have been turned down cold. Most people don't realize that the frequencies from 27.540 to 27.995 MHz are allocated for federal government use and aren't within the FCC's grab-bag to give out, anyway!

One thing is particularly odd about how the FCC classifies operators using the 27.410 to 27.995 MHz band. The FCC calls them "Out of Band CB Operators." This is curious because very few of those operating on these frequencies are actual CB'ers in addition to these activities. They probably never were CB'ers. Nor do they use CB equipment. The equipment popularly used on these frequencies is 10 meter ham equipment.

In that these otherwise silent federal government frequencies are a virtual "noman's land" situated between CB and ham bands, it seems strange to label its denizens as some outlaw form of CB operation when the stations are primarily using ham radio equipment. If some radio service's karma needs to be assigned the responsibility for these stations, perhaps the FCC could more properly consider them "Out of Band Amateur Operators,"

Here's a solution to the problem of not being able to get the stations off the air. Let the FCC to determine that since they are usurping government frequencies, these people might be called "Unauthorized Government Operators." At that point, the FCC could wash its hands of the entire matter and turn it over to the Dept. of Justice to deal with.

(Continued on page 74)



Popular Communications magazine says: "Can't imagine anyone attempting to listen to HF voice or CW/RTTY communications without a handy copy." Most comprehensive list of SW utilities in the 1613 kHz – 30 MHz region. Over 30,000 frequencies with call sign, country, details covering across marine, embassy, weather, press, feeders, INTERPOL, time, channel markers, aero and more. Now includes voice, RTTY, CW and FAX modes as well as

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CIRCLE 51 ON READER SERVICE CARD

# MAILBAG

Each month we select representative reader letters for our Mailbag column. We reserve the right to condense lengthy letters for space reasons. All letters submitted must be signed and show a return address. Upon request, we will withhold sender's name should the letter be used in Mailbag. Address letters to Tom Kneitel, Editor, Popular Communications Magazine, 76 N. Broadway, Hicksville NY 11801.

#### Doesn't Want to Meter

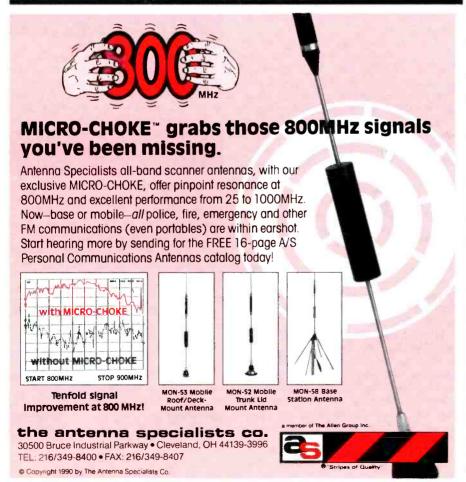
The newspaper carried a story that the FCC has now officially adopted the metric system of measurement in its rules. Most of the people in this country still relate to things in terms of pounds, ounces, quarts, gallons inches, miles, feet, and other non-metric quantities. This will definitely create considerable confusion for the members of the public who must deal with FCC rules.

Phil Randazzo, Pawtucket, R.I

Probably less confusion than you think, and it wasn't done to cause confusion. The USA is one of the few industrialized nations of the world where the metric system is not in general public use. The FCC has been gradually working metric specs into its rules since 1976, anyway, and no problems have been encountered. In any event, the FCC is aware that there are a few limited circumstances where things in the rules would best not be converted to the metric system, and those rules will remain unconverted. This is also true if conversion to the metric system would cause confusion with long-established specifications practices in some particular industry. When you stop to think about it, much of what the public deals with relating to the FCC rules are things already stated in terms that will remain unchanged—like kHz. MHz, kW., and dB. The most noticeable change could be in something like antenna height rules, which would be given in meters rather than feet. As an easy rule of thumb, think of one meter as approximately three feet (one yard).—Editor.

#### **Readers Speak**

In the June issue *Mailbag*, reader Sol Hoffman wrote that "everybody" was tired of reading how people got started in the communications hobby. In your reply to him, you took him to task, asking if he was writing "on behalf of all of the inhabitants of the known universe, the world, or mere-



CIRCLE 53 ON READER SERVICE CARD 6 / POPULAR COMMUNICATIONS / November 1993 ly North America." You were rough on Mr. Hoffman. He was using a figure of speech. Do you know what a figure of speech is, sir? George Fitzmaurice, Ph.D.,

Ames, Iowa

#### Is Ross Perot one?-Editor.

As a long-time reader of *POP'COMM*, I want to say that *How I Got Started* is one of my favorite features. I also like the CB coverage, antennas, and the ads.

Trevor Fletcher, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Wanted to comment on two things in the July issue. First, I really enjoyed your thoughts on our domestic broadcasters (*Beaming In*). It was the first time I laughed out loud reading a radio related publication. Second, one of my favorite things in *POP'*-*COMM* is *Mailbag*. I admire the way you have opinions and aren't afraid to give ridiculous letters appropriate answers they richly deserve, like the letter someone wrote you regarding the April issue's cover photo. I wish other communications magazines weren't stuffy. Keep it up and maybe they'll catch on.

Eric T. Forsland, KD6LLA, North Cape May, New Jersey

Thank you for your July editorial regarding practices of broadcasters. It should be required reading for broadcasters everywhere. It would also be a good idea to draw it to the attention to people involved in education.

David D. MacLeod, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

I took the liberty of sending copies of *POP'COMM's* perceptive July editorial comments to several of my area's broad-casting stations. You pointed out many common broadcast annoyances that other media don't bother to criticize.

Arthur Simone, Houston, Texas

Since a friend showed me a copy of POP'COMM in 1986, I have never missed an issue, and I have saved every one. I wanted to let you know how much a non-tech person like myself views your publication. The best thing is your easy-to-read style and format. Most important is that the magazine is not "intimidating." I was a USN radio operator in the Far East in the 1960's, and am a casual SWL. I'm very interested in radio, and your magazine holds that interest very well. I particularly like the historic coverage and shortwave frequency information. In addition, I would like to mention that those of your advertisers I have dealt with have been most helpful.

> Don Meno, Wallingford, Conn.

## For superior performance most advanced technology and greatest sensitivity

### Model M1 & 3000A

Hottest on the Market with: Digital Filtering for the fastest method to aeduce false counts-no loss of sensitivity & **Digital Auto Capture** that auto holds and



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- stores-working even near strong RF fields!
- 3000A-Multifunction HandiCounter<sup>®</sup>
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- 1.3% of a second Measurement Rate
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APS104

Save on Ant Pak



Model 8030 **Bench/Portable** Multifunction Counter 10Hz - 3GHz, extremely High Sensitivity, High

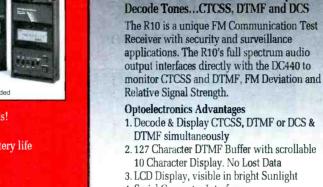
M1 \$229.

<sup>\$579.</sup>

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- 4. Serial Computer Interface
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DYNAMIC DUO FM Intercept, Detect,

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Model APS104 Tunable band pass filter system Covers 10MHz to 1000MHz. Tunes continuously over more than 5 octaves and maintains a constant 4MHz band width.

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increase pick-up distance up to 10 \$995. times. Ultimate Security Sweeper.

The Model CF802 835MHz ± 10MHz filter/amplifier for use with near field instruments such as the Model R10 Interceptor and Models 3000A and M1 HandiCounters® to extend the pick up distance by limiting the band width and adding amplification. The pick-up distance when using the CF802 with the Model 3000A or M1 will improve from 25 feet to over 200 feet. When used with a Model R10, the improvement will be from 75 feet to over 750 feet. \$149.

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VHF: 10MHz - 3GHz

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## **Scanning Airport Security**

## Homing In On Special Security Forces Required At Airports

## BY CHUCK ROBERTSON

**S**pecial task forces comprised of federal agents, private members of municipal and county police agencies, as well as private security patrols are patrolling the larger airports around the nation. Among their missions: to detect and confiscate contraband, drugs, weapons, and explosive devices; detect and deter theft, pilferage, illegal aliens, and terrorism; to protect the safety of passengers and property; to maintain the peace.

In the process, they can stop, question, search, and detain persons they have reasons to believe are carrying contraband, or who give them reason to believe they are terrorists, or illegal aliens. Behind the scenes, they patrol and check cargo and hangar areas for breeches of security. At some larger airports there are V.I.P. lounges and areas that receive particular attention. At international port of entry airports, there are cargo storage areas requiring special security attention.

Of course, all airport employees from baggage handlers to maintenance workers are trained to spot and report suspicious persons, packages, and events.

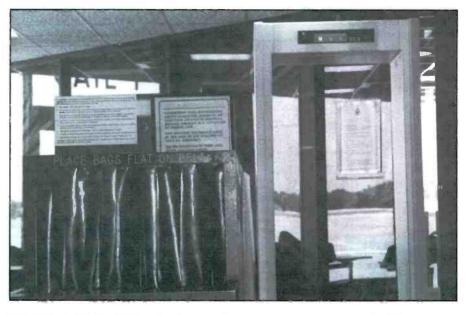
For the scanner owner at an airport, or within monitoring range of one, these activities offer many things of interest.

### **Broken Down Mule**

Last year, 1,000 US citizens traveling overseas were arrested and put in jail trying to smuggle narcotics into the USA on international flights. Most were "mules," or low-level couriers who earn a risky living transporting illegal drugs on behalf of druglords. Mules are often college students, welfare mothers, senior citizens, or even children.

Most of the mules who get snagged meet their fate after their plane lands in the USA. Airports where international flights arrive are therefore particularly busy ones when it comes to security forces. In 1992, federal agents seized more than \$1-million in drug money taken from passengers arriving at Lambert Field, St. Louis, Missouri. In addition to this, the airport police on duty there confiscated an additional \$100,000 in drug money!

If a passenger matches a certain suspicious profile, he or she might be stopped and questioned, even asked to permit a voluntary search of their luggage. If permis-



The sign above the X-Ray machine cautions passengers not to make false reports of hijackers, bombs, or hidden weapons. It even points out that they won't even laugh at jokes regarding these matters. The FBI gets called in, regardless.

sion is denied, the person might be detained and the search made without their permission. If more than \$1,000 in cash is found, it might be assumed that it is drug money. If nothing "illegal" is found, the person can go on their way—minus their cash! Search the 414 to 420 MHz band for federal comms around airport areas.

## We Have Our Customs

People often think that US Customs is limited to operations along the borders and in coastal areas. But the agency has offices



Just because a "local" airport doesn't normally get airline flights, it doesn't mean there's no federal attention paid. Any flight from overseas summons the arrival of US Customs agents, and possibly other federal personnel.

THE MONITORING MAGAZINE

in almost every state, and it is active at all international airports. Customs agents will even show up at smaller airports at such times as aircrafts land after taking off from any location outside the USA. So far as US Customs is concerned, landing at any airport from an overseas point is the same as crossing an international border.

Customs agents look for contraband of all kinds, including drugs, stolen art objects, exotic animals, or expensive items being smuggled in with the hope of avoiding import tariffs. In actuality, there is a lengthy list of things they look for.

Among the frequencies that you might hear US Customs activities are 165.2375 and 166.4625 MHz.

## The Terrorist Question

While the war on contraband keeps airport security personnel busy, hijackings and terrorist acts are the most feared activities, and the ones that pose the most sudden danger to the life and property. And all is not well.

In 1990, a Presidential Commission reported, "The US civil aviation security system is seriously flawed and has failed to provide the proper level of protection for the traveling public."

The metal detectors and other screening equipment used to check passengers and luggage at many airports was okay 25 years ago. However, they are no match against today's plastic explosives, nonmetallic weapons, biological agents, and other items in the terrorists' arsenal. New generation equipment, such as "bomb sniffers" exists only at a few of the largest airports.

In the US, civil aviation security rests on the shoulders of the air carriers, the FAA, and the FBI. The FAA establishes the standards for luggage and passenger screening, but the job itself is up to airline and airport personnel.

Airlines have been so pressed for cash that their ability for doing the best of all possible jobs in this particular area could be open to some question. Furthermore, many airport security personnel simply don't have the latest automated detection hardware or sufficient manpower to be as thorough as they would like. As for small airports, their ability to protect themselves or their passengers is virtually nil.

A "skyjacker profile" provides airport security officers with typical suspicious characteristics and actions to watch for. Relevant information, such as criminal histories of particular suspects, is freely provided by the FBI.

## Watching Over All

Because security activities at airports are within so many different categories of agencies and companies, frequencies spread out over several bands and services may be in use at any given larger airport.

A worthwhile band to search for at or near larger airports is 460.65 to 460.875

#### Airport Security Sampler (Check 5 Standardized Trunked Channels At All Airports.) Baltimore-Washington Int'l. Apt., MD: 154.98 453.30 453.435 453.75 453.80 453.90 Chicago O'Hare Int'l. Apt., IL: 158.88 453.625 858.7125 859.7125 860.7125 Dallas-Fort Worth Int'l. Apt., TX: 154.95 15540 155625 453.05 453.225 453.525 453.80 460.30 460.45 851.5625 852.1625 852.8875 852.9875 853.2875 853.6625 855.9125 856.8875 Dulles Int'l. Apt., DC: 165.6375 165.7125 Greater Pittsburgh Int'l. Apt., PA: 453.825 Hartsfield Atlanta Int'l. Apt., GA: 852.4625 853.4625 John F. Kennedy Int'l. Apt., New York, NY: 453.40 453.375 453.65 LaGuardia Airport, New York, NY: 453.40 453.65 Logan Int'l. Apt., Boston, MA: 856.2625 857.2625 858.2625 858.2625 859.2625 860.2625 856.4375 857.4375 858.4375 859.4375 860.4375 Los Angeles Int'l. Airport, CA: 460.10 460.525 Miami Int'l. Apt., FL: 155.07 Minneapolis-St. Paul Int'l. Apt., MN: 460.475 Nashville Int'l. Apt., TN: 453.25 Newark Int'l. Apt., NJ: 453.40 453.65 851.6125 852.0125 New Orleans Int'l. Apt., LA: 453.55 Philadelphia Int'l. Apt., PA: 155.04 155.835 453.45 453.85 Port Columbus Int'l. Apt., OH: 453.55 San Francisco Int'l. Apt., CA: 488.3875 859.4375 860.4375 860.4625

Seattle-Tacoma Int'l. Apt., WA: 453.20 Stapleton Int'l. Apt., Denver, CO: 860.4375

Washington National Apt., DC: 165.6625

MHz. These frequencies are used (only) at airports by airlines for their own ground activities, such as cargo handling, passenger service, maintenance, fueling, public relations (V.I.P.) personnel, security, etc. However, since all 460 MHz airport airline stations use only 3 watts, their range is quite limited. Beyond a 50 mile range from those airports having these stations, these channels are in general full-power Business Radio use.

Trunked 800 MHz radio use is increasing at airports. Interesting to note that one

particular 5-frequency trunked sequence appears to have become almost standardized at many international airports around the nation. This sequence is: 856.8875, 857.8875, 858.8875, 859.8875, and 860.8875 MHz. There may well be additional trunked frequencies at some of the large international airports. These seem to be in wide use, in any event. When in doubt, try them!

Along with this story, there's a sampler chart showing some of the airport security frequencies being reported.



At larger airports, airlines have their own frequencies in the 460 MHz band for lowpower ground communications related to their activities on the field.



## Selected English Language Broadcasts

## Fall-1993

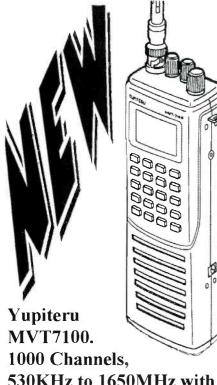
**BY GERRY L. DEXTER** 

Let here are hundreds of English language broadcasts aired every day on shortwave. This is a representative listing and is not intended to be a complete guide. While every attempt is made at making the list as up-to-date as possible, stations often make changes in their broadcast hours and/or frequencies with little or no advance notice. Some broadcasters air only part of a transmission in English or may run the English segment into the next hour or more. Some stations have altered schedules on weekends. Numbers in parenthesis indicate an English start time that many minutes past the hour. All times are in UTC.

Time	Country/Station	Frequencies	Time	Country/Station	Frequencies
0000	China Radio Int'l R. Vilnius, Lithuania	9770, 11715 11750		Radio Canada Int'l	6120, 9535, 9755, 11845, 11940
	R. Pyongyang, N. Korea Radio Havana Cuba (30) VOIRI, Iran	11335, 13760, 15130 6010, 9815 9022, 11790, 15260		R. Cairo, Egypt (30) R. Portugal R. Tirana, Albania	9475, 9570, 9600, 9705, 11840 9580,
	R. Moscow	9815, 11805, 15470, 17560, 17860, 21625		(45) R. Finland Int'l (50) Vatican Radio	11755, 15185 9605, 11930
	Radio Canada Int'i (30) R. Korea	5960, 9755 15575	0300	China Radio Int'l	9690, 9770, 11715
	REE, Spain (40) R. Nacional Venezuela Czech Radio	9530 9540 5930, 7345, 9485, 9810,		Radio Japan	11725, 15210, 15230, 15325, 17810
	(30) Radio Netherlands	11990, 13715 6020, 6165, 11835		R. Budapest, Hungary (40) Voice of Greece Radio New Zealand Int'l	5975, 9585, 11910 9375, 9420, 11625 17770
	BBC	5975, 6175, 7325, 9590, 9915, 11750, 15260		Deutsche Welle, Germany	6085, 6145, 9640, 9700, 11810, 11890, 13610, 13770,
	R. Norway (Sun) R. Yugoslavia	9675, 15165 9580, 1870		V of Free China, Taiwan	13790, 15205 5950, 9680, 9765, 11745,
0100	R. Slovakia Int'l, Slovak Rep Radio Sofia, Bulgaria	7225, 9700, 11720, 15330		HCJB, Ecuador	15345 9745, 15155, 17490SSB, 21490SSB
	R. Ukraine Int'l (30) Voice of Greece R. Sweden	7180, 7195, 7240 9375, 9420, 11645 9695, 11820			a 7375, 7385USB, 13630USB, 15030
	Deutsche Welle, Germany	6040, 6085, 6145, 9595, 9700, 9765, 11810, 11865,		(30) UAE Radio (30) R. Tirana, Albania R. Cultural, Guatemala	11945, 13675, 15400, 17890 9580, 11840 3300
	RAI, Italy	13610, 13770, 15105 9575, 11800		Radio Netherlands Radio Japan	6165, 9590 5960, 15210, 15325, 17810
	R. Bosnia (part), via WHRI R. Japan	7315 11815, 1840, 15195, 17835, 17845		R. Yugoslavia	9580
	(30) R. Austria Int'l (30) R. Tirana, Albania	6015, 9870, 9875 9580, 11840	0400	Radio Havana Cuba R. New Zealand Int'l	6010, 6180, 9655 15120
	R. Yugoslavia REE, Spain	9580 9530		V of Turkey R. Romania Int'l	9445 5990, 6155, 9510, 9570, 11830, 11940
0200	RAE, Argentina R. Sweden	11710 9695, 11705		SLBC, Sri Lanka CSM World Service	9720, 15425 7455, 9840, 9870, 13760,
	Channel Africa, S. Africa Swiss Radio Int'l	9730 6135, 9650, 9885, 12035		China Radio Int'i	17780 11680, 11840 0740, 11865, 11870, 15175
	R. Romania Int'l V. of Free China, Taiwan	5990, 6155, 9510, 9570, 11830, 11940 5950, 9680, 9765, 11740,		(Sun) R. Norway Int'l R. Prague, Czech Republic	9740, 11865, 11870, 15175 7345, 9485, 9810, 11990, 13715, 17535
	v. or rice china, raiwall	11860, 15345		Swiss R. Int'l	6135, 9650, 12035, 13635

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## 530KHz to 1650MHz with AM/FM/WFM/LSB/USB. \$599.00

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## On Glass Scanner Antenna

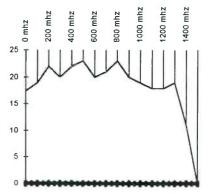
Covers 25-1300MHz. Easy to install, no holes to drill. Includes all hardware for installation. Supplied with 15 feet of соах a n d BNC connector Adjustable whip angle. Verv good performance with an easy to install permanent antenna for car or home. SGM-1 \$32.95

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Time	Country/Station	Frequencies	Time	Country/Station	Frequencies
	Trans World Radio,	5055		(20) Vatican Radio	7250, 11740, 15210, 21670
	Swaziland Kol Israel Channel Africa, S. Africa	9435 9695		Radio Jordan NBC Papua New Guinea (30) R. Austria Int'l (30) R. Korea	13655 4890 6155, 13730 9750
0500	V of Nigeria Deutsche Welle, Germany HCJB, Ecuador	7255 5960, 6130, 6130, 9515, 9535, 9670 11705, 13610 11925, 21455	1200	China Radio Int'l (30) Radio Bangladesh (30) Radio Yugoslavia	9715, 11660, 15210, 15440 15208v 17740
	China Radio Int'l (30) R. Austria Int'l Radio Havana Cuba	11840 6015, 6155, 13730, 15410, 21490 6010, 9510		(30) Radio France Int'l (30) Voice of Greece R. Tashkent, Uzbekistan	9805, 11670, 15365, 17650, 21645 15635, 15650, 17515 7325, 9540, 15470, 17745
	REE, Spain Channel Africa Vatican Radio	9530 11745 6245, 7250		Radiobras, Brazil Radio Sofia, Bulgaria HCJB, Ecuador	125445 11630 11925, 15115, 17490SSB, 17890, 21455SSB
0600	Radio Korea GBC, Ghana V of the Mediterranean, Malta	7275, 11945, 15155 4915 9765		(30) All India Radio (30) Voice of Vietnam R. Ulan Bator, Mongolia R. Finland	9615, 11770, 15145 9840, 12020, 15010 11850, 12015 15400, 21550
	V of Hope, Lebanon Vatican Radio R. Australia	6280 6245, 7250, 9645, 11740 11720, 11880, 15240, 17670, 17880	1300	China Radio Int'l (30) R. Tashkent, Uzbekistar R. Pyongyang, N. Korea	9345, 9640, 13650, 15230
	(30) R. Vlanderen Int'l, Belgium AWR Europe R. Georgia, Georgian Rep	5910, 9925 7210 11805		Polis Radio Radio Romania Int'l FEBC, Philippines R. Finland Int'l	6135, 7145, 9525, 11815 11940, 15365, 17720, 17850 11995 15400, 21550
0700	TWR, Swaziland Radio New Zealand Int'l V of Free China, Taiwan WCIR, Fawadar	7200 9700 5950 9745, 11925, 21455		R. Austria Int'l R. Vlanderen Int'l, Belgium BBC All India Radio	13730, 15450, 17730 15530, 17740 9515, 12095, 15070, 15220, 17640, 17705, 21470 11760, 15120
	HCJB, Ecuador (40) TWR, Monaco (45) R. Finland Int'l Croatian Radio (45) KTWR, Guam CKFX, Canada	9480 6120, 9560, 1175 6210, 9830, 13830 15200 6080	1400	Kol Israel China Radio Int'i Radio Japan	15640, 17590 11815, 11855, 15135 9535, 11735, 11815, 11835, 11865
	BBC R. Netherlands	5975, 7150, 9410, 9640, 12095 9630, 11895		R. Iraq Int'l Radio France Int'l V of the Mediterranean, Malta	15250 11910, 15405, 17650 11925
0800	R. Australia SIBC, Solomon Is. (30) R. Austria Int'l	15160, 15240, 17630, 17750, 21775 5020, 9545 6155, 13730, 15450		RTV Morocco R. Canada Int'l	17595 11935, 15315, 15325, 17820
	(40) Voice of Greece KNLS, Alaska	15450, 17525 7365	1500	Radio Pyongyang, N. Korea HCJB, Ecuador BBC	9325, 9640, 9977, 13785 11925, 17490SSB, 17890, 21455SSB 6195, 7180, 7215, 9410, 9515,
0900	CFRX, Canada China Radio Int'l R. Australia	6070 11755, 15440, 17710 5995, 9510, 9580, 13605, 17695			9660, 9740, 9750, 9760 11750, 11940, 12095, 15070, 15260, 15310, 15400, 15420, 17640, 17705, 17790,
	FEBC, Philippines KTWR, Guam (10) R. Ulan Bator, Mongolia R. Vlanderen Int'l, Belgium	9800, 11685 11805 11850, 12015 5910, 9905, 13675		Radio Japan KTWR, Guam (30) R. Finland Int'l	17840 9750, 11815, 11865, 15355 15610 6120, 11755, 11820, 15240,
1000	V of Vietnam All India Radio R. Australia	9840, 12020, 15010 15050, 17387, 17895 5995, 9580, 21725		(30) Voice of Greece (30) R. Portugal	21550 15630, 15650, 17525 21515
	NBC, Papua New Guinea (30) R. Korea China Radio Int'l AWR Latin America	4890 11715 11755, 15440, 17710 13750	1600	Channel Africa, S. Africa AWR, Guam Radio France Int'l	5960, 17710 11980 6175, 11705, 12015, 15530, 17620, 17850
1100	CSM World Service (30) UAE Radio, Dubai Radio Japan	9455, 9495, 13770, 17555 13675, 15320, 15345 6120, 11910, 15240		R. Sweden Voice of Vietnam Radio Jordan BSKSA, Saudi Arabia	15270, 21500 9840, 12020, 15010 9560 9705, 9720
1100	Kadio Japan (30) R. Sofia, Bulgaria VOIRI, Iran	11630, 11720, 13240 11630, 11720, 13670, 17780, 17825 9525, 9685, 11715, 11790,		R. Iraq Int'l R. Pakistan	15250 11570, 13590, 15550
	VOIRI, Iran V of Vietnam Swiss Radio Int'l R. Pyongyang	9525, 9685, 11715, 11790, 11930 7416, 9732 6165, 12030 6576, 9977, 11335	1700	Radio Japan Radio Pakistan R. Canada Int'l	9750, 11815, 11865, 17775 11570, 15550 5995, 7235, 13650, 15325, 17820, 21545

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THE MONITORING MAGAZINE

Time Country/Station R. Algiers, Algeria KSDA, Guam (30) Radio Netherlands Voice of Azerbaijan Vatican Radio All India Radio (30) R. Bulgaria 1800 RAE, Argentina Radiobras, Brazi R. Iraq Int'l Radio Kuwait Radio Moscow R. Kuwait R. Portugal 1900 Radio Japan (30) VOIRI, Iran (Sun) Radio Norway Int'l R. Portugal HCJB, Ecuador (30) R. Austria Int'l (30) Radio Netherlands AWR Latin America Kol Israel VOA, United States 2000 CSM World Service Radio Kuwait Vatican Radio Swiss Radio Int'l R. Canada Int'l R. Portugal V of Indonesia (05) R. Damascus, Syria R. Moscow (10) R. Damascus, Syria 2100 Voice of Turkey REE, Spain (15) R. Cairo, Egypt (40) R. Nacional, Venezuela R. Portugal R. Sweden Radio Havana Cuba 2200 (30) Kol Israel (45) R. Sofia, Bulgaria R. Ukraine Int'l V of the UAE R. Yugoslavia Swiss Radio Int'l R. Budapest, Hungary R. Vilnius, Lithuania (45) All India Radio Radio Moscow Radio Canada Int'l 2300 AWR, Guam Voice of Turkey (30) R. Netherlands AWR, Costa Rica (30) R. Austria Int'l R. Pyongyang, N. Korea BBC, England

#### Frequencies 9535, 17745 13720 21515, 21590 15240 11625, 15090, 17790 7412, 9950, 11620, 11860, 11935, 15080 11720, 15330 15345 15265 13680, 15210 13620 9880, 11770, 12015, 15290, 15355, 21670 13620 11745 9640, 9750, 11815, 11865, 11875 9022, 15260 15355, 15365 17790 17490SSB, 17790, 21455SSB 6155, 9880, 13730 17605, 21590 5980, 9725, 11795, 13750, 15400 7465, 9435, 11587, 11603, 11675, 17575 11920, 11995, 13710, 15410, 15580, 17800 13770, 13840, 15665, 17510,17555 13620 9645, 11625, 15090 9885, 12035, 13635, 15505 5995, 7235, 11945, 13650, 17820, 17875 15250 9675, 11750, 11785 12085 9610, 11630, 11770, 15480 15095 9445 6125 9900 9540 15250 6065, 9655, 11995 17760 9435, 11587, 11603 7225, 9700, 11720 7150, 7240, 9685, 15195 9770, 11710, 11885 9505 6030, 9810, 9885, 12035 6110, 9835, 11910 9675, 9710 9910, 11745, 11785, 15110, 17830 9480, 9815, 11905, 11975, 17560, 17570 5960, 9755, 15610 9445 6020, 6165, 11835 5030, 9725, 11870 9870, 13730 11700, 13650

5975, 6175, 7325, 9590, 9915,

12095, 15070

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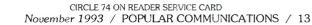
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144

HTT-4C



THE MONITORING MAGAZINE

(35) V of Greece

## Old Time Radio: When They Needed Help

## Let's Peek At The Past

### BY ALICE BRANNIGAN

In July we had a history of the development of the use of call letters, explaining how many seagoing call letters become reassigned to the broadcasting service. As was pointed out, many of the first American broadcasters were given retread call letters that had previously been used by ship wireless stations, and that the practice continues.

Looks as though many people didn't realize this. They wrote to tell us that they had never thought about the fate of former callsigns of ships. They free up when vessels have been "lost" through accident, war, scrapping, transfer to a foreign flag, or go out of registration.

One of the most interesting letters that arrived in response to the July story came from John J. Lee, W6BEB, of Canoga Park, Calif. John was one of three radio officers on the T2 class tanker Fort Lee. In November of 1944, while loaded with diesel fuel from the Persian Gulf, the vessel was in the Indian Ocean. At that time it was torpedoed and sunk by the German sub, U-181. History records that it was next to the last ship sunk by U-boats in the Indian Ocean!

John recalls that the official call letters of the Fort Lee were KKVV. He says it was "a beautiful CW call," but observes that during wartime KKVV couldn't be used. The tanker's wartime tactical identification was KC2MV. Still, John has always had a special place in his memory for KKVV, and he was wondering if those call letters were ever reassigned to a broadcaster.

John can rest easy. KKVV is still in use, and in good hands. In May of 1990, the FCC finally reassigned the call letters, and they went to a broadcaster. KKVV is now an AM station in Las Vegas, Nevada. This station runs 5 kW on 1060 kHz, with plenty of religious programming.

### Summoning Help

Inquiries that came in relating to our mention of abandoned ship wireless callsigns included several from readers who asked if we would explain the infancy of the famous maritime telegraphy distress signal, "SOS," and when it was originally sent into use.

SOS was first officially adopted for inter-



RMS Titanic's Chief Wireless Officer, Jack Phillips, had started sending out CQD. That unoffical distress signal had been officially discarded several years earlier.

national use at the 1906 International Radio Conference at Berlin. The signals CQ and CQD had been unofficially employed during certain periods after 1900 when the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd., began equipping ships for wireless communication.

To be sure, some use of the unofficial CQ and CQD signals continued until some years after the official adoption of the SOS signal in 1906.

Second Wireless Officer Harold Bride, of the RMS Titanic, in telling of the ship's notable sea disaster in April, 1912, gave an example of this. He said that the ship's captain stuck his head through the door of the radio shack and said to First Wireless Officer Jack Phillips, "Send the call for assistance."

Phillips asked him, "What call should I send?"

"The regulation international call for help. Just that."

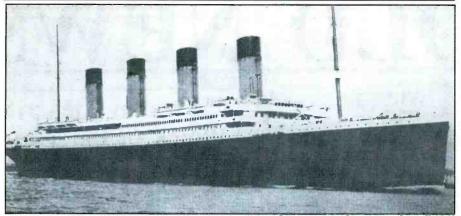
As soon as the captain left, Phillips went to the operating position and began to send CQD. Nobody in the wireless shack realized the seriousness of the damage to the vessel, and the operators were all joking



The Captain of the RMS Titanic, Edward J. Smith, knew that a call for help had to be sent, but he wasn't specific.



After he was rescued, the RMS Titanic's Second Wireless Operator, Harold Bride, recalled that he jokingly told the head operator to stop transmitting the old CQD distress call and use the newer SOS signal because this might be the last chance he would ever have to send it.



The RMS Titanic, despite utilizing no less than two distinctly different formats of distress signals, still sank after colliding with an iceberg in the North Atlantic during the spring of 1912.

around. Phillips had sent out the CQD signal for five minutes. and then the captain returned.

The captain asked, "What are you sending?"

Phillips answered, "CQD."

Second Officer Bride thought this was humorous, so he offered a comment that made everyone laugh, including the captain. He said, "Send SOS. It's the new call, and it may be your last chance to send it."

Phillips smiled, then began to send SOS.

The distress call for voice was proposed by the British delegation at the Berlin conference. The word Mayday, corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression "m'aider" (meaning "help me") was approved in 1927 for use in radiotelephony at the International Radiotelegraph Convention, Washington. Guiding factors in the choice of the spoken word Mayday were its similarity in meaning to SOS used in radiotelegraphy, and the prevalence of the use of the French language in international matters during the 1920's.

It has been speculated that the letters CQ originally represented "Seek You," while CQD has been said to mean "Seek You—Distress." There have also been other interpretations. Contrary to popular belief, SOS does not represent actual words (such as Save Our Souls). It was selected because the three-letter grouping is easily sent, distinctive sounding, and instantly recognizable.

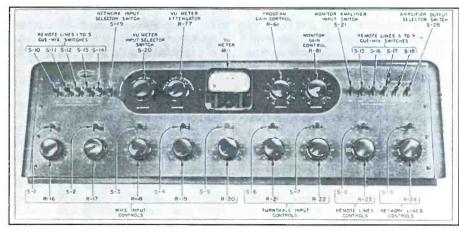
Radio regulations have always specified the manner in which voice and telegraphic distress signals may be used over the radio. Article 24 of the General Radio Regulations, International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo, 1938, provides (in part) that:

"...furthermore, a mobile station which becomes aware of another mobile station is in distress, may transmit the distress message in either of the following cases:

(a) when the station in distress is not in a position to transmit it;

(b) when the master (or his relief) of the vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the station which intervenes, believes that further help is necessary."

Sending false, fraudulent, or deliberately deceptive distress calls have always been specifically prohibited in the radio laws and regulations of all nations. This is mentioned



An illustration of the Raytheon RC-11 broadcast console, as it appears in its instruction manual. (Courtesy Rick Goodwin, Illinois.)

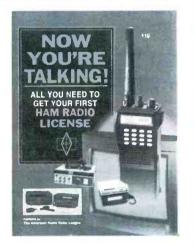




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In the center, Frank Wilburn tries the hand-crank of a "Gibson Girl" emergency transmitter during WWII. The others in the photo are unidentified, but are probably Bendix engineers.

in the US Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which is a federal law. In the USA, such activities are vigorously investigated by the FCC, USCG, FAA, and other agencies. Violators receive heavy fines, plus possible prison sentences.

## A Collector to Console

A letter from Rick Goodwin, 4260 Harper, Gurnee, IL 60031, lets us know that he's a record and transcription collector. He once located a brand new Raytheon RC-11 broadcast console which has never seen service. It is of sufficient condition to be described as museum quality. Because of their age, some of the resistors and capacitors had aged badly, so Rick replaced every one in the unit with new one, and in the exact duplicate. He says there are 21 switches, each one is nickel palladium. All that needs to be done to clean one of these switches is toggle it back and forth a few times. Tells us he'd be willing to sell the unit to someone interested in such items.

Rick recalls that he had the use of his father's disc recorder in the 1940's and 1950's, and he made transcriptions of many programs and commercials. He fondly recalls Let's Pretend, and The Little Theatre Off Times Square, and asks if any other readers also enjoyed those programs.

## An Arizona First

The first broadcaster in Arizona was a small station that the owner's wife never thought of as much more than an outlaw. The station was KFBQ. It operated beginning in 1922 from the Park Ave., Prescott, home of Frank Wilburn.

KFBQ was on the air for about an hour a day, usually between 7 and 8 a.m. The programs consisted of local news, live cowboy music, stories, and sometimes listeners would phone in and their comments would be mentioned over the station.

When the Prescott Journal-Miner wanted to open a broadcasting station, they hired Wilburn to build their station, KPJM. By 1928, he owned the KPJM.

In 1929, Wilburn went to Flagstaff, where he built and installed the first transmitter for KFXY, which was that city's first station.

Wilburn went on to construct other broadcasting stations throughout Arizona. His most notable contribution to the world of radio, however, did not come until World War II. As an engineer working for Bendix, in 1943 he was contracted out to be the project engineer in charge of war contracts for Frank Reiber, Inc., West Los Angeles, Calif. A year later, he was transferred to the Walter L. Schott Co., Beverly Hills.

It was while working for Bendix during the war that Wilburn developed the Gibson Girl transmitter. This was a waterproof, portable, relatively lightweight unit that could be packed into survival craft deployed with combat ships, subs, and some aircraft.

The Gibson Girl was designed to be held in place between the operator's knees, using a wire antenna suspended from a balloon. A hand-crank was then employed to generate the power for the unit to automatically send out distress and homing signals. No other skills were needed to make it work. The range was between 25 and 500 miles, depending upon conditions. It also had a blinking beacon light that could be activated.

This device is given credit for summoning the rescue help that saved the lives of thousands Allied military personnel from 1943 until the end of the war in 1945.

A thousand thanks to Sid Miller, NH6TB, for passing this along. It's from an item he came across in *The Traveler*, of Congress, Arizona.

Happy to have had you join us this time. Won't you please be with us next time? Thank you for your kind help in assembling this material. We always appreciate your input in the form of clippings, old QSL's (originals or good copies), photos of past stations, anecdotes, and old station listings.

CIRCLE 52 ON READER SERVICE CARD 16 / POPULAR COMMUNICATIONS / November 1993

## **Product Parade**

## Radio Shack Releases Flock of Interesting Hobby Items

he Realistic Amplified Shortwave Antenna (Cat. 20-280) is an indoor active shortwave antenna. This is a small device that is intended to be placed on top of your communications receiver and used in place of an outdoor antenna, or as a preselector to boost the signals from an outdoor antenna. The unit has its own 28-in. telescoping whip.

The device operates by connecting it to the antenna terminal of the receiver. It is powered from either a 9-volt battery, or an optional AC power supply. Frequency coverage is 3 to 30 MHz, with a maximum signal amplification gain of 20 dB. The amount of gain is adjustable by a front panel control, and you can also peak the unit's frequency response.

The *Realistic* PRO-44 is a new handheld scanner with 50 memory channels. It covers the following frequencies: 30 to 54 MHz; 108 to 174 MHz; and 308 to 512 MHz. Among the features are one-hour memory backup, monitor memory during search, and an operating speed of 16 c.p.s. (in scan and search modes). Sensitivity is 1.0 uV on all bands, 2.0 uV in the VHF aero band.

*Realistic's* PRO-37 is a hot 200-channel handheld scanner with *Hyperscan*. That means it scans at 25 c.p.s., and searches at 50 c.p.s. The frequency ranges are 30 to 54 MHz; 108 to 174 MHz; 380 to 512 MHz; and 806 to 960 MHz (except for the 2 cellular bands). This scanner features crystal and ceramic IF filters to sharpen selectivity. It has memory back-up.

The *Realistic* PRO-2028 is a desktop scanner offering 50 channels in 10 storage banks. Frequency coverage is: 29 to 54 MHz; 108 to 174 MHz; 406 to 512

(Continued on page 74)



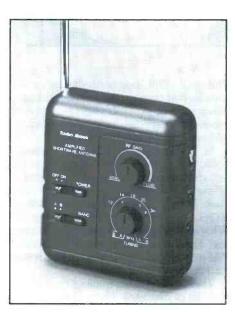
The Realistic PRO-2028 is a desktop scanner offering NOAA channels in addition to the action bands.



The Realistic HTX-404, for the 440 MHz ham band, has easy operation. The unit offers many programmable features.



Realistic's PRO-37 is a hot 200-channel handheld with "Hyperscan," plus 800 MHz coverage.

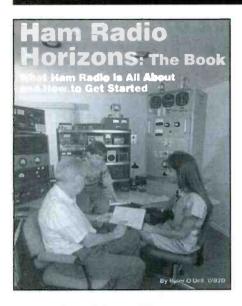


Realistic Amplified Shortwave Antenna (and preselector).



The Realistic PRO-44 offers 50 channels.

## **BOOKS YOU'LL LIKE**



## **Broaden Your Horizons**

Ham Radio Horizons, by Peter O'Dell, WB2D, is a sprightly and enticing introduction to ham radio pointing out the excitement, enjoyment, and benefits of the hobby. It is available as both an illustrated book, and also a professionally produced VHS-format video.

Pete explains what ham radio is all about, and why it has captivated the imaginations of so many adventurous people, beginning with the dawn of wireless, and continuing right through to the latest computer and satellite comms technologies. It's a hobby that has attracted people of all age groups and from every profession—including royalty, politics, the news media, the space program, and major show business personalities.

He tells about the thrills of communicating with other hams around the nation and the world, of contesting, public service facets of the hobby, experimenting, and learning about the latest methods of communication. Whether a person's interest is ham-TV or gabbing only with local pals, whether it is communicating via packet radio (computers) or seeing how many nations of the world they can contact there's a place for them in ham radio. And *Ham Radio Horizons* tells all about it!

Best of all, Pete explains how recently revised regulations allow people to enter the hobby easier than ever before with a code-free license that allows hamming on any band above 30 MHz. The book and the video both show hamming very well, and we would say that they should serve their intended purpose in providing sufficient valid information to let a prospective ham know what the hobby is about. If you're a ham who knows someone who would like ham radio but hasn't yet been fully sold, either the book or the video should be the clincher. Maybe a friend or neighbor, your spouse, or parents, or the kids, are candidates.

Ham Radio Horizons, the book, is \$12.95, plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. The VHS video is \$19.95, plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. Club quantity and dealer discounts available upon request. Order from CQ Communications, 76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY 11801. VISA/MC/Discover/AMEX accepted. Phone orders: (516) 681-2922; FAX orders (516) 681-2926.

## **About QSL Cards**

According to Bill Welch, W6DDB, it takes a certain amount of savvy to get a good percentage of returns on ham QSL's.



This means QSL's exchanged between two stations that contact one another on a ham band, as opposed QSL's listeners hope to receive after sending reception reports to AM and SW broadcasting stations.

In, *PSE QSL!*, his 63-page illustrated book, Welch covers a wide range of aspects including how the design and appearance of the card itself can impact either positively or negatively the chances of getting a QSL in return. Are cartoon cards good? What about cards with lots of color, or photos? How important is heavy card stock? Will a "stock" design pull as well as a custom designed card?

Then, there are other things to deal with that Welch discusses. These are things like selecting a QSL printer, how many cards to order and how much to spend, whether you need to use envelopes to mail cards, if you need to include return postage, sending "green stamps," IRC's, SASE's, QSL bureaus, QSL managers, postage rates, cards to DX'peditions, storing and displaying cards, etc., etc.

You may be surprised to learn that some ham QSL cards probably don't bring results because the information regarding the contact on the QSL is either incorrect or too vague. Many people seem to stumble over the fact that, in the world of international comms, the day and date changes simultaneously all over the world at 0000 UTC, and not at midnight in their own local time zone.

What with postage rates being what they are, this is a most worthwhile book for the ham seeking to learn how to substantially increase the chances of seeing something in return for QSL's sent out.

*PSE QSL!*, by Bill Welch, is \$9.95, plus \$2 shipping and handling (\$3 foreign) from Tiare Publications, P.O. Box 493, Lake Geneva, WI 53147. VISA/MC are accepted. Phone: (414) 248-4845.

## Getting The Drop on Mail

A confidential mailing address is one approach to privacy. Mail drops have worked effectively over the years for underground broadcasters, people who constantly travel, people with sensitive positions, celebrities, and many others who wish to send and receive correspondence at an address different than their home or sometimes, office.

The Directory of U.S. Mail Drops, by Michael Hoy, is a comprehensive directory listing of more than 850 companies all over the world that will (for a fee) provide



# Scanners/Shortwave/GMRS/Ham



We're introducing new Uniden *Bearcat* scanners that are just what you've been searching for. Order your *Bearcat* scanner today.

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**NEW!** Bearcat® 2500XLT-F List price \$649.95/CE price \$344.95/SPECIAL 400 Channels • 20 Banks • Turbo Scan Rotary tuner feature • Auto Store • Auto Sort Size: 2·3/4" Wide x 1-1/2" Deep x 7-1/2" High

Frequency Coverage	Default Steps
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26.000 - 28.995 MHz (AM)	5.0 KHz.
29.000 - 53.995 MHz. (NFM)	5.0 KHz.
54.000 - 71.995 MIIz. (WFM)	50.0 KHz
72.000 - 75.995 MHz. (NFM)	5.0 KHz
76.000 - 107.995 MHz. (WFM)	
108.000 - 136.995 MIIz. (AM)	12.5 KHz
137.000 - 173.995 MIIz. (NFM)	
174.000 - 215.995 MHz. (WFM)	
216.000 - 224.995 MHz. (NFM)	
225.000 - 399.995 MHz (AM)	
400.000 - 511.995 MHz. (NFM)	12.5 KHz
512.000 - 549.995 MHz. (WFM)	
760.000 - 823.995 MHz (NFM)	
849.0125 - 868.995 MHz (NFM)	
894.0125 - 1,300.000 MHz. (NFM)	12.5 KHz

Signal intelligence experts, public safety agencies and people with inquiring minds that want to know, have asked us for a world class handheld scanner that can intercept just about any radio transmission. The new Bearcat 2500XLT has what you want. You can program frequencies such as police, fire, emergency, race cars, marine, military aircraft, weather, and other broadcasts into 20 banks of 20 channels each. The new rotary timer feature enables rapid and easy selection of channels and frequencies. With the AUTO STORE feature, you can automatically program any channel. You can also scan all 400 channels at 100 channels-per-second speed because the Bearcat 2500XLT has TURBO SCAN built in. To make this scanner even better, the BC2500XLT has AUTO SORT - an automatic frequency sorting feature for faster scanning within each bank. Order your scanner from CEL

For more information on Bearcat radio scanners or to join the Bearcat Radio Club, call Mr. Scanner at 1-800-423-1331. To order any Bearcat radio product from Communications Electronics Inc. call 1-800-USA-SCAN.

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## New FCC Rules Mean Last Buying Opportunity for Radio Scanners

On April 19, 1993, the FCC amended Parts 2 and 15 of its rules to prohibit the manufacture and importation of scanning radios capable of intercepting the 800 MHz. cellular telephone service. Supplies of full coverage 800 MHz. scanners are in *tery* short supply. When this inventory is exhausted, there will be no more full coverage scanners available to our U.S. customers. If you have an inquiring mind that wants to know, today could be your last opportunity to own a Bearcat 800XLT scanner. Call Communications Electronics now to order your scanner.

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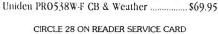
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Sangean ATS808-F portable	\$159.95
Sangean ATS818 F portable without cassette recorder	\$189.95
Sangean ATS818CS-F with cassette recorder	\$209.95
Sangean ANT60-F portable shortwave antenna	\$9.95

## Weather Stations

Public safety agencies responding to hazardous materials incidents must have accurate, up-to-date weather information. The Davis Weather Monitor II is our topof-the-line weather station which combines essential weather monitoring functions into one incredible package. Glance at the display, and see wind direction and wind speed on the compass rose. Check the barometric trend arrow to see if the pressure is rising or falling. Our package deal includes the new high resolution 1/100 inch rain collector part #7852-F, and the external temperature/ humidity sensor, part #7859-F. The package deal is order #DAV1-F for \$524.95 plus \$15.00 shipping. If you have a personal computer, when you order the optional Weatherlink computer software for \$149.95, you'll have a powerful compuerized weather station at an incredible price. For the IBM PC or equivalent order part #7862-F. For Apple Mac Plus or higher including Quadra or PowerBook, order part #7866-F.

## Other neat stuff

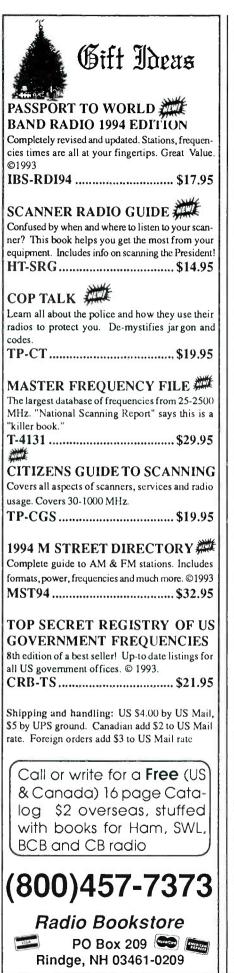
ICOM GP22-F Global Positioning System	\$739.95
WR200-F Weather Radio with storm alert	
RELM RI1256NB-F VIIF synthesized transceiver	\$289.95
Ranger RC12950-F 25 watt 10 meter ham radio	\$244.95
Ranger RCI2970-F 100 watt 10 meter ham radio.	\$369.95
Uniden LRD9000W-F Laser/Radar Detector	\$159.95
PWB-F Passport to Worldband Radio by IBS	\$12.95
LIN-F Latest Intelligence by James Tunnell	\$12.95
NPD-F Uniden National Police Directory	\$12.95
FBE-F Uniden Eastern Frequency Directory	\$12.95
FBW-F Uniden Western Frequency Directory	\$12.95

## **Buy with confidence**

It's easy to order from CEL Mail orders to: Communications Electronics Inc., Emergency Operations Center, P.O. Box 1045, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 U.S.A. Add \$15.00 per radio for U.P.S. ground shipping and handling in the continental U.S.A unless otherwise stated. Add \$6.00 shipping for all accessories and publications. Add \$6.00 shipping per antenna. For Canada, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, P.O. Box, or APO/FPO delivery, shipping charges are two times continental U.S. rates. Michigan residents add state sales tax. No COD's. 10% surcharge for net 10 billing to qualified accounts. All sales are subject to availability, acceptance and verification. Prices, terms and specifications are subject to change without notice. We welcome your Discover, Visa, American Express or MasterCard. Order toll-free by calling 1-800-USA-SCAN. For information or if outside the U.S.A. call 313-996-8888. FAX anytime, dial 313-663-8888. Order your electronic equipment from Communications Electronics Inc. today. Scanner Distribution Center and CEI logos are trademarks of Communications Electronic Sale dates 9/1/93 - 1/2/94 AD #080793GEN Copyright © 1993 Communications Electronics

For credit card orders call 1-800-USA-SCAN Communications Electronics Inc.

Emergency Operations Center P.O. Box 1045, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-1045 U.S.A. For information call 313-996-8888 or FAX 313-663-8888



unlisted addresses for receiving and sending correspondence.

Includes a detailed list of the services each company provides, such as secretarial support, FAX service, telephone answering, and more. A dozen Canadian drops are listed, as well as more than three dozen mail drops in 18 overseas nations.

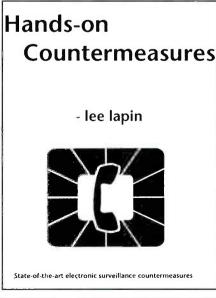
Directory of U.S. Mail Drops is \$14.95, plus \$3 shipping and handling, from Loompanics Unlimited, P.O. Box 1197, Port Townsend, WA 98368. Washington State residents please add sales tax.

## Don't Bug Me About It

Electronic surveillance, in these times, can take many insidious forms. Sophisticated equipment installed and used by professionals is in wide use in offices, stores, factories, also homes. Relatively inexpen sive and far less elaborate devices are now so readily available, simple to conceal, and use that they can be (and are) freely employed by untrained non-professionals who want to snoop on employees, co-workers, customers, neighbors, family members, friends, enemies, and competitors.

Various commonly employed devices might be "hard wired," or utilize radio transmissions. For whatever the reasons these things may have been installed, and by whom, they were put into someone's private space without the knowledge and consent of those whose conversations and actions they have gained access. Who knows where that information and those conversations will end up? Who knows what purposes the material might be put to the disadvantage of those who had every reason to believe they were speaking within the privacy of an enclosed area?

Lee Lapin's fine book, Hands-On Countermeasures, addresses this situation head-on with a blunt, no-nonsense, and realistic approach. This is not a book of theoretical information, but is (as it's name



implies) a true hands-on manual for electronics countermeasures the average person can employ to gain protection from electronic surveillance. It is brimming over with useful information, photos, specs, names, addresses, sources, ideas, and techniques.

The book concentrates on room and telephone surveillance, showing what equipment to use to locate bugs and taps, and where to look for them. Also, exactly what you can do to end the threat to your privacy, then the effective measures you must take to correct those weak points to prevent future electronic surveillance assaults.

Lapin is a recognized authority on electronic surveillance matters. He is the author of many highly regarded books on this and related security subjects.

Hands-On Countermeasures is \$22.95, plus \$4 shipping and handling (\$5 to Canada) from CRB Research Books, Inc., P.O. Box 56, Commack, NY 11725. NY State residents please add \$2.30 tax. VISA/MC are OK. Phone orders: (516) 543-9169; 24-hour FAX order line: (516) 543-7486.

## In Addition...

Chatham Research released a software product for IBM PC's called FM Scan. This provides information on FM stations at nearly 1,000 cities and towns along US highways. This program acts like a "smart radio," showing the frequency, call, format, location, relative strength, signal range and compass heading. The data covers the Interstate system from I-5 to I-605 (N/S routes); and I-8 to I-710 (E/W routes). This is \$33.95. Residents of VA please add \$1.35 sales tax. Order by mail from Chatham Research, P.O. Box 439, Oakton, VA 22124. Or, you can call if you need more info. Their phone for more info is: (703) 281-9699.

The Radio Station, 3rd Edition, by Michael C. Keith, and Joseph M. Krause, is a guide to the internal workings of a radio broadcast station. We were sent only a press release, so we can't offer any opinions. But the release says the book explains the details of all job functions at a station. This is a 315-page book, costing \$34.95. It comes from Focal Press, 80 Montvale Ave., Stoneham, MA 02180.

Milestone Logmaster II is an update of Milestone's ham/SWL log keeping software for DOS computers. The company tells us it is a complete redesign, containing many changes suggested by customers, especially in the areas of interface, performance, contesting, and reporting. This is an easy program to use, and it costs only \$29.95. For more information, or to order, write Milestone Technologies, 3140 South Peoria Street, Unit K-156, Aurora, CO 80014-3155. If you need more information, you can phone Milestone's Marshall Emm at (303) 752-3382.



INTRODUCING THE **AR3030 HF Receiver** 

**AOR** offers leading edge technology in receiver design with the introduction of the AR3030! Unbelievable design & price tag...nothing has been spared! **Compare AR3030** features with other receivers costing over\$1000....The AR3030 is the winner!



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Tuning Accuracy: 10Hz

Dynamic Range: >100dB @ 25kHz spacing

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- · COR (Carrier Operated Relay) for remote start/stop of recorder only when signal is present
- TCXO (Temp. Compensated Crystal OSC); not optional 5PPM (-5°F+130°F)
- · Wide dynamic range using DBM (Double Balance Mixer) in 1st mixer. Over 100dB with higher intercept point than other receivers in this class
- · AGC control with AGC off position · Large amber backlit LCD
- · Accurate analog S meter · Dual VFO for increased flexibility
- RS-232C serial interface for computer control (Software available; see options)
- · 13.8VDC and internal batteries (8AA NiCad or dry cell required); AC adapt.
- · Processed aluminum enclosure and chassis for a lifetime of rugged use
- •2 year factory warranty. EDCO is the factory authorized U.S. service center
- · Ask your dealer about EDCO's Extended Warranty available thru your dealer

## **CONTACT YOUR FAVORITE DEALER FOR DETAILS !**

## **TSC-100 LOW COST SSTV**

## Cover SSTV over your Audio Circuit!

Totally new SSTV system using DSP for superior pictures! Send and receive Robot color 12, 24, 36, 72 second mode, no computer required. VHF/UHF audio bandwidth is all that is needed to send/receive fantasite color pictures. Plug your camcorder into the TSC100 from your mobile, base or HT and send color pictures to your friends using TSC100, monitor and transceiver. Its that simple. Operates on 13.8VDC (11 to 16VDC), computer port DB9P, RS232C (D) interface, 8 bit data format, 19,200/38,400bps (selectable) and memory 1 screen (up to 4 optional).

## **TDF320 DIGITAL AUDIO FILTER**

Computer technology is now

available in Audio filters. Digital Signal Processing (DPS)

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The TDF320 Audio Filter (DSP) reduces or eliminates noise, interference and heterodynes, has 12 modes for voice and data, AGC function, bypass circuit, built-in speaker, ext. speaker jack, SSTV, Wfax, auto notch, SSB, CW, and PKT/RTTY. Bring your radio into the 21ST century, with the DSP320!

Call for full information!

## These ultra compact active loops cover VLF thru SW with almost any receiver right on your sales counter!!

EDCO

• Opt. BNC VHF adaptor

Available At Your Favorite Dealer, or Call. FAX or Write Electronic Distributors Co. for nearest dealer! Antenna inputs: (1) Coax 50Ω unbal. (2) 450Ω bal. (3) Hi-Z for whip Audio output: External speaker, FAX. Record IF Output: 455kHz Computer: RS-232C Power: 12VDC -800mA (max. audio); 8AA Nicad or Alk (not incl.) Size: 10"W x 3.5"H x 9.5"D; 4.8 lbs. **OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES** Filters: User plug-in upgrade Collins Torsional mechanical filters CW-500Hz; Shape Factor 3, SSB-2.3kHz; Shape Factor 1.8, AM- 6kHz; Shape Factor 1.6

Frequency: 30-kHz-30MHz plus optional internal VHF converter 108-174MHz

Memories: 100 programmable w/ scan Modes: AM, LSB, USB, CW, FAX, FMN

Image & Spurious rejection: >70dB

RS-232C: Software VHF Converter: 108-174MHz NiCad Pack 8AA NiCad 500MA (set of 8)

## **210 TERMINAL NODE CONTROLLER**

The AR-210, updated TNC-2 (Tiny) originally by Heath, offers full size features such as BBS, Diagonistic, Calibration, TCP/IP KISS mode, Mail indicator, Special monitor command, Enhanced command to meet growing needs for packeteers.

• Highly reliable multi-layer PC board

- · Built with latest Surface Mount Technology
- Built-in NiCad batt. (Optional)
- · Low power comsumption; ideal for field use
- Improved CPU speed (4.9152 MHz)
- · Convenient hand-held jacks and DIN type radio port
- · High performance MODEM LSI TCM3105NL • Built-in real time clock • Multi-task BBS - While connecting to MYCALL
- Default settings: 1200 baud/ 7 bit/ Even/ 1 stop bit DE-9 computer connector
- · Detailed command manual in diskette with sample terminal software
- Extremely compact & lightweight; 3.94" x 2.37" x .83"; 3.3 oz.

### **LA320 ACTIVE LOOP ANTENNAS**

(.2-15MHz). Loop may be rotated for max signal and minimum noise. Vari-cap tuning adds valuable selectivity to your receiver front end to help pull in antenna systems. Easy to demo

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## **POP' COMM REVIEWS**

## J & J ENTERPRISES SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> SOFTWARE PROGRAM

he design evolution of shortwave receivers, HF transceivers, and scanners continues to provide the communications enthusiast ever increasing performance and capability. Thanks to J & J Enterprises, their SCANCAT™ computer aided receiver/transmitter software program makes operation of the latest radios even easier.

SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> is a DOS-based program for IBM<sup>™</sup>-compatible computers. At press time, two versions of the program are available: standard SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> Version 5.0 and the more exotic SCANCAT-PRO<sup>™</sup> Version 5.0. This overview will concentrate primarily on the features of the standard version, but SCANCAT-PRO<sup>™</sup> enhancements will be noted.

## What SCANCAT<sup>TM</sup> Does

SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> allows complete computer-control of all functions supported by a specific radio. For example, some of the universal features include computer-controlled tuning to a specific frequency, scanning between any selected frequencies, and scanning by any tuning increment and time delay. SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> can create frequency databases with up to 400 frequencies per file and share these files with any radio. A feature called SCANPORT<sup>™</sup> allows you to download programs from your favorite BBS (Bulletin Board System) or import frequency lists. SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> even offers a built-in TNC communications program (called QUICKTERM<sup>™</sup>), a feature for Packet Radio use.

SCANCAT-PRO<sup>™</sup> operates faster than the standard version of the program, and includes the following enhancements: multiple scanning banks, unlimited file sizes, D-Base<sup>™</sup> support for full compatibility with other databases, including CD-ROMs, dual radio simultaneous scanning for ICOM<sup>™</sup> radios, and many others.

## **Using SCANCAT™**

The program includes a comprehensive and well written user's manual, but you may never have to read it as the program's user interface is so intuitive. The "Pop-Up" interface and help files make operating SCANCAT™ easy. This feature of the program makes computer-controlled shortwave listening and scanner monitoring a pleasure.

Throughout the testing process, SCAN-CAT<sup>™</sup> proved that it was up to the task of enhancing a monitoring station's capabilities without a substantial "learning curve." If you want to try computer-controlled communications, SCANCAT<sup>™</sup> is worthy of consideration.

For more information on SCANCAT<sup>M</sup>, please contact J & J Enterprises, P. O. Box 18292, Shreveport, LA 71138. Phone (318) 683-2518, FAX (318) 686-0449. At the time this review is written, SCAN-CAT<sup>M</sup> Version 5.0 is priced at \$49.95; SCANCAT-PRO<sup>M</sup> Version is \$79.95. Special upgrade prices and policies exist, so contact J & J Enterprises for latest pricing information and a list of radios supported by SCANCAT<sup>M</sup>.

Reviewed by POP' COMM Staff



<sup>22 /</sup> POPULAR COMMUNICATIONS / November 1993

## Don't wait for "film at eleven"!

## Introducing the award-winning FRG-100 Communications Receiver.

Why wait for someone else to tell you what's happening in the world when you can find out first hand?

Have all the hottest news – not just "bites". Listen to music pulsating through Europe. Monitor economic trends in industrial zed nations. Eavesdrop on Third World country survival efforts. Track vital crisis developments during conventional communications breakdowns. Or "drop in" to your old neighborhood – even if it's 12 time zones away.

The FRG-100 is loaded with technical advancements like industry-exclusive adjustable SSB carrier offset and user selectable 10Hz, 100Hz or 1 KHz tuning steps. The exciting Broadcast Band mode with 16 pre-programmed international broadcast bands. 50 Memory Channels and twin 12/24 hour clocks to keep you tuned in where and when you like day or night!

Consistent with Yaesu's world-renown reputation for radio communications achievements, the FRG-100 won the prestigious *World Radio TV Handbook* award for "Best Communications Receiver" upon its introduction in December, 1992. But you're the *real* winner! Priced lower than receivers costing much more but with fewer features, the FRG-100 delivers extraordinary and affordable performance. Ask about the FRG-100 and it's remarkable low price at your Yaesu dealer today. Make up your own mind about world events. Find out first hand!



Performance without compromise.<sup>SM</sup>



Specifications subject to change without notice. Some accessories and/or options are standard in certain areas. Check with your local Yaesu dealer for specific details



Qty	Item #	Description	Size	Price	S & H	Total
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		d \$2) Please add \$2 shipping and handling per item ord				
,	ur check or money orden narge my:	er payable to: CQ Communications, Inc., 76 North	Broadway, Hicksville, I	New York 1180		

## **CB SCENE** 27 MHz COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

A unique new design in mobile CB's is presented by Cobra, and it includes all controls (plus the mic and speaker) in the part you hold in your hand—that means it even has the display! This part isn't a big and bulky thing you've got to hang onto as you drive, it's no larger than the average mobile rig microphone.

Now that you mention it, the microphone contains the entire radio works! A simple three-wire installation through a 5ft. coil cord carries the power and antenna connections to a small box which is remote mounted. This remote-mount module features an external feature jack.

The LCD display is back-lit and multifunction. There are up/down tune buttons, and an "Instant Channel 9" button, plus a key-lock switch to prevent accidental setting changes.

We liked this, particularly at its average selling price of \$109.95. Would make a good gift selection for the holidays. And here's some more news about Cobra. The company's name is now Cobra Electronics Corporation (changed from Dynascan Corp.). The address is 6500 West Cortland Street, Chicago, IL 60635.

Cobra's toll-free consumer assistance number, 1-800-COBRA-22, has expanded its service and operations. It's now available on weekday evenings and weekends. You can get product information, dealer locations, and you can also place credit card orders for Cobra products. If you call or write Cobra, please mention *Popular Communications*.

## Historic CB of The Month

Our historic CB radio of the month was submitted by Klaus Spies, Niles, Illinois, who sent a photo of the one he owns and it is in working condition. This is the Tram Diamond 60, manufactured beginning in 1976 by Tram/Diamond Corp., which was then in Winnisquam, New Hampshire.

This was an excellent AM/SSB mobile unit designed for 23-channel operation. It had relay switching instead of the solidstate T/R switching that was beginning to appear in some CB units. In the old 23channel system, present channels 24 and 25 did not exist, even though the frequencies presently used for them were between Channels 22 and 23. Although these were non-channels at the time, and off limits, more than a few CB sets came from the factory able to operate on one or both of these frequencies. Operators called the frequencies Channels 22A and 22B.

The Tram Diamond 60 was one of these radios, although (as usual) the dial bore no



Cobra's new HH-70 mobile radio has all of its works in the palm of your hand.

marking to indicate the extra channel. Still, if you clicked the channel knob past Channel 22, you found that it locked into a spot midway between 22 and 23. The instruction manual did not mention it. Some operators ignored the extra channel, or didn't realize the equipment had the potential to operate there. Others used these channels for shooting skip because they were less crowded than the legal 23 channels.

## Cracking Problems in Mobile Antennas

A plastic antenna base for a mobile antenna is an unsung hero. It does a great job, and the only time you are likely to have it come to your attention is if and when something goes wrong with the thing. Larsen Electronics, Inc., maker of *Kulrod* antennas, tells us they were attempting to end problems caused when antenna bases cracked due to chemical or environmental exposure.

The company discovered the injectionmolded polycarbonate bases often used for mobile antennas were susceptible to cracking due to the variable quality of solvents in the epoxy used to glue metal inserts into the bottom of the base's interior. To increase the base's chemical resistance, the compa-



The Tram Diamond 60, a great AM/SSB radio from the 1970's era. (Courtesy Klaus Spies, III.)



An impressive collection of historic receivers, as owned by Errol, 7AT198, and SSB Network member SSB-6721, of Kings Park, New York.

ny determined that a polycarbonate/PET resin sold under the trade name *Makroblend* should work as an effective substitute.

A comprehensive testing program verified that *Makroblend* UT-1018 would do just what Larsen had hoped. The tests included intense UV exposure, severe physical stress and shock, soaking in strong chemicals, being placed in high salt environments, and repeated temperature cycling between -20 degrees and 120 degrees (F). Tests were done to MIL standards.

Makroblend is now being used for the bases of one full line of Larsen antennas made for mounting in 3/4-inch holes. Eventually, Larsen will switch over its entire line to this material.

These bases for Larsen mobile antennas are made up in black or gray, and in various sizes. For more information about Larsen CB antennas, contact Larsen Electronics, Inc., 3611 N.E. 12th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98668. Be certain to mention that you read about the antennas in *Popular Communications*.

*Makroblend* is made by Polymers Marketing Communications, Miles Inc., Mobay Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9741.

### **From Readers**

John Reiners, KG-226, writes to tell us

## SCANNING VHF/UHF MONITORING THE 30 TO 900 MHz "ACTION" BANDS

**S**ometimes the scanning can be so exciting that it is downright scary. If a disaster or large-scale incident takes place in your community, are you prepared for all the monitoring you can handle?

If you have a scanner that has a capacity of hundreds of channels, use it as a tool. In fact, take at least one full bank and store in it frequencies you hope you never need to listen to. These may be frequencies that would become active, for instance, if a plane crashed in your community or rioting or flooding required the activation of units such as the National Guard. You may very well never hear any activity on frequencies reserved for the National Transportation Safety Board, or the National Guard, but when the incident happens, you don't want to find yourself twiddling with dials and fumbling through frequency lists. The time you spend searching and programming may lead to the loss of important calls that may provide you with the information you need to know in your own community.

To determine what types of emergencies your community faces, do what the emergency planners do. Most counties and larger towns across the United States have emergency plans that have been written and implemented. These plans are put together typically by a person designated as the local government's emergency management coordinator. Sometimes this position is a full-time job, and othertimes it may be carried out by someone who functions in another role, such as the mayor, fire chief or police chief.

Before drawing up the emergency plans for your community or county, the emergency management coordinator was required to assess what types of emergencies the area had the most potential to deal with. For instance, if an interstate highway traverses your area, there might be nuclear waste that travels on the highway on a regular basis. Perhaps there is a path in the sky over your town that commercial aircraft fly over many times each day. There may be a factory or business that has hazardous materials on site. A river or stream may lead to possible flooding after heavy rains. If you sit down and think about it, you probably could draw up a hazard assessment for your own community. The emergency management plan for your community is a public document and you may want to trot off to the town hall or county courthouse in search of the guide to review and learn of other potential hazards, too.

After you determine the hazards you face in the area in which you live, think about the frequencies that might become active. For instance, you probably already have all the local police and other emer-



Frequency counters help snoop out transmitter frequencies. But be careful walking around with one—they look like they could set off a stack of TNT!

gency services frequencies programmed into your scanner, so you're safe there. However, if a factory deals in hazardous materials, perhaps there is a security frequency that might become active in an emergency. Most day-to-day communications would prove routine and uninteresting. But when there's an emergency, having the frequency programmed in may mean the difference of being in the know and depending on the local news media to keep you informed.

If there is the potential for an aerodisaster in your town, you should have programmed in frequencies that might be used at local airports, as well as the Civil Air Patrol (122.9, 123.1, 148.15 MHz for starters). If you have access to frequency lists that show what might be used by investigators, such as the National Transportation Safety Board, punch those in as well, as they would become active when the agency's "go team" arrives on site.

Plug in news media channels, particularly those used by reporters and photographers. You can easily fill up a bank of 20 to 40 channels with frequencies that you don't want to listen to on a daily basis, but they will prove the most exciting listening when something happens. Keep in mind, too, that what you are hearing is raw information. You don't want to cause any unnecessary panic by misinterpreting the communications you overhear. Remember, having a scanner or communications receiver is a right and using one's head goes with the freedom. And don't forget to tell us hear at *POP'COMM* after such an incident so we can pass on your listening tips.

From the mailbag comes a letter from Sue Wilden of Columbus, Indiana. Sue says that the Bartholomew County Sheriff's Department in her area has a new frequency, referred to on the air as "B-4." She wants to know what the new frequency is, as she already monitors their dispatch (155.535) and tact (155.910) channels. Without being there, it's hard to figure out what's going on. However, the scanner guides show several mobile-only channels licensed for police in that county. Any one of those frequencies would be a possibility.

In addition, the county has a new license on 159.21, however, the number of mobiles is a lot less than the number of mobiles licensed on the other police frequencies. It still bears checking out. In some areas, the police also may make use of other routine frequencies for their chatter channels. For instance, you may want to check out the road department frequency on 151.085 MHz in your county, Sue. It's not uncommon to find police pop up on roads and local government frequencies, especially at night when those agencies may not be using those frequencies anyway.

Sue also asks where she can obtain instructions for restoring the cellular portion of her Realistic Pro-46 scanner. Most cellular restoration modifications have been written up a couple of different publications that detail scanner modifications. Most scanner and ham radio shops stock these modification guides. I'd recommend you check out one. If you haven't done much soldering either, it is recommended that you find a qualified technician to make the modification to your scanner so you don't damage the delicate circuitry inside the radio. Also, keep in mind that any modification may void your warranty, if still in effect, but routine practice by most manufacturers has been to ignore any modifications as long as the modification doesn't cause a problem that requires service. And should we remind folks that monitoring cellular phone calls is illegal under federal law? Naw, we know you knew that already!

Ray Gromek of Ortonville, Michigan, says he has two handheld transceivers on 154.570 that he uses. He says that it seems that almost every city he goes to he hears communications on the frequency. He asks for a short list of licensed users on this frequency for southeast Michigan. Actually, such a list would be prohibitive because there are so many users on this frequency. While power output on 154.570 is restricted to 2 watts for businesses, almost all use it for walkie-talkies.

Usage in any given area might include

store security, drive-through window order boards at fast-food eateries, surveyors, tower climbers and construction crews. While licenses for this frequency would restrict the user to using the channel within a certain designated geographic area, it doesn't prevent a user from moving around. Thus, you can see that an inclusive list would be impossible to publish within the confines of this column. The best bet is to monitor the frequency and try to identify who you are hearing. Listen for locations and names. Sooner or later someone may say something that helps identify the user.

Ray also asks for a list of frequencies used at Cedar Point amusement park in Sandusky, Ohio. The "Scanner Master Ohio Pocket Guide" (available at 1-800-SCAN-701) lists these frequencies for Cedar Point: 464.5125, security; 464.6125, lifeguards; 463.825, maintenance; 464.4125, parking and traffic; 464.575, ride operators; 464.2125, vendors; 461.300, fire and EMS. Good listening.

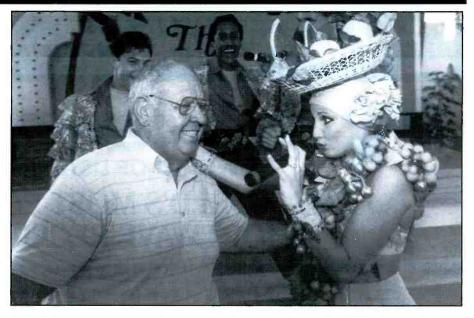
Chad Cessna of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, passes along a tip that Cambria County police in Pennsylvania now are using 453.200. The old frequencies, 155.250 and 155.490, are used only occasionally now for chit-chat.

Andrew Collins of Tampa, Florida, writes to inquire as to how he can become a "registered monitor" with a distinctive call sign much like my own—KPA3CA. These identifiers can help in showing your intent when corresponding with other monitors and those stations you may write to for information or QSLs. Registered monitor call signs can be obtained from CRB Research Books Inc., P.O. Box 56, Commack, N.Y. 11725. Tell them Scanning VHF/UHF sent you!

Andrew also passes along several of his favorite frequencies: 466.2375, Tampa Airport Marriott Hotel security; 469.6125, Tampa Airport Marriott Hotel catering; 463.675, Tampa Airport Marriott Hotel paging; 154.515, Busch Gardens security, operations and food service; 154.540, Busch Gardens maintenance.

From Pasadena, California, a letter comes from Ben Sterling, who asks how scanner buffs can use frequency counters. These devices are designed to measure the frequencies of nearby transmitters. For instance, if you are in the vicinity of a walkietalkie, the frequency counter will display its transmitting frequency on an LED or LCD readout.

The transmitter's power output and its band (VHF low or high, UHF or 800 MHz), will vary the distance from which the frequency counter will detect the transmitting frequency. Frequency counters can prove valuable at determining a specific frequency in use, especially when all other methods (such as frequency guides) have been exhausted. But, users of frequency counters should exercise common sense when using these devices. To the uninitiated, they



In addition to business band frequencies that are active at Busch Gardens in Tampa, Florida, this performer uses a wireless microphone, which probably operates in the 169-216 MHz band.

may look like devices that could detonate a bomb by remote control. For instance, you wouldn't want to alarm shoppers by walking around a shopping mall with such a device while trying to track down the mall's security frequency. questions here at *POP'COMM*. We also encourage readers to send in photographs of their listening posts and antenna farms as well as transmitter sites. Write to: Chuck Gysi, N2DUP, Scanning VHF/UHF, Popular Communications, 76 N. Broadway, Hicksville, N.Y. 11801-2909.

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## YOU SHOULD KNOW

## INTERESTING THOUGHTS AND IDEAS FOR ENJOYING THE HOBBY

## Writer Thinks He's Psychic

One way to make sure that you'll look ridiculous in a few years is to make predictions about the future. If half the stuff I read as a kid back in the 1950s had actually come to pass, today I would be driving my supersonic, atomic-powered car and taking vacations on Mars. And no one predicted some really major developments, like cable television or the personal computer I'm writing this column on.

Clearly, divining the future is a risky business. But it is interesting to speculate where certain trends and emerging technologies might take us. Some fascinating stuff is underway that I think is going to change the monitoring and radio hobbies in major ways. At the risk of looking really stupid in the future, here are my predictions of what the November, 2013 issue of *POP'COMM* will be covering!

## The End Of International Shortwave Broadcasting?

Well, international shortwave broadcasting won't be completely gone. But I do think it will be greatly scaled back and a big chunk of international broadcasting will be done via direct broadcast satellites.

Major international broadcasters are already turning their thoughts to broadcasting from satellites. In a recent edition of "Media Network" over Radio Nederland, Hans Hoeschnakels, the chairman of Radio Nederland's board of governors, said "We are all sure that in 10 to 20 years we will have to use direct broadcasting satellites." Mr. Hoeschnakels pointed out that broadcasting from satellites would be cheaper than operating the current Radio Nederland relay sites at Bonaire and Madagascar as well as the Flevo site in Holland itself. Direct satellite broadcasts would be made from geosynchronous satellites on frequencies in the gigahertz range.

Not every major international broadcaster thinks direct satellite broadcasts are the wave of the future; some people at the Voice of America have been publicly dubious about the idea. I think those VOA people have been hanging around Washington too long. The technology is ready *now* for such satellite broadcasting; the big hang-up is getting international agreements in place on technical standards and frequency allocations. Some skeptics point out that receivers for direct satellite broadcasts will be expensive and thus limit the listenership for satellite broadcasts. This objection overlooks the inexorable trend for the prices of

electronics goods to fall rapidly while performance increases (compare the price and performance of personal computers today to those of a decade ago if you don't believe me-or today's shortwave receivers to those of 30 years ago!). New technologies -like color television, VCRs and camcorders, and compact disc players-all started out expensive but soon got really cheap and moved into the mainstream. I'm convinced direct satellite receivers will be no exception, and will be available in 15 to 20 years for about the same prices (adjusted for inflation) as today's most popular shortwave receivers. And you won't need a monster dish in your yard to receive these satellite broadcasts; the sets and antennas won't be any more elaborate than those you need for shortwave reception.

And once international broadcasts are available by satellite, few people will want to look for the same signals on shortwave. Think about it. . . wouldn't it be great to hear your favorite international broadcaster-like the BBC, Radio Japan, or Radio Moscow-in glorious, fade-free stereo with sound quality equivalent to a compact disc? A lot of people have gotten into shortwave listening recently because of the inexpensive digital readout receivers now available. But a lot of these same people complain about how lousy shortwave broadcasts sound due to interference, fading, noise, and the limitations of amplitude modulation. How long would it take such people to switch to direct satellite listening?

International shortwave broadcasting won't vanish overnight when the first direct broadcast satellites go into service. There will doubtlessly be an extended phase-in period when you'll have your choice of hearing a station via shortwave or satellite. Services direct to listeners in more affluent areas like North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan would probably be the first to go satellite. As satellite listenership increases, I expect international services directed to those areas will be phased out or greatly curtailed (maybe with only one frequency in use). It wouldn't surprise me too much if more nations got involved in international broadcasting; after all, it's a lot cheaper to produce a halfhour English program and uplink it to a satellite than it is to build the necessary transmitting facilities to ensure reliable reception in the intended target area.

International shortwave broadcasting will never entirely disappear even when satellites serve every part of the world.

There will be places where satellite reception will be marginal or difficult, and international broadcasters will doubtlessly want to keep some shortwave frequencies active as a back-up to their satellite services. But we will see satellites take over the bulk of international broadcasting. Listeners will win in two ways. One will be the more reliable reception and better sound quality of satellite broadcasts. The other will be relief from the terrible congestion and overcrowding of today's shortwave broadcasting bands, allowing domestic shortwave stations and weaker international services to be heard. However, it is possible that many domestic and smaller international broadcasters will also leave shortwave; this trend is already well underway. The lessened demand for shortwave broadcasting frequencies might result in their reallocation to other services, like the subject of my next prediction.

## Codeless Hams Conquer The World!

Back in 1991, the U.S. ham radio establishment was dragged kicking and screaming into a new era when the FCC decided that a knowledge of Morse code was not required for operation above 30 MHz. The code-free Technician class license has since become the most popular "entry point" for new hams and sparking a gain of over 20 percent in the number of U.S. ham licenses. Technician class licensees are currently the largest single group of U.S. ham licensees and—if current trends continue the majority of U.S. hams will hold codefree Technician licenses in about a decade.

To say the ham radio establishment that fought the entire concept of a code-free license is perplexed by this demographic inevitability is an understatement. They're oblivious to the tidal wave that's headed their way, which is namely the removal of a code test requirement for any class of ham radio license.

There are moves toward this already underway. In a few years, a World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) will be held. WARCs are international meetings where the nation of the world agree on such things as frequency allocations and technical standards. The current requirement for a knowledge of Morse code for hams operating below 30 MHz comes from decisions made at earlier WARCs. These WARC agreements have permitted code-free licenses above 30 MHz since the late 1940s,

## **POP'COMM's World Band Tuning Tips**

## November-1993

Freq.	Station/Country	UTC N	Notes	Freq.	Station/Country	UTC	Notes
2325	VL8T, Australia	1100		6075	R. Super, Colombia	1000	SS
3200	TWR, Swaziland		/on	6075	Deutsche Welle, Germany	0030	
3215	R. Oranje, South Africa		E/Afk	6088v	R. Esperanza, Chile	1000	SS
3220	HCJB, Écuador	0400 S	SS	6100	Deutsche Welle, Germany	0400	GG
3250	R. Luz y Vida, Honduras	0200		6116	LV del Llano, Colombia	0130	SS
3255	BBC Lesotho Relay	0300		6120	R. Japan	1130	via Canada
3270	Namibian Bc Corporation	0300		6135	Swiss Radio Int'l	0230	
3280	LV del Napo, Ecuador	0305 S 0930,	SS, close	6150 6160	AWR/V of Hope, Costa Rica R. Malargue, Argentina	1000 1000	SS
3290 3300	R. Central, Papua New Guinea R. Cultural, Guatemala	0200		6165	Swiss R. Int'l	0600	50
3316	SLBS, Sierra Leone	0600		6185	R. Nacional Amazoria, Brazil	0000	PP
3320	R. Suid Afrika, S. Africa	0400		6185	R. Educacion, Mexico	1000	
3326	R. Nigeria, Lagos	0430		6205	R. Quisqueya, Dominican Rep.	0230	SS
3356	R. Botswana	0300		6219	Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina	0200	irregular
3365	R. Rebelde, Cuba		S	6245	Vatican Radio	0640	
3365	R. Cultura Araquara, Brazil		PP	6280	King of Hope, Lebanon	0500	CC
3384	Icelandic State Broadcasting Service		celandic	6571 6628	R. Tacna, Peru	0030	
3395 3810	Channel Africa, S. Africa HI2IOA time station, Ecuador	0400 0200 S	s	6825	La Voz de San Antonio, Peru China R. Int'l (feeder)	1000	CC
3985	Swiss Radio Int'l	0500	N N	7100	Voz Res. Galo Negro (clandestine)	2300	PP
4000	R. Cameroon, Bafoussam		Ŧ	7105	REE, Spain	0430	SS
4470	Voice of the Mojahed (clandestine)	0300		7125	RTV Guinea	0700	FF
4474	R. Movima, Bolivia		SS	7125	Italian R. Relay Service	0630	
4485	R. Tikhiy Okean, Russia		R	7150	R. Vilnius, Lithuania	0000	
4552	Rdf. Tropico, Bolivia		SS	7170v	ORTS, Senegal		s/on, FF
4649	R. Santa Ana, Bolivia		SS PP	7170 7195	Voice of America R. Ukraine Int'l	0500 0100	
4755 4760	Educadora Rural, Brazil	0230 F 0400	2	7210	AWR, Italy	0800	
4765	TWR, Swaziland RTVC, Congo		/on, FF	7215	R. Norway	0500	NN
4770	R. Nigeria, Kaduna	0500	,	7225	R. Bulgaria	0100	
4783	RTV do Mali	0500 F	Ŧ	7235	Deutsche Welle, Germany	0400	AA, via Malta
4790	R. Atlantida, Peru		SS	7250	Vatican Radio		//6245
4800	R. Lesotho	0330		7255	V of Nigeria	0500	
4805	Rdf. Amazonas, Brazil		PP PP	7260	R. Netherlands via Russia	1327 0700	s/on, Dutch
4820	LV Evangelica, Honduras		SS SS	7275 7285	ELBC, Liberia RT Malienne, Mali		FF
4832 4845	R. Reloj, Costa Rica ORTM, Mauritania	0630 F		7290	TWR, Swaziland	0255	
4850	Cameroon Radio TV	0500		7315	R. Zagreb via WHR	0515	0, 011
4855	R. Aruana, Brazil		pp	7315	R. Bosnia, via WHRI	0100v	
4865	La Voz del Cinaruco, Colombia		SS	7375	R. For Peace Int'l, Costa Rica	0000,	(USB)
4870	ORTB, Benin		Ŧ	7395	WRNO	0330	
4875	Super R. Roraima, Brazil	0000 F		7412	All India Radio	2200	
4885 4905	R. Clube do Para, Brazil R. Balagia Faderal, Brazil		op op	7475 7469	RTT Tunisienne, Tunisia Kol Israel	0500 2230	AA
4905	R. Relogio Federal, Brazil R. Cora, Peru	1030 5		7580	R. Pyongyang, N. Korea	0900	JJ
4915	GBC, Ghana	0600		9022	VOIRI, Iran	0030	EE
4920	R. Quito, Ecuador		SS	9165	R. Omdurman, Sudan	0255	sign on, AA
4935	R. Tropical, Peru		SS S	9275	Icelandic State BC	2300	Icelandic
4940	R. Ukraine		Ukrainian	9345	R. Pyongyang, N. Korea	1300	00.00
4960	R. Cima Cien, Dominican Rep.	0600 5		9420	Voice of Greece	0130 2330	GG/EE TT
4970 4980	R. Rumbos, Venezuela Ecos del Torbes, Venezuela		SS SS	9445 9455	Voice of Turkey KHBI, No. Marianas	1000	11
4980	R. Brazil Central		pp	9475	R. Cairo, Egypt	0200	
4990v	R. Apinte, Surinam	0330		9480	TWR, Monaco	0730	
5010	R. Garoua, Cameroon	0600 F	FF	9505	R. Prague, Czech Rep.	0600	
5015	R. Brazil Tropical, Brazil		PP	9 <mark>51</mark> 0	R. New Zealand	0930	
5020	Solomon Is. Bc. Corp.	0730		9510	R. Havana Cuba	0600	00
5025	R. Rebelde, Cuba		SS	9525	R. Marti, USA	2300	SS
5030	R. Continente, Venezuela		SS PP	9535 9540	Swiss Radio Int'l R. Educadora Bahia, Brazil	0700 0900	PP
5035 5047	R. Aparecida, Brazil RTV Togolaise		s/on, FF	9545	Solomon Is. Bc Corp.	0700	
5050	La Voz del Yopal, Colombia	0200	5/ 011, 11	9560	Radio Finland	0300	
5055	TIFC, Costa Rica	0300		9560	V of Ethiopia	1300	Amharic
5075	Caracol Bogota, Colombia	0400 5	SS	9570	R. Portugal	0230	
5770	R. Miskut, Nicaragua		Miskito	9570	R. Romania Int'l	0230	
5882	Vatican Radio		Italian	9575	Radio Medi Un, Morocco	0730	FF
5920	Croatian Radio	0030		9575	RAI, Italy R. Tirana, Albania	0100 0230	
5930 5930	Slovak Radio R. Prague, Czech Rep.	0100		9580 9600	R. Tirana, Albania Vatican Radio	2245	
5960	R. Japan, via Canada	0100		9600	HCJB, Ecuador	0500	
5975	BBC via Antigua	0200		9605	UAE Radio, Abu Dhabi	2200	s/on
5980	R. Ropa Info, Czech Rep.		s/on, GG	9615	KNLS, Alaska	0800	s/an, CC
6010	R. Mil, Mexico	1100 5	SS	9615	R. Veritas Asia, Philippines	1500	CC
6015	R. Austria Int'l, via Canada	0645		9625	CBC Northern Service, Canada	0300	DD
6045	R. Melodia, Colombia		SS	9630	R. Aparecida, Brazil	2300	
6060 6070	R. Nacional, Argentina	0530 9	SS	9640 9645	Ecos del Torbes, Venezuela R. Bandeirantes, Brazil	1100 0000	SS
0070	CFRX, Canada	0000		7040	n. Dandenanco, Leden	0000	

-		UTO		-			
Freq.	Station/Country		Notes	Freq.	Station/Country		Notes
9650 9660	Swiss Radio Int'l ABC, Australia	0000		13660 13675	R. Havana Cuba (USB) UAE Radio, Dubai	0200	USB, EE
9660	R. Rumbos, Venezuela	0230	SS	13685	Swiss R. Int'l	0700	
9690	China Radio Int'l, via Spain	0300		13710	VOA Botswana	2130	
9695	R. Sweden	0200		13750	AWR Latin America, Costa Rica	1200	s/on
9700 9705	R. New Zealand	1030 2030		13755	R. Australia	1200 1730	
9705 9705	BSKSA, Saudi Arabia R. Portugal	0230		13790 15084	Deutsche Welle, Germany VOIRI, Iran	0430	Farsi
9715	VOA via Thailand	1400	CC	15085	R. Damascus, Syria	2100	1 4151
9735	R. Nacional Paraguay	0000	SS	15090	Vatican Radio	2245	s√on
9745	HCJB, Ecuador	0730		15100	FEBC, Philippines	1400	EE, others
9750 9750	R. Korea, So. Korea R. Canada Int'l	1200 0530		15110 15120	REE, Spain, via Costa Rica R. New Zealand Int'l	1900 0530	
9760	R. Canada Int'l	0600		15120	R. Nedezhda, Rusia	0600	RR
9765	R. Moscow	0530		15165	R. Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1300	local
9770 9795	UAE Radio, Abu Dhabi	2159	s/on	15175v		0500	FF/TT
9795	R. Alpha & Omega, Russia Radio Havana Cuba	1500 0200	RF. USB	15185 15185	R. Finland Int'l R. Stn Centre, Russia	2300 1530	RR
9830	Croatian Radio	0700	Croatian	15220	Channel Africa, S. Africa	0600	(ex R. RSA)
9835	R. Budapest, Hungary	0200		15240	Voice of Azerbaijan	1700	
9840	R. Kuwait	2100	AA	15250	Iraqi Radio	1400	EE
9845 9870	FEBC, Philippines BSKSA, Saudi Arabia	1600 2030	AA	15260 15270	VOIRI, Iran HCJB, Ecuador	2100 0730	
9880	China Radio Int'i	2200	via Russia	15305	UAE Radio, Abu Dhabi	2200	
9885	Swiss Radio Int'l	0200		15320	UAE Radio, Dubai	1630	
9930 9995	R. Vlanderen Int'l, Belgium	0030	test	15340	R. Japan, via Gabon	2000	RR
10030	R. Miami Int'l R. Cario, Egypt	due to 2130		15345 15345	RAE, Argentina RTM, Morocco	2130 1400	Berber
10234	RAI, Italy, feeder	0100	II	15355	R. Japan via Gabon	1500	Deroer
10330	All India Radio, Bombay	1330		15385	R. Yerevan, Armenia	2245	
11470	V of Human Rights & Freedom for Iran	1630	Farsi	15400	BBC via Ascension Is.	1500	10.00
11570 11620	R. Pakistan All India Radio	1600 2000		15410 15415	VOA, Morocco relay Libyan Jamahiriya Broadcasting	2200 1500	close AA
11625	Vatican Radio	0630		15435	UAE Radio, Dubai	0530	
11645	Voice of Greece	1600	Greek	15445	Radio Nacional, Brazil	1245	EE
11660	R. Varna, Bulgaria, HS relay	0400	Bulg.	15470	R. Tashkent, Uzbekistan	1200	
11695 11705	Rep. of Iraq Radio R. France Int'l	2230 1600	AA EE	15475 15505	Africa Number One, Gabon Swiss Radio Int'l	2100 1500	r <b>r</b>
11705	R. Sweden	2330		15505	R. Kuwait	2245	AA
11710	RAE, Argentina	0100		15555	R. Pakistan	1600	
11715	KJES, New Mexico	1300	s/on	15570	R. Ukraine Int'l	1500	
11720 11725	R. Bulgaria R. Korea, S. Korea	0400 1000	SS	15575 15603V	R. Korea, S. Korea V of Iraqi People (clandestine)	0030 1900	Farsi
11740	Vatican Radio	0700	00	15635	V of Greece	1230	1 (113)
11740	R. Moscow	0800		15640	Kol Israel	1400	
11745 11755	Channel Africa, S. Africa	0200 0130		15770	INBS, Iceland	1430 0600	Icelandic
11785	R. Finland Int'l VOA Thailand relay	1300		17440 17500	R. Kiribati RTT Tunisienne, Tunisia	1400	AA
11790	VOIRI, Iran	1200	Urdu/EE	17515	R. Vlanderen Int'l, Belgium	1600	
11795	UAE Radio, Dubai	1600		17550	Vatican Radio	1230	RR
11795 11800	Deutsche Welle via Rwanda SLBC, Sri Lanka	0200 0045	GG	17595 17575	R. Cairo, Egypt R. France Int'l	1200 1230	EE.
11805	Iragi Radio	1800	AA	17630	Africa No. One, Gabon	1430	FF
11805	R. Globo, Brazil	0830	PP	1760 <mark>5</mark>	R. Alma Ataa, Kazakhstan	1830	
11815	Polish Radio Warsaw	1245	GG	17670	R. Cairo, Egypt	1800	AA
$11820 \\ 11827$	R. Sweden R. Tahiti	0100 0300	FF/TT	17690 17705	R. Ukraine Int'l R. Havana Cuba	0100 2130	SS
11835	HCJB, Ecuador	0700	,	17720	R. Romania Int'l	1430	<u>ou</u>
11835	R. El Espectador, Uruguay	2330	SS	17740	R. Yugoslavia	1200	
$11840 \\ 11870$	FEBA, Seychelles R. Yugoslavia	1600 0040	local	17745 17750	R. Algiers, Algeria Voice of Free China, Taiwan	1930 2200	
11880	R. Galaxy, Russia	2100		17760	R. Havana Cuba	2030, 1	FF
11880	R. Australia	1600		17770	R. New Zealand Int'l	0300	
11885	UAE Radio, Abu Dhabi	2330		17790	Radio Norway Int'l	1900	
11890 11910	R. Oman R. Tbilisi, Georgia	2100 1530	AA	17815 17830	RTV Morocaine R. Bulgaria	$1200 \\ 1100$	AA
11925	R. Canada Int'l	0400		17860	Qatar Bc Service	1300	AA
11955	R. Nacional, Angola	0600	PP	17870	R. Sweden	1500	
11960	RTV Malienne, Mali	0900	FF	17880	R. Finland Int'l	1300	
11970 11980	R. Havana Cuba AWR/KSDA, Guam	0130 1600		17895 17900	R. Canada Int'i R. Portugal	1330 2000	PP
11985	UAE Radio, Dubai	2100	AA	17955	V of Iraqi People (clandestine)	1930	Farsi
11995	R. Sweden	2200		214 <mark>55</mark>	R. Canada Int'l	1345	
12005	R. Moscow	1100		21500	Radio Sweden RSKSA Saudi Arabia	1600 1600	00
12025 12035	R. Netherlands, via Khazakstan Spanish National Radio	0300 1130	SS	21505 21545	BSKSA, Saudi Arabia R. Canada Int'l	1500	AA
12050	R. Cairo, Egypt	0300	AA	21550	R. Finland Int'I	1430	
12070	Australian Armed Forces Radio	1230		21605	R. Yugoslavia	1230	
12984 13605	VNG, Australia Radio Australia	1100 1200	time sigs	21625 21655	Radio Sweden R. Portugal	$1330 \\ 1830$	PP
13620	R. Kuwait	2000		21655	R. Kuwait	1500	AA
13625	KHBI, Saipan	1200		21700	Radio Japan, via Gabon	1600	11
13635	Swiss Radio Int'l	2130		21820	Swiss Radio Int'l	1500	CC.
$13650 \\ 13655$	R. Canada Int'; R. Flanders Int'l, Belgium	2030 2300	Dutch	25740	Deutsche Welle, Germany	1300	GG
	,	_000					

and as a result many nations have had codefree licenses for decades. In most such nations, code-free hams are a large majority. It's hardly surprising that such nations have floated the idea of removing the Morse code requirement for all ham licenses at the next WARC.

The ham radio establishment has reacted predictably to this idea. For example, the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) board of directors approved a resolution in late 1992 calling for the FCC to oppose any move to remove the Morse code reguirement at the next WARC. But how long can the establishment hold out when an increasing percentage-and eventually a majority-of U.S. hams have a Technician license? Eventually, Technicians will be able to elect ARRL directors more to their liking or even support a new organization that better represents their interests. Either way, the ham radio establishment is picking a fight it can't win.

The code test requirement might survive the next WARC if the FCC supports its retention (if you think the FCC should instead support dropping the requirement, why not drop a letter to your senators and congressional representative?). But that will be the last stand for the ham radio establishment. Twenty years from now you'll be able to get any class of ham radio license without a Morse code test. And expect to see a simplified ham license system in place in the United States. The Novice class, which did honorable service in introducing newcomers to ham radio for decades, has drastically fallen out of favor since the code-free Technician license became available. And why do we need a General class license when the Advanced class requires only another written exam? If for no other reason than to save tax dollars, look for only two or maybe three classes of ham licenses to be available in the future.

## Whither AM Radio? And FM?

These are tough times for all broadcasters, but in particular things are rough for AM band broadcasters. Twenty years ago, AM radio was still king but FM was making some inroads, especially with rock and roll format stations. Today, music stations have largely migrated to FM because of its superior sound quality. AM is left with talk, sports, ethnic programming, and simulcasts of FM stations. But looming ahead is a very serious challenge to FM that might well be the death knell for many AM broadcasters.

The technology is in place right now for using digital modulation schemes to broadcast sound with the quality and noise suppression of compact discs. There is a great deal of wrangling over how this should be done, with different parties pitching approaches ranging from direct satellite broadcasts to variations of cellular technology. Regardless of which method is eventually implemented, it's a virtual certainty that digital broadcasting will be widespread twenty years from now.

It's logical to expect music programming to largely migrate from FM to a new digital broadcasting band. Much of the current programming found on AM would then move to FM. So where does that leave AM radio?

That's a good question. AM radio is inherently a "low fi" medium, and no amount of gimmicks (AM stereo, expansion to 1700 kHz, etc.) can obscure such facts as AM's vulnerability to noise and skywave interference. These natural disadvantages are compounded by the FCC's early 1980s decision to allow massive overcrowding of the AM band, further reducing station service radius and audio quality.

My gut-level feeling is that the arrival of a digital broadcasting service will be the death blow to hundreds, if not thousands, of AM broadcasters. The effect will be a lot like what happened when the compact disc became available; vinyl records became obsolete overnight and rapidly began to vanish from stores. Unlike vinyl records, AM radio will never disappear altogether. However, AM will be a much smaller portion of the total broadcasting mix than it is now. I predict AM radio will be re-positioned to take advantage of the strengths of the 540 to 1700 kHz frequency range, namely extended daytime ground wave coverage and

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But if digital broadcasting is via satellite and reception is possible anywhere in the country, then I'm not sure there would be much of a need or a future for AM radio at all. Despite the explosion in the number of AM and FM stations, there are still significant areas of the country where it's difficult to get adequate radio service, or even any radio service! For example, I recently went camping at 8500 feet in California's Sierra Nevada mountains, and had the incredible experience of finding both the AM and FM broadcasting bands empty during the daytime at my campsite. It wasn't until nighttime that AM band stations began to fade in that I could hear something other than shortwave-vet I was only a little over 200 miles from the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Clearly, there are still areas of the United States and Canada without adequate local radio service, and satellite broadcasting would seem a very cost-effective way to provide it. However, expect existing terrestrial broadcasters and their lobbyists to fight it tooth and nail!

## A Personal **Communications** Explosion

The cellular telephone industry has continued to grow rapidly despite a lengthy recession. Why? I think the cellular industry is being fueled by an enormous pent-up demand for personal communications services that don't require a FCC license or specialized knowledge. With more and more two-way radio services moving to frequencies above 800 MHz, several frequencies in the VHF low (30 to 50 MHz) and VHF high (150 to 175 MHz) ranges are prime candidates for reallocation for other uses

Suppose you want a simple, cheap, and legal communications system that doesn't require a FCC license. Let's see... there's our old friend CB. . . some flea power Part 15 channels around 49 MHz. . . flea power Part 15 operations are permitted on the AM and FM broadcasting bands... you get a whole watt on 160 to 190 kHz. . . and that's it! That's about the same situation that has existed for over 30 years, yet we have more people who need simple but effective personal communications systems. Something has to give, and it will.

Some countries, such as Australia, have already instituted VHF and UHF CB bands.

The Australian UHF CB band is especially interesting, as several CB clubs in Australia sponsor and operate repeaters. The American general mobile radio service (GMRS) is similar to this is some respects, but has several drawbacks such as the requirement for a FCC license and assigned channels. I predict we'll see a new VHF or UHF CB band or bands, based on FM and repeaters, sometime within the next two decades. I also think we'll see several new frequencies for non-ham packet operations, sort of a digital CB band. You'll also see the FCC get out of the licensing business for most of these services, much like they walked away from the whole CB licensing mess.

Back in the July POP'COMM, I proposed the idea of an "amateur broadcasting service," somewhat along the lines of CB radio, for short-range radio broadcasting. I really hope something like this will come to pass!

Finally, you're going to see all sort of new services move into the frequencies above 900 MHz. I see new cellular telephone allocations as well as frequencies for wireless local area networks and other forms of data transmission. But if you want to monitor this stuff, you'll be frustrated because most of it will be via spread spectrum or encoded data.

So am I a visionary or a dope? Save this issue of POP'COMM until 2013 and see for yourself!

Military/Federal

Communications

Covert Operations

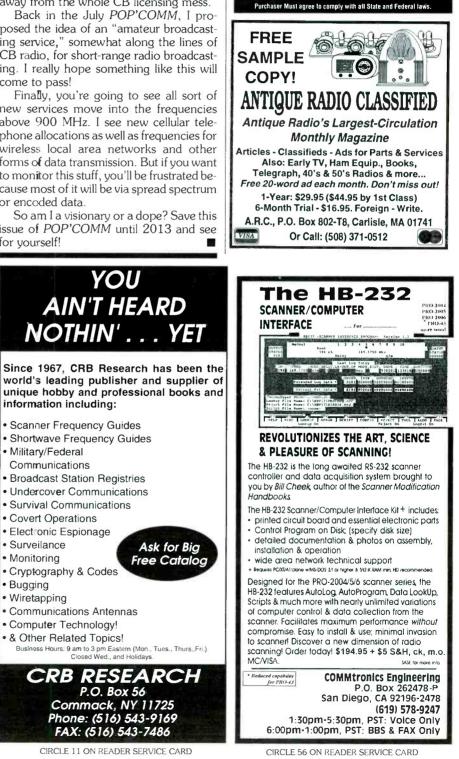
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November 1993 / POPULAR COMMUNICATIONS / 43

## **ANTENNAS & THINGS**

## SIMPLE ANTENNAS AND ACCESSORIES FOR SIGNAL IMPROVEMENT

## Using the MFJ-247 VSWR Analyzer

For many decades the "typical" shortwave receiver antenna was a single wire, 50 to 100 feet long, connected to the back of the receiver. This antenna was said to work on all frequencies from the AM BCB to TV channel 2. But more advanced SWLs understand that a resonant antenna tends to provide better performance than random length wire antennas. Not only is the reception sensitivity better on the resonant band, such antennas tend to have predictable nulls and main lobes so that selected stations can be optimized and interfering stations be suppressed. The resonant antenna also works as if it were a random wire on other bands, so little or nothing is lost on the nonresonant bands.

An antenna being "resonant" implies that it is tuned some way. The *length* of the antenna element(s) is the factor that tunes the antenna to a specific frequency. Antenna books, and computer programs like *Antlers*, tell you what length to use as a starting point for any given antenna, but from there purely local conditions take over and some lengthening or shortening is needed to find the actual correct length.

One indication of resonance is the standing wave ratio (SWR), or voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) as it is sometimes called. Space does not permit a detailed explanation of VSWR here, but I can state that on verticals and dipoles, and most other resonant antennas, the minimum VSWR will be found at the resonant point (there are some situations where this isn't true, but for most common SWL antennas it is true). A VSWR of 1:1 is perfect, and for most transmitter appplications under 1.5:1 or 2:1 is considered acceptable; above 3:1 and some serious thinking (or should I say "reflection"get it?) needs doing. The goal is to get as close as possible to 1:1 in the center of the band of interest.

Figure 1 shows a 31-meter band example. Suppose you desire to cut a half wavelength dipole for 9750 KHz (9.75 MHz). According to the "standard wisdom" formula the overall length is 468/9.75=9.75 feet=117 inches. But local conditions tend to alter the actual resonant point, if the minimum VSWR is found to the left of the indicated point in Fig. 1, then the antenna is too long. Similarly, if it is to the right then the antenna is too short.

Measuring VSWR is relatively easy for amateur radio operators: they excite the antenna with their transmitters, and then measure the forward and reflected power levels. They can either calculate the VSWR

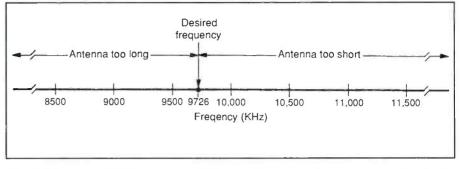


Fig. 1. Minimum VSWR example. If the actual resonant frequency, as indicated by minimum VSWR, is to left of the desired frequency, then antenna is too long; if it is to the right then antenna is too short.

from a standard formula (or look it up on a nonomograph), or they can use an RF power meter that is inherently calibrated in VSWR terms rather than watts (many are calibrated in both watts and VSWR). But SWLs are not allowed to use transmitters, and most low powered signal generators will not drive the typical ham-type VSWR meter or RF power meter. But MFJ Enterprises (P.O. Box 494, Mississippi State, MS, 39762; Phones 601-323-5869 (voice), 1-800-647-1800 (toll-free for orders/nearest dealer), and 601-323-6551 (FAX only) has produced a delightfully easy to use VSWR analyzer called the Model MFJ-247 (Fig. 2).

Built on a tradition of earlier self-contained VSWR analyzers (MFJ-207 and MFJ-208), the Model MFJ-247 combines a 1.75 MHz to 33.5 MHz signal generator, VSWR analyzer circuit, and a digital frequency counter all in one hand-held package. The digital frequency counter can be used separately to measure the frequency of signals other than those of the internal signal generator.

There are four controls on the MFJ-247: Range (i.e. bandswitch), Tune (selects exact operating frequency), Gate and Input. The latter two are pushbutton controls that do not appear on the early model shown in Fig. 1. The Gate control selects the time base gate duration for the frequency counter module. When the unit is turned on, the gate time is set to 0.01 seconds, but successively pressing the Gate button selects 0.1 sec., 1 sec. and 10 sec. before recycling back to 0.01 sec. The input selector determines whether the frequency counter sees the internal signal source or the external signal source (through a BNC jack next to the SO-239 antenna jack on top of the unit). Also on the unit is an analog meter that is calibrated in terms of SWR units. The MFJ-247 seems to work acceptably well with both 52-ohm and 75-ohm loads.

In normal operation, the MFJ-247 is connected to the receiver end of the coaxial cable feedline (Fig. 3) in place of the receiver. Set the range switch to the band of interest. For our 31-meter band example, select the 6.5 to 11 MHz position. Make sure the Input control is cycled to the internal position (as seen by a deflection of the SWR indicator meter), and then adjust the Tune knob for minimum deflection of

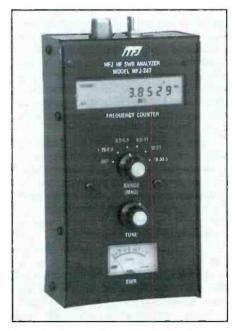


Fig. 2. Photo of the MFJ-247 VSWR/ SWR analyzer.

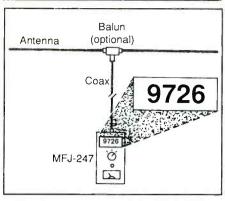


Fig. 3. Normal use of the MFJ-247.

the SWR meter (in ham terms: "dip it"). In most cases, the minimum point will be very near 1:1 unless there is something really wrong with the antenna. Next, read the frequency off the digital counter dial. If the frequency is lower than the desired design frequency, then shorten the antenna. Alternatively, if the measured resonant frequency is above the desired frequency then lengthen the antenna.

By the way, it should go without saying that you should not make any permanent connections on the antenna until after the antenna tuning is finished. I like to "rough in" the VSWR on the ground (with the antenna supported a few feet above ground), and then raise it into position. After two or three trips up and down, the correct point should be found, and the connections made permanent.

#### Bench Tests and Summary Conclusion

I make it a habit to test products that I recommend, so I took the MFJ-247 to Joe Carr's Basement Laboratory (actually a technorat's nest), and made some measurements. I have a low-powered dummy load calibrated for 12.5, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300 and 450 ohms with some pretty decent accuracy (<1%). Because VSWR/SWR is a function of the load impedance, I checked it at all these settings and calculated the "shouldabe" reading. In all cases the actual reading was precisely where the calculation said it ought to be (pretty good for a low cost instrument). Second, I measured the actual VSWR on a tranmitting antenna using a very good, recently calibrated (in fact, new) Bird Electronics Model 43 RF watt-meter. I measured the forward and reverse power levels, and then calculated the VSWR at that frequency. Over a range of 1.2:1 to 2.7:1 (the cases I could generate with my multi-band vertical) the MFJ-247 tracked very closely to the SWR measured by the Bird Model 43. Therefore, I concluded that the MFJ-247 is a resonable instrument for both hams and SWLs...and the SWLs don't need to get a ham license to use it. Let me say to the MFJ folks: "Ya done good, guys!"



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CIRCLE 71 ON READER SERVICE CARD



## World's Most Powerful CB and Amateur Mobile Antenna\*

Lockheed Corp. Test Shows Wilson 1000 CB Antenna Has 58% More Gain Than The K40 Antenna (on channel 40).

In tests conducted by Lockheed Corporation, one of the world's largest Aerospace Companies, at their Rye Canyon Laboratory and Antenna Test Range, the Wilson 1000 was found to have 58% more power gain than the K40 Electronics Company, K40 CB Antenna. This means that the Wilson 1000 gives you 58% more gain on both transmit and receive. Now you can instantly increase your operating range by using a Wilson 1000.

Burbank, California 915 Aug. 21, 1987	20	
Vilson Antenna Compa 3 Sunset Way Unit A- Green Valley Commerci Henderson, Nevada 8	10 a Center	
	Gain Testing of Citizen's E tenna Lab File #870529	Band Antennas
nounted on a 16' gr greater than 300' be	as conducted with the ante ound plane with a separation tween the transmit and test uned by the standard VSWI a tabulated below:	on of Lantennas.
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27.115	1.60	45 27 08.
27.165	1.50	MORE MORE
27.215	1.60	45 45 45 57 45 45 45 45 45 45 MORE GAU 57 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45
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27.315 27.365 27.405	2.00 Its may vary upon actu DDAY	ual use.

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Many CB antennas lose more than 50% of the power put into them. The power is wasted as heat loss in the plastic inside the coil form and not radiated as radio waves.

We have designed a new coil form which suspends the coil in air and still retains the rigidity needed for support. This new design eliminates 95% of the dielectric losses. We feel that this new design is so unique that we have filed a patent application on it. In addition, we use 10 Ga. silver plated wire to reduce resistive losses to a minimum.

In order to handle higher power for amateur use, we used the more efficient direct coupling method of matching, rather than the lossy capacitor coupling. With this method the Wilson 1000 will handle 3000 watts of power.

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So far you have read about why the Wilson 1000 performs better, but it is also one of the most rugged antennas you can buy. It is made from high impact thermoplastics with ultraviolet protection. The threaded body mount and coil threads are stainless steel; the whip is tapered 177 ph. stainless steel. All of these reasons are why it is the best CB antenna on the market today, and we guarantee to you that it will outperform any CB antenna (K40, Formula 1, you name it) or your money back!

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# LISTENING POST

#### WHAT'S HAPPENING: INTERNATIONAL SHORTWAVE BROADCASTING BANDS

#### **E**conomic problems continue to plague many of the world's nations and that continues to be reflected in the budgets allowed for international broadcasting. Last month we mentioned a couple of stations which have had cutbacks forced upon them and there are more to report this month.

First and foremost, the nearly sacred BBC, which is going to take a minimum \$5 million (UK) hit each year for the next three years. That may not do quite as much damage as we might imagine, since the overall budget runs to \$175 million per year.

A far more devastating blow may have already hit the Voice of Free China. The Taiwan government has cut a huge portion of the overall broadcasting budget, said to be equal to the entire cost of running VOFC. We'll have to make checks now and then to see if VOFC stays active. The Broadcasting Corporation of China is said to be fighting the cuts and may find a way to keep VOFC alive, even if only on a smaller basis.

Apparently progress continues to be made in getting a couple of long-awaited stations on the air. The University Network's new 100 kW shortwave from the Caribbean island of Anguilla continues a'building, but we haven't heard a target date announced.

Radio Miami International continues to struggle with getting antennas up and a transmitter building completed. Keep an ear out on 9950 or 9955 for possible tests. Ditto for RMI's "sister" station, Radio Copan International, Honduras, due to operate on 15675.

LeSea Broadcasting's KWHR, at Naalehu, Hawaii, may well be on the air by now. No frequencies are known at this point but you might try tuning in LeSea's WHRI, Indiana in case they announce them there.

Czech and Slovak radio facilities are being used by Radio Ropa Info but so far, apparently only on a test basis so it's possible the thing could be gone by now. Check 5980 from 0300 sign to 2300 closing. The broadcast is in German but features pop songs in English. The broadcaster can be reached at P.O. Box 5588, Daun, Germany. Radio Ropa normally broadcasts only on longwave and via satellite.

It's always interesting when international shortwave broadcasters relay their home services, even if those programs aren't in English. Three stations have begun such relays recently. Radio Bulgaria is relaying Radio Varna (which they also did briefly a year or so ago). Look for it on 11660 between 0400-1000, 1300-1500 and 2200-0100. The service includes an English language program for young people.

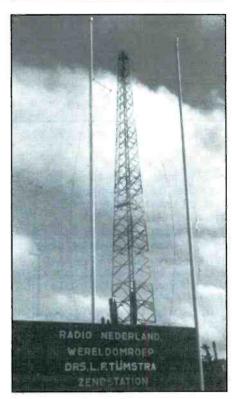
Romanian Radio now carries the domestic service Radio Actualiti from 0530 to 1130 on 11940 and 15250, and again from 2200 sign on using 7255 and 9625.

One of the Yugoslavian FM services is being carried on Radio Yugoslavia from around 1400 on 9505. The services carry several newscasts, including one in English.

The planned Jibouti relay of Radio France International is now a done deal but that's about all. Don't look for this one to take the air for at least a couple of years.

Every now and then something in this complicated world gets a bit simpler. Deutsche Welle has a new address. Just the "Deutsche Welle, D-50588 Cologne, Germany will get your letter there.

Radio Norway has been issuing a summary covering what they require in order to verify a reception report. In order to be



Here's part of Radio Nederland's installation on Bonaire in the Netherlands Antilles. (Thanks to Mark R. Schmit, MA who passed along photos taken by Russ Price Photo in MA)

QSL'ed, reports to Radio Norway must contain specific information such as titles of songs aired, items which made up the news or features broadcast and so on. Simply quoting names of countries or people is insufficient. Radio Norway recommends listening to their Sunday English language programming as the best method of



You can do amazing things with a computer hooked to a communications receiver and/or RTTY terminal unit, at least Todd Dokey of California does. This is his set-up.



Here are Alison Oftalau (left) with the Chief Engineer of the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation, in the SIBC transmitter room. Ms Oftalau is a writer, announcer, producer and news reader for the station, which employs about 50 people. (Thanks to Ed Rausch, NJ)





Here's Ms. Oftalau hosting a show on SIBC from the main control board. (Again, thanks to Ed Rausch, NJ for a rare look at SIBC!)

This view is of the RCI Sackville transmitter building. Thanks to Gary Hubert of Ontario.

obtaining confirmable details for your reception report.

SHORTWAVE COURSE: If you live in the Toronto area you can get in on a 10 week course in shortwave listening being given at Centennial College's Warden Woods Campus. Held on Tuesday evenings beginning January 25, 1994 and again from April 19. The course is taught by well-known Canadian SWL and ham operator Steven Canney, VE3FQ. For more information, call (416) 698-8200.

Here are this month's logs. All times are

UTC (which is five hours ahead of EST, i.e. 0000 UTC=7pm EST). The language of logged broadcasts is assumed to be English (EE) unless otherwise noted (SS=Spanish, FF=French, AA=Arabic, etc.)

ALASKA-KNLS, 9615 with listener mail at 0816. Later "Radio Today" feature, many IDs. (Pappas, ND) ALBANIA-Radio Tirana, 9580// 11840 at 0142

with classical music, EE talks, IS, ID. (Lamb, NY) ASCENSION ISLAND-BBC relay, 15000 at 1814 and 17880 at 1844. (Moats, OH) 15420 at 0254

ending EE lesson and into Ashanti at 0300. (Lamb, NY) 1500 on 21660. (Rausch, NJ)

AUSTRALIA-Radio Australia, 9560 at 1338 in

Cantonese and 11800 at 1516 in EE. (Lamb, NY) 9580 at 0800 to 1430. 15240 at 0500. (Turner, IL) 15240, 15365 and 21740 at 0245. (Gentry, IL): Unlisted 17840 at 0500. (Rausch, NJ); ABC, Perth on 15425 at 0455 with sports and racing results. Lamb, NY)

AUSTRIA-Radio Austria, 6015 via Canada at 0530 with news and features. (Pellicciari, CT)

AZERBAIJAN-Radio Azerbaijan, 15240 at 1700 with IS, ID as "Radio Azerbaijan European Service, the Voice of Azerbaijan" and news program. (Rausch, NJ)

BELGIUM-Radio Vlaanderen Int'l, 9930 at 2330. (Pellicciari, CT) Here and parallel 13655 at 2339 with Brussels Calling." (Lamb, NY)

BRAZIL-Radio Aparecida, 5035 at 0209 in PP







with IDs, US pops with translations of lyrics. Off at 0253. (Lamb, NY) 6135 in PP with Brazilian pops. (Barnes, CO); Radio Nova Difusora, Aquidauana, 4796 at 0117 with religious talks in PP, ID. (Lamb. NY); Radio Cultura do Para. 5045 at 0806 in PP but with an EE ID, frequencies, pops. (Lamb, NY); Radio Educadora, Campo Grande. 4755 at 0041 in WW with IDs, address, music. (Lamb, NY); Radio Brazil Tropical, 5015 in PP with Brazilian pops, IDs, jingles. (Lamb. NY); Radio Universo. 9565 at 0500 with PP ID and announcements. (Barnes, CO) 0756 with religious program, contemporary Christian music, list of stations in the network which were carrying the program. ID. (Lamb, NY); Radio Anhanguera, 4915 at 0021 in PP with ID, jingles, Brazil and US pops. (Lamb, NY); Radio Guaiba, 6000 at 0808 in PP with Brazilian pops, ID, time pips. (Lamb, NY)

BULGARIA-Radio Bulgaria, 11720 at 1803 with "Sports Brief," ID and music. (Lamb, NY) 13670 at 1758 with ID, concert music; 15330 at 2021 and ID 2024. (Gentry, IL) 2145 with news. (Pellicciari, CT)

CAMEROON-CRTV Bafoussam, 4000 at 2245 (presume FF, editor) Heard in the Dominican Republic but not audible in Indiana. (Peterson, IN) ; CRTV Garoua, 5010 at 2251 with music from Indian cinema. Off with anthem but no announcement. (Peterson, IN)

CANADA-Radio Canada International, 11955 with CBC programs at 1505. (Low, TX) COLOMBIA-La Voz de Yopal, 5050 at 0959 in

SS with Latin music. (Barnes, CO) CONGO-RTV Congolaise, 4765// 5985 at 2315

A	bbreviations Used in Listening Post
AA	Arabic
BC	Broadcasting
CC	Chinese
EE	English
FF	French
GG	German
1D	Identification
IS	Interval Signal
JJ	Japanese
mx	Music
NA	North America
n <b>x</b>	News
OM	Male
pgm	Program
PP'	Portuguese
RR	Russian
rx	Religion/ious
SA	South America/n
SS	Spanish
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time (ex-GMT)
v	Frequency varies
w/	With
wx	Weather
YL	Female
//	Parallel Frequencies

with news in FF. Afro pops. reggae, ID, national anthem at  $2358 \ \text{and} \ \text{close}.$  (Rausch, NJ)

**COSTA RICA**-Adventist World Radio/ TIAWR at Cahuita at 1030 with SS ID, into religious program. Heard in the Dominican Republic. (Peterson, IN) 9725 at 1111 with religious programming, ID 1202. (Pappas, SD) 11870 at 0441 with EE and SS hyms, ID, into FF at 0503 with "La Vie Abundant." (Lamb, NY) 0630 in SS. (Barnes, CO); Radio For Peace Int'!, 21465USB at 1720 with talk on women's rights. (Gentry, IL)

CUBA-Radio Havana Cuba, 6010 at 0200 with "News of Latin America." (Pellicciari, CT) 9510 at 0630 with "DX'ers Unlimited" and many IDs. (Pappas. SD) 13660 at 0051 in SS with five IDs in a row. (Vaage, CA)

**CZECH REPUBLIC**-Radioropa, test via Radio Prague transmitter on 5980 at 0321 in GG with announcements, address (Radioropa Info, P.O. Box 5568, Daun, Germany) and pops. (Lamb, NY)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Radio Amanacer, 6025, sign on with anthem, SS announcement and into religious programming. Heard in the Dominican Republic. (Peterson, IN) (1000 sign on? Editor)

ECUADOR HCJB, 6050//9765 at 0732 with test in EE/PP featuring Brazilian and Ecuadorian music, bi-lingual test announcements. HCJB was running a test in conjunction with TWR Brazil, since HCJB will pick up PP program now that TWR Bonaire is off shortwave. (Lamb, NY) 9745 at 0040. (Vaage. CA) 9745// 15155//21455USB at 0039 with "Saludos Amigos." (Gentry. IL) 15295 at 2233 in JJ with Andean music. (Barnes, CO); Radio Quito, presumed, 4920 at 0040 in SS with "futbol<sub>\*</sub>" cookoo clock and "La Voz de la capital" slogan. (Lamb. NY)

ENGLAND-BBC. 3975 at 0412 in GG with news, sports. Off at 0429. (Lamb, NY) 5975 via Antigua at 0330, 9590 via Antigua at 2315 and 12095 at 0415. (Turner, IL) 9590//15070 at 2200. (Pellicciari. CT) 11750 at 0031. (Vaage, CA) 15070// 17880 at 1811 and 15260 at 1503. (Gentry, IL)

FINLAND-Radio Finland Int'l, 15400 at 1338 with "The Future of Finland; into Latin at 1354. (Lamb, NY)

FRANCE-Radio France Int'l, 9495 in FF at 2043 with jazz and big band music, ID, news. 11670//15365 at 1231 in EE with news, sports, "Club 9516" letters program. 17695 at 1426. (Lamb, NY) 11660 at 0001 in FF. (Barnes, CO)

FRENCH GUIANA-Radio France relay on 11670 in SS at 0505. (Low, TX) 15200 in FF at 0056. (Vaage, CA)

**GABON**-Africa Number One, 9580 in FF at 2125 with African pops. (Barnes, CO) 0550 with ID, station promos in FF. (Pellicciari, CT) 17630 in FF at 1418 with phone conversations. songs, IDs. (Pappas, SD) 0717 in FF with IDs. African music. (Lamb, NY)

**GERMANY**-Deutsche Welle, 3995 from Julich site at 0005, parallel to 6100 to USA in German. Heard in the Dominican Republic. (Peterson, IN) 6085 via Antigua at 0300 with news. (Pellicciari, CT)

**GUATEMALA**-AWR Guatemala on 5980 at 1100 in SS and into religious programming. Heard in the Dominican Republic. (Peterson, IN)

**GUINEA**-RTV Guinienne at 0640 in FF on 7125 with African pops. (Barnes, CO)

GUYANA-Guyana Broadcasting Corporation, 5950 at 2247 with EE and local announcements audible under WYER/ VOEC in Chinese (Turner, IL)

ble under WYFR/VOFC in Chinese.(Furner, IL) HONG KONG-BBC relay, 11820 at 1444 with news (Papnas, SD)

news. (Pappas, SD) HUNGARY-Radio Budapest, 9835// 11910 at 0235 with talk about Hungarian Parliament and legislation. (Pellicciari, CT) 0232-0300. (Barnes, CO)

ICELAND-Icelandic State Broadcast -ing, 13855 at 2302 in USB with presumed news in Icelandic. (Barnes, GA) 2300 on 11401 with IS, ID in English and Icelandic, news and commentary to close at 2333. (Rausch, NJ)

**IRAN**-VOIRI, 15084 in Persian (Farsi) at 2118. (Low, TX)

**ISRAEL**-Kol Israel, 15640//17575 at 1903 with news about Israel. (Gentry, IL) 15650 at 2130 with news, Mailbag, DX Corner. (Pellicciari, CT) 17575 at 1903 in EE. (Barnes, CO)

ITALY-RAI, 9575 at 0100 with news, music. (Pellicciari, CT)

JAPAN-Radio Japan, 11735 at 1445. (Gentry, IL) 1500-1600 via Canada with news, tuning information,

programs on travel. books, commentary. (Turner, IL) 17810 at 0315. (Rausch, NJ)

KUWAIT-Radio Kuwait, 13620 at 1815 with rock selections. (Gentry, IL)

LITHUANIA-Radio Vilnius, 11750 at 2300 with anthem, ID and program in Lithuanian. (Lamb, NY) MALI-China Radio via Mali, 11715 at 0047.

(Vaage, CA)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES-Radio Netherlands Bonaire relay, 6165 at 0050. (Turner, IL) 11835 at 0037. (Vaage, CA) 21590 at 2019. (Gentry, IL) NEW ZEALAND-Radio New Zealand, 15120 at

0530. (Low, TX) NIGERIA-Voice of Nigeria, 7255 at 0530 with

world news. (Pellicciari, CT) 0550. (Low, TX) Radio Nigeria, Kaduna, 4770 at 0514-0530 in EE. (Barnes, CO)

NORTHERN MARIANAS-KFBS, 11650 at 0855 with IS, EE ID and into Russian. (Rausch, NJ)

NORWAY-Radio Norway Int'l, 9675//15165 at 0026 with end of Sunday EE program and into Radio Denmark broadcast at 0030. 11865//11870// 15175 at 0409 with ID, news, book review during Sunday EE broadcast. (Lamb, NY) 11925 at 0200. (Pellicciar, CT); 15365 at 1905 with "Norway Now. (Gentry, IL)

PAKISTAN-Radio Pakistan 15550 at 1700 to 1730 in EE. (Barnes, CO)

 $\boldsymbol{PERU}\text{-}Radio\,Union,\,6115$  in SS at 0703 with Latin pops. (Barnes. CO)

PHILIPPINES-VOA relay, 15425 at 1100 with news, ID, agriculture program. (Lamb, NY)

PORTUGAL-Radio Portugal, 9570 at 0130 with news and tourist program. (Pellicciar, CT)

ROMANIA-Radio Romania, 9510 at 0425 with political commentary. (Barnes, CO) 11830 at 0254 with "DX Mailbag," ID, listener club info. (Gentry, IL)

RUSSIA-Radio Moscow, 15150 at 2015 with talk about Yleftsin and reforms; 15290 at 1715 with news. (Gentry, IL) 15290 at 2100 with "Focus On Asia." (Pellicciari, CT) 15150//15290 at 1830 open. 17760 with jazz at 1855. (Moats, OH) 15425 at 1910. (Low, TX); Radio Galaxy, 11880 at 2148 in EE with RR pops, ID, schedule, promos. Off at 2200. (Lamb, NY); Golos Rossii, 15110//15130//15155//15295//15465 at 0313 with easy listening music, ID, theme music, news in RR, pops. (Lamb, NY); Radio Netherlands via Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy, 12065 at 1110. (Rausch, NJ)

RWANDA-Deutsche Welle relay, 9565 at 0500 under Radio Universo. IS and sign on in unidentified language. (Barnes, CO); 17860 at 2304 in GG. (Low. TX)

SEYCHELLES-BBC relay, 15420 at 0500 with "Newshour." (Rausch, NJ) SIERRA LEONE-SLBS, tentative, on 3316 at

0648 in EE. Heavy QRN. (Barnes, CO) SINGAPORE-BBC relay, 9740 at 1400 with news and sports.(Pappas, SD) 11750 at 1456 and 15360 at 1257, going into Cantonese. (Lamb, NY) 15380 at 0300 with Far East Relay ID, news. (Rausch, NJ)

SLOVAK REPUBLIC-Radio Slovakia Int'l, 5930 at 0100 with "Folklore and History." (Pellicciari, CT) 9580//9810 at 0129 with IS, ID, Slovakian program with news, pops. (Lamb, NY)

SOLOMON ISLANDS Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation, 5020 at 0755 in EE and Pidgin with island music, ID, bamboo pipe and drum IS, news. (Lamb, NY)

SRI LANKA-Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, 15425 at 0142 with "Living Waters" religious program, ID for All Asia Service. (Lamb, NY) ;VOA relay. 15250 at 0205 in EE with news. (Lamb, NY)

SPAIN-Radio Exterior de Espana, 9630 at 0500 with feature "Spain in the American West." (Pellicciari, CT) 0036 in EE but also ID in SS. (Vaage, CA)

SWEDEN-Radio Sweden, 9675 at 0200 with historical program. (Barnes, CO) 15240 at 1520 with Ins-gram "Sounds Nordic." (Gentry, IL) SWITZERLAND-Swiss Radio Int'l, 9535 at 0436

in FF with news. (Barnes, CO)

TAHITI-Radio Tahiti, 11827//15168 at 0317 in FF and TT with Tahitian music, ID, phone talks. The

15 MHz frequency is very variable of late. (Lamb, NY) UKRAINE-Radio Ukraine, 10033 at 0145 with

ID, news, folk songs in Ukrainian. Into Russian after 0230. New Frequency? (Rausch. NJ)

URUGUAY-Radio El Espectador, 11835.7 with news in SS at 1701. (Barnes, CO)

VATICAN-Vatican Radio, 5882 with Andean music at 0116. Heard in the Dominican Republic. (Peterson, IN) 7365 at 0404 in Ukrainian, (Barnes, CO)

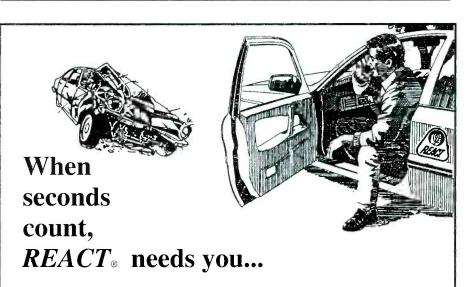
VENEZUELA-Radio Rumbos, 4970//9660 at 0108 in SS with ID, promos, old Latin pops. (Lamb,

VIETNAM-Voice of Vietnam, 15010 at 1904 in EE with news, ID, commentary, pops. (Lamb, NY)

YUGOSLAVIA-Radio Yugoslavia, 9580 at 0030 with news, history of Serbia. (Pellicciari, CT)

And that does it for this round! A tip o' the hat to the following good guys and gals who supported the cause this month: Scott J. Gentry, Matteson, IL; Steve Pellicciari, Norwalk CT; Maria Pappas, Huron, SD; Marie Lamb, Brewerton, NY; Donald C. Barnes, Wheat Ridge, CO; Dr. Adrian Peterson, Indianapolis, IN; Jim Moats, Revenna, OH; Ed Rausch, Cedar Grove, NJ; Brad Low, Jacksonville, TX; Claude Turner, Chicago, IL and Bjorn F. Vaage, Granada Hills, CA. Thanks to all and keep sending in those logs!

Until next month, good listening!



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November 1993 / POPULAR COMMUNICATIONS / 49

# **SATELLITE VIEW**

#### INSIDE THE WORLD OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

ur first letter this month comes from down under. Bob Bell of Australia sent some timely information on Somalia. It seems that Australia has her share of troops helping out in Mogadishu. Bob, a columnist for Australian Aviation magazine, says that their troops were flown in on 747's by Qantas. They carried with them, satellite communication gear. With the increase in military activity in the area of Mogadishu, listeners should scan the Fleet-SatCom frequencies near 260 MHz for FM and AM activity. Listeners can also tune into these HF freqs that Bob passed along. They are Royal Australian Air Force freqs: 3.032, 5.688, 8.976, 98.76, 11.236, 13.207, 15.024, 15.035 and 17.989 MHz. Thanks for the information. Bob.

Greg Osbourne of Iowa is thinking of purchasing a new shortwave receiver and wants to hear broadcast of space shuttle communications he read about in January's issue. He wants to know if one of the economical portable shortwave receivers on the market would allow him to listen to WA3NAN shuttle broadcast. If they have a BFO or selectable USB/LSB they should work. Remember that portables are less selective and stable than other receivers. This is only a concern if you are interested in data (RTTY etc..) reception. This should not discourage you from buying one of the receivers you mentioned. I use a portable to listen in on shuttle broadcasts from WA3NAN myself. My Sony ICF 6500, one of the first portables to have digital readout, is always handy, easy to use and does a good job. I might also mention, Greg, that any scanner that covers the 2-meter ham band, 144 to 148 MHz, will also allow you to hear FM voice transmissions from the shuttle and Mir space station which are heard on 145.550 MHz. A recent report from Europe states Mir has sometimes been heard on 145.850 MHz also. Good luck and good listening, Greg.

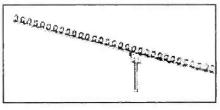
Robert Greter of Ohio has a question about the frequencies listed in the May issue on search and rescue operations. Robert is an active member of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). In the May issue, I listed 40.5, 173.85 and 282.8 MHz as CAP frequencies, which they are not. I inadvertently included an Army (40.5), AF (173.85) and Coast Guard (282.8) search and rescue frequency. Robert reports that when the May issue hit the stands the CAP repeater, Packet and telephone lines went nuts! CAP members were trying to find out how they could obtain authorization for these new CAP frequencies. Sorry for the difficulty,

an is the scanner with the second state	Lov	w Band	Satellites	
FREQUENCY	SATELLITE	LOCATION	INCLINATION	NOTES
136.110 MHz	MOS 1A	polar	99.09*	Ocean research
136.110	MOS 1B	н	99.09*	17 TI
136.370	ATS 3	105 ₩	12	NASA EXPERIMENTA
136.380	GOES 1	81.2°W	10.5	NOAA WxSat
136.380	GOES 2	68.2'W	33.	
136.380	GOES 3	175.1·W	8	a v
136.650	TRANSIT	polar	89.7*	NavSat
136.770	NOAA 11	polar	99.05*	NOAA WxSat
136.860	IUE	LEO	33*	
137.080	METEOSAT 3	72.8°W	.07	ESA WxSat
137.170	MARECS A	22.8°W	5.7*	ESA Maritime
137.170	MARECS B2	14.9 W	3.6*	в и
137.300	METEOR 3-4	polar	82*	Russian WxSat
137.500	NOAA 10	polar	98.5	NOAA WxSat
137.500	NOAA 12	78	n I	и и
137.850	METEOR 2-10	Polar	82*	Russian WxSat
137.850	MAGION	polar	82*	Russian research

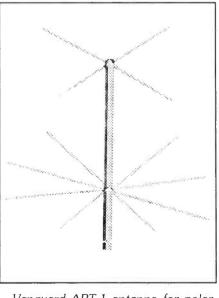
This low-band satellite chart gives satellite seekers a clear view of orbiting sats by providing satellite names, each one's frequency, location, and inclination, as well as additional notes.

Robert. Glad to see CAP members are such avid *POP'COMM* readers. Thanks for writing and inquiring.

Greg Vinci of Connecticut has a great many questions about weather satellites, so let's see how many of his questions we can answer. Greg says he has been tracking and listening to the low orbit weather satellites that transmit Automatic Picture Transmission (APT). Well Greg, all you need now is something to demodulate and display the weather signals from the low orbit satel-



A 44 element loop antenna, perfect for GOES satellite reception.



Vanguard APT-1 antenna for polar orbiting sats.

### Letters

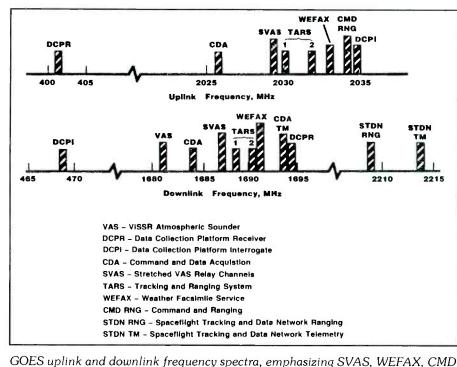
Link	Carrier Frequency	Information Signal	Baseline Bandwidth	Modulation
1. Beacon	137.77 MHz or 136.77 MHz	Low Bit Rate Instrument Data and Spacecraft Telemetry, All From TIP	8320 bps	Split-Phase PSK
2. VHF Real-Time APT	137.50 MHz or 137.62 MHz	Medium Resolution Video Data From MIRP	2 KHz	AM/FM
<ol> <li>S-Band Real-Time —HRPT</li> </ol>	1698 or 1707 * MHz	High Resolution Video Data and TIP Data From MIRP	665.4 kbps	Split-Phase PSK
<ol> <li>S-Band Playback to CDA's</li> </ol>	1698, 1702.5 or 1707 MHz	High Resolution and Medium Resolution Video Data From MIRP	2.6616 Mbps	Randomized NRZ-PSK
5. Data Collection (Uplink Only)	401.65 MHz	Data From Earth Based Platforms and Balloons	400 bps	Split-Phase PSK
6. S-Band TIP Data Playback	1698, 1702.5 or 1707 MHz	TIP Data Recovered From On-Board Recorders	332.7 kbps	Split-Phase PSK
7. Command Uplink	148.56 MHz	Digital Commands	1 kbps	Ternary FSK/AM

Polar Satellite Communications Link Summary

lites. A MFJ or similar modem and weather software, which comes with it, will do. Feed the audio signal from the receiver into the modem to TNC. This connects to your computer and puts you in business. You may want to add a pre-amp at the antenna to help combat white noise. The transmission format is similar to SSTV.

With the addition of a downconverter, you can receive transmissions from the GOES, geo-stationary weather satellites. You will, in addition, need a high gain antenna or you can add a downconverter to your TVRO dish. The GOES satellites transmit WeFax on 1690 MHz (1.690 GHz). A home-made converter can still be found in The Weather Satellite Handbook by Dr. Taggart. This handbook is carried by *POP'COMM* advertisers. The downconverter takes the 1.6 GHz signal and downconverts it to 137 MHz.

Any reader who has both a TVRO station and a multi-mode demodulator like a Universal M-7000, that can demodulate Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM), might be interested in the March 1992 issue of Satellite View. It describes in some detail, how you can use your HF receiver

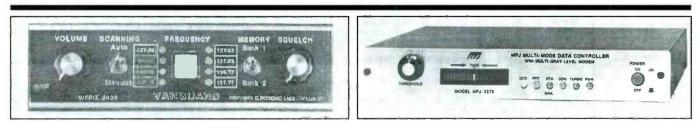


RNG, STDN RNG and STDN TM frequencies.



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A Vanguard satellite receiver.

MFJ's Multi-Mode TNC will receive APT.

in conjunction with a M-7000 (or similar unit), and a TVRO system to tune across all available weather satellites, Russian, US, LEO and Geo-stationary. This signal is found on Spacenet 3, Transponder 17. The HF receiver is tuned between 1.5 and 1.8 MHz.

Well Greg, I hope this information helps. There are several commercial interests that take this raw data, process it and sell it back to the government for use in various agencies that needs this type of weather information. It is too expensive for most individuals however. I hope to do another piece on weather satellites soon and can refer you to a weather satellite BBS (718) 740-3911 or phone (718) 468-2720. Greg, the April 1993 Satellite View column also covers some weather satellite information.

We next hear from Alberta, Canada. Don Henry also writes about the FMD method of getting WeFax from your TVRO system. Don, like most SWL's, wants to be sure of the frequency. Yes Don, the frequency you mentioned, 1,926.30 in kHz or 1.926 MHz. The .30 in kHz should be dropped for clarity I suppose, but I wanted to give as exact a frequency as possible. You would hook your HF receiver to your FDM demodulator (like an M-7000 by Universal) and feed the signal to the receiver's antenna jack. This system requires you have a TVRO system and a 1691 GHz feed horn attached to your dish. (See March 1992 and April 1993 for details.)

Next we hear from John Tardy of New York City. John wants to know if I can recommend any schools that specifically train people for jobs in satellite communications. Well John, I don't know of any special schools outside of the military that specifically train people for technical specialties. I think the best general approach is a solid background in engineering, work with satellites as a hobby, either amateur, weather or TV etc. You might also refer to a previous issue of *POP'COMM* for some general pointers. The October 1992 issue talked about the kind of education NASA requires. Perhaps some of our readers could give some other alternatives. Thanks for writing, John.

A final note for you this month on the TDRS satellite system. TDRS F6 was launched last January. This brought the number of operational satellites in the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) up to five. F6 is located at 62°W, F4 at 41°W, F5 at 174°W; F3 is at 171°W and F1 is at 85°W. Drop me a line with your latest satellite intercept, question, QSL card or shack photo. See you next month!





# PIRATES DEN

#### FOCUS ON FREE RADIO BROADCASTING

A couple of reporters have commented that pirate activity seems to have dropped off a bit in the past few months. I'll bet you, though, that it's only a temporary lull! Here's the fare being offered to you this month:

Mike LeClerc in Connecticut heard Pirate Radio Boston on 7413 at 0237, playing 60 's music. Sign on was at 0215. Address: P.O. Box 146, Stoneham, MA 02180. Patrick Murphy in Virginia heard PRC in a joint broadcast with WREC (Radio Free East Coast) on 7415 from 1330 to 1358 close, playing rock and reading listener's letters.

Scott Gentry of Illinois had Hit Parade Radio on 7417 at 0418 and, on another occasion, on 7413 LSB at 0208. Playing oldies (both times "Moments to Remember") and announcing the P.O. Box 452, Wellsville, NY 14895. LeClerc hit on this on 7413LSB at 0204 with hits from 1955 and noted a slight frequency drift.

Radio USA was found by LeClerc on 7415LSB at 0024 with Mr. Blue Sky, punk music and comedy bits. Offered a special 10th anniversary color photo QSL for reports to the Wellsville address.

WORK was another LeClerc logging, at 0333 on 7419LSB. ID as WORK—" workers operating radio knobs." Also uses the Wellsville address.

New reporter Janet Whiting of Virginia found Radio DC on 7415 with a CW ID "DC Radio-don't vote Republican...Radio DC DX test." This ran for about 10 minutes, beginning at 1900 and was very strong in Virginia, Janet says. Scott Gentry logged Pan Global Wireless on 7411USB at 0232 with a test transmission. Host Hugh Jardon was on a pirate expedition in the woods, mentioning "first amendment freedom of speech" and hellos to various DX'ers. Scott says thanks to Jardon who alerted him to the broadcast. Heard again in about the same time frame, again with test and lots of talk about pirate radio, freedom of speech and so on. Wellsville address.

Also heard by Daniel Voltz of Illinois on 7413SSB at 0235 claiming the transmitter site was Sonora. Heard again on 7414 SSB with repeated calls for other pirates to come out and do a show "before the fascist VOA comes on.."

Dan also had WLIS (We Love Interval Signals) on 7417 at 0015 playing "Dreadlock Holiday," Voice of Chile and commercial spoofs.

Pat Murphy had Down East Radio on 7415 at 2250 to close at 2306 with DJ Uncle Harry who talked about how nice it was in Maine and did a monologue about claiming and finding a body, complete with sound effects. Off with "good night and have a pleasant evening."

LeClerc got the URGE on 7416 at 0354 with a program mostly of comedy bits about human urges. The Hello Radio jammer slipped in a few times, says Mike. No maildrop announced.

The Hello Radio jammer was also noted by Mike on 7415 at 0217. No program content was noted, just an announcer saying "Helloooooo Radiooooooo."

The Voice of Stench, also noted by

LeClerc, at 2303 on 7414LSB with political commentary critical of both parties. Use the Wellsville address for reports to this program.

Gentry logged CSIC on 7413 at 0212 with Pirate Rambo doing a third anniversary special which included a parody of "Star Trek," talk of HeMan marrying Kristen Kaye and offering a commemorative wedding QSL card. Also mentioned a special test broadcast on 9901 at 1300. They played the "Psychochicken" song at time of sign off.

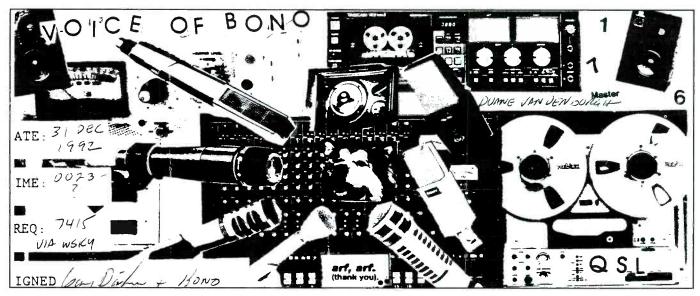
I'm not clear from reading Scott's report, but I believe closing was at 0244.

LeClerc had WJLR on 7415LSB at 0210 with Captain Crook, rock music and comedy. Mike says this one uses as its interval signal the wolf call from Deep Purple's song "Hush." They didn't give a maildrop address.

WQSL was another LeClerc logging, with a test broadcast on 7412 at 0201, giving the ID as "WQSL—the verification station" and announcing the Wellsville address.

Scott Gentry reports a the arrival of a couple of QSLs: Radio Airplane with a full detail "Captain Eddy's FCC Fighter" card, bumper stickers and info sheet. Also KMRZ with a full data QSL sheet signed by Dr. Lobotomy. Also WMAD with a full data QSL sheet (QSL 68) signed by Al Jaffee.

That does it for this time. Keep those logs and other pirate radio information headed my way. Maybe, every now and then, we can talk a shy station operator into sharing a photo and info with us!



This Voice of Bono QSL card was received by Duane Vandenburg of Wisconsin.

# THE HAM COLUMN

GETTING STARTED AS A RADIO AMATEUR

### Discover the Magic of Kit Building

In the "good old days." there were no ham radio superstores, no 800 numbers and no "all-in-one" transceivers you could buy off the shelf and throw on the air. Most hams got started by studying a few schematics and scrounging around for the parts until they had enough to build a radio and get on the air.

Although today's hams have all the "modern" conveniences, there's still something to be said for the thrill of kit building. (Who knows, maybe the thrill of building something yourself is more exciting today than it was when most hams built their own gear. Being different can be fun!)

After all, ham radio still consists of one ham with a bunch of parts and some wire talking to another ham with another bunch of parts and a different piece of wire. And when you put the parts together yourself, there's a special feeling you get with each contact you make.

The giant in the build-it-yourself industry was the Heath Company. Heath offered kits for just about anything you'd ever want in your shack, from rigs to keyers to meters to dummy loads to 24-hour clocks. Their "We won't let you fail"motto and easy-to-understand construction and operating manuals made them a natural for any budding kit builder. Unfortunately, Heath has gone out of the ham radio kit business. But that doesn't mean that there aren't enough kits out there to pique your interest.

As you can see in the suppliers table, there are plenty of kit companies to fill the gap left by Heath's departure. In fact, many of the kits offered by today's suppliers had no equivalent in Heath's line-up. Many of the new kits are really nifty.

Nobody offers nine-band multimode ham transceivers in kit form (like Heath used to) but that's no problem. Today's kit-building focus has changed. Modern kits range from simple test equipment to single-band QRP transmitters and receivers—popular items antenna tuners and more. Some even offer versions of projects you see in the ham magazines. An abbreviated list of kit suppliers is shown in the table. An SASE provides you with catalogs listing their respective offerings.

#### **Building Kits Yourself**

Will you need a lot of tools? It depends on the type of kit you get and its level of completeness, or "skill level." Most kits can be built with only a soldering iron (and sponge), a diagonal wire cutter, a pair of pliers, a screwdriver or two, wire strippers and a solder.

Many hams have spare tools you could use, should you be short a left-handed counterclockwise uggerumpf and need one right away....

Building kits isn't as difficult as you might think. Each kit is different, and we all have different abilities, but if you're patient, careful and follow the instructions closely—one step at a time—you'll have few problems.

#### **Getting Started**

I've got my kit, now how do I get started? Step one is to lay all the parts out and check them against the kit's parts list. Egg cartons make excellent "parts bins" for this procedure. Examine each part carefully to make sure you have the right one, and that it's the right value.

Resistors can be tricky with their color codes; you might want to keep a chart handy that tells you what the values are. Another good trick is to wrap a piece of masking tape around one of the leads of each of the pieces, and write on the tape what the part number and value is (R3, 390k; C12, 150 pF, etc). This saves you fumbling around later on.

Once you've sorted the parts and have all the tools, dig in! Always carefully read the instructions. A good rule is to check off each procedure as you finish it. This will help you avoid skipping steps that could lead to problems later on.

When soldering, always dress (bend) component leads so that they point away from neighboring foil pads, and cut them as close to the foil as you can—this helps avoid solder bridges and shorts that can cause problems when you're done. When attaching wires, cover the ends with a light coat of solder (called tinning). This helps prevent the wires from fraying later on and makes good mechanical contact.

Another common mistake is not keeping your soldering iron tip clean and bright wipe it off on a wet sponge regularly, and always apply some solder to the tip of the iron when you turn it on to keep it from oxidizing and turning black. This will go a long way toward ensuring good solder joints as you work. (According to kit manufacturers, poor solder joints are the leading cause of builder troubles, so take heed!)

If you make a mistake, don't panic! There are plenty of ways to "unsolder" a component if you put it in the wrong spot or bent it in the wrong direction. If you don't have a solder-removing gizmo (I use a spring-loaded, trigger-activated tube job affectionately called a "solder sucker," available for a few bucks at Radio Shack and other electronics stores or suppliers), you can get away with using a clean piece of coax braid. Just put the braid over the connection to be desoldered, and apply the iron. If done right, the solder will flow on to the braid. (It may take several applications to remove all the solder this way.)

(Radio shack also sells an inexpensive desoldering tool, which is a low-power soldering iron with a hollow tip connected to a squeeze bulb. You squeeze the bulb, heat the joint to be desoldered and release the bulb, keeping the desoldering tip in place. Eureka! the solder is sucked into the hollow tip by the vacuum created by releasing the bulb. It's a handy tool for less than \$10.)

Before you screw the case together and try out your new kit creation, stop! Make sure there aren't any extra components left over that you might have missed. Check the underside of the board for solder bridges and short circuits. Make sure that all the components are installed correctly, and that your diodes, transistors and any ICs are facing in the right direction. Check the wiring, especially for any polarity. Crossed wires can often lead to fried components when power is applied.

When you're done with the final inspection, carefully apply power and test it out! (The jargon for this is called a "smoke test.") Some units may require minor adjustments or alignment. but it should be nothing that you can't handle from the comfort of your shack.

If your kit doesn't work, check everything once again. When I'm really stuck, I'll have a friend take a look at it—he usually spots the error I've made right off the bat.

#### The Reward

So you're finished, and it works—congratulations! Not only do you have a fine example of your own handiwork to show off, you've also grown closer to the original magic of ham radio. Every time you use your new piece of equipment you'll be reminded of how it went together, and of the time and effort you spent on it.

Send your photos, cards, comments and so on to me at ARRL, Department PCN, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111. Good luck— I can already smell the solder....

#### **Kit Suppliers**

Note: The following list of kit suppliers is rather abbreviated. For a more complete list, see page 70 of August 1993 *QST*.

A & A Engineering 2521 W LaPalma, Unit #K Anaheim, CA 92801 Tel: 714-952-2114

FAR Circuits 18N640 Field Ct Dundee, IL 60118

Oak Hills Research 20879 Madison St Big Rapids, MI 49307 Tel: 616-796-0920

Ramsey Electronics 793 Canning Parkway Victor, NY 14564 Tel: 716-924-45606

624 Kits 171 Springdale Dr Spartanburg, SC 29302 Tel: 803-583-1304

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MADE IN THE USA

Shown with optional TA100S antenna-Actual frequency measurement shown (not simulated).

474

NEW

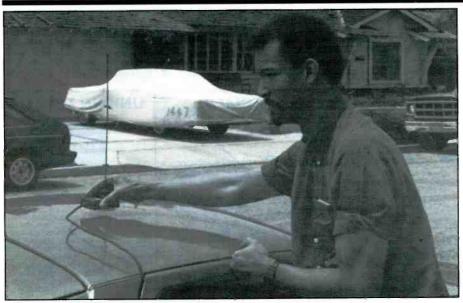


PC Data Logging with optional CX12 RS232 Convertor (\$89.)

	3000A	M1
Digital Filter	•	•
Digital Auto Capture	•	•
Computer Interface (Ser	ial TTL) •	
10 Digit LCD	•	•
Multi Function	•	
Back Light	•	•
Battery Life	6-7 hrs	5-6 hrs
Range	10Hz - 3GHz	10Hz - 2.4GHz
Size	5.4' x 4'	3' x 5'
OPTIONS		
Back light	standard	standard
TCXO ± .2ppm	\$100.	\$100.
PRICE	\$329.	\$229.

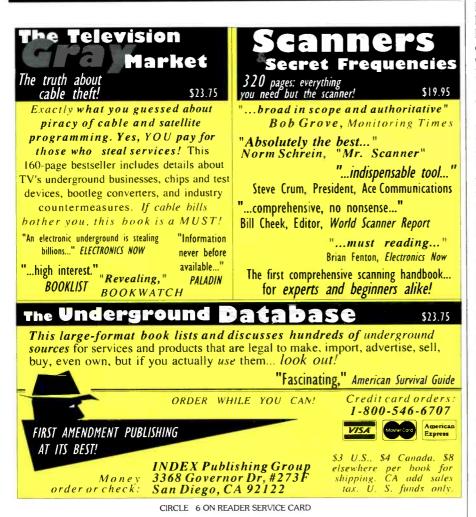


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A simple external antenna will boost your hand-held range dramatically.

and range. But, those telescopic whips are sometimes dangerous in crowds, so save them as a last resort when you are miles away from either your repeater or dispatch station. When operating the handheld inside the vehicle, an external antenna WITH GAIN makes a major difference in your transmit capabilities. An outside whip, connected to flexible low-loss coax, will let you get out



of the area that normally you cannot hit with the unit and its little rubber antenna inside the vehicle. You must make certain you never strain the antenna connector on your handheld with the external coax cable. These connection points are fragile. If the antenna connector ever wiggles loose, it will instantly tear the soldered circuit board connection, and you are off the air until it's repaired. Always make sure your BNC antenna connector is tight, and never flexed.

Many times your handheld transceiver will begin to exhibit the sounds of intermodulation when hooked up to an outside antenna. This is normal. Your powerful mobile antenna is pulling in so many signals, they sometimes mix within the handheld's "front end" circuitry, leading to sounds coming over your speaker that really shouldn't be there. If you can operate your handheld on full decode squelch, the problem will disappear. But if you must monitor without tone squelch, you may need to run your squelch setting slightly higher than usual.

External power amplifiers are an important consideration to extend handheld transmit range. Choose a power amplifier that is type accepted for the radio service you are operating on—Part 90 for land mobile radio service, Part 80 for marine, Part 97 for ham, and Part 95 for G.M.R.S. Don't try to use a ham radio amplifier on land mobile frequencies. It is not type accepted, nor is it legal, nor will it usually work. Most ham amplifiers cut off abruptly at band edges, and if you try to run a 146 MHz amp up at 155 MHz, it will just chatter at you before it goes up in smoke.

The properly matched commercial power amplifier may also be tight enough in its internal filtering to help minimize intermodulation on receive over your handheld. This is good news-you can boost your output power from 5 watts to 60 watts, and cut your interference in half. Sixty watts output from the amplifier is usually within the limits of your license. Any more than 60 watts output is going to suck your vehicle's battery dry in no time, and any more than 60 watts output is going to put RF into all of your other onboard electronics and probably create more problems than what is gained with more power output. If you can't get out to your base station or other mobile units with 60 watts into a 6 dB high-band or UHF antenna system, you aren't going to do it with 160 watts either. Stay with power levels below 60 watts in your type accepted amplifier, and everything will be fine.

One of your most important considerations to realize is ham radio power amplifiers for 2 meters or 440 MHz will not perform electronically or legally beyond their pre-set band limits. Stay with the professional power amplifier, type accepted for your particular radio service, and you'll be all set for extended range with your little handheld.

# BROADCAST DX'ING

Tower of Power: AM'er WWWT/ 1320, of Randolph, Vermont, was fined \$20,000 by the FCC for running more than its authorized night power. The station is licensed for 1 kW during the day, but must drop to 66 watts at night. The FCC claims that from May to September last year, WWWT operated around the clock at its full 1 kW power. In responding to the FCC, the licensee claimed that the power changeover should have been handled automatically by a computer driven system, but the system apparently had developed software problems. The station pointed out that it has maintained a good past record of compliance with the rules. The FCC's original complaint had charged WWWT with overpowered night operation dating back as early as September of 1991.

Radio Network Info: Westwood One combined its Westwood One Entertainment Network into its Mutual Broadcasting System and NBC Radio Networks.

Wet Blanket?: Blanketing interference occurs when an FM station's signal strength is so strong that it causes receivers near the transmitting antenna to be partially or completely blocked from receiving other stations. FCC regulations state that licensees must satisfy all complaints of blanketing interference received by a station during a one year period.

When Boston. Mass., station WMJX relocated and modified its facilities, a complaint was filed with the FCC by WVBF in Framingham, Mass. WVBF claimed that WMJX had violated the blanking rules.

An FCC investigation noted that there was interference, but it was a form of interference known as Receiver Induced Third Order Intermodulation Effect (RITOIE). This is different than blanketing. If blanketing had been the problem, there would have been complaints from many stations and individuals. There had been no other complaints of interference. WVBF was the only party to complain.

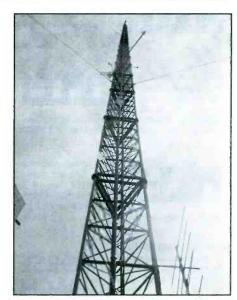
The FCC pointed out that, in any event, protection against blanketing interference is to protect FM listeners and TV views from these problems. The protection is not intended to ensure signal protection to other broadcasters. Hence, the WVBF complaint was not valid. In addition, there was no basis for overturning the WNJX license grant, even if RITOIE-based service interruptions to WVBF had occurred.

Not On The Up & Up?: Station WOAB-FM, of Ozark, Ala., petitioned the FCC to allow FM stations to operate with vertical polarization only. FCC regulations require that all commercial FM stations use either horizontal polarization, or a combination or horizontal and vertical. Vertical alone is not allowed.

WOAB-FM contended that most FM receiving antennas are vertical, so horizontally polarized signals are a waste of power. The FCC said that WOAB-FM did not submit any studies to support their contention. The overwhelming number of FM equipped cars and FM portables should have made it abundantly apparent to the FCC what they were driving at.

WOAB-FM felt that switching over to allvertical would allow FM stations to operate at lower transmitter power, consume less energy, and still provide the same coverage. The FCC dismissed the proposal. The only reason offered for rejecting the concept (FCC Report No. MM-755) was, "no useful purpose would be served by proceeding further in this matter."

AM Directional Antenna Arrays: The



The tower at WBLM-FM/103.7, Murray, Kentucky. This tower is more than 700 ft. tall and is also used for cellular phone service. (Sent in by Chris Adams, Murray, Kentucky.)

FCC is thinking that its AM broadcast regulations relating to directional antennas might do with some tweaking. They would like to eliminate any redundant, outmoded, or unnecessary rules, as well as any rules that pose a significant burden on licensees, although they don't want to sacrifice any of the benefits of control over interference (especially during night hours). The agency is aware that there are advances in antenna analysis methods and instrumentation technology that could be reflected in the regulations.



A sticker from AM station 8HA, Alice Springs, Australia. (Submitted by Gary R. Spurway, N.S.W., Australia.)



Great looking sticker from KBNN/100.1, northern San Diego County, Calif. (Thanks To Cary or Gary, and we couldn't make out the last name, of La Mesa, Calif.)

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**Applications Filed to Construct New FM Stations** Repton 101.1 MHz 4.1 kW AL AR Mountain Pine 101.0 MHz 6 kW 92.5 MHz CA Arvin 101.5 MHz CA Gridley Clermont FL 88.7 MHz 1 kW FL 99.5 MHz 4.2 kW Lacrosse 104.7 MH 4.5 kW IA Decorah IL Carlyle 96.7 MHz 6 kW 98.9 MHz 3 kW IL Dwight IL 106.1 MHz 3 kW Oregon IN Ferdinand 98.5 MHz 8 kW IN Walton 93.7 MHz 8 kW 100.7 MHz 6 kW IN Winamac KS Silver Lake 92.5 MHz 6 kW LA Mamou 92.5 MHz 6 kW Ruston 99.5 MHz 6 kW LA 106.1 MHz 3.1 kW MI L'Anse Point Lookout 91.7 MHz 2 kW MO 94.5 MHz 4.5 kW MS Bruce 98.7 MHz 100 kW ND Bismark NY Brighton 94.1 MHz 106.9 MHz 25 kW NY Lakewood 90.7 MHz OH Clarksfield 3 kW OH McArthur 98.7 MHz 6 kW OR Murtle Point 94.1 MHz 2.2 kW SD 91.1 MHz 230 watts Madison TΧ Big Snady 90.7 MHz 10 kW 6 kW 95.7 MHz Jourdantown TΧ 9705 MHz 31.7 kW UT Richfield WA Wenatchee 89.9 MHz 6 kW MY Newcastle 99.3 MHz 8 kW Permits Issued to Construct New FM Stations 94.3 6 kW AK Houston Monitcello 92.3 MHz 363 watts CA 93.7 MHz CA Felton 656 watts Tulelake 96.5 MHz 1.8 kW CA FL Jupiter 99.5 MHz 3 kW 6 kW GA Douglas 92.5 MHz 97.3 MHz 20 kW IA Epworth IA New Sharon 99.9 MHz 25 kW 93.5 MHz 6 kW IL Urbana MI Sandusky 90.7 MHz 102.5 MHz 3 kW NY Plattsburgh 98.7 MHz NY Westhampton 6 kW 90.1 MHz OH Delhi Hills 16 kW OH Reading 89.3 MHz 340 watts 103.3 MHz PA Newmarket 2 kW 25 kW TX Big Spring 94.3 MHz ΤX Crystal Beach 101.5 MHz 25 kW 107.7 MHz 49 kW ΤX Odessa VA Edinburg 88.3 MHz 1 kW Applied to Change AM Frequencies KNOW Minneapolis, MN 1330 kHz seeks increase to 9.7/1.5 kW WBRD Pompano Beach, FL 1470 kHz seeks increase to 50 kW days WCCF Punta Gurda, FL 1580 seeks increase to 350 watts WEXS Patillas, PR 610 kHz seeks daytime drop to 250 watts

Interested parties are invited to review the AM broadcast service directional antenna regulations and evaluate which should be amended or deleted, in whole or part. The FCC wants to know. For further info, contact Joseph M. Johnson, FCC Mass Media Bureau, (202) 632-9660.

Airchecks Wanted: One of our readers is seeking airchecks of high school radio stations. He tells us that he is willing to supply the cassettes and return postage, or swap stickers to make up the cost. If you can do this, contact: Christopher Cuomo, 670 Third Avenue, Verona, PA 15147.

#### **Changed AM Facilities**

-			
KAAB	Batesville, AR	1130 kHz added nights, 20 watts	
KKVV	Las Vegas, NV	1060 kHz added unltd. hrs., 5 kW/43 watts	
KOJY	Costa Mesa, CA	540 kHz operate days only, drop to 240 watts	
KRVA	Fort Worth, TX	1600 kHz add synchronous transmitter	
WBOW	Terre Haute, IN	1230 kHz move to 640 kHz	
WKKQ	Nashwauk, MN	650 kHz increase nights to 1 kW	
WMID	Atlantic City, NJ	1240 kHz drop to 870 watts	
WNWZ	Germantown, TN	1430 kHz drop daytime to 2.5 kW	
WSOL	San German, PR	1090 kHz move to Mayaguez	
WVNE	Leicester, MA	760 kHz increase daytime to 25 kW	

#### **Applied to Change FM Frequencies**

KBST	Big Spring, TX
KOKE	Giddings, TX
KSFH	Mountainview, CA
KULE-FM	Ephrata, WA
WJEZ	Pontiac, IL

95.7 MHz seeks 95.9 MHz, 8 kW 104.3 MHz seeks 101.5 MHz 90.5 MHz seeks 88.1 MHz 95.9 MHz seeks 92.3 MHz, 20 kW 103.1 MHz seeks 93.7 MHz

#### **Changed FM Frequencies**

KCFSSioux Falls, SD100.1 MHz moved to 94.5 MHzKZBKBrookfield, MO97.7 MHz moved to 96.9 MHz, 27.5 kWWPTS-FMPittsburgh, PA98.5 MHz moved to 92.1 MHzWSOSSt. Augustine, FL105.5 MHz moved to 94.1, 19 kW

#### Cancelled

KBIX-FM	Wagoner, OK	102.1 MHz
KMXO	Merkel, TX	1500 kHz
KOSY	La Monte, MO	97.1 MHz
KSKD	Sweet Home, OR	107.1 MHz
WCKX	London, OH	106.3 MHz

#### **Requests for Changed AM Call Letters**

Now	Seeks	
KQIK	KRIT	Lakeview, OR
KSEK	KPHN	Pittsburgh, KS
WFBL	WDCW	Syracuse, NY
WHIL	WMFA	Raeford, NC
WRNL	WRVH	Richmond, VA
WFBL WHIL	WDCW WMFA	Syracuse, NY Raeford, NC

#### **Changed AM Call Letters**

New	Was	
WBDN	WEND	Brandon, FL
WBFX	WBOW	Terre Haute, IN (1230 kHz)
WCLQ	WEDE	Eden, NC
WCNZ	WKTZ	Sheboygan, WI
WKLV	WBBC	Blackstone, VA
WLWA	WKRC	Cincinnati, OH
WOGY	WEZI	Memphis, TN
WPBS	WPBE	Conyers, GA
WPIQ	WMJX	Brunswick, GA
WWZN	WPRD	Winter Park, Fl

MI

#### **Requested to Change FM Call Letters**

Now	Seeks	
KQIK-FM	KCTL.	Lakeview, OR
WBEY	WRFK	California, MD
WBPS	WYFW	Winder, GA
WDJK	WZLR	Xenia, OH
WLTO	WCMW-FM	Harbor Springs, M
WOKD-FM	WKGF-FM	Arcadia, FL
WQMB	WBLU-FM	Grand Rapids, MI
WYAM	WTAK-FM	Hatselle, AL

**New FM Letters Issued** KACX Des Moines, IA Laughlin, NV KADD KADF Horton, KS KSDM Odessa, TX WADD Fenwick Island, DE WADF Starkville, MS WADP Oxford, AL. WADT Brandon, VT WADW Pickford, MI WECB Seymour, WI WCLW Eden, NC WCNZ Sheboygan, WI Tenille, GA WJFL WJIK Binghamton, NY Knightstown, IN **WKPW** Chandler, IN WNTC WREI Kissimmee, FL WSKY-FM Biltmore Forest, NC

Radio With a Bite: According to a news clipping sent in by regular contributor Elmer Wallesin, of LaGrange Park, Illinois, Radio Fugue FM, of Compiegne, France, is broadcasting a 16 kHz audio signal along with its regular programming. The station said this signal will chase away female mosquitoes, which are the ones that bite. According to the station, mosquitoes hate this frequency. The signal can't be detected by the station's human listeners.

Elmer, you wouldn't kid us, would you? What happens if the mosquitoes are listening to other stations? We say, it would have been a lot easier for *Radio Fugue FM* to forget the ultrasound and just give the skeeters a few day's steady diet of *Achy*, *Breaky Heart*.

Achy, Breaky Budget: We always get letters from readers asking what kind of money they can expect to make if they try to break into broadcasting. I recently met a neophyte TV news reporter at a medium-sized station. This is a job with a schedule that requires working six days per week. The pay rate is \$11,000 per year. Yet there are people waiting to get these jobs! As I have said before, if how much money you're going to make is the first thing you want to know about, then consider that broadcasting may not be your industry.

Now For The Big Bucks: But enough talk of pocket money. How much do you



KJZZ/91.5, Phoenix, Ariz., has a bumper sticker that looks like a license plate. (Thanks to Steve Walkowski, N7TXS, Arizona.)

#### THE MONITORING MAGAZINE

#### **Changed FM Call Letters**

New	Was	
KELE	KTJA	Mt. Vernon, OH
KGCA	KABG	Prescott, AZKGFYKKND Stillwater, OK
KSTZ	KRNQ	Des Moines, IA
KWYO-FM	WLWD	Sheridan, WY
WAVQ	WABU	Inglis, FL
WCDJ	WTUR	Truro, MA
WGMZ	WZJV	Glencoe, AL
WJMN	WZOU	Boston, MA
WKFM	WKGW	Utica, NY
WKHI	WWTR-FM	Bethany Beach, FL
WKTF	WKQB	Jackson, MS
WLXP	WWPD	Marion, SC
WOGY-FM	WOGY	Germantown, TN
WPLB-FM	WRIZ-FM	Lakeview, MI
WSNV	WPRG	Howland, ME
WYCT	WXLT	Kentwood, LA
WZAN	WXNL	Baraga, MI

think you would pay to buy a ratio station? Los Angeles station KROQ-FM purchased rival station KRTH-FM. The price was a staggering \$110-million, believed to be the record sale price for a station.

Now both stations are owned by New York-based Infinity Broadcasting, owners of New York's WFAN/WZRC/WXRK, and many other stations around the nation. Two of the popular air personalities under contract to Infinity include Howard Stern and Don Imus.

KRTH-FM has been operating since 1941, making it one of the oldest FM

broadcasters still active, and highly profitable at that. It is one of the top grossing stations in the USA. While KRTH-FM has a lock on the over-25 audience, the KROQ-FM appeal is to younger listeners.

This information from W. R. McIntosh, Granada Hills, Calif.

Thank you, Mac, for all of the interesting data!

More Than One Way: Steve Walkowski, N7TXS, of Flagstaff, Ariz., tells us that he had been listening to two of his favorite NPR programs via the KJZZ shortwave relay, which is located in the Phoenix area. A religious station came on and knocked it off the air. Steve says a new microwave went up on top of a 9,600 ft. mountain near him and should enable him to hear these programs with ease. He thanks Station Engineer Dennis Gilliam for making this microwave relay a reality.

In the mean time, Steve realized that his two favorite programs were also carried over AM station KUAT, Tucson. It's a 50 kW station, but it's still 300 miles distant from Flagstaff. Steve was able to pull KUAT in, however, and wrote to tell them so.

Responding to Steve's letter, KUAT's CE, Tom Boone, mentioned that the station used a Harris MW-50A transmitter fed into a 383 ft. base-fed vertical radiator. KUAT operates on a daytime-only to protect a station in Mexico. The cost of installing a directional array would be prohibitive for the KUAT, which is owned by The University of Arizona.

*It All Adds Up:* There are 4,949 AM stations licensed by the FCC; 4,879 Commercial FM stations; 1,620 Educational FM stations. Furthermore, there are 2,002 FM translators and boosters.

In addition, there are 681 VHF TV stations, plus 835 UHF stations. Add to this 1,352 LPTV stations, and another 4,799 TV translators.

*Later:* Please send along your news clippings, station decals and bumper stickers, AM/FM station photos, questions, comments, and whatever you have relating to broadcasting.



#### THE EXCITING WORLD OF RADIOTELETYPE MONITORING

**R**obert Hall of South Africa, a regular contributor of RTTY loggings to this column, has become an armchair meteorologist, and this month he tells us the ups and downs he met in becoming one.

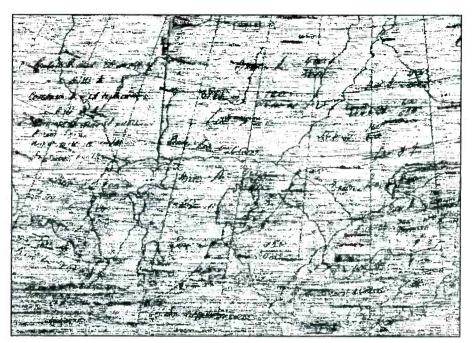
RIIY

"Popular interest in weather has grown enormously in recent years as the technology has improved to provide pretty pictures in newspapers, on the television screen, and, for the hobbyist, via satellite transmissions to a dish on the roof and expensive equipment in the shack," Hall writes. "As an RTTY monitor with over a thousand fresh frequencies in the database, I am finding it harder to discover new stations and recently decided to expand into the weather scene."

He said he read articles and advertisements in several hobbyist publications. including POP'COMM, and it seemed "that the way to go was the satellite route... I bought 'The Satellite Experimenter's Handbook' (by Martin Davidoff, K2UBC, published by The American Radio Relay League-Ed.), became an AMSAT member, and acquired the PC WEFAX package (PC GOES/WEFAX 3.0, Software Systems Consulting of San Clemente, Calif .-Ed.), an SVGA video monitor, and an expensive active antenna. Also, the PC Instantrack program was purchased and installed to tell me where the satellites were. All this was connected to a Kenwood RZ-1, and there on the screen came up all sorts of smudges, clouds, and rounded shapes, which might have been the edges of our world-or the backside of a cow! Amazing! All this for several thousand bucks!

"More research indicated that I needed to spend many more thousands of bucks on a (satellite) dish and equipment to receive Meteosat and other weather satellites, to see, perhaps, something interesting on the screen. At this stage I began to experiment with the new SYNOP 2 package developed by ICS Electronics of England. This uses the RTTY meteo signals transmitted by the many meteo stations around the world on shortwave radio. The meteo codes are decoded by SYNOP 2 to provide a number of picture options on screen and in color, i.e., rainfall, clouds, wind, airpressure, temperature, aircraft reports, visibility, etc. There are also over 17 map options which allow one to focus in on selected geographical areas of Europe and the North Atlantic, but not elsewhere at the moment," Hall says.

"SYNOP 2 consists of two floppy disks, a demodulator which plugs into the serial port of a personal computer, and an excellent manual. It costs only \$232 or 150 British Pounds in the U.K. (computer and monitor sold separately—Ed.), which is ump-



Weather chart, with Cyrillic notations, is from RIJ75, Tashkent Meteo, Uzbekistan. (From Robert Margolis.)

teen thousands of bucks cheaper than going the serious satellite route—and pretty pictures are almost guaranteed!" Hall continues.

"Just announced is a synoptic decoder made by ERA Electronics England. Like SYNOP 2, this uses the HF meteo signal stream which it decodes into plain English. No pretty pictures, but fast, simple and informative, and it has no geographical limitations. I have over 100 meteo frequencies in my database, but by using only Pretoria, Dakar, and Nairobi, one can cover the whole African continent. Add on Bracknell for Europe, Cairo and Jeddah for the Middle East, and India and Tokyo for the Far East. That's some coverage for a cost of only \$155, or 100 British Pounds in the U.K.," Hall says.

I gather from Hall's complaint about how expensive he found it could be to monitor weather satellites that he was talking about the GOES/METEOSAT satellites found on the S-Band between 1691.0 and 1694.5 MHz. A little more than a year ago, I became interested in installing a similar system, with a four-foot-diameter dish antenna on the roof. But when I learned the costs of the dish and all the other needed equipment: fax demodulator and software, scanning satellite receiver. downconverter, power supply, and coaxial cable-all sold separately-I got turned off to the idea. Also adding to the cost are a personal computer and video monitor, but I already had them. So I agree with Hall's assessment

and find that it would cost at least 3,000 greenbacks just to monitor one or two weather satellites.

I decided instead to be content in getting weatherfaxes from the NOAA and METEOR weather satellites, which are found transmitting between 137 and 138 MHz, frequencies that are foundon many VHF/UHF scanning receivers. I have a discone antenna on the roof. The scanner is hooked up to a fax decoder, which is connected to a dot matrix printer. Reception is quite good and the price is for this entire system is well under \$1,000. Some day, if I can find time, I plan to replace the discone antenna with a turnstile antenna to improve weather satellite reception.

I'm aware of the ICS-SYNOP II and the ERA Synop Decoder that Hall wrote about. I've been hemming and hawing for some time now about getting those items for myself. I'll let you know if I do.

Meanwhile, I've received word while writing this column that the Wavecom W-4100 Data and Telegraph Analyzer I ordered in April from Switzerland has arrived at the airport near me, and it'll be delivered to me in a few days, once it clears U.S. Customs.

This thing's the size of a personal computer, folks. It comes with four MB RAM, expandable to eight MB, and has a graphics system processor, a 32-bit CMOS processor, and a clock speed of 50 MHz at 166 ns. It decodes Baudot, ASCII, Sitor-A, Sitor-B, Morse Code, Packet Radio, radiofax at all the frequently used drum speeds and IOC's, ARQ-E, ARQ-E3, ARQ-N, ARQ-M2-342, ARQ-M2-242, ARQ-M4-342, ARQ-M4-242, DUP-ARQ, POL-ARQ, Twinplex, ARQ-S, SWED-ARQ, ARQ6-90, ARQ6-98, HC-ARQ, FEC-A, FEC-S, Autospec, Spread-11, Spread-21, Spread-51, HNG-FEC. ROU-FEC, Info 300 Baud, POCSAG, Golay, ACARS. ATIS, Pactor, Piccolo, CIS modes, RAC-ARQ, RS-ARQ, SSTV, and Hell Systems. Alphabets include Bauer, Cyrillic, Arabic, and Greek. VGA monitor and printer are not included. Cost: Around that of a small new automobile.

On several days in June and July I came across NMF, Boston Coast Guard Station, Mass., with all kinds of routine traffic to NRCB, the Barque "Eagle" (WIX-327). Many different frequencies were used, two of which appear in this month's RTTY Intercepts section.

Some background about the "Eagle" was featured in the Utility Notes column of Shortwave Radio Today, a monthly publication of the shortwave radio listener's club, SPEEDX (The Society to Preserve the Engrossing Enjoyment of DXing).

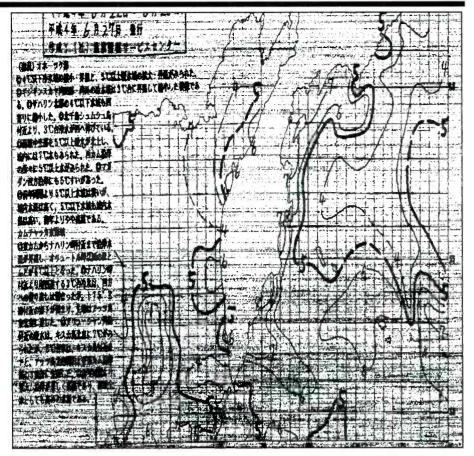
Ute columnist Rick Baker wrote, "Eagle is the largest tall ship flying the Stars and Stripes and the only square-rigger in U.S. Government service (the U.S. Coast Guard is run by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation —Ed.). It is the seventh Coast Guard cutter to bear the name in a proud line dating back to 1792.

"The (present) ship was built in 1936 by the Blohm and Voss Shipyard, Hamburg, Germany, and commissioned as "Horst Wessel." one of the three sail-training ships operated by Nazi Germany to train cadets for the growing German Navy. Following World War II, it was taken as a war prize by the United States, and a Coast Guard crew, aided by the German crew still on board, sailed the tall ship in 1946 from Bremerhaven to its new home port in New London, Conn.

"Eagle now serves as a seagoing classroom for the future officers of the U.S. Coast Guard. A seasoned permanent crew of five officers and 30 enlisted personnel maintains the ship year round. To maneuver Eagle under sail, the crew must handle more than 22,000 square feet of sail and five miles of rigging. Over 200 lines control the sails and yards. When in home port in New London, Eagle rests alongside a pier on the Thames River at the U.S. Coast Guard Academv."

If you would like to be a SPEEDX club member and receive "Shortwave Radio Today," which has RTTY and fax listings, write for information to the club at P.O. Box 196, DuBois, PA 15801-0196.

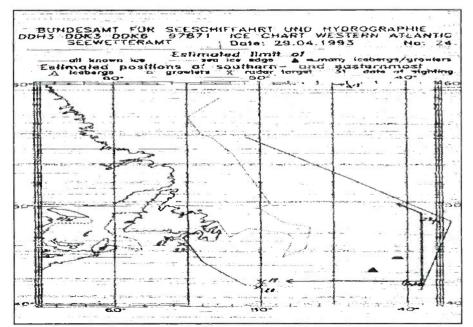
Correction: In the December, 1992, column there was a list of callsigns given for a RTTY net on 20148.2 kHz between the United States and Central and South America, headed by ACC60, U.S. Army,



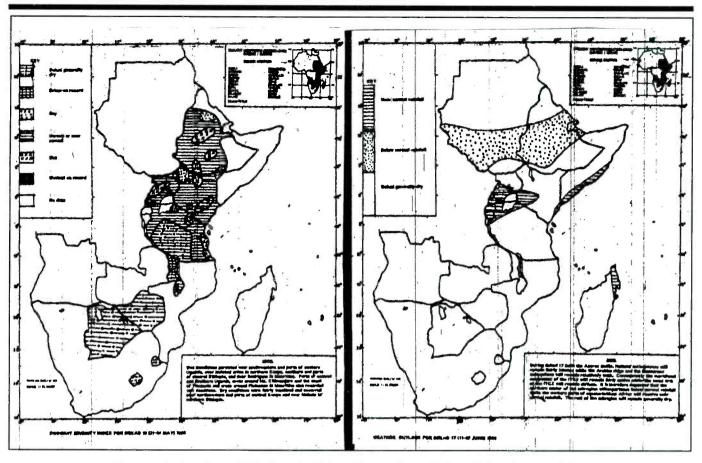
Weatherfax chart from JJC, Tokyo Radio, Japan. (From Robert Margolis.)

Fort Detrick, Md. Some of the callsigns were erroneous and were listed that way on FCC lists I consulted. I monitored the net for several days this past July and now have a more reliable list than the other one. Argentina; CPEM, La Paz, Bolivia; PTO-2, Brasilia, Brazil; HIR-4, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; HCE-24, Quito, Ecuador; HK3-EJC, Bogota, Colombia; DECA2 and DECA3, Guatemala City, Guatemala; CVL-5D, Montevideo, Uru-

The callsigns are LTA46, Buenos Aires,



Ice chart, Western Atlantic, was issued by DDK6, Pinneberg Meteo, Germany. (From Robert Margolis.)



Two-panel chart from 5YE, Nairobi Meteo, Kenya. (From Robert Hall of South Africa.)

guay; YWH-3, Caracas, Venezuela; SAL-1, San Salvador, El Salvador; HREY-2, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; CAW-2J, Santiago, Chile; ZPX and ZPQ-5, Asuncion, Paraguay; and PRU-6S, Lima, Peru.

Other cities and callsigns mentioned in the December list are not on the new one. Either they're no longer part of the net or weren't being contacted on those days in July when I monitored the net.

The sunspot count remained low throughout July as the RTTY signal drought on shortwave radio was well into the fourth month. As mentioned last month, it was a rare occasion when a European utility station could be heard, while the signals of some African and Asian stations managed to slip through the ether.

Suddenly, on Fri., July 23, a downpour of European RTTY signals was loudly heard at The RTTY Ranch at around 1200 UTC. In less than 25 minutes time I came across eight European transmissions between 14480.0 and 14592.0 kHz. Switching over to higher frequencies, including some that had been virtual barren wastelands since March, I heard a bevy of other EuroRTTY stations. But, alas, my monitoring effort was cut short that day when I learned at around 1315 UTC of a plane crash in my area, and I spent a few hours listening to police, fire, and ambulance calls on my VHF/UHF scanner radio. Stax of Fax Dept.: Naveastoceancen, Norfolk, Va., has stopped sending the redesigned radiofax transmission schedule it broadcasts at 0000 UTC, and has reverted back to the one it had been using until April. I mentioned the redesign in the August column, saying that the type size was so small that one needed a magnifying glass to read it. Around the middle of July I saw that the older, larger type style was back in use.

CNA, Taipei, Taiwan, runs news in Chinese via radiofax at 0800 and 1500 UTC, on 9430.0, 13766.0, 14685.0, 15878.0, 19680.0, and 22850.0 kHz.

#### **RTTY Intercepts**

123.7: DCF42, PIAB, Mainflingen, Germany, testing at 1435, FEC-A/96. (Ary Boender, NLD) 518.0: GNI, Niton R., England, w/Navtex B/C at

1218. PBK, Netherlands CG, w/Navtex B/C at 1948. Both in FEC. (Boender, NLD)

**3172.5:** IMB1. Rome Meteo, Italy, w/coded wx, 50 baud at 0050. (Boender, NLD)

**3196.0:** Prague Meteo, Czech Republic, w/coded wx at 2112, 50 baud. (Boender, NLD)

**3231.5:** DHJ57, Kiel Meteo, Germany, w/coded wx at 2015, 100 baud. (Boender, NLD)

**3279.0:** AJE, USAF, Croughton AB, England, w/coded wx. 100 baud at 0025. (Boender, NLD) Are you sure it was 100 baud, Ary? The USAF usually sends its wx at 850/75–Ed.3302.0: DHN37, Grengel Meteo, Germany, w/plaintext wx in EE & GG, 100 baud at 2200. (Murray Lehman, AUS)

**3452.0:** "13" (Irish Defense Forces) w/5L grps to DA," ARQ at 2250. (Boender, NLD)

3582.0: FDY, French AF, Orleans, France, w/

RYRY & "le bricks," 50 baud at 2315. (Boender, NLD) 4015.0: AFA7JH, USAF MARS, unident QTH,

4015.0: AFA7JH, USAF MARS, unident Q1H, wkg AGA7BI, Bitburg, Germany, Packet at 2024. AEM1FGT, U.S. Army MARS, Hanau, Germany, to beacon, Packet at 2028. AEM1FKT, U.S. Army MARS, Frankfurt, Germany, to beacon and AEM5USA, Packet at 2028. AEM5USA, U.S. Army MARS, unident QTH, to beacon, Packet at 2029. (Boender, NLD)

**4213.5:** DCL, Norddeich R., Germany, w/tfc list at 2000, FEC. (Boender, NLD)

- **4489.0**: GFL26, Bracknell Meteo, England, w/coded wx at 2010, 50 baud. (Boender, NLD)
- **4583.0:** DDK2, Pinneberg Meteo, Germany, w/coded wx, 50 baud at 2008. (Boender, NLD)

4601.5: Un-ID w/YGB c/s sending unreadable msgs, FEC at 1845. (Boender, NLD)

**4602.0:** "OA," Irish Defense Forces, Dublin, Ireland, w/TAR's, TAF's & 5L msgs to "CVVO", ARQ at 2018. "CVVO," Irish Defense Forces, unident QTH,

Abbreviations Used In The PTTV Column

DUA	reviations used in the RTTY Column
AA	Arabic
ARQ	SITOR mode
BC	Broadcast
EE	English
FEC	Forward Error Connection mode
FF	French
foxes	"Quick brown fox" test tape
GG	German
ID	Identification/led
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
пх	News
PP	Portuguese
RYRY	"RYRY " test tape
SS	Spanish
tfc	Traffic
w/	With
wx	Weather

w/airfield listings to "0A," ARQ at 2135. "93" of the Irish Defense Forces w/coded msgs to "0A" at 2100. "XVQV," Irish Defense Forces, unident QTH, w/5L grps to "0A" at 2145; QSY on 3452.0 kHz. "XSFC," Irish Defense Forces unident QTh, w/5L grps to "CVVO" at 2238. "3," Irish Defense Forces. unident QTH, w/5L grps & FXTN EGRR wave prognoses to "89" at 1220. (Boender, NLD) "CVVO." "XVQV," & "XSFC" appear to me to be selcals. Are they, Ary?— Ed.5233.2: AJE, USAF, Croughton AB, England, w/coded wx, 850/75 at 0117. (Ed.)

**6265.0:** UVMX, the Russian merchant ship "Kashira." wkg Arkhangelsk Radio at 1748. ARQ. (Boender, NLD)

6475.0: HCYZ, UNHCR, Zagreb, Croatia, w/ msgs & Reuter nx re Bosnia, to HCMP, UNHCR. Pristina, at 1935. ARQ. (Boender, NLD)

6825.0: AJE, USAF, Croughton AB, England, w/coded wx for North Africa & Europe, 75 baud at 2030. (Boender, NLD)

6853.0: VLC, OTC, Mawson Base, Antarctica, w/coded wx to JGX, Syowa Base, at 1330, ARQ-M2/96, ch. B. QSX is on 8186.0 kHz. (Lehman, AUS)

**7658.0:** YZD, Tanjug, Belgrade. Yugoslavia, w/nx at 2150, 50 baud. (Boender, NLD)

**7672.5:** MTO, Royal Navy, Rosyth, Scotland, w/available channels list, 850/75 at 0255. (Ed.)

7713.2: TJK, ASECNA, Douala, Cameroon, w/ coded wx at 0024. ARQ-M2/96, ch. A. (Ed.)

**7855.0:** ROK24. Moscow Meteo, Russia, w/ coded wx, 50 baud at 0110. (Zacharias Liangas. GRC) Welcome to the column. Zach. Hope to hear from you often—Ed.7931.8: CCS, Santiago Navrad, Chile, w/ RYRY & SGSG to CXR, Montevideo, Uruguay. foll by msg saying QSY 18990.0 kHz within 30 mins. to receive tfc. Was 850/75 at 0215. (Ed.)

**8263.7:** Un-ID w/5F msgs. no words between msgs, 500/50 at 0224. Stops sending at 0230 while msg in progress. To CW at 0231. Returns at 0232 & resends interrupted msg foll by another msg that was interrupted w/a CW msg at 0237. CW msg was in 5 alphanumeric grps using full nbrs 3456789 & cut nbrs ANDURIT. Went QRT 0244. I think this is MFA, Havana, Cuba, for 3 reasons: 1) it mostly uses a 500-Hz RTTY shift. 2) interrupted coded RTTY msgs have been seen regularly on other diplo channels used by Havana, & 3) I've seen the Cuban MFA using CW in the past for sending coded grps in alphanumerics or in 5F using the ltrs ANDUWRIGMT as cut nbrs. (Ed.)

8302.8: LOR, Puerto Belgrano Navrad, Argentina, w/radio advisories in SS & a 5L msg, 170/75 at 0112 (Ed.). & w/5L grps at 0523. (Robert Hall, RSA) 8427.0: OXZ, Lyngby R., Denmark, w/nx in

B427.0: OXZ, Lyngby R., Denmark, W/nx in Danish, FEC at 0045. (Hetherington, Fla.)

**8454.0:** UJY, Kaliningrad R., Russia, w/tfc at 2158, 50 baud. (Boender, NLD)

8549.0: UXN. Arkhangelsk R., Russia, w/tfc list, FEC at 2210. (Boender, NLD)

**8677.5:** URD, St. Petersburg R., Russia, w/msg in EE to M/V Komsomolets Latvii, ARQ at 2140. (Boender, NLD)

8703.0: UXN. Arkhangelsk R., Russia, w/ navarea warnings, 100 baud at 0735. (Boender, NLD)

**8706.0:** MTO, Royal Navy, Rosyth, Scotland, w/available channels list, 75 baud at 2152. (Boender, NLD)

9136.0: TTL52. ASECNA, N'djamena. Chad, w/Metar + "ch" at 2240. ARQ-E3/48. (Lehman, AUS) 9190.0: RDZ75. Moscow Meteo, Russia. w/cod-

ed wx, 50 baud at 0055. (Liangas, GRC) 9343.0: MKK, RAF, London, England, testing.

50 baud at 0050. (Liangas, GRC)

9417.0: BZP59. Xinhua, Yuryumqi, China, w/nx in EE, 75 baud at 1920. (Boender, NLD)

**9924.7:** RFLIG. French Navy, Cayenne, French Guiana. relaying "control de voie" msg from Paris back to Paris at 0915, ARQ-E3/192. (Hetherington, Fla.)

10150.0: SUA246, MENA, Cairo, Egypt, w/nx at 1850, 75 baud. (Boender, NLD)

10215.0: HZN48, Jeddah Meteo. Saudi Arabia, w/coded wx, 100 baud at 1900 (Boender, NLD), & at 0050. (Liangas, GRC)

**10493.7:** RFTJF, French Forces, Port Bouet, Ivory Coast, relaying a citation from French Pres. Francois Mitterand to French Army posts worldwide on Bastille Day (July 14). Was ARQ-E3/48 at 2111. (Ed.)

11039.0: DDH9, Pinneberg Meteo, Germany, w/RYRY at 2015. 50 baud. (Liangas, GRC)

**12228.4:** BZR62, Xinhua, Yuryumqi, China, w/nx in EE at 1559, 425/75. (Ed.)

12741.0: HWN, Paris Navrad, France, w/RYRY, 450/50 at 0000 (Liangas, GRC)

**12840.5:** PBC312, Goeree Island Navrad, The Netherlands, w/available channels list, 850/75 at 0009. (Liangas, GRC)

12905.9: MTO, Royal Navy, Rosyth, Scotland, w/availability notice at 0045, 850/75. (Liangas, GRC)

**13375.3:** "DOR," MFA, Sofia, Bulgaria, w/5L grps, 506/75 at 1725. (Hall, RSA)

**13427.1:** Un-ID w/good tune to ARQ-S4/96 at 1720, but nothing shows on screen. (Hall, RSA) My database shows DFZG, MFA, Belgrade, here with FEC-A/144—Ed.13457.3: CNM49, MAP, Tanger, Morocco, w/RYRY to Colombia, Brazil & Puerto Rico, 425/50 at 1845, foll by Inx in SS at 1857. (Ed.)

13526.0: DHJ51, Grengel Meteo, Germany. w/coded wx, 100 baud at 1120. (Liangas, GRC) Same at 1717, 430/100. (Hall, RSA)

13919.8: CLP1, MFA, Havana, Cuba, w/prensaminrex, 425/75 at 2130. (Ed.)

**13939.8:** CLP65, Cuban Emb., Managua. Nicaragua. w/msgs & crypto after ZZZ. Was 500/100 at 1507. 1st time I've seen a Cuban diplo sta. send at 100 baud. (Ed.)

13976.0: KNY27, a.k.a. HBD21, Swiss Emb., Washington, D.C., w/5L grps to Bern, Bonn, London, Ottawa, Paris, Rome & Tokyo, Was ARQ, 1858-1945. HBD20, MFA, Bern, Switzerland, w/5L msg marked "urgent" to Washington, D.C., ARQ at 1806. Msg appeared after FFFZZ ZFFFJ JJOOO HHHPP PKKKS SSEEE. (Ed.)

**13986.7:** RFLI, French Navy, Fort de France, Martinique, w/tfc to Cayenne, French Guiana, at 0610, ARQ-E3/192. (Ed.)

14373.7: SAM, MFA, Stockholm, Sweden, w/tfc to Latin American embs, SWED-ARQ at 1451. Tuned down to 14353.0 at 1454 & 14352.6 at 1557. (Ed.)

**14396.0**: AJE, USAF, Croughton AB. England, w/coded wx. 850/75 at 1545 (Ed.) & at 1748. (Hall, RSA)

**14480.0**: OMZ. MFA. Prague, Czech Republic, w/nx in Czech, 425/100 at 1200. (Ed.)

**14481.0**: OEC, MFA, Vienna, Austria, w/5L grps. ARQ-S6/96 at 1201. (Ed.)

**14481.7:** RFTJ, French Navy, Dakar. Senegal, w/nx in FF for Army posts & Naval bases at 1405, ARQ-E3/48. (Ed.)

**14501.7:** KNY29, Egyptian Emb., Washington, D.C., w/msgs to Cairo, ARQ at 2213. (Hetherington, Fla.)

**14524.8:** RFFX. French Mil., Versailles, France, w/svc tfc to RFLIGCS, Cayenne, French Guiana, at 0740, ARQ-E/72. (Lehman, AUS)

**14605.0:** "VKX" w/RYRY at 1500, foll by QRU QRU SK SK at 1501, 425/75. (Ed.)

**14667.8:** RFLI, French Navy, Fort de France, Martinique, w/1fc at 1203. ARQ-E/72. (Hetherington, Fla.)

14688.0: "V5G," MFA, Bucharest, Romania, w/encryption,ROU-FEC/164.5 at 1645. (Ed.)

**14760.0:** CNM61. MAP, Tanger, Morocco, w/nx in EE, 425/50 at 1233. (Ed.)

14818.0: Interpol, Tokyo, Japan, relaying msg from Interpol. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, to Interpol, Taipei, Taiwan, ARQ at 0810. (Richard Sprau, Fla.)

14824.2: CLP1, MFA, Havana, Cuba, w/5F msgs & "circulares" to African & Asian embs., 500/75 at 2013. (Ed.)

14873.3: RFLIRT, French Navy, Cayenne, French Guiana, w/5L msgs to Martinique, ARQ-E3/96 at 1438. (Ed.)

**14921.0:** NMF, Boston Coast Guard Sta., Mass., w/unclas msgs & nx items to USCGC Eagle, ARQ at 2005. (Ed.)

**14929.0:** Un-ID w/ARQ phasing sig at 1715. foll by "OM YTLARU" then misprinting. (Hall, RSA)

**14964.0:** RFFX, French Forces, Versailles, France. w/"controle de voie." ARQ-E/72 at 1440. (Boender, NLD)

**16017.4:** DGQ21, PIAB, Elmshorn, Germany, w/nx in GG to Central America, 1900-2025, FEC-A/96. (Hetherington, Fla.)

16117.0: 6VK317. PANA, Dakar, Senegal, w/nx in EE & FF. at 0920, 50 baud. (Lehman, AUS) 16173.5: NNNONHA. USNMARS, Norfolk, Va.,

w/MARSgrams at 1643, ARQ. (Ed.)

**16348.1:** Un-ID w/ARQ tfc in FF at 1640. (Hall, RSA)

**16683.5:** UKVG, the Russian merchant ship "Kompositor Chaikovsky," wkg Riga Radio in ARQ at 1656. (Hall, RSA) Named in honor of the famed Russian composer Peter I. Tschaikowsky—Ed. 16806.5: USCG, Boston. Mass., w/iceberg pos. warnings, FEC at 1220. (Hall, RSA)

**16807.1:** 9VG82, Singapore, w/wx at 1230, FEC. (Hail, RSA)

17461.0: Un-ID w/encryption, ARQ, 1320-1430. (Ed.)

17550.9: RFTJF. French Navy. Port Bouet, Ivory Coast. w/"controle de voie," ARQ-E3/192 at 1410. (Boender, NLD)

**18035.2:** ZRH, Simonstown Navrad, RSA, w/RYRY & 10 count at 1202, 476/75, shifting to 814/75 at 1211. (Hall, RSA)

**18039.9:** TCY4, AA, Ankara. Turkey, w/nx in Turk, 817/48 at 1127. (Hall, RSA)

**18152.1:** Un-ID at 1215. Sounded like idling ARQ-E. (Hall, RSA) My database comes up w/an un-ID sending encryption at this time, ARQ-E/192—Ed.18265.2: CNM78. MAP, Tanger, Morocco, w/nx in FF, 386/50 at 1653. Was // CNM76 on 18221.1. (Hall, RSA)

**18274.8:** Un-ID w/ARQ pulses only at 1612. (Hall, RSA) My database shows this freq. to be a Swiss diplo channel—Ed. 18340.9: Un-ID at 830/50 at 1150. M-7000 will not decode. (Hall, RSA) My database shows encryption at 850/50 on this freq.— Ed.18341.8: Un-ID going QRT at 1652 after sending "VXCT" in ARQ. (Hall, RSA) My database shows MFA, Cairo, Egypt, here—Ed.18379.9: Un-ID at ARQ 54/96 at 1639. Good tune but nothing seen on the screen. (Hall, RSA) Several Interpol stations use this freq. for ARQ xmsns, according to my database. (Ed.)

**18518.0:** OMZ. MFA, Prague, Czech Republic. w/nx in Czech, 425/100 at 1437. (Ed.)

**18620.5:** Cuban Emb., possibly in Guyana or Ghana, w/RYRY & 5F grps, 500/50 at 1445. (Ed.)

**18621.0:** Un-ID Cuban diplo w/2 lines of RYRY, 500/75 at 1459, foll by a long pause until 1505, when a few V's in CW were sent. Then the sta. went QRT. (Ed.)

**18648.6:** SPW. Warsaw R., Poland, w/FEC tfc to an un-ID ship at 1510. (Hall, RSA)

**18717.7:** NMF. Boston CG Sta., Mass., w/2page sports summary to USCGC "Eagle," ARQ at 1553. NMF also w/msg to the cutter at 1749. (Ed.)

**18893.5:** URD, Saint Petersburg R., Russia, w/ telegrams. 170/50 at 1513. This freq. is supposed to be for ship RTTY, not coastal stations. (Ed.)

**19097.0:** Un-ID w/tfc in Cyrillic, 180/50, 1050-1100. (Liangas, GRC) One possibility is RCV, Moscow Navrad, Russia. My database shows RCV in CW on 19098 0 kHz. (Ed.)

**19145.8:** RFTJ, French Forces, Dakar, Senegal, w/"controle de voie" to RFQP, Djibouti, at 0905, ARQ-E3/200. (Lehman, AUS)

**19171.0:** CNM85, MAP, Tanger. Morocco, w/nx in FF, 850/50 at 1105. (Liangas, GRC)

**19425.5:** SAM60. Swedish Emb., Islamabad, Pakistan, w/tfc in Swedish to SAM, Stockholm, SWED-

ARQ at 0750. (Lehman, AUS)

**19528.8:** JMG5, Tokyo Meteo, Japan. w/coded wx at 1611, 850/50. (Ed.)

19707.0: UXN, Arkhangelsk R., Russia, w/telegram tfc at 1616, ARQ. (Ed.)

**19773.0:** Un-ID idling in ARQ, 1759 to past 1900. (Ed.)

**19775.5:** CLP1, MFA, Havana, Cuba, w/5F msgs, routine msgs, & circulars, 500/50 at 1544. (Ed.)

**20140.0:** German Emb., Delhi, India, w/encryption & telexes to DMK, Bonn, at 0400, ARQ-E/96. (Lehman, AUS)

20422.5: German Emb., Santiago. Chile, w/encryption, ARQ-E/96 at 1203. (Ed.)

**20494.0:** Austrian Emb., Delhi, India, w/tfc to OEC, Vienna, ARQ-S6/96 at 0740. (Lehman, AUS)

**20856.8:** RFQP, French Forces, Djibouti, w/ "controle de voie" to RFTJ, Dakar, at 0630, ARQ-E3/200. (Lehman, AUS)

**21807.5:** YOV28, Rompress, Bucharest, Romania, w/nx in EE at 0720, 50 baud. (Lehman, AUS)

22398.2: HGX65, Hungarian Emb., unident QTH, w/CQ to HGX21, Budapest, 50 baud at 0750. (Lehman, AUS)

# **TELEPHONES ENROUTE**

#### WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH CELLULAR, MARINE & MOBILE PHONES

### Jersey Bounce

Le New Jersey State Attorney General has decided that his state's residents are monitoring too many cellular phone calls, and that this is a violation of the state's wiretap law.

It must be quite a wiretap law if it includes transmissions sent in the clear over public airwaves! Especially when those signals invade and permeate everyone's property, and enter their yards and homes. Nobody is going around tapping into any wires. People are sitting at home with passive equipment that picks up electronic emanations that someone else has chosen to send into their homes without their permission.

The New Jersey Attorney General requested Radio Shack to remove about six specific scanner models (of the approximately 15 it sells) from the shelves of its stores in the state. Radio Shack pointed out that all of their scanners fully met FCC standards, but they would voluntarily comply with the request. The scanners were removed from sale. Nothing prevents New Jersey residents from purchasing them through the mail, or bringing them to New Jersey from another state.

I would think that New Jersey residents must now demand that the New Jersey Attorney General restrict the private cellular signals, protected by wiretap laws, from their unauthorized and illegal trespass into their yards and homes.

Let this be a double edged blade. If they have nothing better to spend their time on at the New Jersey Attorney General's Office than this cellular wiretap boondoggle, they should drool with delight over my suggestion. Apparently these things are easier and more fun than trying to prosecute the folks who did in Jimmy Hoffa. I say, first, let this yahoo agency take meaningful action against those companies that have so wantonly polluted the air, ground, and water in industrial areas of their beautiful state, then, afterwards, they can play FCC wannabees.

#### **Cellphones in Hospitals**

A technician at University Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta, brought a cellphone a few inches from the control panel of an incubator and demonstrated that it caused the incubator to dangerously malfunction. In another demonstration, a breathing assist apparatus called a ventilator was shut down when a handheld transceiver sent out a signal from three feet away.

There have been no reported instances of actual problems similar to those shown in the demonstrations, however a story by

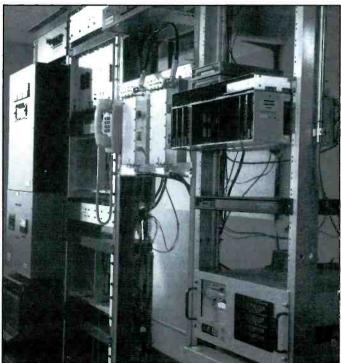


Jack Goeken, honcho at In-Flight Phone, displays one of his company's units.

Jim Farrell in *The Edmonton Journal* pointed out that such potentials do exist and that people should be aware of them. Trades people, maintenance personnel, visitors, medical technicians, physicians, and others use two way radios around med-



Every seat is equipped with a FlightLink phone.



The digital comms hardware at an In-Flight ground station.

ical apparatus. This may be in hospitals or in ambulances. Even though no life-support systems may be in direct view, signals can easily penetrate walls. Only one press of a transmit button could inadvertently turn something on or off, or else change the settings on vital equipment used for life support, or for monitoring a patient's vital signs.

This is worth keeping in mind for persons using cellphones and other two-way radios around life-support systems. The item was passed along to us by Trevor Fletcher, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

#### **Mumbo Jumbo For All**

The promised arrival of digital cellphones in the future has caused dismay in several quarters. We received a letter from Mark Marchiafava, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He wrote that the FBI is concerned that cellphones and other digital two-way systems will be either difficult, or completely impossible, to be monitored during investigations.

Mark felt that maybe there was a certain irony to this, inasmuch as the FBI's own pioneering and well publicized use of digital scramblers could have been a prime factor in gaining wide acceptance for digital technology.

#### We Will Follow You

Quite a few cellular services have recently started working towards what they call a seamless national network. For the time being, they may be offering the opportunity to automatically make or receive cellular calls over a wide regional area without any more fuss than calling over a person's local system. With this arrangement, a cellphone user could travel hundreds of miles from home and make/ receive calls as if they were using their own local system. The cellular companies note that they have no extra charge or fee for this service.

But, based upon some of the mail that has arrived here, I believe many cellphone owners don't get the big picture. They think this is a free ride. Possibly this is because the cellular companies say that they have no additional charge or fee. Your own company may not charge you more, but that doesn't mean you aren't going to pay for dearly for this service.

Some people have the notion that there aren't any roamer fees within the extended regional area. Believe me, there are the usual roamer fees. Plus there are airtime charges. Furthermore, if you are hundreds of miles from home and either make a call to, or receive a call from, your home city, you will owe the long distance toll charges.

People in your city who don't realize you took a trip and are many miles away, could dial up your cellphone number and cost you airtime, roamer, and long distance toll charges. This may be more than you wish to spend for the joy of hearing them say they didn't realize you were in Minneapolis, and they'll call you when you return home.

Luckily, people who don't want their calls to follow them as they travel, may deactivate this service with just a few keystrokes. The service can be reactivated again at any time just as easily. If your local company offers this service, and you aren't interested, ask them how to temporarily deactivate this function on your cellphone.

#### In-Flight Technology

Andrew W. Clegg, of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, writes that he was on a USAir 757 and was amazed to see the current technology available to passengers. This plane had the In-Flight Phone Corp. *FlightLink* system on installed, which competes with the older GTE Airfone.

He tells us that, using an LCD on the seatback and a small handset from the armrest, *FlightLink* offers a variety of services including phone calls, outgoing FAX, shopping, airline skeds and reservations, rental car and hotel check-ins, stock quotes, news, sports, games, airport information, plus tourist and weather information for any city. The system also advises the aircraft's current position.

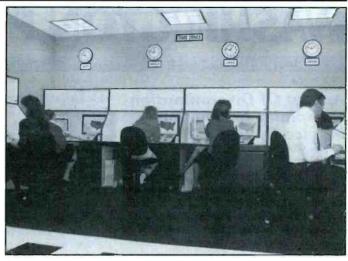
The armrest contains provisions for passenger use of laptop computers and portable FAX machines to tie into the phone. Passengers who advise *FlightLink* 



THE MONITORING MAGAZINE



The FlightLink handset has plainly marked buttons, and a list of services is conveniently posted.



Here's the customer service In-Flight Phone HO's in Chicago.

that they're on a flight are able to be paged by family or business associates on the ground.

This is a digital system that operates with 90 ground stations 800 MHz band. It is installed in nine of the airline's 857's, and two American Airlines MD80's. By the end of next year, there will be 402 USAir aircraft equipped with FlightLink. In addition, USAir International will have 767 widebodies equipped with satellite-based systems that will offer over-ocean service.

In addition, In-Flight Phone Corp. will be adding a 12-channel digital stereo audio service for airline passengers. Programming will be furnished by ABC Radio Networks, Inc. Hardware is provided by Harris Corporation. Some programming will be offered free, but certain premium events will be offered at a fee and can be paid for by credit card.

We appreciate the photos sent to us by Andrew Clegg, showing some of the In-Flight Phone Corp. equipment. These were taken by In-Flight Phone Corp., Inc.

#### No Mas, No Mas...

The FCC told Congress that "cellular telephone calls today are relatively easy to intercept because they are broadcast overthe-air as analog, unencrypted FM radio signals." The agency advised, however that when their manufacturing and importing ban on scanners that can tune the cellular band becomes effective, it will change the situation.

Other factors the agency points out that should reduce the public's ability to hear these signals include the availability of voice-security equipment that can be added to analog cellphones. Also, digital service has already started, and at some point in the future, the cellular service will become all digital. When that happens, it "may well resolve the problem."

The agency admitted that they realize "no encryption technique is fool-proof. At best, all one can do is try to make decryption extremely difficult and expensive." The FCC concluded "that further legislative or regulatory action would not be likely to increase significantly the security of cellular conversations. However, this assessment could change if abuses continue in the future.

Whoa! They might eventually have to suggest that the cellular industry itself encrypt it own signals if it wants its privacy so

#### SCANNER MASTER Books

The most comprehensive scanner guides ever published! Huge new editions for regions across the USA. Ask about our new online service. Call 800-722-6701 for free Catalog damned much, just like all other radio services. Seems to be a measure of last resort. to be held in reserve for use only after all else fails. Well, maybe nobody thought of that vet.

We will see you here next month. Hope that we have given you a few plump turkeys for your holidays. Enjoy! Let's hear from you with cellular and pager related news clippings, product releases, experiences, questions, opinions, service information.

#### DECODE CELLULAR DATA The Digital Data Interpreter (DDI) will decode and display cellular

cell-site data from a radio on a computer. See phone numbers frequency changes and much more from both control and voice channels. Included PC software allows all or only selected data to be displayed, it will automatically tune some radios and it can be set to track only certain events for certain phone numbers. The DDI is a very inexpensive diagnostic tool that can provide powerful diagnostic capability to your cellular test bench

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# WASHINGTON PULSE

#### FCC ACTIONS AFFECTING COMMUNICATIONS

#### Appeal Of Discrimination Complaint In Amateur Service Denied

The Commission denied Leonidas R. Moten, Jumping Branch, WV, appeal of denial handicap discrimination complaint in amateur service volunteer examination system.

The Private Radio Bureau denied Moten's complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of handicap in programs or activities conducted by the FCC in violation of the Rehabilitation Act under the Commission's Rules. Moten alleged that he was improperly excluded from administering amateur operator license examinations by the Black Diamond Amateur Radio Club due to his blindness. The Commission concluded that Mr. Moten's blindness prevented him from complying with the requirement in the Commission's Rules which clearly states that a volunteer examiner (VE) must be present and observe an examinee throughout an examination. Accordingly, Moten was not "otherwise qualified" to be a VE, and because he did not meet the eligibility requirements, no improper discrimination occurred.

Moten did not submit any new facts in his appeal that had not been considered before. He again alleged that the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is applicable to his case. The Commission said the ADA is not applicable because the telecommunications provisions thereof apply only to common carrier and broadcast licensees. In addition, he argued that he has not been permitted to serve in the examination process in ways that do not involve actual testing of examinees. John Hymes, a Contact VE for the Black Diamond Amateur Radio Club, in a letter, said that he and other VEs would work with Moten in order to help him find ways that he could assist them in the examination process.

Accordingly, the Commission denied the apppeal of Moten.

#### Restrictions Relaxed In Amateur Service

The Commission amended the amateur service rules in order to allow amateur operators more flexibility to provide communications for public service projects as well as to enhance the value of the amateur service in satisfying personal communications needs.

The International Radio Regulations define the amateur service as a radiocommunication service for the purpose of selftraining, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest. Part 97 of the Commission's Rules prohibits amateur stations from transmitting any communications the purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial affairs of any party, or as an alternative to other authorized radio services.

The amendment would allow the amateur service to expand its public service capabilities and to provide greater flexibility for personal communications. The amendment would allow licensees to use amateur service frequencies to facilitate events such as races and parades, to support educational activities, to provide personal communications such as making appointments and order in food, to collect data for the National Weather Service, and to provide assistance voluntarily even where there are other authorized radio services available.

The Commission was unable to accommodate the American Radio Relay League's request that the Commission provide a list of anecdotal examples of permitted and prohibited communications. The Commission stated that such a list would necessitate that the FCC intrude upon the day-to-day functioning of the service to a far greater degree than desired. The FCC also said that there would have to be thousands of examples, and declined to devote staff resources to the development and maintenance of such a list.

#### Issued A Fine Of \$10,000 For Unlicensed Operation

The Federal Communications Commission's San Diego Office fined International Warehouse & Trucking (IWT), Calexico, California, \$10,000 for operating an unlicensed two-way radio communications system near the U.S./Mexico border in the United States and causing radio interference to the Sheriff's Department of Imperial County.

Utilizing direction finding techniques, Commission engineers pinpointed the offending radio transmissions to IWT's office in Calexico. IWT personnel admitted at the scene that their two-way radio system was being used to communicate with their employees in Mexicali, Mexico. In addition, IWT employees were operating on a radio frequency in a band allocated to the Police Radio Service and IWT is not eligible to be licensed in that radio service. In addition to the licensing requirement, FCC Regulations 47 C.F.R. §90.417 (b), require that communications with foreign stations in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services must first be approved by FCC after an agreement is reached between FCC and the foreign administration for transborder communications.

#### Operating Without Proper Authorization

The Chicago, IL, Honolulu, HI, and Seattle, WA, Field Offices issued Notices of Apparent Liability to the following for willful violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act. The violations include operating an unauthorized portable hand-held marine type VHF radio transmitter station on Channel 77 and operating unauthorized radio stations on frequencies 469.6625 MHz and 156.800 MHz.

RECIPIENT	ISSUING OFFICE	AMOUNT
Halmeet Angerer Chicago, Illinois	Chicago	\$8.000
EagleHardware & Garden Waipahu, Hawaii	Honolulu	\$8,000
Robert D. Thompso Cosmopolis, Washi		\$2.000

#### FCC Acts Against Unlicensed Coast Stations

Last May the FCC's field offices inspected 357 private coast stations throughout the country. Private Coast Stations are marine stations operating on land for communicating with ships. The inspections were performed to improve the level of compliance with licensing requirements and to initiate action against those found operating in violation. Prior inspections had shown a low compliance level in this area. As part of its compliance improvement project earlier in the year, the Field Operations Bureau sent approximately 8,000 informational letters to known coast station operators in the areas where inspections were to be conducted. The letter was intended to remind coast station users of the Commission's station licensing and equipment type acceptance requirements.

Of 357 stations inspected, 55 percent (198 stations) were found to be unlicensed. The users of the unlicensed stations will receive notices of apparent liability (fines) or letters warning about the unlicensed status of their radios. The Commission regards unlicensed station operation as a serious matter for which offense fines may reach \$8,000.

Because of the higher number of stations found to be unlicensed, more inspections will be conducted in the coming months to verify additional unlicensed stations. Stations found to be operating without a license will receive fines.

In addition to being unlicensed, some licensed stations have been operating with marine radios designed only for shipboard use. Marine radios for use at coast stations must meet a more strict frequency tolerance than those used on boats.

Coast station users who need information about the status of their licenses or need to know if the radio equipment they have is approved for coast station use, should contact the Public Affairs Specialist at their local FCC office. Information about license status and equipment acceptability is available at the Commission's Consumer Assistance Branch in Gettysburg, PA, at 717-337-1212.

For further information, contact Leonard Langley at 202-632-6345.

#### Unlicensed Radio Station Causing Malicious Interference

The Detroit FCC issued a Notice of Apparent Liability for monetary forfeiture for \$18,000 to Ronald E. Roop of Wapakoneta, Ohio, for knowingly and willfully transmitting without a valid station license. He was also cited for causing malicious interference and refusing to allow inspection of his station.

While investigating a complaint of radio interference to the Allen Country, Ohio, Sheriff's Department on June 10, 1993, an FCC investigator, by means of close-in direction-finding techniques, located Mr. Roop transmitting noises on the frequency of 154.83 MHz from a 1990 Dodge pick-up truck. He did not possess a license for operation on this frequency, which is a violation of Section 333 of the Act, and he refused to allow an FCC official to inspect his radio station, a violation of Section 15.29 of the Rules. Mr. Roop is the Police Chief of Uniopolis, Ohio.

#### Operating Without Proper Authorization And Causing Interference

The San Francisco, CA, Field Office issued a Notice of Apparent Liability to the party listed below for willful violation of Sections 301 and 333 of the Communications Act. Violations include operating a transmitter without authority and maliciously interfering with radio communications in the Public Safety Radio Service.

RECIPIENT	ISSUING OFFICE	AMOUNT
K. Ehambrave East Palo Alto, CA	San Francisco	\$15,000

#### Violations Relating To Operating Without Proper Authorization

Recently, several field offices issued Notices of Apparent Liability (NAL) to individualize or businesses for operating unlicensed radio stations. The Philadelphia, PA, Field Office issued a NAL to Leonard F. Shaner, Jr., in Pottstown, PA, for operating a radio station without authorization on 147.810 MHz which caused harmful interference to communications in progress on the corresponding local amateur radio service repeater output frequency 147.210 MHz. Based on the activity, the field office issued a NAL for \$2000.

The Ferndale, WA, Field Office issued a NAL for \$8,000 to West Sound Marina, Inc., in Orcas, Washington. West Sound Marina, Inc., was operating a private coast station without a license or authorization.

The Beverly Hills Unified School District in Beverly Hills, CA, received a NAL for \$8,000 as issued by the Los Angeles, CA, Field Office. The school was found to be operating a radio station from 1:14 to 2 PM on May 27, 1993 without a license or authorization in the broadcast services.

Lastly, the San Francisco, CA, Field Office issued an NAL to Stephen Paul Dunifer in Berkeley, CA, for \$20,000 for operating a radio transmitter in the FM Broadcast Service on at least two different days. Mr. Dunifer has no license or authorization to operate an FM station in the FM Broadcast Service.

#### **Exempts Identification** For Wireless Microphones

The Commission recently exempted its requirement for station identification by Part 90 low-powered wireless microphone operations.

Section 90.425 of the Commission's Rules requires a station to identify itself by transmitting its callsign by either voice or Morse Code every 15 minutes. The primary purpose of this station identification is to assist in locating station during interference investigations. However, because of the relatively short operating frequencies, interference to other licensed users from very low powered wireless microphones is highly unlikely.

Furthermore, because wireless microphones are typically used in settings such as lecture halls, auditoriums and theaters, frequent interruptions for stations' identification is disruptive. The Commission also noted that the use of wireless microphones in the 174-216 MHz frequency band is also limited to 50 milliwatts transmitter power and is exempt from station identification. The Commission concluded, therefore, that because of the low-power, short operating distance, and typical use of wireless microphone operations is unnecessary and burdensome.

#### Notice Of Apparent Liability Issued For Transmitting False Distress Signals

The Ferndale, WA, Field Office issued a Notice of Apparent Liability to the party listed below for repeated violation of Section 325 of the Communications Act. An Emergency Locator Transmitter aboard a vessel being transported by truck, was transmitting false distress signals. The EPIRB had apparently bounced off the holder en route, causing the transmission. On April 15, 1993, the owner of the vessel was informed that the vessel's transmitter was transmitting a false distress signal.

RECIPIENT	<b>ISSUING OFFICE</b>	AMOUNT

James P. Cox	Ferndale	\$800
Lynden, Washington		

#### Fine Of \$8,000 For Unlicensed Operation

The Federal Communications Commission's San Diego office issued a proposed fine of \$8,000 to Agencia Aduanal Rodriguez (AAP) of San Ysidro, California, for operating an unlicensed two-way radio communications system near the U.S./ Mexico border in the United States.

Personnel of AAR admits that their twoway unlicensed radio system was being utilized to communicate with their employees in Tijuana, Mexico. In addition, AAR (a customs brokerage house) was operating on a radio frequency in a band allocated to the Railroad Radio Service and did not appear to be eligible for licensing in that radio service. In addition to the licensing requirement, FCC Regulations require that communications with foreign stations in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services must first be approved by the FCC after an agreement is reached between the FCC and the foreign administration for transborder communications.

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CIRCLE 87 ON READER SERVICE CARD

#### **Beaming In** (from page 5)

In all fairness, they should simply be called "Unlicensed Stations," and just left at that. We fail to see what useful purpose is served by the FCC going out of its way to maintain the position that these unauthorized operations are linked to any particular radio service. Continuing to officially label these unauthorized and clearly illegal activities a part of the CB service isn't correct, and it's an injustice to the many CB operators who play things by the FCC's regulations.

I'd like point out that over the years I have come to know quite a few of the quasiundercover operators who consider themselves outbanders or freebanders, and "operate on the uppers" (as some refer to these frequencies). Those I know hardly strike me as the irresponsible FCC-baiting threats to western civilization that the agency would have us all believe they are.

My feeling is that the freeband originally began with people who wanted to be ham operators, but said they couldn't pass the exam. From there, it blossomed out under its own inertia to also include those who never wanted to be hams. However, I know that there are some freebanders who hap-

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pen to be licensed hams, but show up there to chat with friends they have on that band.

Of course, now that a ham ticket is so easy to get, it's laughable when you hear someone offer up the lame excuse that they are on these frequencies because they can't get a license.

You may have gotten the impression by now that this band is a complete enigma. Illegal communications activities have been going on there for more than thirty years. The FCC has tried practically every trick it knows from mobile strike forces to confiscated equipment and stiff fines in numerous failed attempts to take control of the band from the unauthorized operators

Still, operators keep coming to these frequencies as if drawn by some strange and unknown force.

This makes no sense at all to me. With the arrival of the easy-to-get ham ticket, there really seems no rational explanation as to why operators still bother with these unauthorized frequencies. With very little effort, they could get a Tech-Plus ham ticket and vak all they want in a segment of the 28 MHz ham band.

So, from it's odd non-connection to the CB service, to its mysterious way of attracting operators, this very strange band continues to baffle. If you know what the big attraction is, and why the FCC thinks it's part of CB radio, please write and let me know

#### **Product Parade**

(from page 17)

MHz. This scanner is also programmed to scan all NOAA weather channels when you activate this feature by a front panel push-button. There is a priority channel, and a scanning rate of 14 c.p.s.

Sensitivity is 0.5 uV on the VHF low band, 0.7 uV on the VHF high band, 1.0 uV on UHF, and 2.0 uV on the VHF aero band

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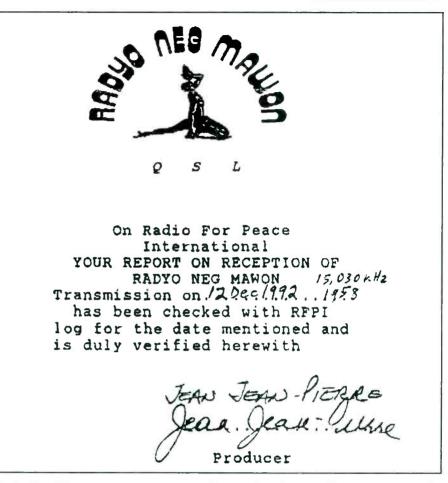
Earlier this year an agreement was signed between the military government of Haiti and the man they ousted-President Jean Bertrand Aristide which, if the deal is adhered to, will have Aristide back at Haiti's helm about now. That, in turn, means two pro-Aristide broadcasts are likely to go off the air soon, if they haven't already done so. It often seems that agreements between political antagonists in third world countries are delayed in their implementation or otherwise not adhered to. Sometimes they are simply ignored. So, just in case the anti-government broadcasts to Haiti haven't yet closed down here's a guick look at the two which were active when the agreement was signed.

Radio 16 Desanm (December) spoke for the ousted Aristide government over WRNO in New Orleans. The broadcasts went out via phone line from the Haitian embassy in Washington, Mondays to Fridays from 1200 to 1300 on 7315 and from 2200 to 2300 on 17835. Other airings are (or were) Saturdays from 2300 to 0000 on 7355 and Sundays 1100 to 1300 on 9850. The Creole language program first went on the air as a half hour presentation in the spring of 1992. If you'd like to get a QSL for this broadcast write to the Chancery of Haiti, 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008.

A second such program has been airing via Radio For Peace International out of Costa Rica. Radio Neg Mawon is described as a small radio collective, the members of which describe themselves as "deeply committed to the restoration of democracy in Haiti." The Neg Mawon broadcast tried to bring news to Haiti after the military government closed the country's independent radio stations. Radio Neg Mawon was on the air Saturdays at 2000 and Sundays at 1200 and 0400 on RFPI frequencies 7375, 7385USB, 11630USB and 15030. Verifications were issued by Molly Graver from P.O. Box 557, Warwick, NY 10990.

The white supremacist program American Dissident Voices, aired on WRNO, apparently has company now. We're advised that another program along this track is being aired Sundays at 1630 on WWCR — 15685, then a few hours later at 2100 on WRNO-15420. It's hosted by an Ernest Zundel.

Colombian clandestine Radio Patria Libre is now announcing itself as "the voice of the Camilist Union—Army of National Liberation," which is at least a slight change from what followers of this one have always believed—that it was the mouthpiece of the National Liberation Army (ELF) It may be that the change reflects a reshuffled or realigned ELF. We'd be glad to hear from any readers who follow the Colombian political situation who may be able to clear up the confusion. Incidentally, Patria Libre has been noted on occasion running as late as 0200.



Radio Neg Mawon was—or perhaps still is—a broadcast to Haiti supporting the Aristide government.

The evening schedule normally runs only from about 0030 to 0110, of late on such frequencies as 5730, 6300 and 15050, all widely variable.

The Palestinian clandestine, Al Qods— Palestinian Arab Broadcasting, is using a shortwave frequency of 5910, although we don't yet have the complete schedule. It's been noted overseas running to 1715 sign off, a schedule which doesn't give us much of a shot at hearing it. The address is announced as P.O. Box 5092, Damascus, Syria.

The pro-democracy Vietnamese broadcaster Radio Irina, aka the Voice of Freedom, continues to air its program via Russian radio facilities. The Vietnamese lan- guage program is on the air from 1400 to 1500 on 15500 and can be reached via this address: International Post Office, P.O. Box 174, Moscow. Considering the very chancy mail situation in Russia these days you may want to fax them your report. The number is (7095) 149-1458.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front's station, Radio Muhabura, continues to operate on or about 6340, and continues to be a difficult (but possible) catch in North America. Sign on is at 0415, sometimes 0400 or a little before that. This station may be located in Uganda, where the RPF launched its guerrilla war against the Rwandan government.

Afghanistan clandestine Radio Message of Freedom is supposedly on the air at 0145, 0830 and 1400 on a variable frequency of 7090. Unfortunately we don't think anyone in North America has been lucky enough to hear this one.

What's thought to be the deliberate jamming of several of the anti-Castro stations and broadcasts continues to hassle the likes of Radio Caiman and La Voz del CID. Check Caiman's signal on 9965 in the evenings, and La Voz del CID on 9941.6.

Your information about clandestine and similar broadcasts are always welcome, whether in the form of logs or QSL information or background data on stations or the groups which operate them. Copies of QSLs or other clandestine related literature is also needed for use as illustrations. Thanks for your continued interest.

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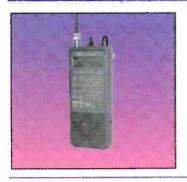
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Viking International	
Wilson Antenna, Inc.	
Xandi Electronics Yaesu U.S.A.	
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Don Allon N9ALK at 217.344.	8652 1

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## **Total Coverage Radios**



#### AOR AR1000XLT

AM Broadcast to Microwave 1000 Channels

AR3000 400 Channels

500KHz to 1300MHz coverage in a programmable hand held. Ten scan banks, ten search banks. Lockout on search and scan. AM plus narrow and broad-cast FM. Priority, hold, delay and selectable search increment of 5 to 995 KHz. Permanent memory. 4 AA ni-cads and wall plus cig charger included along with belt clip, case, ant. & earphone. Size: 6 7/8 x 1 3/4 x 2 1/2. WI 12 07.

\$449.00 Fax fact document # 205

#### **AR2500**

2016 Channels 1 to 1300MHz

Patented Computer Control 62 Scan Banks, 16 Search Banks, 35 Channels per second. Patented Computer control for logging and spec-trum display. AM, NFM, WFM, & BFO for CW/SSB. Priority bank, delay/hold and selectable search increments. Permanent memory. DC or AC with adapters. Mtng Brkt & Antenna included. Size: 2 1/4H x 5 5/8W x 6 1/2D. Wt. 1lb. \$499.00

Fax fact #305



#### AR2800

1000 Channels .5 to 1300MHz

AM Broadcast to Microwave 1000 Channels 500KHz to 1300MHz cover-age in a programmable mobile. Ten scan banks, ten search banks. Lockout and broadcast FM. Priority, hold, delay and selectable search increment of 5 to 995 KHz. Permanent memory. DC or AC with adapters. Mtng Brkt & Antenna included

Size: 2 1/4H x 5 5/8W x 6 1/2D. Wt. 1lb. \$449.00 Fax fact #350





100KHz to 2036MHz Patented computer control. Top rated receiver in its class, offers AM, NFM Wide FM, LSB, USB, CW modes. 400 scan memories. 4 priority channels. Delay & hold & Freescan. AC/DC pwr cord and whip ant

#### **AOR AR1500**

Full Coverage with SSB and 1000 Channels. 500KHz to 1300MHz. Ten scan banks, ten search banks. Search lock and store. BFO. 2 Antennas. AM/NFM/WFM. Selectable increments . Tons of features,

\$499.00

small size: 57/8 x 1 1/2 x 2 Wt 14 oz. Fax fact document # 250

### Scanners with Shortwave



Top rated receivers from Japan now available in the USA. Tune down to 100KHz. Sensitivity guaranteed from 8MHz up. 200 scan channels, Alw/NFM/WFM. No gaps, no cut-outs. Mobile is super slim line. AC/DC. Order VM/78000, includes antenna, mbl mnt. Order MVT7000 for the hand held. Complete with Ni-Cads Charger, antenna & earphone.



New Bearcat mobile/ desktop offer continuous coverage of VHF/JHF/800 bands The Bearcat 890XLTB covers 29-956 MHz with 200 char nels, Turbo scan, WX search, VFO tuning, 10 priority channels and more! The Bearcat 8500XLTC covers 25-1300MHz in AM/NFM/WFM modes with 500 char nes, turbo scan, 10 priorities, VFO tuning, and more. Fax fact documents 477 & 475.

Fax fact document #420

Bearcat	8500XLTC	\$389.00
Bearcat	890XLTB	\$259.00

Mobile Scanners



Bearcat 760XI TM

#### 100 Channel 800 MHz

Five banks of 20 channels each. Covers 29-54, 118-174, 406-E12 and 806-954MHz (with cell lock). Features scan, search, delay, pricrity, CTCSS option, lockout, service search, & keylock. Includes AC/DC corcs, mounting bracket, BNC antenna. Size: 4 3/8 x 6 15/16 x 1 5/8. Weight: 4.5lbs. Fax fact document #550

**Other Mobile Scanners** 

BC590 .....\$159.95 BC560XLTZ .....\$99.95

Fax fact on above: #560

Scan/CB/Highway Patrol/WX. X,K,Ka,Wide & Laser



Scans police pre-programmed by state channel plus full radar and laser alerts in one small unit. Weather, DB receive & mobile relay. Size: 5 5/E x 4 7/8 x 1 3/4 Wt: 1.5lbs. Fax fact #580

Trident TB-33WI

#### Other Pre-Programmed Scanning Receivers

BC350AS	
BCT2	\$149.00
BC700AS	\$169.00
Fax fact on all above: #580	

### Hand Held Scanners



#### Bearcat BC2500XLTA 400 Channels 25-1300MHz

Hand held digital programmable receives in AM/NFM/WFM modes. Features turbo scan, WX search, VFO tuning, search, 10 priorities, lockout, frequency copy, frequency count, and more 3229,95

#### **Bearcat 200XLTN**

200 Channels 800 MHz

Ten scan banks plus search. Covers 29-54, 118-174, 406-512 and 806 956MHz (with cell lock). Features scan, search, delay, 10 priorities, mem backup, lockout, WX search, & keylock. Includes NiCad & Chrgr

Size: 1 3/8 x 2 11/16 x 7 1/2. Wt. 32 oz. Fax Facts # 450

#### Other hand held scanners

Bearcat 100XLTN 100Ch H/L/U .....\$159.95 Bearcat 70XLTP 20Ch H/L/U.....\$139.95 Bearcat 55XLTR 10 Ch H/L/U .....\$99.95

Fax facts on all above: #475

### **Shortwave Receivers**

ATS-818CS



#### \$224.95

16 Band digital receiver with programmable cassette recorder, BFO for SSB, AM/FM Stereo, 45 preset memories LCD display with dual time. Signal & Btt. strength indicator. Sleep timer & tone control. Fax Fact #505

ATS-818 .....\$194.95 Same as 818CS but without cassette.

Fax Fact #506

#### ATS-803A .....\$174.95

The perennial best buy receiver. 16 band digital receiver with Am/FM/FM Stereo modes.9 memory presets. Auto/Manual and Scan modes. BFO RF Gain and Dual Filter controls. Complete with adaptors and headphones. Eav Eact #507

ATS-808 .....\$184.95 Compact size, great performance in a 16 band digital receiver. AM/FM/Stereo with 45 memory presets. LCD display with dual time clock. Complete with adaptors and headphones

Fax Fact #508

#### **ATS-606**

Fax Fact #509

\$154. 16 band ultra compact digital receiver with auto tuning and scan system. 45 memory presets cover AM/FM/Stereo. Dual time display, alarm timer,adjustable sleep timer.





#### SG-621 .....\$79.95

Compact 10 band receiver with AM/FM/Stereo. Analog tuning with a digital display. Fax Fact #513

	\$94.95
	\$99.95
tuning with digital display which shows time and d world.	
	\$54.95
tuning. Super compact and very economical.	
N.	tuning with digital display which shows time and d vorld.

#### Fax Fact #512

SG-700L .....\$49.95 12 band AM/FM compact portage analog receiver.

Fax Fact #514

### **Table Top Scanners**



#### Bearcat 800XLX

12 bands and 40 channels with 800MHz and nothing cut out. AC or DC. Fax facts #690

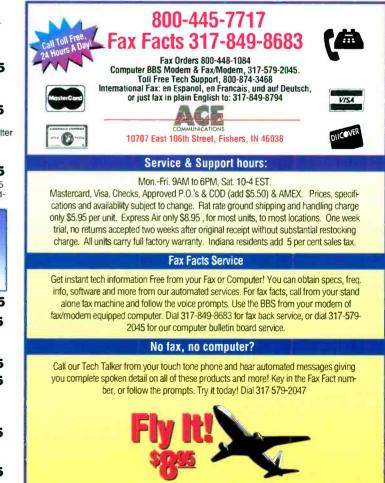


#### Other Table Top Scanners

		\$159.95
Dearcal 142	<b>αLM IUGN Π/L/U</b>	\$84.95
Bearcat 147	XLJ 16 Ch H/L/U	\$89.95
		\$99.95
		\$129.95
Fax facts on all above		

#### \* Here's the fine print you've been looking for:

\$8.95 air freight is available for packages weighing 8 pounds or less sent to destinations within the Continental U.S. Overnight service is available to most urban areas at little or no surcharge. Outlying areas may require two days or more for delivery. Please call toll free if you have questions regarding ACE Communications radio receivers are manufactured under and/or licensed under one or more of the following United States patents. 3,961,261 3,962,644 4,000,468 4,027,251 4,092,594 4,270,217 4,455,679 4,461,036 4,627,100 4,932,074 5,163,161. AOR, ACE Communications and Yupiteru are trademarks of C.D. Corporation, an Indiana corporation. All other trademarks remain the property of their respective companies. We make no claims of ownership or interest to any trademarks other than those listed above. We make every effort to insure the accuracy of these contents, but disclaim responsibility for typographical errors. We make every effort to stay current, but prices & specs are subject to change without notice. Please call toll free to confirm prices, delivery and specs before you order



CIRCLE 15 ON READER SERVICE CARD

# Wide Band Receivers...



ICOM has broken the barriers with it's new line of wideband receivers built to go the distance. Introducing the IC-R1 handheld receiver, the IC-R72 HF receiver and the IC-R100 multipurpose receiver.

IC-R1. The smallest wideband handheld available today, the IC-R1 continuously covers 100kHz-1300MHz with AM, FM and Wide-FM modes. This tiny receiver measures just 1.9"W x 4.0"H x 1.4"D.

Easy operation is a snap with the IC-E1's Dual Frequency Selection (direct keyboard and rotary tuning). 100 memories and a 24-hour clock completes the world's smallest full-featured handheld receiver.

IC-R100. Install the IC-R100 at home or in your car. Listening pleasure is guaranteed with continuous coverage from 100kFz-1856MHz in AM, FM and wide FM modes. Monitor VHF air and marine bands, emergency services, government as well as amateur stations. 121 fully programmable memory channels, multiple scanning system, an automatic noise limiter, built-in preamplifier and attenuator, clock with timer and built-in backup ithium battery make the IC-R100 the perfect backage for mobiling or base operation.

IC-R72. The IC-R72 continuous y receives 100kHz—30MHz in SSB, AM and CW modes with very high sensitivity. An optional UI-E provides FM reception. Additional features include: Noise blanker, five scanning systems. AC/DC operation, internal backup battery, built-in clock and ICOM's DOS System. The IC-R72 boasts a 100 dB wide dynamic range while

an easy-to-access keyboard provides converient programming versatility. The easy to operate IC-R72 is superb for short wave listeners.

The IC-R1, IC-R72 and IC-R100 join ICOM's current line of professional quality receivers. . the IC-E71A, IC R7000 and IC-R9000. ICOM... expanding the horizons to bring you better rechnology, today. See the complete line of quality ICOM receivers at your local authorized ICOM dealer today.

For a brechure on this of any other ICDM product, call our Literature Request Hotline 1-206-450-6088.

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