

by Leslie Stimion

WASHINGTON: Broadcasters are bracing themselves against a spectrum grab from low earth orbiting satellite services, commonly called "Little LEOs."

The FCC is considering allocating some of the most heavily-used spectrum that broadcasters use for remote pick-up broadcasts and two-way communications (455-456 MHz) to the Little LEOs.

Broadcasters said there are not enough RPU frequencies for the stations that need them now in urban areas, without having to share them with another service. The Society of Broadcast Engineers and the National Association of Broadcasters intended to tell the commission just that, in comments to an FCC rule making.

The Little LEOs would use clusters of low earth orbiting satellites to provide commercial radiolocation (using global positioning) and two-way data messaging services throughout the world. The FCC already has licensed three Little LEO systems, one of which has launched satellites that operate within existing spectrum allocations. But the Little LEOs want more spectrum allocated to their services. Eight additional Little LEO applications are pending at the FCC. Important issues The commission has issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ET 97-214) to implement domestically the Mobile Satellite Service (earth-to-space) for non-voice, non-geostationary mobile satellite services (NVNG MSS) allocations adopted at the World

Radiocommunication Conference in 1995. Specifically, the FCC proposed allocating both the 455-456 MHz and 459-460 MHz bands to the NVNG MSS on a co-primary basis, providing they do not interfere with current users. Based on interviews with officials at the SBE and NAB, broadcasters are highly skeptical the already limited RPU spectrum can be shared with another service on a primary basis. The organizations were preparing comments for the Dec. 1 FCC deadline. Broadcasters hold more than 25,000 licenses in the 455-456 MHz band. Many

of those broadcasters have multiple transmitters. Broadcasters are licensed to use this part of the band and its companion band 450-451 MHz for several purposes under Part 74 of FCC rules for Broadcast Auxiliary Services. Broadcasters mainly use these so-called RPU frequencies to transmit live programming from remote locations, such as shopping malls or sporting events, back to their stations. They also can be used as studio-to-transmitter links in emergencies when the normal link to the transmitter is not working. A major but less well-known application is wireless transmitter telemetry. Also, in declared emergencies, many stations use their two-way channels for emergency public information as part of their public service commitment. All these uses could be adversely affected by sharing, broadcasters said. "Radio's use of the RPU spectrum is simpler than TV's, but in some ways more critical," said Ken Brown, manager of RF allocations and licensing for ABC radio and tv. It is an way for radio broadcasters to get programming on the air from remote locations without relying on other carriers, like cell phones or ISDN lines. "In a radio news operation, RPU is used for sending the cars out to cover stories, and getting the reports back to the station," said Brown. If a radio station is using a delay system, it may also use RPU to send on-air staff their cues for live reports.

TV users tend to rely on this spectrum more for two-way communication rather than live programming, especially when a station or network is coordinating a live event with reporters and crews at several locations who can't see each other for visual cues. The FCC reasoned that, because broadcasters don't use their RPU frequencies constantly, they may be able to share it with the Little LEOs. The commission also said Little LEOs already share their allocated spectrum with a number of users, which limits their capacity to meet service demands.

Broadcasters said there are not enough RPU frequencies in many urban areas; they must carefully coordinate their use. Some stations use RPU for short reports, while others need a block of several hours, to broadcast a show from a local car dealer, for example. Coordinating that use is tough enough, broadcasters said, without having to factor in Little LEOs. Little LEO transmissions are short: only 450 milliseconds in the 148-149.9 MHz band. The FCC said the Little important way for radio broadcasters to get programming on the air from remote locations without relying on other carriers, like cell phones or ISDN lines. "In a radio news operation, RPU is used for sending the cars out to cover stories, and getting the reports back to the station," said Brown. If a radio station is using a delay system, it may also use RPU to send on-air staff their cues for live reports.

The Urban DX'er

The Urban DX'er is published monthly through the cooperative efforts of Bob Kozlarek, WA2SQQ and Charlie Hargrove, N2NOV

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Contributions of information for future issues is always welcomed and greatly appreciated. Please send your E mail to 4runner@hili.com..

NJ TIS STATIONS

530 NJ KNNI707 Elmwood Park
 530 NJ KNNI707 Paramus
 530 NJ KNNI707 Parsippany
 530 NJ KNNI707 Parsippany
 530 NJ KNNI707 Totowa
 530 NJ KNNS693 New Brunswick
 530 NJ KNNV457 Hamilton
 530 NJ WNDP923 Newark
 530 NJ WNPX698 Allamuchy
 530 NJ WNPX698 Mountain View
 530 NJ WNPX698 Roseland
 530 NJ WPAM592 Paramus
 530 NJ WPBN697 Camden
 590 NJ WFPF979 Fort Lee NJTPK
 590 NJ WFPF980 Jersey City NJTPK
 830 NJ WPKN262 Carneys Point Twp

TIDBITS

Here are some tid bits of info, feel free to redistribute and/or publish this info. - KC2AYC

LILCO: Gas Division Operations from the Bellmore Yard -161.415 Bellmore ID's as "892"

They cover from South of Hempstead Tpke on the north, all the way south to the water and from County Line Road to the east all the way to Freeport.

Slomins Security: Heating and Oil (Nassau & Suffolk)
 471.5375 KVO325 - Very busy Freq.

Possible Fort Totten MP Freq- 150.550 (Given to me by someone who was a Signal Intelligence man in the army)

Suffolk County Fleet Codes that are new to me- 668- Very busy channel today, environmental type of operations.... they talked a lot about taking samples, but they never said if the were soil or water samplesvery active.... talked about an abandoned strip mall on Horse Block Road and they were warned to be careful of arsenic because on of the stores was once occupied by a jeweler and they have had problems with arsenic at jewelry stores.

967- Sounded like radio techs doing a test. They had people around the county giving them radio checks.

COMMENTS FROM UP NORTH

<http://home.inforamp.net/~funk>

Hi Bob,
 Very nice MW stuff in the last newsletter. Congratulations on your Norway QSL It looks just like mine from about 12 years ago, except that I can actually read the veri-signer's name on yours. Thanks for the KICY-850 tip!

There's a new Canadian on the Xband -- 1610 kHz, CHEV, just like the car. It's not a regular broadcaster but appears to be a special events station. Some of us in the area have heard it with Jr. "A" hockey games played around Toronto this past week (after 1900 EST). Anyone hearing it your way? It's very poor from my location, and I'm only 60 miles distant. There's just too much TIS stuff around the frequency.

Also, William Demmery in Ottawa, who kept a nice account of the goings-on re: eastern Ontario, P.Q., and upper States stations during the past ice storms has started up an on-line Canadian AM Database. I was intending to make this data available via the WHAMLOG route (as downloadable files) but now I don't know if I need to bother. His database is at:

<http://www.entrenet.com/mizar/card/index.html>

Great anti-spamming tips, by the way.

Regards,
 Werner Funkenhauser - CANADA

MW DX'ING

In a past issue, we wrote about some of the fundamental issues of Broadcast Band DX'ing. I came across a great article in one of the trade papers and reprinted excerpts from the original article written by **Mark Durenberger**.

An understandable early objective of any new hobby is meaningful return from a minimal investment, so you can decide whether DXing is a pursuit worthy of your time. You can approach MW DXing with the expectation that, if you follow certain reception guidelines, you will get solid results. The unexpected additional reward will be the sudden appearance of a signal you never expected to hear, courtesy of unpredictable propagation. Successful DXing depends on good information and proper equipment. The information resources are available through the Web, as noted in our previous article, and in the publications of the International Radio Club, the National Radio Club and others. Propagation fore-casts can be heard through the shortwave facilities of WWV, the radio station of the National Bureau of Standards.

Let's talk about the equipment, in particular, the tradeoff between antenna performance and receiver cost.that by getting more from the antenna, you need less help from the receiver You can spend a lot for selectivity and sensitivity in a receiver, but you can also earn enhanced performance right at the antenna by putting some thinking into the antenna system. This tradeoff makes the hobby rewarding, because the antenna is one component in which you are rewarded directly for good engineering work.

Three popular types of MW DX antennas are active (amplified) whip antennas, tuned/active loops and the several variations of long wires. Your listening location may have everything to do with the type of antenna you can use.

If you do not have room to spread out, whip or loop antennas may be the best choice. Neither uses real estate; used properly, both can be effective. They can stand on their own or, by electrically phasing a whip against a loop, you can create a receive array that is highly directive and sensitive, yet immune to local noise. If you are forced to choose between the whip and the loop, you probably will choose the loop. Loop antennas not only are bidirectional, but have inherent noise-rejection characteristics compared to whips or short wires.

Loop antennas are a basic component of the "road kit" most DXers carry in their vehicles. A good loop and some accessories may be all you need for the majority of your DXing. Armed with this simple "car pack," you quickly can escape a noisy environment to do some serious DXing with minimum effort. If you have a limited budget, you can even use the car receiver to capture MW stations on 10 kHz spacing. Few AM car radios receive quality signals, but an amplified antenna in front of those radios can do wonders. I use the Kiwa Pocket Loop and regeneration module with the new Kiwa car-coupler. This combination can make a dumb car radio actually work like a respectable receiver!

One sky wave bounce is about all a typical medium-wave AM signal can tolerate before it is absorbed. A single-hop, high-angle signal will excite a loop antenna quite nicely, and the active loop's "Q" and pickup pattern will provide a degree of selectivity and directivity. But if you want to do long-distance listening, you'll probably need an antenna with a low acceptance angle, because the single-hop signals you seek may be arriving from near the horizon. This is where Beverage antennas come in.

A Beverage is a simple long wire, on the order of a wavelength or so. On the MW band, a Beverage should be 1,200 to 1,800 feet or longer. The Beverage pickup pattern is essentially a "figure 8," with side-lobe performance depending on length and other parameters.

"The longer the better" is an acceptable rule with Beverage antennas, although you will hit a law of diminishing returns beyond a few thousand feet. You also can go shorter than the recommended minimum, but you may sacrifice directivity and noise performance.

Beverage antenna deployment is not really demanding unless you are trying for the Nth degree of perfection. A spool of 18-gauge stranded insulated wire will do fine. There are differing schools of opinion as to whether Beverages can lie directly on the ground. A lot of hobbyists feel that is fine, as long as the wire run is reasonably level and you can preserve the straight-line path of the antenna.

At the receiver end, you can match the antenna to the input of the radio, through a toroid arrangement. At this transformer you can depart from the straight-line requirement of the Beverage and use coax to haul the signal to a (warm!) receiver location.

Termination

Far-end termination is key to pickup directionality. If the wire is not terminated its far end, the pickup will be bidirectional along the wire axis. Terminating the antenna on its far end will create a unidirectional pattern, accepting signals coming in *toward* the receiver. Terminations for medium-wave Beverages of the proper length typically range from 500 to 800 ohms. One final thought on the use of Beverages. Be careful about static buildup, particularly in a dry environment. At the least, protect the input of your receiver with diodes such as 1N914s.

A good way to see if Beverage antennas are worth the effort is to try fanning out a few shorter antennas, rather than hauling out a super-long wire on your first DX-pedition. Shorter antennas are easier to deploy and recover, and you can switch among different wires to effectively "steer" the pickup axis. You can also phase any two antennas to create electrical nulls.

Phasing techniques earn their salt when you are trying to eliminate a signal or reduce interference. The choice of antenna combinations makes phasing a very flexible tool. If you are after a steerable null, phase a pair of identical antennas such as two loops or wires at right angles. The null will be at the bisecting angle of the antennas. If you use small loops for this purpose, it is easy to move the loops, and thus move the null.

If you are trying to suppress strong local signals or electrical interference, use antennas of dissimilar performance. A popular approach is a wire or whip, phased against a loop. That will eliminate most of the signal appearing in both antennas while retaining the directivity of the loop. But do not expect deep nulls with this approach, unless the band-pass performance of the wire is close to that of the loop (an unlikely situation).

Phasing can work well, depending on the relative locations of the signals and your "patience quotient." When the ionosphere is moving, time relationships are changing and you may end up chasing nulls all night. But with practice, you can literally wipe out a 50 kW station 20 miles up the road, to hear a weak adjacent station a lot farther away.

Much of the fun in DXing is in the antenna. Use an active whip or tuned loop in an urban environment, assemble a simple "car pack" or plan to spend some time in the great outdoors at the business end of a Beverage. Wherever you go, you will be delighted by the unpredictability of MW reception. I can promise you a lot of fun and return from this hobby. It rewards your investment!

MYSTERY STATION 1680

JD Stephens - Madison AL - jdstephens@juno.com

The 1680 station is back again, on right now, Friday evening, 2-20, at 7:00 PM CST (0100 UTC). Usual loud fade-free signal, obliterating any trace of the DFW TIS. They're tracking a Lynrd Skynrd album at the moment. Sure wish they'd ID.

The 1680 station is still cranking away at 8:45 PM CST (0245 UTC). They seem to have switched to a variety of classic rock - Guess Who, Moody Blues, Cream and the like noted. I notice all the messages I've received since I started monitoring this station earlier in the week say "can't hear a thing". However, I did see a logging elsewhere of this station by Don Moore in Iowa, who heard the Wednesday evening transmission I also heard. So, this one can be heard elsewhere.

The mystery 1680 station is still on at midnight CST

(0600 UTC). Killer signal, and have been playing jazzy instrumentals for the past hour. Signal seems to be coming from the East. This is the longest transmission since I started monitoring this station since earlier in the week.

Yet another report...

2/24/98 The 1680 station I've been monitoring for the past week is back again - this time with religious music sung by a woman in English, with a distinct Indian subcontinental instrumental backing.

Right now it's Tuesday evening, 9:00 PM CST (0300 UTC). As usual, solid fade-free signal wiping out any trace of the Dallas TIS.

GLENN HAUSER'S WORLD OF RADIO
<http://www.angelfire.com/ok/worldofradio/>

If you've been in the shortwave hobby than the name Glenn Hauser invokes images of a distinctive voice heard weekly on several shortwave radio programs. Check his site out at the URL above!
 E-mail: gsmitty@prodigy.net

>Hey folks - Would like to update my freq list in order to monitor the
 >unfolding events in Iraq. Could someone please post a good freq list for
 >mil/UN monitoring? Thanks in advance...

Nahhh. I can't keep up with the changes. But here are addresses you can visit for all the latest!

- <http://www.ameritech.net/users/dvanderpoel/swl.htm>
- <http://www.amherst.edu/~sageorge/swl.html>
- <http://aloha.nmsu.edu/w5gb/swl/>
- <http://www.scanat.com/freqs.html>
- <http://www.radiokuwait.org/>
- <http://www.northnet.org/cyberpoint1/milhf.htm>
- <http://www.chilton.com/scripts/radio/R8-receiver>

KNOWING WHERE THE ACTION IS

By Joseph A. Walc
Engine270@aol.com

If you're a scanner listener and want to keep abreast of what's happening around some of the East Coast's major cities, then monitoring a "Notification Group" may be just what the doctor ordered. These licensed groups operate on frequencies allocated by the FCC. Most likely the "Channel" is allocated to the business part of the frequency spectrum. The members share a repeater and pass "notification" traffic to the rest of the group. About 90% of the traffic is related to major EMS, fire, police or other multi-agency events in the area, while 10% of the traffic is administrative in nature. Two examples of what you might hear on the frequency may be a multiple-alarm fire in a commercial building or perhaps a major water main break that's flooding basements, shorting electrical panels and creating traffic congestion.

The active participants on these groups are may be fire, news or police buffs, however, there are also firefighters, law enforcement, medical and other professionals using the repeater. Like most organizations they establish standards for it's members and you will hear a level of "professionalism" in their transmissions. You may find that these frequencies are worth monitoring if you live, travel or visit these areas.

Of course if you're not authorized to transmit on these frequencies, please, do not attempt to do so. Transmitting on any frequency you are not authorized to operate is a violation of various FCC rules and regulations. The least offense is that you may be causing is "malicious or harmful interference" and if caught you may end up paying the government a fine.

Here are some East Coast notification frequencies that I've monitored over the past few years. The listing is by Name (area served), Frequency, and PL code:

Boston Citywide (Metropolitan Boston, MA area), 463-5500 MHZ, pl 167.9

Hartford Citywide (Metropolitan Hartford, CT. area), 463-550 MHZ, pl 167.9

NYC Citywide (Metropolitan New York City, NY Area), 461.6500 MHZ, pl 167.9

New Hampshire, 461.4000 MHZ, pl. 118.8

Providence Citywide (Metropolitan Providence, RI area), 463.7750 MHZ, pl 167.9

Southern Maine, 464.850 MHZ, pl. 173.8

Washington, DC Citywide (Metropolitan Washington) 462.1500 MHZ, pl. 103.5

Philadelphia City Wide, 461.1250 mhz, PL 210.7

		<u>Freq</u>	<u>PL</u>
Citywide	Glastonbury	463.550,	167.9
Avon	Avon	463.775,	167.9
Meriden	Meriden	464.900,	162.2
Montville	Montville	464.750,	225.7
MRS	Bolton	462.725,	167.9
New Haven	New Haven	462.075,	118.8
Stonington	Stonington	461.525,	225.7

Other Notification Groups

Boston Citywide	463.5500,	167.9
Boston MRS Ch1	462.7250,	167.9
Boston MRS Ch4	463.8500,	151.4
Providence Citywide	463.7750,	167.9
Providence Citywide South	463.4500,	91.5
Tac-9	471.4625,	103.5
Cape Cod Citywide	464.1000,	85.4
New Hampshire Statewide S1	461.4000,	118.8
New Hampshire Statewide S2	462.1250,	118.8
New Hampshire Statewide S3	464.3250,	67.0

Southern Maine Fire Net	464.8500,	173.8
Maine Fire News	462.6500,	74.4
NY Citywide	461.6500,	167.9
NY Central	464.1750,	167.9
Countywide-NJ	463.4750,	118.8
Washington DC Citywide	452.9750,	103.5

Thomas C Steiner, President Mutual Aid Radio System also passes along this additional information. The Mutual Aid Radio System (MARS for short) is a group that covers southeastern Pa. (Greater Phila & Allentown) & also most of Western NJ including Mercer, Burlington, Warren, Hunterdon, We are linked to several repeaters in Phila area the Freq is 462.000, PL 123.0 this is in conjunction with the old Philadelphia Fire Films we still cover Camden city & county on this freq.

On the Freq. 464.2750, PL 151.4 You can hear all jobs from the rest of Southeastern Pa & parts of Northeastern Pa & NJ. this is the main Freq for all the activity.

We have a sister organization in Central NJ & southern NJ which you can hear all kinds of job from NYC to Trenton NJ including some of Bucks Northampton & Lehigh Counties I'll e-mail you with the new repeater freqs when I get them & the name of the organizations.
<http://www.geocities.com/CapeCanaveral/Hangar/3804/index.html>

Visit their web site above and check it out!

If you have of any corrections, updates, or additions to these or other notification groups along the East Coast please feel free to let me know.

73

Joe

Engine270@aol.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT.....

By: "R"

"R", our scanning leprechaun in CT reminds us that WNBC will be covering this years St Patrick's Day parade. This breaks a long standing tradition of having WPIX coverage - shades of Jack McCarthy!! Aside from the published frequencies, we are told to scan the 936 Mhz area for possible activity by field cameras and Chopper 4.

Editors Note: *During last weeks net there was some debate as to whether WNBC would use the 936 links. I received some related comments from "R" in this mornings mail. He goes on to say..."the 936 Mhz's link connects to a fiber optic pickup / transmission site in Long Island City, NY. This site is often used with helicopters. I think they will "explore" it. Often they like to test this system under pressure of event and conditions. Lately I've seen some surprises in NYC. Other stations will probably shoot segments unless they derive from CH4 (WNBC-TV) feed. That Long Island City link is used by channels 4,5,11. I haven't heard it on 7 (WABC-TV) yet. Channel 9 (WWOR-TV) uses a WTC-Empire Link."*

Radio Tahiti is now on 15.170 Mhz, typically from 0200Z - 0400Z. They were to go silent, but have recently acquired a new and improved transmitter. As of 2/21 it is

reported that they are now broadcasting 24 hrs/ day on this frequency. Reports say French language till 0600Z than 4-5 hours of program relays from Paris. News at the top of the hour. No English scheduled at this time.

Radio Iraq noted on 11.875 Mhz with English from 2230Z-2300Z.

Vatican Radio in English with parallel transmissions on 7.305 and 9.605 most evenings from 0250Z

Radio Vilnius, Lithuania heard with ½ hour English broadcast to N America on 5.905 at 0030Z. Please note that previously scheduled parallel broadcasts on 5.880 Mhz have been discontinued.

Radio Warsaw noted on 9.525 and 11.815 at 1300Z. Reports suggest a 55 minute English broadcast, though no official service to N America.

PHONE TOWERS LOCATION DEBATED

The Associated Press

By ANNE WALLACE ALLEN

HARDWICK, Vt. (AP) - While millions enjoy the convenience of cellular phones, where to build the towers that allow them to work has created controversy in communities from Arizona to Vermont.

Dale Newton of Cabot found himself in the middle of one such fight. He learned that Bell Atlantic wanted to build a tower on land next door - but only after he found spikes driven into his sugar maple trees.

Nobody had asked his **permission** to put a 120-foot tower near his home, and he soon found out that nobody had to.

"You damned well better believe it was a declaration of war," Newton said Monday at a hearing on the towers with Federal Communications Commission Chairman Bill Kennard in Hardwick.

Vermont has local zoning and a 1970 state law that spells out a procedure for reviewing big-scale or regional development projects.

But under proposed rules issued by the FCC, the decision on locating communications towers would be made by the federal government, a situation that does not mesh with Vermonters' love of local control.

Bell Atlantic wants to build a 150-foot tower on Hardwick's Buffalo Mountain, a prospect that many residents believe would ruin the view from the valley below and spoil the ecology of the pristine mountaintop.

Some residents are worried about possible harmful effects of the radio waves. Others in Hardwick want the tower to go up, saying they would like the cell phone service it would bring.

Vermont is not alone in wrestling with the issue.

Tucson, Ariz., passed an ordinance last year aimed at curbing the construction of new towers. At least two counties in North Carolina have implemented similar measures.

New Jersey last year imposed a four-month moratorium on building cell phone towers. Also last year, a Detroit suburb allowed telephone companies to build the towers - after they agreed to build a \$1 million recreation building.

U.S. District Court Judge Michael Telesca ruled Feb. 19 that Ontario, N.Y., had the right to deny Sprint's application to erect three 150-foot towers. Sprint had filed suit when its plans were rejected.

Just last month, Redmond, Wash., residents objected to a U S West proposal to mix the high-tech with the holy. The company wants to build a steeple for Trinity Anglican Church that would house six wireless-telephone antennas.

It's not a simple issue, as the hearing in Hardwick demonstrated. Even in Vermont, where preserving the look of the natural landscape is at the heart of much public policy, the debate has two clear sides.

"The natural landscapes of Vermont are our greatest economic resource," Newton's wife Janet said.

But cell phones and the requisite towers play a vital role in saving lives, said Deb Moore, an emergency nurse.

"It's very hard in Vermont, as wonderfully rural as it is, to hit a dead zone and have your phone go out and not be able to make the connection with the hospital and with the people that can help possibly save a life," she said.
"I support anything that's going to get rid of dead zones."

Under a 1996 law, the FCC has the power to overrule local zoning decisions on towers. Vermont Sens. Patrick Leahy and James Jeffords and Rep. Bernard Sanders are sponsoring legislation that would return the power to the towns.

Kennard, the FCC chief, said there is a strong role for local and state governments in deciding who can build towers where. But he stopped short of pledging to return all power to local communities, saying it was the mandate of his agency to ensure a "seamless wireless network."

Industry representatives estimate that network would require about 100,000 towers around the country.

Kennard said preemption of local authority should be used only as a last resort to achieve the network.

The FCC has formed an advisory group to study the agency's role in the debate. The group does not support federal preemption, Kennard said, but some remain wary. Margaret Fowler of Middletown Springs said federal intervention should be ruled out altogether.

"I feel that if preemption is used only as a last resort, it is still a resort," Fowler said. "It becomes a threat."

FRS CHANNELS

With the prices on FRS radio falling and the variety increasing, it's a good idea to monitor the 14 FRS channels. Since most of the activity will be low power, most of what you hear will be local!

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 462.5625 | 8. 467.5625 |
| 2. 462.5875 | 9. 467.5875 |
| 3. 462.6125 | 10 467.6125 |
| 4. 462.6375 | 11 467.6375 |
| 5. 462.6625 | 12 467.6625 |
| 6. 462.6875 | 13 467.6875 |
| 7. 462.7125 | 14 467.7125 |

FROM THE BUSY OFFICES OF RADIO ST HELENA

Jamestown, St Helena, 06 March, 1998.

To date we have received around 500 reception reports in the respect of the 1997 WW transmission. No cards have been sent out yet, as we are experiencing some difficulties with the printers at the Castle, who are pushed in trying to find the way to print them, but if all goes well, we will send the first batch at the end of this month (March), airmail via Ascension.

Best Regards,
Derek Richards
Radio St Helena
Cheers

INTERESTING INFO de RADIO NETHERLANDS

This Thursday's Media Network program on Radio Netherlands has the subtitle, From Train to Ship! Since October 1994, the former pirate radio ship, Laser 558, has been anchored inshore in Dutch waters. The on-board transmitter was replaced by the Dutch Transmitter Facilities company, NOZEMA, and the whole vessel was painted. On our website you can now find a series of photos which show you what is going on. You can find it at http://www.rnw.nl/en/prog_medianw.html

First used by Holland FM, then by Veronica HitRadio, the mast is currently radiating a station called Quality Radio (formerly Radio London - not to be confused with the English station of the same name.) Curiously, the Q-Radio studios are not on board the ship, even though a studio has been built on the Communicator. Instead they are inside a former East German train, parked in Zutphen station, more than 90 minutes drive from the ship. The current format on 1224 kHz is very different to other commercial stations in this part of Europe. Is it viable, or is this another radio project destined to sink into the past? We discover that they have some big plans later this summer and that after 18 UTC they often carry programmes in English! This week we're publishing more Q-Radio photos. The station itself has no website, but they do claim e-mail will reach them at q.radio@tip.nl.

Also in this week's edition of Media Network, shortwave resumes from Chile, plus more tips from the Pacific where it seems the Voice of Nigeria is being heard again.

SW Lhg de N2NOV

GERMANY - DEUTSCHE WELLE - Service to N America and Canada

LANGUAGE	START	END	FREQ	RELAY STA.	POWER	BEAM	TARGET
ENGLISH	0100	0150	6040	ANTIGUA	250	340	NAM
	0100	0150	6085	SACKVILLE	250	277	NAM
	0100	0150	6145	WERTACHTAL	500	300	NAM
	0100	0150	9640	WERTACHTAL	500	300	N/CAM
	0100	0150	11810	SINES	250	290	N/CAM
	0300	0350	6085	SACKVILLE	250	277	NAM
	0300	0350	6145	WERTACHTAL	500	315	NAM
	0300	0350	6185	SACKVILLE	250	253	NAM
	0300	0350	9535	SINES	250	295	N/CAM
	0300	0350	9640	ANTIGUA	250	340	NAM
	0500	0550	6045	SINES	250	315	NAM
	0500	0550	6185	ANTIGUA	250	340	NAM
	0500	0550	9615	WERTACHTAL	500	330	N/CAM
	0500	0550	11810	BONAIRE	250	305	NAM

MALAYSIA - RADIO TELEVISION MALAYSIA (RTM)

Kuala Lumpur; is now scheduled on Shortwave for 24 hours on 4845 kHz in Tamil, 5965 kHz in Malay and **7295 kHz in English.**

MONGOLIA - VOICE OF MONGOLIA, Ulaanbaatar; Shortwave schedule in English:

To E.Asia at 0900-0930 on 15170 kHz,

To Australia at 1230-1300 on 12085 kHz,

To S.Asia at 1500-1530 and to EUROPE at 1930-2000 on 9720 and 12085 kHz.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

KHBI, Saipan; schedule valid as from 3rd March 1998:

To EUROPE & Middle East: 1800 and 1900 on 9355 kHz.

To E.EUROPE: 0800 on 15665 kHz.

To Africa: 1800 and 1900 on 9385 kHz.

To Japan, Korea & Russia: 0900 and 1100 on 15665 kHz.

To India: 1300 on 9355 kHz.

To China: 0000 and 1000 on 15665 kHz, 1400 on 9355 kHz.

To Indonesia: 1000 on 15725 kHz, 1300 on 9385 kHz.

To SE.Asia: 1200 on 9355 kHz.

To Australia: 0900 on 13840 kHz, 1100 and 1200 on 9385 kHz.

To New Zealand: 2000 on 13840 kHz.

LOCAL FDS CHANGE UNIT IDS

Hasbrouck Heights FD are no longer using 600 series #'s for apparatus. They will be Dept. 25. The chief will be 25-1, 25 EMS 1, 2, etc for ambulances. (I think this will be the trend for all of Bergen County and each city will assign a department number based on when the town was incorporated to the county. For Example: Lyndhurst -Station 32.)

(Editors Note: Hasbrouck Heights Fire Department (KDD-612) can be heard on 154.160 (F1), 154.205 (F2), 154.280 (F3), 154.235, 154.385, and Bergen County County mutual aid and 33.860. They also cover Teterboro for fire protection and assists with any incidents at Teterboro Airport.)

Also...

Orange, NJ is now operating on 501.2525 mhz, pl 94.8.

Orange has commenced also using the standard "300" radio signals, similar to those in use in Newark, Edison and Irvington, NJ's.

I do not have a copy of the "300" radio signals. Anyone have a list of these codes?

Regards,

Joe Walc

Engine270@aol.com

INTERESTING TRANSMISSIONS...

3/16/98 1750ZWhile recuperating from the flu I was lying in bed with the scanner on in the background. Shortly after 1 pm I overheard Bergen County PD assist with shutting down North bound Rt 17, North of Essex St. in Lodi. The strange thing was that no reason was given. A few moments later I overheard a conversation on SPEN-1 between an FBI helicopter and another station. The ground station asked if they had a low band radio. The FBI copter confirmed that they did and they were requested to move to 47.400 Mhz using a PL of 151.4. The conversation that ensued suggested some sort of surveillance operation that went sour. Does anyone have any clues as to what or who this frequency is used for? BTW, Rt 17 remained closed for about 15 minutes following the initial transmission. "SQQ"

GREAT DX RADIO PAGE

<http://www.dxing.com>

The Web resource for radio hobbyists!

SONY SCANNER

The Sony ICF-SC1PC Scanning Receiver

- < Bi-Directional PC Interface with Search And Control Capabilities
- < Supplied CD-ROM Lists All Receivable Frequencies Throughout the US
- < Use CD-ROM with PC Interface to search frequencies and to create files using a variety of search mode options
- < Scans all frequencies allowed by the FCC from 25 MHz to 1300 MHz (with the exception of cellular communications bands)
- < PLL synthesized scanning
- < 300 channel memory
- < One-button access to police, air, fire/emergency, weather, marine, FM and TV PSBS
- < Intelligent Active memory system
- < Variety of Programmable features
- < AM and Narrow/wide FM reception
- < Supplied Frequency guidebook

Sony will offer it's new radio scanners in electronic, hobby and specialty stores beginning in April. Call Sony at 1-800-222- SONY (7669) for more details.

More details and a product review of the Sony scanner will be in future articles of Scanning USA Magazine.

Scanning USA
Joliet, IL
1-800-651-0922

A copy of this release will also be kept at my Strong Signals web site. Thanks for your attention and happy monitoring!

Strong signals,
Rich N2MCA <http://www.qsl.net/n2mca/>

New Scanner User FAQ :

http://www.qsl.net/n2mca/NEW_USER.HTM

FM LOGS

With summer approaching the FM band will soon start showing signs of propagation enhancement. Here's a handy list of FM broadcast station for the tristate area.

In case you're wondering where the list came from, check out the on line database offered by the FCC at these URL's:

<http://www.fcc.gov/mmb/asd/fmq.html>

<http://www.fcc.gov/mmb/asd/welcomeALT.html>

<http://www.fcc.gov/mmb/asd/>

CT

88.1	WMNR-1	HUNTINGTON	CT
88.1	WESU	MIDDLETOWN	CT
88.1	WMNR	MONROE	CT
88.3	WQAQ	HAMDEN	CT
88.5	WVOF	FAIRFIELD	CT
88.5	NEW-T	NEW MILFORD	CT
88.5	WEDW-FM	STAMFORD	CT
88.7	WNHU	WEST HAVEN	CT
88.9	WJMJ	HARTFORD	CT
89.1	WNPR	NORWICH	CT
89.3	WRTC-FM	HARTFORD	CT
89.5	WPKN	BRIDGEPORT	CT
89.7	WDJW	SOMERS	CT
89.9	WQTQ	HARTFORD	CT
89.9	WAPJ	TORRINGTON	CT
89.9	WWEB	WALLINGFORD	CT
90.1	WRXC	SHELTON	CT
90.1	WGSK	SOUTH KENT	CT
90.1	W211A	STAMFORD	CT
90.1	WECS	WILLIMANTIC	CT
90.3	WWPT	WESTPORT	CT
90.5	WPKT	MERIDEN	CT
90.9	WCNI	NEW LONDON	CT
91.1	WSHU	FAIRFIELD	CT
91.3	WWUH	W. HARTFORD	CT
91.5	WGRS	GUILFORD	CT
91.5	W218AV	WARREN	CT
91.7	WXCI	DANBURY	CT
91.7	WHUS	STORRS	CT
91.9	W220AC	FAIRFIELD	CT
91.9	W220BS	MERIDEN	CT
91.9	WSLX	NEW CANAAN	CT
92.5	WWY	WATERBURY	CT
93.1	W226AG	HAMDEN	CT
93.3	WFAR	DANBURY	CT
93.3	W227AJ	NORTHFORD	CT
93.7	WZMX	HARTFORD	CT
94.3	WYBC-FM	NEW HAVEN	CT
94.5	WERB	BERLIN	CT
94.5	W233AG	NEW LONDON	CT
94.5	W233AJ	OLD SAYBROOK	CT
95.1	WRKI-2	BRIDGEPORT	CT
95.1	WRKI	BROOKFIELD	CT

98.3	WMGQ	NEW BRUNSWICK	NJ	90.5	WJFF	JEFFERSONVILLE	NY
98.3	WTKU	OCEAN CITY	NJ	90.5	W213AM	NEWBURGH	NY
98.5	WBBO	OCEAN ACRES	NJ	90.7	SEM9	NEW YORK	NY
98.7	WWZK	VILLAS	NJ	90.7	SEMINAR	NEW YORK	NY
99.1	WAWZ	ZAREPHATH	NJ	90.7	WFUV	NEW YORK	NY
99.3	WSAX	PLEASANTVILLE	NJ	90.9	WKRK	BROOKLYN	NY
99.7	WBHX	TUCKERTON	NJ	91.1	WOSS	OSSINING	NY
100.1	WJRZ-FM	MANAHAWKIN	NJ	91.3	W217AF	HUNTINGTON STA	NY
100.3	WHTZ	NEWARK	NJ	91.3	WVKR-FM	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY
100.7	W264AM	TOMS RIVER	NJ	91.3	WRLI-FM	SOUTHAMPTON	NY
100.7	WZXL	WILDWOOD	NJ	91.5	WNYE	BROOKLYN	NY
101.5	WKXW-FM	TRENTON	NJ	91.7	WFRH	KINGSTON	NY
101.5	WMSC	UPPER MONTCLAIR	NJ	91.7	WOSR	MIDDLETOWN	NY
101.7	WJKS	CANTON	NJ	91.7	W219BA	RIDGE	NY
102.3	WJSX	CAPE MAY	NJ	91.9	NEW	BROOKLYN	NY
102.3	WSUS	FRANKLIN	NJ	91.9	WSHR	LAKE RONKONKOMA	NY
102.3	WSUS-1	MONTAGUE	NJ	92.1	WRNQ	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY
102.5	NEW-T	MANAHAWKIN	NJ	92.1	WLNG-FM	SAG HARBOR	NY
102.5	NEW-T	WARREN GROVE	NJ	92.3	WXRK	NEW YORK	NY
102.7	WJSE	PETERSBURG	NJ	92.7	WLIR-FM	GARDEN CITY	NY
103.1	W276AQ	FORT LEE	NJ	92.7	WRRV	MIDDLETOWN	NY
103.3	WPRB	PRINCETON	NJ	92.9	NEW	SOUTHAMPTON	NY
103.7	WMGM	ATLANTIC CITY	NJ	93.3	WBWZ	NEW PALTZ	NY
103.7	WNNJ-FM	NEWTON	NJ	93.5	WRTN	NEW ROCHELLE	NY
104.7	W284AF	HACKETTSTOWN	NJ	93.7	W229AA	MIDDLETOWN	NY
104.9	WRDR	EGG HARBOR CITY	NJ	93.9	WNYC-FM	NEW YORK	NY
105.5	WBNJ	CAPE MAY	NJ	94.1	W231AG	NEWBURGH	NY
105.5	WDHA-FM	DOVER	NJ	94.3	WBPM	KINGSTON	NY
105.7	W289AA	LEBANON TWP	NJ	94.3	W232AL	POMONA	NY
105.7	WNJO	MANAHAWKIN	NJ	94.3	WMJC	SMITHTOWN	NY
105.9	WNWK	NEWARK	NJ	94.5	W233AI	SAG HARBOR	NY
106.3	WHCY	BLAIRSTOWN	NJ	94.9	WVZC	MONTAUK	NY
106.3	WHTG-FM	EATONTOWN	NJ	95.3	W237AV	KINGSTON	NY
106.3	WKOE	OCEAN CITY	NJ	95.3	WHFM	SOUTHAMPTON	NY
106.7	WJNN	NORTH CAPE MAY	NJ	95.5	WPLJ	NEW YORK	NY
106.9	WKDN	CAMDEN	NJ	95.7	NEW-T	MIDDLETOWN	NY
107.1	WRNJ-FM	BELVIDERE	NJ	95.9	WVOS-FM	LIBERTY	NY
107.1	WWZY	LONG BRANCH	NJ	96.1	WLVG	CENTER MORICHES	NY
107.3	WZZP	ATLANTIC CITY	NJ	96.1	WTND	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY
107.5	NEW-T	CINNAMINSON	NJ	96.1	W241AC	WURTSBORO	NY
107.7	WSNJ-FM	BRIDGETON	NJ	96.3	WQXR-FM	NEW YORK	NY
107.7	WRRC-FM	LAWRENCEVILLE	NJ	96.7	WEHM	EAST HAMPTON	NY
107.9	W300AC	CHATSWORTH	NJ	96.7	WTSX	PORT JERVIS	NY
107.9	W300AO	MANAHAWKIN	NJ	96.9	WRRB	ARLINGTON	NY
107.9	WWPH	PRINCETON JUNC	NJ	97.1	WQHT	NEW YORK	NY

NEW YORK

88.7	WRHU	HEMPSTEAD	NY	97.3	WZAD	WURTSBORO	NY
88.7	WNYK	NYACK	NY	97.5	WALK-FM	PATCHOGUE	NY
88.7	WRHV	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY	97.7	WCZX	HYDE PARK	NY
88.9	WRPJ	PORT JERVIS	NY	97.9	WSKQ-FM	NEW YORK	NY
88.9	WSIA	STATEN ISLAND	NY	98.3	WKJY	HEMPSTEAD	NY
89.1	WNYU-FM	NEW YORK	NY	98.3	WSUL	MONTICELLO	NY
89.7	WNJA	JAMESTOWN	NY	98.5	WDRE	WESTHAMPTON	NY
89.7	NEW-T	PORT CHESTER	NY	98.7	WRKS-FM	NEW YORK	NY
89.9	WKCR-FM	NEW YORK	NY	99.3	WTHN	ELLENVILLE	NY
89.9	WSUF	NYACK	NY	99.5	WBAI	NEW YORK	NY
90.1	WXHD	MOUNT HOPE	NY	99.7	WJUX	MONTICELLO	NY
90.1	WUSB	STONY BROOK	NY	100.1	WDST	WOODSTOCK	NY
90.3	WHPC	GARDEN CITY	NY	100.7	WHUD	PEEKSKILL	NY
90.3	WHCR	NEW YORK	NY	100.7	W264AJ	SAG HARBOR	NY
90.3	WDFH	OSSINING	NY	100.7	W264AJ	SOUTHAMPTON	NY
90.5	W213AC	HYDE PARK	NY	101.1	WCBS-FM	NEW YORK	NY
				101.5	WPDH	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY
				101.7	WBAZ	SOUTHOLD	NY

101.9	WQCD	NEW YORK	NY
102.1	NEW	JEFFERSONVILLE	NY
102.3	WBABFM	BABYLON	NY
102.3	W272AV	NEWBURGH	NY
102.5	WBSQ	BRIDGEHAMPTON	NY
102.5	NEW	ROSENDALE	NY
102.5	WFNP	ROSENDALE	NY
102.7	WNEW	NEW YORK	NY
103.1	NEW	BAY SHORE	NY
103.1	WBZO	BAY SHORE	NY
103.1	WGNY-FM	NEWBURGH	NY
103.3	W277AB	NOYACK	NY
103.5	WKTU	LAKE SUCCESS	NY
103.7	W279AJ	HIGHLAND	NY
103.9	WRCN-FM	RIVERHEAD	NY
103.9	WFAS-FM	WHITE PLAINS	NY
104.3	WAXQ	NEW YORK	NY
104.7	WBEA	MONTAUK	NY
104.7	WSPK	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY
104.7	W284AC	SELDEN	NY
105.1	WNSR	NEW YORK	NY
105.3	NEW	CALVERTON-ROANOKE	NY
105.5	W288BA	MIDDLETOWN	NY
105.5	WAXB	PATTERSON	NY
105.7	NEW-T	ELLENVILLE	NY
105.7	W289AG	RHINEBECK	NY
105.7	W289AD	SELDEN	NY
106.1	WPDA	JEFFERSONVILLE	NY
106.1	WBLI	PATCHOGUE	NY
106.3	WZZN	MOUNT KISCO	NY
106.3	W292CM	POUGHKEEPSIE	NY
106.5	W293AE	NEWBURGH	NY
106.7	WLTW	NEW YORK	NY
106.9	W295AB	KINGSTON	NY
106.9	NEW	LAKWOOD	NY
106.9	W295AA	MIDDLETOWN	NY
107.1	WWXY	BRIARCLIFF MANOR	NY
107.1	WWVY	HAMPTON BAYS	NY
107.3	WRWD-FM	HIGHLAND	NY
107.5	WBLS	NEW YORK	NY
107.7	W299AG	NEWBURGH	NY

Thanks to all those who contributed to this months issue:

“R”, Ed-KC2AYC, Charlie- N2NOV, Jon Awalt, Chris Gordon and Bill Moore and “Joe” - N2OAD