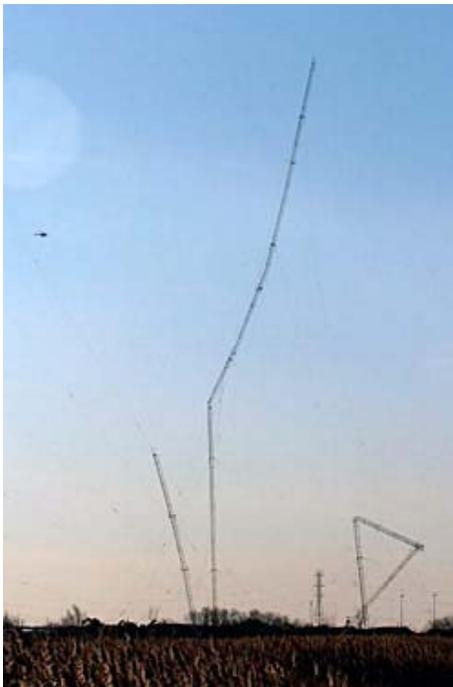


Established 1984**WOR 710 TOWER DEMOLITION**

LYNDHURST, NJ (January 11, 2007) – A significant era in radio history ended when the delayed demolition of WOR's three, 40 year old, 700-foot radio towers finally took place. Swaying like giant bean poles caught in the wind, their life ended with intense bending and jackknifing.

When Lyndhurst Police Chief James B. O'Connor stopped the demolition in September, he said he had concerns about safety issues and the possibility that the sight of collapsing structures might have frightened people who saw it, perhaps still on edge about the events of 9/11. O'Connor was also upset that emergency personnel were not properly prepared to answer any public emergency calls about the razing.



"We were unfamiliar with how they were going to demolish the towers at first," O'Connor said. "We were worried about the public's reaction. But after conferring with radio station officials, O'Connor said he is satisfied that proper notification has been made. Area police have been notified, public notices were printed in newspapers, and the safety

concerns that delayed the demolition in September were finally worked out. He also learned that no explosives or hazardous materials will be used. "Now we see that the plan for the site will be safe."

The triangular-shaped towers were dismantled by "loosening one of the guy wires that anchors the structure, causing each one to collapse within itself", a WOR spokesperson explained. "There will be no explosion, there will be no boom. It should just collapse."

WOR-AM 710, New York's oldest privately owned station, has switched over to three new towers optimally designed for WOR's new 50,000 watt digital transmissions. The three towers, 658 feet tall, are located half a mile north in Rutherford. The move, within view of Giants Stadium, the New Jersey Turnpike and the Manhattan skyline, is part of a 437-acre parcel that cost developers of the Cherokee EnCap Golf Project nearly \$10 million. The site will facilitate a hotel and conference center, luxury condominiums, retail space, adult housing and two 18-hole golf courses and a driving range.

But in addition to making room for development, old towers need to come down to fully comply with a requirements set by the Federal Communications Commissions and because they are a navigational hazard to air traffic.

Station History

WOR signed on February 22, 1922, with the help of engineers Orville Orvis and Jack Poppele, who powered up a DeForest transmitter on the 6th floor of Bamberger's Department Store at 131 Market St. in Newark and played Al Jolson's record of "April Showers." Louis Bamberger, original owner of the station, had wanted the station to be called WLB, but those call letters had already been assigned, so the station received a re-issued ship's call, WOR. The ship, by the way, was the S.S. California, owned by Orient Lines. WOR started off on 360 meters (833 on our present AM band) - the only frequency available in the early days of radio - licensed to Newark, NJ. WOR initially shared time

with two other stations: WDT and WJY. Jessie E. Koewing became station manager, one of the first women to hold such a position. WOR was the only station to broadcast on Christmas Day 1922, and thus was the first sound heard by those who found a crystal set under the tree that year.

In June 1923, WOR moved to 740 khz, sharing time with WJY, and in December 1924, WOR added a studio in Manhattan, on the 9th floor of Chickering Hall at 27 W. 57th St. Morning exercise sessions - New York's first wake-up show - originated from there, conducted by publisher and physical culturist Bernarr MacFadden. The control operator at Chickering was an English-born engineer named John B. Gambling, who was soon given announcing duties as well. When MacFadden called in sick one morning, Gambling took over the whole program. He later turned it into the "Sun Up Society," "Musical Clock," and later "Rambling With Gambling" and established a dynasty of Gamblings who would awaken WOR listeners for the rest of the 20th century. Some celebrities like Paul Whiteman, Harry Houdini and Charlie Chaplin came to the WOR microphones, whose appearances were arranged by Alfred "Hollywood" McCosker.

In 1926, McCosker became WOR's managing director. In July 1926, WJY shut down, giving WOR full use of the 740 frequency. Later that year, the station moved its New York studio to 1440 Broadway, two blocks from Times Square. In June 17, 1927, WOR moved to 710 AM. In the fall of 1927, WOR moved its Newark studio to 147 Market St. WOR was the first New York station to carry programming of the Columbia Broadcasting System, originating CBS's premiere broadcast on September 18, 1927. It alternated with the Atlantic Broadcasting Company's WABC as the CBS outlet in New York, and after William S. Paley became head of the struggling network in 1928, he offered to buy either of the local affiliates as the New York flagship. Bamberger was willing to sell WOR to Paley, but WABC was cheaper, and in September 1929, WOR and CBS parted. In 1929,

Bamberger's was bought by R.H. Macy & Co., with WOR in the package. Even though the Newark studios were enlarged and the corporate name changed to Bamberger Broadcasting Service, some Jerseyites protested that WOR had become a New York station. McCosker replied, "Although most of our programs go on the air from the Broadway site, Newark is WOR's home."

In 1931, when a new trade magazine called Broadcasting appeared, the cover of its first edition was a full-page ad from WOR. In 1934, during an era when newspapers were able to restrict access to news by radio stations, WOR helped to form the Transradio wire service and aired five 15-minute newscasts a day. Newspapers wanted to retaliate by dropping free daily program listings, but the popularity of WOR and the potential loss of print advertising from Macy's and Bamberger's neutralized the threat and opened the way for wider news coverage. During the 1930's, WOR featured children's programs, such as "Sky Pictures By Mr. Radiobug" and "Chandu, The Magician," where in the autumn of 1932, had WOR's biggest mail pull - drawing 8000 letters a week. The biggest children's personality on WOR was "Uncle Don" aka Don Carney, the stage name of Howard Rice. Uncle Don was such a wholesome and beloved figure that people were shocked to learn that during one of his broadcasts, thinking the microphone was off, muttered something like, "That ought to hold the little bastards for another day." Whether this incident really occurred has been a matter of dispute since the day it happened, or didn't happen. In the autumn of 1934, WOR formed the Mutual Broadcasting System. Additional studios were built at the New Amsterdam Theatre and the converted Guild and Longacre Theatres in the Times Square district. Several best-known dramatic programs originated from WOR's studios, including "The Shadow", "Nick Carter, Private Detective" and "True Detective Mysteries." On March 4, 1935, WOR officially upgraded their power to 50,000 watts - with the help of President Roosevelt. In 1938, WOR tried to push into the future when it began facsimile transmission, utilizing overnight hours to experimentally deliver a morning newspaper and other printed matter by radio. The effort never met with public favor, though it can be seen as a forerunner to today's online services.

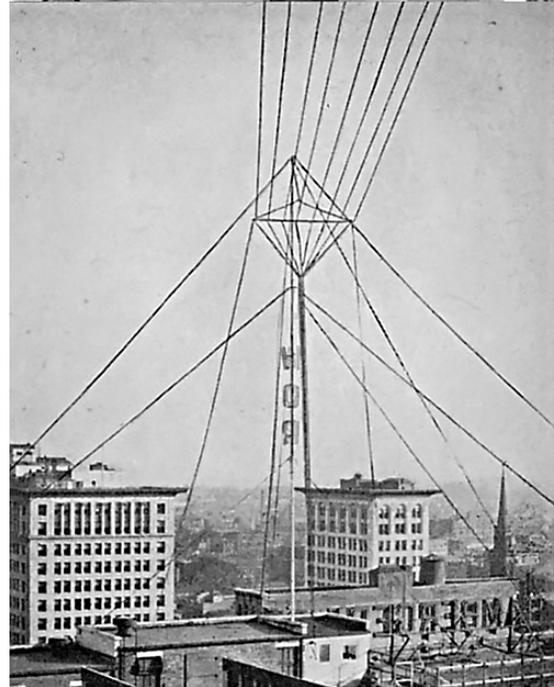
Most of WOR's daytime schedule consisted of families, including Ed and Pegeen Fitzgerald, Dorothy Kilgallen and Dick Kollmar, and Alfred and Dora McCann. The Fitzgerald's show had a run of 44 years and later Patricia McCann took over her parent's program in 1975. WOR's local programming was often the testing ground for shows that would turn into network features. "Can You Top This", a gagfest created by Roger Bower, became a national favorite in 1942. In the 1940's, low-budget quiz and audience-participation shows were regularly featured such as "Twenty Questions", "True Or False", "Quick As A Flash"

and even impromptu quiz sessions from in front of WOR's studios at 1440 Broadway. Twice each day from 1937 to 1952, "The Answer Man" (Albert Mitchell) responded to listener's questions about literally anything. On February 1, 1941, WOR officially changed its city of license from Newark NJ to New York. In December 1952, the Bamberger Broadcasting Service transferred WOR to General TeleRadio, a subsidiary of the General Tire and Rubber Company, and when General Tire acquired RKO, the corporate name became RKO-General. In 1956, WOR created "Music From Studio X". It was simply continuous pop music, but it originated from a special high-fidelity studio and each clean new record was touched by a needle only one time. The host was John A. Gambling (whose father was still doing the morning show). On March 17, 1958, WOR broadcast the first stereophonic recording heard on New York radio. The Audio Fidelity discs were heard during John Scott's news and information program, "Radio New York" and the other channel as part of the "Ted Steele Show" on WOR-TV, Channel 9. This was 5½ years after the start of WQXR's AM/FM "binaural" service, but 3 years before FM multiplex stereo.

In 1959, WOR left the Mutual network to again become an independent station. Its strong local personality did not leave it unsure of its future. Under the leadership of news director Dave Driscoll, the station's news coverage was among the city's most solid, announced by some of radio's best voices including, Henry Gladstone, John Scott, Prescott Robinson and Harry Hennessey. WOR continued to focus on local talk personalities, including Arlene Francis, nutritional guru Carlton Fredericks, financial advisor Bernard Meltzer, husband and wife team Tex McCrary and Jinx Falkenberg, Jean Shepherd and "Long John" Nebel, who specialized in the offbeat and the occult (he left for WNBC in 1964 and later went to WMCA). In the late 1960's, WOR featured hourly 15 minute newscasts and a 2 hour news block from 6 to 8pm - the city's most extensive news coverage in the days before the start of all-news radio. There was an attempt to rekindle daytime radio drama in the 1970's, and it became the home of comedy team, Bob & Ray. In the mid-1980's, WOR's quest for a younger (and more male) audience resulted in the retirement of some of the station's most durable personalities. John A. Gambling stayed at WOR, and his son, John R., officially took over The WOR Morning Show on December 15, 1990. "Rambling With Gambling" was responsible for over 40 percent of the station's income. However, in the late 1990's, the Gambling Empire finally came to an

end, when WOR revamped their schedule. In 1987, the FCC forced RKO-General to divest itself of its stations. WOR was sold to Buckley Broadcasting. In October 2002, WOR became the first AM station in New York to utilize its IBOC (In Band-On Channel) digital signal.

The 40-year-old Lyndhurst towers were the fourth set used by the station since 1922. Other broadcast sites included: Bamberger's Department Store in Newark from 1922 to 1924; another Newark locale from 1924 to 1936; and a 50,000-watt antenna in Carteret -- one of the first directional antennas in the country -- from 1936 to 1967.



WOR in the 1930's

Today, WOR 710 HD is New York's oldest, privately-owned and continuously-operated radio station. Readers interested in more WOR history may wish to visit the following web pages.
[WOR Home Page](#)

<http://wor710.com/pages/182712.php>

Jim Hawkins's WOR Page

<http://hawkins.pair.com/wor.html>

Live Video

http://youtube.com/watch?v=4DKYFTOA_LY

LET IT SNOW, LET IT SNOW, LET IT SNOW!

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NJ Turnpike: 159.1800 PL 131.8

GS Parkway: 857.0875 PL 151.4 – NNJ, North of Discoll Bridge

NJDOT: 47.1400 CSQ - Newark Area - Truck to Truck

NJDOT: Fleet 58000 - NJSP Trunked System - Interesting Monitoring

P.I.P.: 156.105 (151.4).

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453.525R (97.4) Channel B

458.525 (97.4) Channel 5 (unit-to-unit)

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Bergen County

North Arlington: 154.0850 - 110.9

Lyndhurst: 155.0550 PL 103.5

Essex County Roads: 151.4600 - PL 107.2

Hudson County

Hudson County Roads: 154.1000 - PL 136.5

Harrison: 453.5500 - PL 179.9

Jersey City: 155.0850 - PL 114.8

Kearny :501.2875 - PL 173.8

Hunterdon County

County Road Dept: 151.070 192.8

Clinton Twp. Road Dept: 155.1225 D343

Franklin Twp. Road Dept: 156.240

Raritan Twp: DPW151.205

Monmouth County

Avon By The Sea- 155.7375

Belmar-154.600

Freehold Twp- 453.5375

Highlands-154.815

Little Silver-159.090

Long Branch-453.350

Matawan-155.880

Manalapan-45.16

Middletown-159.120

Union Beach-45.54

Passaic County

151.070 88.5

155.755 88.5

Sussex County

Road Dept: 33.060 131.8

Warren County

County Road Dept: 155.760 162.2

Alpha Borough Road Department: 151.085 118.8

Belvidere Road Department: 45.560 71.9

Franklin Twp. Road Dept: 158.340 D743

Hackettstown Road Department: 151.130 127.3

Harmony Twp: DPW 156.165 100.0

Hope Township: DPW45.480

Independence Township 151.100 127.3

Liberty Twp: 156.195

Liberty Twp: 159.120

Mansfield Twp: DPW 46.540

Phillipsburg DPW: 153.845 97.4

Pohatcong Road Dept: 154.040

Washington Twp/Boro & Oxford: DPW

EMERGENCY 158.180 186.2

MILITARY RADIO SIGNAL JAMS GARAGE DOORS

(AP) DENVER What do remote-control garage door openers have to do with national security? A secretive Air Force facility in Colorado Springs tested a radio frequency this past week that it would use to communicate with first responders in the event of a homeland security threat. But the frequency also controls an estimated 50 million garage door openers, and hundreds of residents in the area found that theirs had suddenly stopped working.

"It would have been nice not to have to get out of the car and open the door manually," said Dewey Rinehard, pointing out that the outage happened during the first cold snap of the year, with lows in the teens.

Capt. Tracy Giles of the 21st Space Wing said Air Force officials were trying to figure out how to resolve the problem of their signal overpowering garage door remotes.

"They have turned it off to be good neighbors," he said.

The signals were coming from Cheyenne Mountain Air Station, home to the North American Aerospace Defense Command, a joint U.S. and Canadian operation set up during the Cold War to monitor Soviet missile and bomber threats.

Technically, the Air Force has the right to the frequency, which it began using nearly three years ago at some bases. Signals have previously interfered with garage doors near bases in Florida, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In general, effects from the transmissions would be felt only within 10 miles, but the Colorado Springs signal is beamed from atop 6,184-foot Cheyenne Mountain, which likely extends the range.

Holly Strack, who lives near the entrance to the facility, said friends in the neighborhood all had the same problem.

"I never thought my garage door was a threat to national security," she said.

David McGuire, who's Overhead Door Co. received more than 400 calls for help, said the Air Force may be able to slightly adjust the transmission frequency to solve the problem. If not, it will cost homeowners about \$250 to have new units installed.

WEEKLY NETS

Effectively immediately, there will now be three weekly nets on the 147.360 repeater:

Mon. @ 8:30PM NYC-ARECS/RACES EmComm Net

Wed. @ 9:00PM NYDXA SWL & Scanner Net

Sat. @ 9:00PM NYC Tech Net (all things technical - think TechTV)

NEWARK POLICE NARCOTICS DIVISION

NEWARK, Jan. 8 — Mayor Cory A. Booker and his police director announced the formation of a new narcotics division today to try to defeat a stubbornly high murder rate, firmly linking the trade in illegal drugs to the city's persistent violence.

The announcement came a day after two teenagers were fatally shot in a gun battle in a housing project here. Those were the fourth and fifth murders in 2007, following a year in which Newark's homicide rate reached its highest level in a decade.

City officials have said all five murders were drug related.

"It's clear we have a problem," Mayor Booker said. "This last seven days — we cannot avoid it, we cannot apologize for it." He was speaking to an audience that included high-ranking police officers; members of the new Central Narcotics Division; and the local head of the federal Drug Enforcement Agency.

The timing of the announcement — in a rash of murders apparently related to drugs — was coincidental, the mayor's office said.

The police director, Garry F. McCarthy, said: "The bottom line is this: If we're going to reduce violence in this city, we have to affect the narcotics trade."

For years, he said, Newark had been without a narcotics unit, in part because of fears that investigators involved in such work would be tempted by corruption. In the newly formed division, among other safeguards, steps would be taken to ensure that some investigators did not have to remain in the unit too long.

The new 45-person unit, led by a deputy chief, will tackle the city's drug trade as if it were a "ground war," he said. After identifying and targeting parts of the city with a history of drug rings or narcotics-related crime, the police will try to ensure those areas do not fall back to gangs or drug dealers.

"It's important that we go and get the bad guys before they kill each other, and hurt other people in this city," Mr. McCarthy said.

Newark PD "Central Narcotics Division" detectives are using the new Newark repeater on 460.500 PL 192.8. It is not used a lot, but when it is active it seems to be used for surveillance/street enforcement operations. We may see a jump in usage now.

Editors Note: 460.500 is also used by Paramus, NJ PD (Bergen County), so it could be difficult to hear if both agencies are on simultaneously.

FLORIDA COMPANY CHALLENGES CELL PHONE JAMMING

A small Florida company is taking on the Federal Communications Commission to change regulations prohibiting the sale of equipment used to scramble cell phone signals to local and state agencies.

The company, [CellAntenna](#), filed a lawsuit in the U.S. Court of Appeals in the 11th Circuit in Atlanta on November 22 challenging the [Communications Act of 1934](#), which is enforced by the FCC. The 1934 act and the FCC regulations that go along with it prohibit the use of cellular and radio frequency-jamming equipment, except by federal agencies. This means that local and state officials are not permitted to use such equipment, which could be used to help prevent terrorist attacks.

CellAntenna argues that the Communications Act and the FCC regulations that interpret the law are unconstitutional because they are in conflict with the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#), adopted by Congress in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

It's widely known in the intelligence and law enforcement communities that cell phones can be used to remotely detonate some types of bombs. The electrical properties for most batteries used today in cell phones provide enough energy to produce the necessary spark or power to detonate a blasting cap or a modified electrical match, which is often used in plastic explosives. Also, built-in alarms and timing mechanisms available on even low-end cell phones make it easy to use even the simplest and cheapest mobile devices as tools to set off bombs.

Cell phones are believed to have been used in the Madrid train bombings in 2004. And they've been used effectively during the past few years by insurgents to trigger roadside explosions in Iraq. Equipment made by companies such as CellAntenna that can jam or block cellular signals is used by the U.S. military in Iraq to help protect convoys traveling through known trouble spots.

But here in the United States only federal government agencies are allowed to use cell phone scrambling equipment. Local and state law enforcement agencies, which would be the first responders to a terrorist attack here at home, are prohibited by law from obtaining such gear.

"It just doesn't make much sense that the FBI can use this equipment, but that the local and state governments, which the Homeland Security Act has acknowledged as being an important part of combating terrorism, cannot," said Howard Melamed, chief executive of CellAntenna. "We give local police guns and other equipment to protect the public, but we can't trust them with cellular-jamming equipment? It doesn't make sense."

It is this point that is a key element in CellAntenna's argument in its case against the FCC.

"Whereas the FCC prohibits the sale of radio frequency and cellular jammers to state and local police departments, the Homeland Security Act consistently and repeatedly directs the Department of Homeland Security to take whatever measures are necessary to empower local law enforcement agencies and first responders in the fight against global terrorism."

Other applications

Indeed, the Homeland Security Act specifically states that one of the functions of the Department of Homeland Security is to research, develop, test and evaluate for federal, state and local law enforcement agencies equipment that can be used "in counterterrorism, including devices and technology to disable terrorist devices."

While CellAntenna has based much of its case around the use of its gear to prevent terrorism, Melamed acknowledged the gear could be very useful to law enforcement officials in other capacities. For example, jamming equipment is used in Latin American and Caribbean prisons to prevent inmates from using cell phones to run criminal operations while they serve jail time. Prisons in the U.S., which are mostly run by the state, are prohibited from using such gear.

Mathew Lamita, a corporal with the Dearborn Police Department in Michigan agrees that cell phone-jamming equipment could be a big help. In addition to potentially disabling a bomb, he said, scrambling cell phone communications during a hostage crisis could also be useful.

Where the technology would likely get the most use is during narcotics raids, when officers could use equipment to locally disable cell phones and walkie-talkies used by lookouts in neighborhoods where drug busts are common, he added.

"In order to effectively and safely execute a raid on a house, you need the element of surprise," he said. "A single tip from someone calling on a cell phone or a walkie-talkie down the street can compromise the entire raid."

While federal law enforcement agencies such as the FBI or the Department of the Treasury are allowed by law to use cell phone-jamming equipment, Lamita said, it makes more sense for local police departments to have access to this

equipment because they are often the first agents on the scene during a bust.

"We work as a team with federal officials," he said. "When the FBI plans a bust, they don't show up with a SWAT team of their own. They deputize the local authorities to help them execute the raid. And we're the ones that go in first."

But loosening restrictions on who is able to jam or block cell phone signals could be a slippery slope, considering that commercial entities as well as individuals who find it annoying to listen to people gabbing on their cell phones in public may want to disrupt cell phone signals. For example, movie theaters may want to use the technology to keep people from receiving calls during a film. Restaurants or commuter-train services also may want to limit the use of cell phones.

Melamed said he doesn't expect the FCC to allow just anyone to jam cell phone signals, but to simply allow local law enforcement officials to buy valuable tools for fighting crime.

"We don't want thousands of people running around pressing a button to wipe out cell phone signals," he said. "Local law enforcement is a logical place to begin the discussion of who should have access to this technology. Then we can look at other places where it might make sense to use it in a controlled setting."

Melamed also said that the technology used to jam signals would not interfere with most cell phone subscribers' service, because the signals used to jam the cell phone reception is targeted and localized to affect only a certain area.

The company offers three models of devices used for jamming cell phone signals. The CJAM 100 is a low-power, portable personal jamming device that blocks signals in a 15-meter radius. The CJAM 500 has a range of up to 30 meters. It's intended to block signals within a single room. The CJAM 1000 is a high-powered device that can block up to three microwave frequencies within a half-mile radius.

CellAntenna is not asking for monetary damages in its lawsuit. It simply hopes the court will find the FCC's regulations and the 1934 act unconstitutional.

Still, a judgment in CellAntenna's favor could mean big bucks for the company. CellAntenna already sells its gear to some federal agencies, including

the Secret Service. Opening up the sale of its equipment, which goes for about \$15,000 apiece, to thousands of local and state agencies across the country would be a boon for business. CellAntenna wouldn't be the only company to benefit. Other large companies including Motorola, Tyco and Honeywell also provide radio frequency-jamming equipment.

The FCC declined to comment on the lawsuit. The agency has a policy of not commenting on pending litigation. But a representative confirmed that CellAntenna has never attempted to go through the agency's procedural channels to have its rules on cell phone jamming changed. CellAntenna could have filed a petition for rule-making with the FCC, which would likely have opened the question to the public of whether to sell jamming equipment to local and state agencies. The five commissioners of the FCC would have then voted.

Jeffrey Sarrow, the attorney arguing the case for CellAntenna, said he advised his client to sue the government rather than petition the FCC because he believed it would result in a quicker outcome. That said, the case was originally filed in the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of Florida in April of this year. The judge ruled the case was not in the proper court, and so the case was refiled in the appellate court. The case could take up to a year to be argued and for a decision to be handed down from the appeals court.

COTHEN

Back in 1984, the design for an ultra-sensitive U.S. Customs radio network was conceived. Code-named COTHEN, Customs Over The Horizon Enforcement Network, it combines a radio, computer, and a tactical voice privacy unit into a state-of-the-art communications system that meets the demanding requirements of Customs' tactical interdiction aircraft and boats in their fight against smuggling activities.

COTHEN's first fixed station transmitter near Memphis, Tenn., became operational in 1985. The Blue Lightning Operations Center was the first command office and its marine vessels were the first tactical platforms to have COTHEN radios. This initial deployment proved so successful that COTHEN grew to include all U.S. Customs aircraft.

High powered fixed station transmitters located across the United States are connected to Customs' Air, Marine, and Special Agent In Charge (SAIC) locations via dedicated telephone lines.

Tactical interdiction platforms that are equipped with a COTHEN radio can place a call to any other platform or office in the network. Thanks to innovative technological advancements, a COTHEN radio is able to establish a link with another COTHEN radio thousands of miles away with no more difficulty than placing a phone call.

COTHEN has been instrumental in helping law enforcement agencies successfully complete a number of missions. For instance, early last year off the coast of Puerto Rico, COTHEN played a primary role in impressive seizures of 1,169 kilos of cocaine, one boat, three smugglers, and 41 illegal aliens by making sure all the entities involved in the action remained in contact with each other.

COTHEN now provides communications support for more than 235 aircraft, marine interdiction vessels, command offices, and numerous allied agencies including the U.S. Coast Guard, Drug Enforcement Administration, Border Patrol, Army, Navy, and Joint Interagency Task Forces. COTHEN's Technical Service Center (TSC) provides real-time on-the-air support services and guarantees communications between users. The Telecommunications Specialists who operate the TSC have many innovative diagnostic tools used to ensure communications, including a telephone patch (TRICS), a platform tracking and location system (TRACS), and over-the-air-rekeying capabilities (DARK).

The COTHEN and TSC team, responsible for all program management and on-the-air technical support, is headquartered at the Communication Management Division's National Law Enforcement Communications Center in Orlando, Fla.

The June 2000 edition of US Customs Today stated that there were 15 remote transmitters in the COTHEN network.

The FCC released the locations of the Cothen transmitters in an October 2004 document:

Site-Name-Latitude-Longitude

Albuquerque, NM 35° 05' 02" N 105° 34' 23" W
 Arecibo, PR 18° 17' 26" N 66° 22' 33" W
 Atlanta, GA 32° 33' 06" N 84° 23' 35" W
 Beaufort, SC 34° 34' 22" N 76° 09' 48" W
 Cape Charles, VA 37° 05' 37" N 75° 58' 06" W
 Cedar Rapids, IA 42° 00' 09" N 91° 17' 39" W
 Denver, CO 39° 15' 45" N 103° 34' 23" W
 Fort Myers, FL 81° 31' 20" N 26° 20' 01" W

Kansas City, MO 38° 22' 10" N 93° 21' 48" W
 Las Vegas, NV 36° 21' 15" N 114° 17' 33" W
 Lovelock, NV 40° 03' 07" N 118° 18' 56" W
 Memphis, TN 34° 21' 57" N 90° 02' 43" W
 Miami, FL 25° 46' 20" N 80° 28' 48" W
 Morehead City, NC 34° 34' 50" N 78° 13' 59" W
 Oklahoma City, OK 34° 30' 52" N 97° 30' 52" W
 Orlando, FL 28° 31' 30" N 80° 48' 58" W
 Reno, NV 38° 31' 12" N 119° 14' 37" W
 Sarasota, FL 27° 12' 41" N 81° 31' 20" W
 Wilmington, NC 34° 29' 24" N 78° 04' 31" W

Frequencies

COTHEN Freqs: 5732, 7527, 8912, 10242, 11494, 13907, 15867, 18594, 20890, 23214, 25350

*note - 11494 kHz is also a USDA frequency which accounts for occasional USDA/Fedcom traffic
 DEA/US Army PANTHER Net Freqs: (Old) 4991, 5912, 6855, 7657, 8983, 9306, 9497, 11202, 12138, 14350, 15953.5

*note - most activity on this net was discontinued because DEA was causing interference with USCG comms.

Since then they have appeared on 4495, 5781, 6721, 6912, 7808, 8965, 9972, 10683, 11175, 13200 as well as Cothen.

In April 2005 they started sounding on the US Army SKYWATCH Net as well.

Telecommunications & Information Systems Command (TISCOM) Freqs: 3053, 4730, 6709, 8859, 8980, 9034, 11196, 13221, 15082, 17988

For those readers interested in learning more detailed information on this topic, I suggest you visit the following web site. There, you'll find detailed list of frequencies, locations and more specific details.

http://monitor-post.blogspot.com/2006_12_01_archive.html

Urban DX'er would like to thank all those who contributed to this month's issue!

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