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TV Hams Talk AND See
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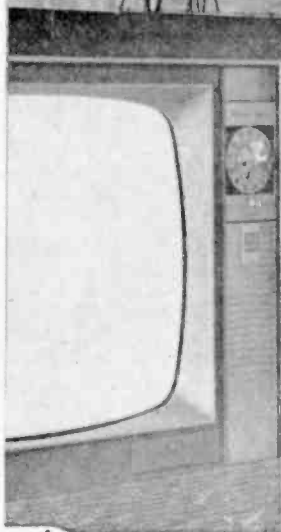
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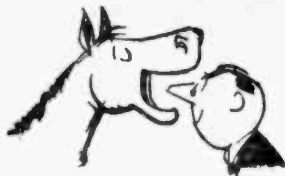
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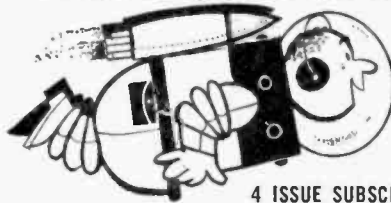
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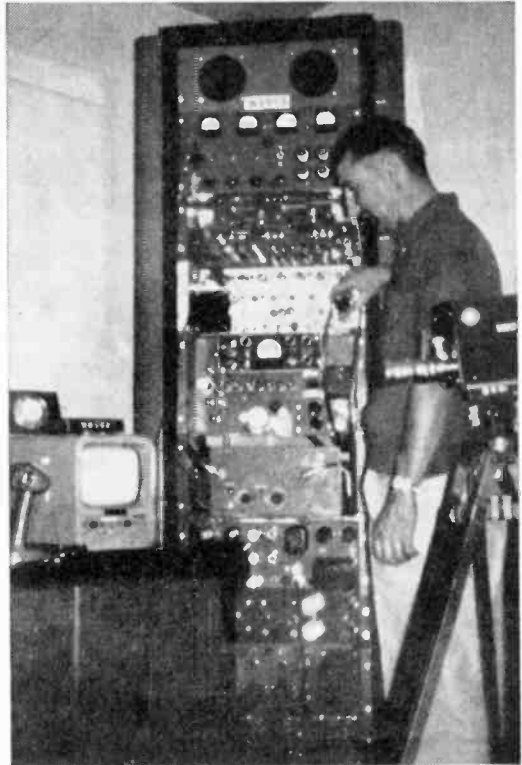
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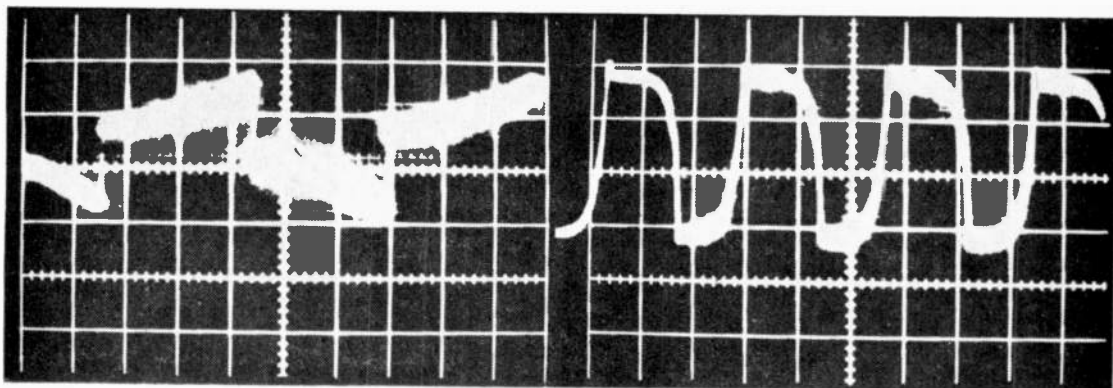
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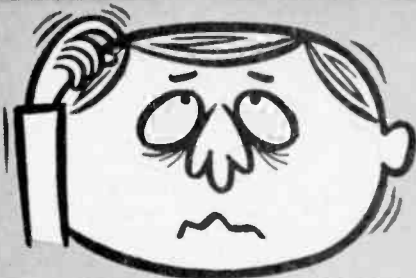
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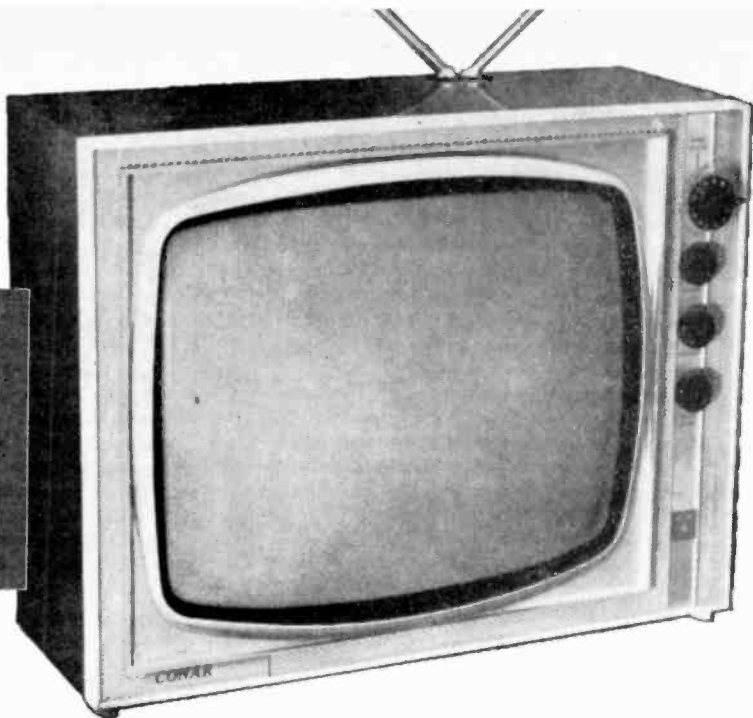
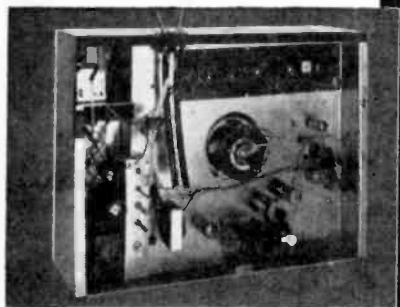
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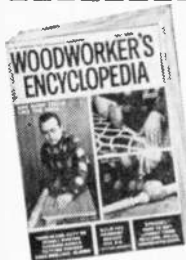
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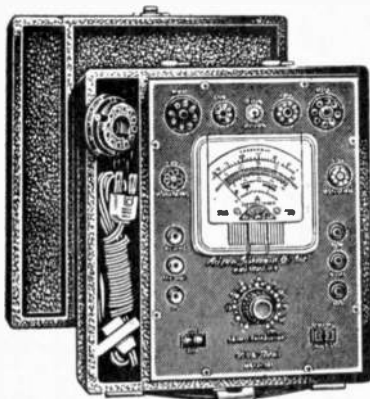
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With tester's cord in outlet, current consumption of appliance is read direct on meter when line cord is connected to receptacle on panel. This typical iron takes 7 amperes (Good).



Simply insert tube in appropriate socket then follow procedure as outlined in our manual.



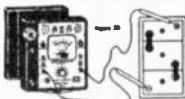
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Small electric fan motor indicates 50 ohms (normal resistance).



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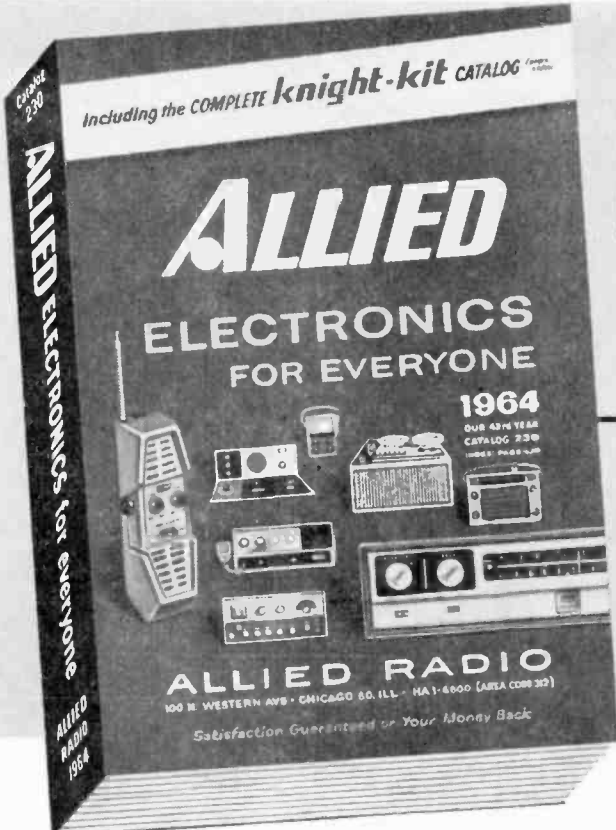
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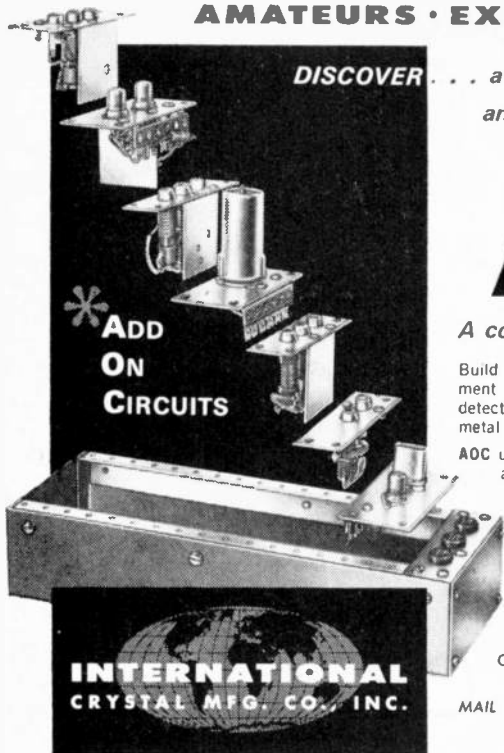
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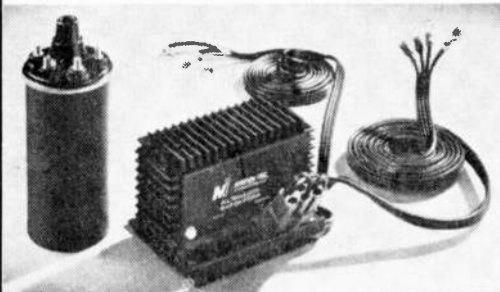
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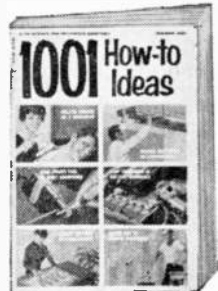
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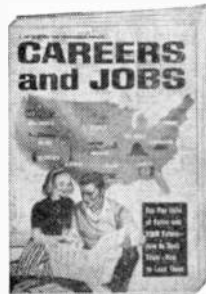


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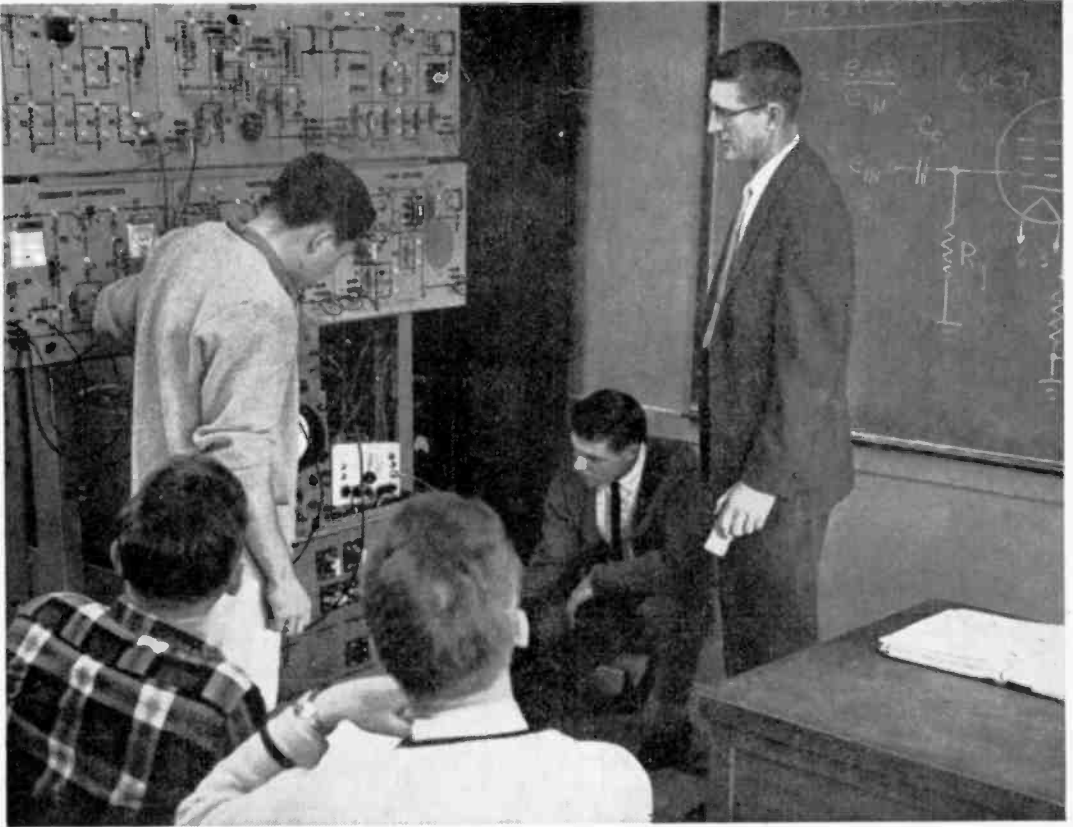
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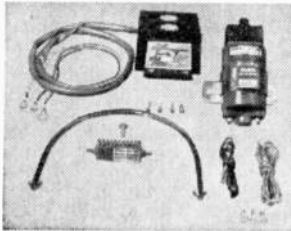
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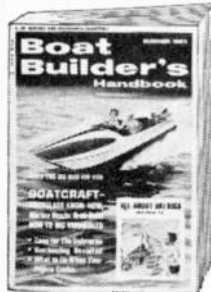
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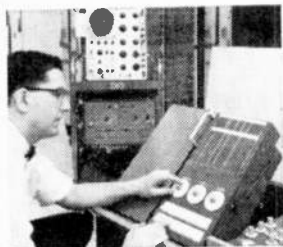
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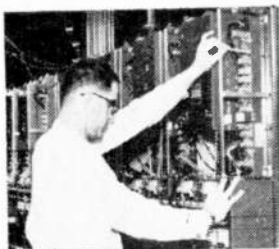
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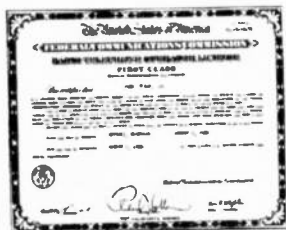
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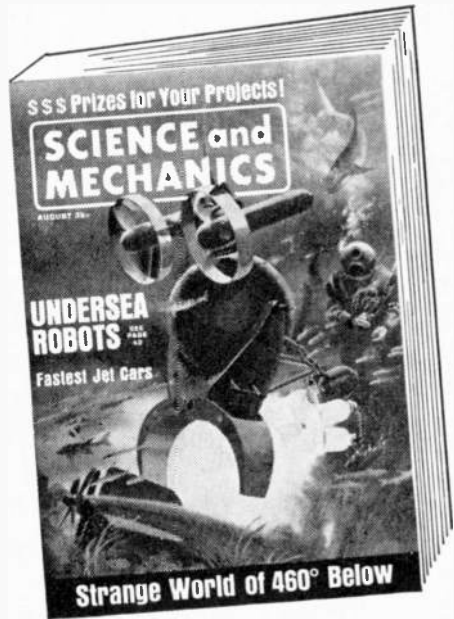
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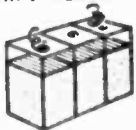


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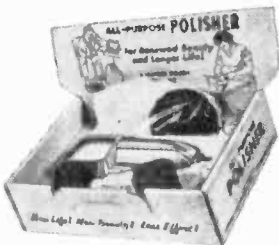


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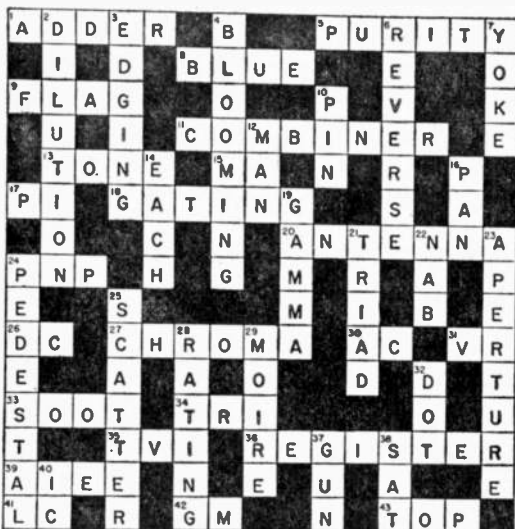
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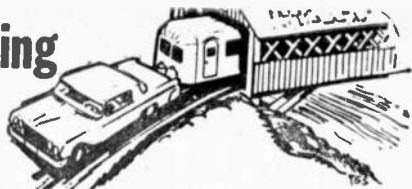
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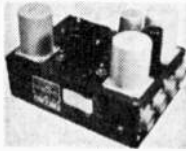
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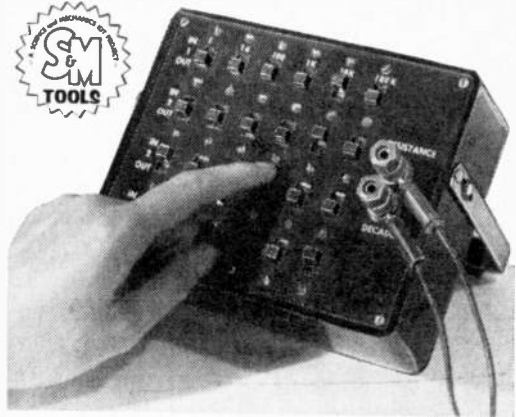
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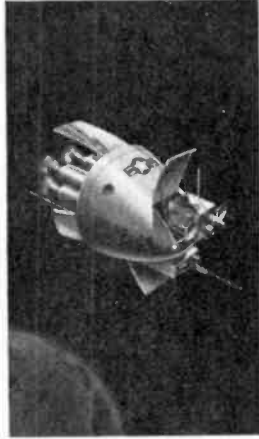
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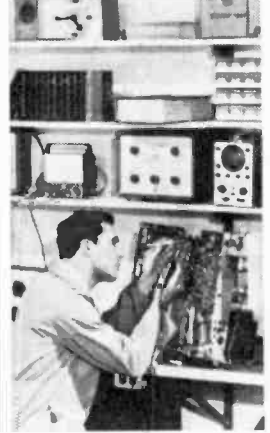
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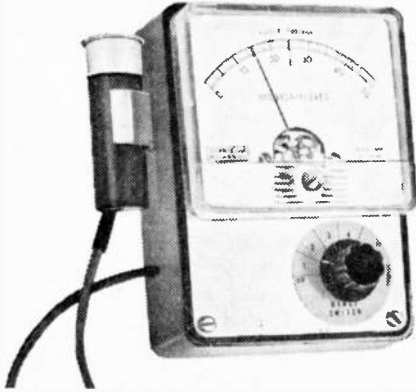
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1U5	8AJA/A	6M4	12CU6
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What's All This Noise?

By BYRON G WELS

RECENTLY, the Federal Trade Commission decided to protect the consumer against "unfair acts or practices in interstate commerce." The Federal Trade Commission Act also makes it "illegal for one to engage in Unfair methods of competition."

The question boils down to exactly what do the words "high fidelity" really mean, and when a manufacturer so labels his equipment, how can you tell if the public is being defrauded?

In order to establish good and proper standards, the FTC solicited comments from various groups and individuals. Among these was the manufacturer's organization, the Electronic Industries Assn. The EIA proposed a standard based on the following steps:

A questionnaire was sent to 1000 firms and individuals asking their definition of the term "high fidelity," with their suggestions for a practical certification procedure. One hundred and fifty-four replies were received.

An *ad hoc* committee was formed which invited the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers to form a parallel committee to meet with the group from EIA and try to resolve the problem.

When they received no response to this invitation, the committee informed the FTC that it would limit its endeavors to recommending minimum standards and certification solely for factory-assembled "packaged" phonograph units.

The first draft of these recommendations was circulated to the 154 firms who responded to the original questionnaire, for comments.

All in all, the standards proposed by the EIA are minimal, for they are indeed loose. Perhaps H. H. Scott, a long-time manufacturer of quality hi-fi and stereo equipment sums it up best: "Frankly, this definition of hi-fi sets the art back at least 30 years. . . . The adoption of the EIA proposed standards for high fidelity could do very serious harm indeed. . . . The set manufacturers almost certainly would trumpet that their equipment met 'government standards for high fidelity'. . . . Overall, this would be a cultural step backward, not forward."

Finally, the Federal Trade Commission was contacted and they make very clear indeed that their purpose is a conscientious one. While the EIA caused a good deal of hoop-la with their proposal, the FTC is not going to be browbeaten into a quick decision. Obviously, the EIA is doing their best to protect the mass of manufacturers whom they represent. The FTC on the other hand, is attempting to protect the buying public.

The FTC went on to say that they have received several constructive suggestions regarding this problem, and they invited RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER to submit its thoughts on the matter. For your own consideration, here, in essence, is what we recommend:

High fidelity is a relative thing, and the only sure way to protect the consumer is with several categories for high fidelity equipment, not with the either "yes" or "no" label.

To set up standards, the equipment must be tested with a fixed load resistor, and tested at its full rated output. A standard range of frequencies must be applied to the input terminals, and the frequency response will be measured at the output terminals, across the load resistor.

Frequency response will be considered "flat" only. . . . No allowance will be made "so many db down" at the low or high end.

There should be perhaps five categories of equipment, each to be determined by the flat frequency range of the equipment at fixed loads and at full rated power.

These categories could be identified by letter prefix or roman numeral prefix.

In this way, the manufacturer is required by law to specifically state the area of quality into which his equipment falls. While the manufacturers today are inclined to like the present system (the only added cost now is for a label reading "hi-fi"), it will be found that quality and price will be closely related. We're sure that the public in general and the manufacturers of high quality equipment will appreciate this, but until some positive decision is reached and passed into law, the public must rely on careful purchasing and *caveat emptor!*



Amateur radio television needn't be terribly expensive. K6IPR operates modestly with surplus gear and does well.

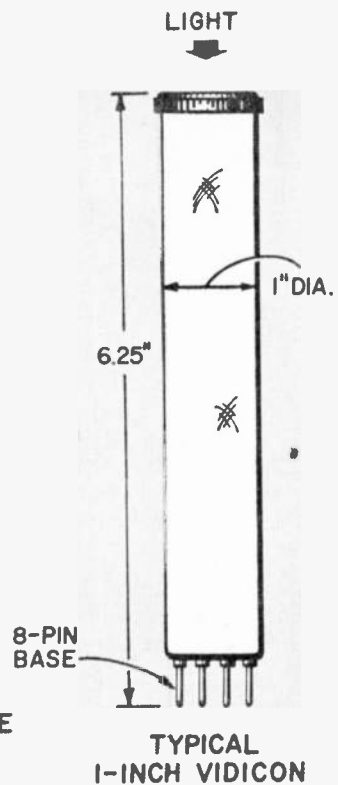
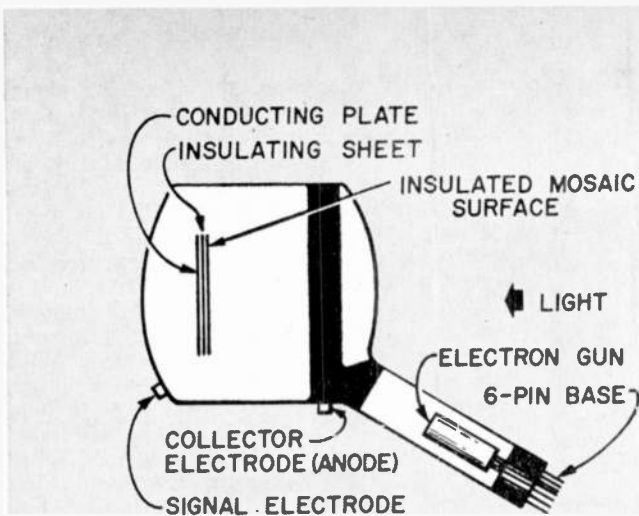
Getting Started in

By **FRED BLECHMAN K6UGT**
and **PAUL MERRIMAN K6IPR**

AMATEUR television is not new, but since the Federal Communications Commission approved the use of the 420-450 mc. band for amateur television in 1957, only a relatively small number of intrepid experimenters have put ham-TV stations on the air. However, some recent developments promise a new revival of interest in amateur television. For example, the FCC recently removed the 50-watt power limitation on the 420-450 mc. band except in some areas of the south and southwest. Even in those areas where the restriction remains, permission to transmit more than 50 watts may be requested on an individual basis. Also, equipment usable for ham-TV is becoming readily available at reasonable prices, with minimum "home-brewing" required to get a good picture on the air. It appears that all that's needed now is a realization among

the more adventurous hams that amateur TV is no longer a franchise to be enjoyed only by the wealthy or especially brainy ham. This article will not only offer an elementary description of the major components of simple amateur television systems, but will suggest ways the average interested ham can get started in ham-TV, as well as listing sources for equipment and further information.

License Requirements and Band Allocations. What license do you need? Any licensed amateur radio operator, except Novice Class, is authorized by the FCC to transmit television signals in the assigned amateur bands above 420 mc. Specifically, these bands are 420-450 mc., 1215-1300 mc., 2300-2450 mc., 3500-3700 mc., 5650-5925 mc., 10000-10500 mc., 21000-22000 mc., and all frequencies above 30000 mc. As a practical matter, however, we will limit our discussion in this article to amateur TV in the 420-450 mc. band, since this is the most common usage, and offers the



SOME BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE ICONOSCOPE

FIG. 1

Ham-TV

You probably know that hams get on the air and chat half the night. Now XYL's (wives) must dress for the contact

maximum chance to use inexpensive, available system components.

Performance You Can Expect. As with any radio communication, performance is a result of, among other things, power, path and propagation. The power is the signal leaving the antenna, not all the energy wasted in power conversion, coupling, line losses and mismatching. With a 50-watt input transmitter, you might get 20 watts into the antenna at these frequencies. This 20 watts, effectively concentrated by your antenna gain, must find its way to a receiving antenna, and any natural or man-made obstructions will attenuate the signal. This attenuation, plus the normal reduction in strength with distance, constitute path loss. The propagation, or extension of the signal in space, is line-of-sight at these frequencies for all practical purposes; don't depend on skip transmissions. The receiving antenna must be high enough to see the transmitting antenna for dependable signal exchange. Also, in the



Fig. 2: The large iconoscope was used as a camera tube in surplus drone planes. Smaller vidicon does same job.

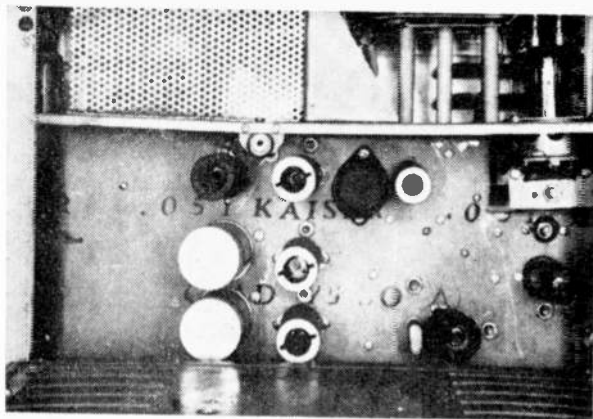


Fig. 3: The "guts" of the system can often be salvaged from military surplus materials and effect huge savings.

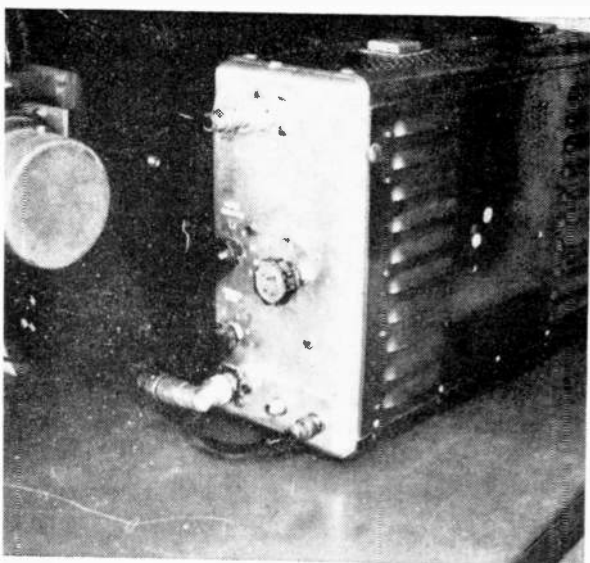


Fig. 4: A surplus selsyn is used to focus the camera lens remotely. Useful if camera is out of arms reach.

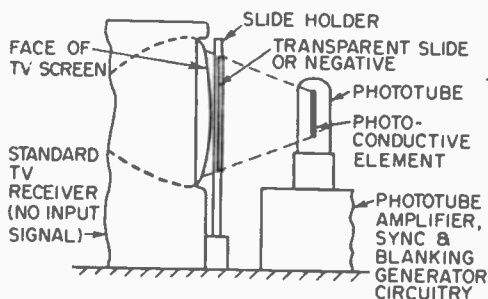


FIG. 5 FLYING-SPOT SCANNER SYSTEM

case of TV reception, the incoming signal must be considerably stronger than the just-above-the-noise signal tolerable with CW or voice communication; the TV signal contains synchronizing and blanking pulses and a complex spectrum of information that must get through. All this makes high gain antennas, which are quite small at these frequencies, almost a necessity.

With a 50-watt transmitter, good antenna, clear path and average receiving equipment, a range of 25 miles is not uncommon. With higher power and more exotic receiving units, this can certainly be increased. Ron Olney, W6VCF (Encino, Calif.) holds regularly scheduled two-way contacts with "Ace" Simpson (Azusa, Calif.) 40 miles away, both using antennas only 50 ft. above the ground. K6HXZ (Jim Kampschroer, Sunland, Calif.), K6IPR, and W6WPD (Bob Brown, Tujunga, Calif.) used to work each other regularly, until K6IPR moved over a mountain!

W6ZJU (Vern Thompson) and W6VCF are actively planning a TV repeater station to be installed on Mount Wilson, which should provide ham-TV contacts throughout the southern California area. Other areas can be expected to follow suit as the interest increases and more hams go video.

Programming. Only three things really limit your ham-TV programming: your imagination, your equipment, and FCC regulations. If you only use a flying spot scanner (we'll get to that later), transparent slides or photographic negatives are your limit. But with a live camera, you can show movies, cover local events (parades, sports, accidents), do magic tricks, or just plain make faces. Puppet shows are a natural. Video chess or checkers, panel shows, quiz games or just about anything except the transmission of music, profanity or obviously improper material, is possible. Your creative talents can leap the bounds of aural transmission and encompass the video spectrum. Lighting and background, for example, become important from both the technical and aesthetic viewpoint; weird effects can be achieved with both.

What Do You Need For HAM-TV? Just what is involved in an amateur TV system? Look at the block diagram of a basic system that allows transmission of live action programs. The equipment specified is that used by K6IPR-TV at his Burbank, Calif., station, and is representative of a low-budget system.

A much more elaborate system is used by W6VCF, involving two racks of equipment. A beginner in ham-TV should not be overcome by the apparent complexity of some systems, since they are all composed of fundamental blocks added together. Getting on the air can be accomplished for less than \$50, if you salvage most of the parts from old TV sets.

Where To Get The Equipment

HAM-TV equipment is still relatively rare or expensive, but your local electronic surplus houses might have some. The following companies are among those that may be contacted for further specific information and prices. Don't just ask for all the information they have; specify your interest, such as surplus cameras, new cameras, transmitters, etc.

Denson Electronics Corp.
Longview St.
Rockville, Conn.

Cameras (new, used, surplus), lenses, surplus transmitters, vidicon tubes, etc.

U. S. #1 Electronics
1920 E. Edgar Rd.
Linden, N. J.

Surplus cameras, transmitters and power supplies.

Barry Electronics
512 Broadway
New York 12, N. Y.

Closed-circuit cameras and equipment.

Space Electronics Co.
218 W. Tremont Ave.
Bronx 53, N. Y.

T-179/ART-26 35 watt 300-600 mc. transmitter.

J. J. Glass Co.
1624 S. Main St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

APS-13 transceiver, other surplus.

FM Surplus Sales Co.
1100 Tremont St.
Roxbury 20, Mass.

Motorola T44A-6 450 mc. 18 watt mobile transmitter.

Closed Circuit Television Dept.
Radio Corporation of America
Building 15-6
Camden 2, N. J.

TV-Eye camera, power supply, controls and cables: \$495.

Packard-Bell Electronics
Industrial Products Dept.
1920 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles 7, Calif.

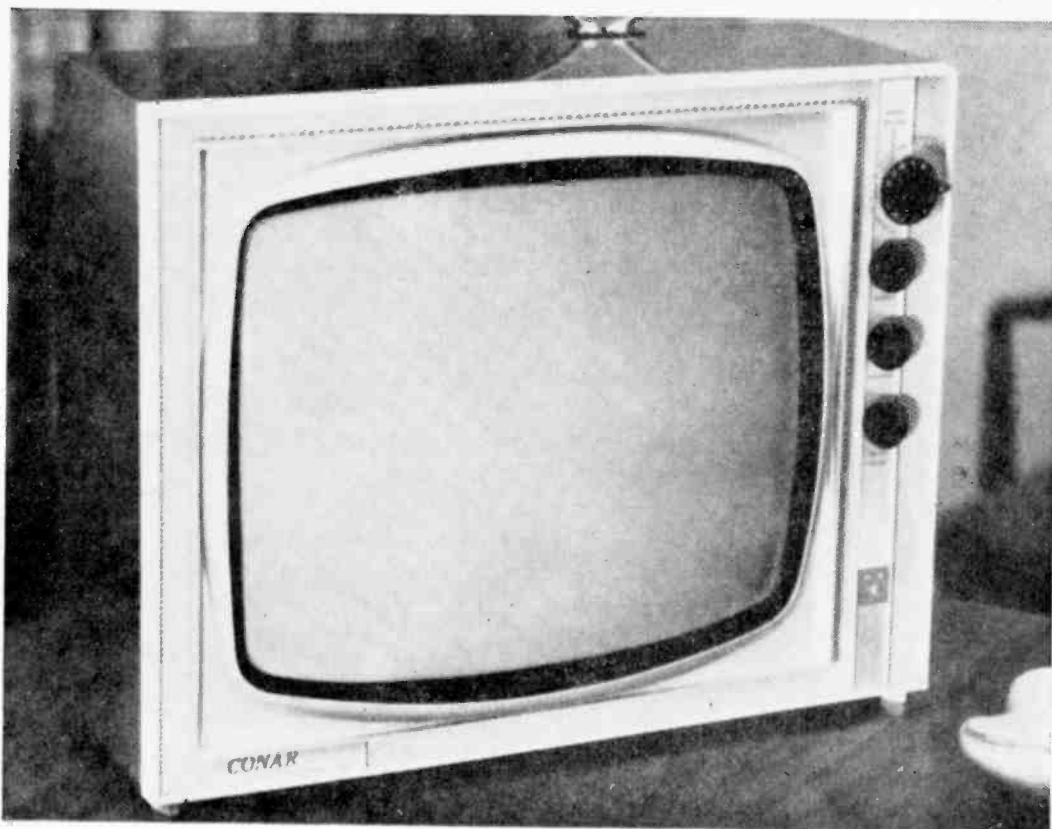
Complete high quality transistorized vidicon camera, including power supply, cables and control box: \$695.

Columbia Electronics
4365 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles 19, Calif.

Surplus cameras and transmitters.

Basic System Description. Briefly, the system at K6IPR-TV consists of a live-action surplus iconoscope camera and power supply which convert the viewed scene to video signals with a 4.5 mc. bandwidth and the standard synchronizing pulses. This complete composite video signal is fed through coaxial cable to a video amplifier and modulator which in turn is used to grid modulate the linear amplifier stage of a home-brew 438 mc. crystal-controlled transmitter. An external power supply furnishes the required B-plus, bias and filament power. The transmitter output is carried by coax to a transmit-receive relay (coaxial type), allowing the use of the same high gain antenna alternately for trans-

mitting and receiving. From the coaxial relay the signal is fed through a balun coil (impedance matching transformer) and low-loss tubular twin-lead to the collinear 12-element UHF antenna. For receiving, a slightly modified tuned-line type Dumont UHF tuner is used to change the received signal to what-looks-like VHF Channel 6 to the standard TV receiver. Monitoring of the outgoing signal automatically appears on the TV receiver, due to signal proximity and relay switch leakage; alternately, the video signal can be fed directly to the TV set (with the slight modification of adding a video input jack) to allow tuneup and adjustment monitoring without broadcasting. (Continued on page 136)



Kit Parade— The CONAR Custom Seventy Television Set

After this report was completed, it was sent to the manufacturer, Conar Instruments. Mr. Jack Thompson, manager, commented on the report, and his comments are reproduced with the article. They have been inserted in italics, following appropriate paragraphs

By **BARNEY GERALDS**

PERHAPS the nicest thing about this set is that when its finished, the handsome appearance looks like anything but what you'd expect a kit-type TV set to be! It isn't big or boxy, and it performs beautifully—but we're jumping the gun.

And we're blushing already!

Opening the Kit. When you get the kit, you find that almost all the small parts are packaged under plastic which is vacuum-sealed to corrugated cardboard. Each step in the construction is related to a package of parts, so you can put aside the later packages until you get to them. During the unpacking of the parts for the first steps, you will find a razor

blade to be a handy accessory, for there's one heck of a job breaking through that tough plastic without one.

Our customers tell us the package is a whale of a lot better than a little brown envelope with parts dumped in. Its also an excellent way to use up old razor blades lying around the house.

We're happy to report that all of the parts were there, and we didn't have to go scamp-ering down to the local radio emporium for such things as additional lengths of wire.

For customers who like to scamper, we'll arrange to leave out a few parts. There's a slight additional charge for this service.

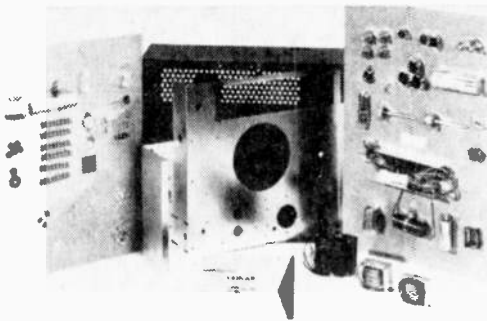


Fig. 1: When you get the boxes open, the vast array of parts might throw you, but follow instructions.

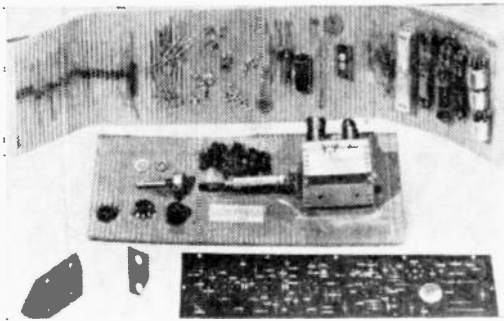


Fig. 2: Leave all components in place under the plastic on the corrugated cardboard sheets.

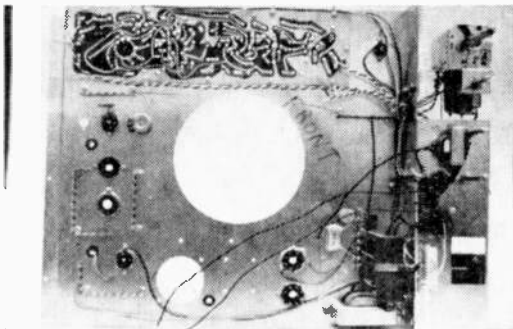


Fig. 3: The front of the chassis with most of the mechanical parts in place. Note crayon mark "Front."

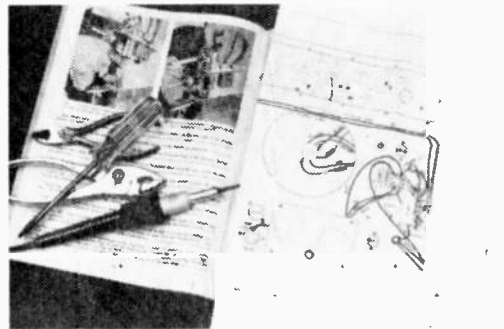


Fig. 4: Instruction book is supplemented by large, easy-to-read sheets. Simple tools are all you need.

The instruction manual is complete and easy to follow, even for a novice. Of course, the old hue and cry of "Read the Book" still applies.

Starting Construction. The secret of success is to work slowly and in small gulps. The enlarged diagrams are a tremendous help and should be referred to often.

Your author ran into one problem here, and this was the confusion regarding which is the front of the chassis, and which is the back.

Your author also failed to read the book. We supply a crayon for marking front and rear of chassis. You'll love our crayons.

This confusion was finally brought home during a later procedure, when it was found that some of the terminal strips had no wires to be connected to them, and on the other side of the chassis were lots of wires with no strips to connect 'em to. We had to remove a few screws and replace several parts before we got straightened out. To avoid future errors, the chassis was plainly marked.

Or better yet, follow instructions.

The only area of difficulty that was encountered in the wiring was making the connection to the high voltage socket corona ring.

Some customers thought the corona ring was a cigar band. We revised the manual to clear this up.

The set works, so apparently the problem

was overcome despite many misgivings when it came time to throw the switch.

Test Results: When we got the set working, alignment was an easy problem. The instructions are clear and concise on this score. There are a few negative comments, and these will be reflected on now.

We'd rather you stick to positive comments but go ahead.

The back of the set is marked with certain screws that can be removed so that the back comes off and leaves the chassis attached to the cabinet. As the holes were all the same size the screws must ALL be removed in order to open the back, and of course, when the screws are all removed, the chassis slips away from the cabinet. We corrected this obvious fault by taking a tapered reamer to two of the mounting holes on the back cover, and with these holes larger than the screw heads, these two screws remain in place and keep the chassis on the cabinet regardless of the other screws holding the back.

Ah ha—caught you again! The book clearly tells which screws to remove. Maybe we should supply a tapered reamer for kit builders who don't like to read

While the seldom used controls are easily accessible on the back of the set, there is one that seems to be missing, and this is the horizontal hold, or lock. It is located inside the

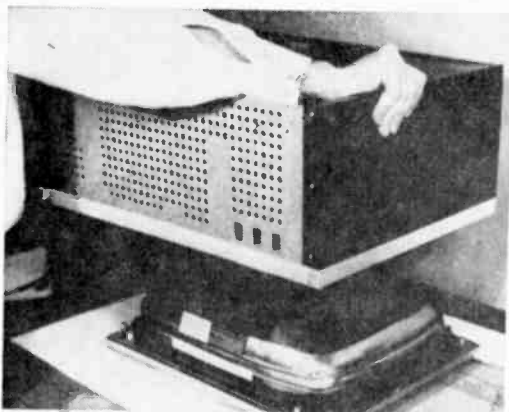


Fig. 5: Picture tube is assembled to cabinet, sandwich style. Tube and cabinet are one after assembly.

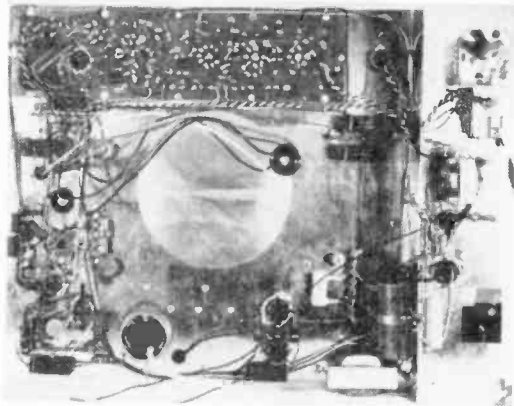


Fig. 6: Rear view of chassis shows printed circuit board that saves lots of hard labor. Hole is for tube.

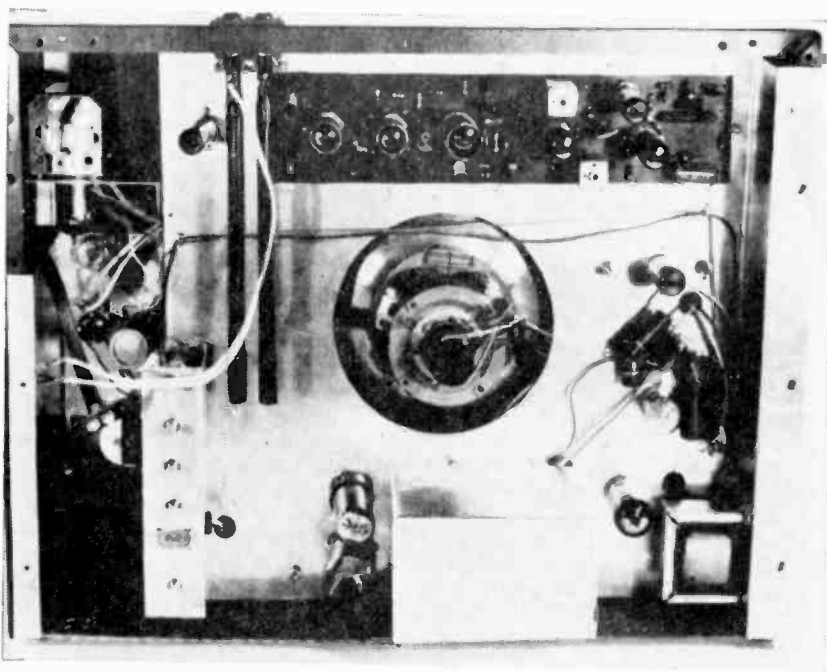


Fig. 7: The rear of the set with the back cover removed, shows clean layout. All tubes are accessible.

back of the set, near the ringing coil with which it is associated. Here again, we did a minor modification by drilling an access hole in the back and extending the shaft of this control with a shaft coupler.

Normally—in a properly assembled set—you adjust the horizontal hold once and forget it.

While you assemble your set, watch out for the wires associated with the speaker and output transformer. Use ample spaghetti where its called for. At one point, after a minor service problem that had nothing what-

ever to do with audio, we restored the chassis to the cabinet only to find that sound was missing. Turned out that a bare wire from the output transformer to the speaker was shorted to ground when the chassis was slipped into the cabinet. Redressing and tape restored sound.

—See—you saved yourself a \$7.50 service charge right there.

On the whole, the set looks beautiful and the performance is every bit as beautiful. The unit operates completely free of trouble, except for the troubles that you WANT de-

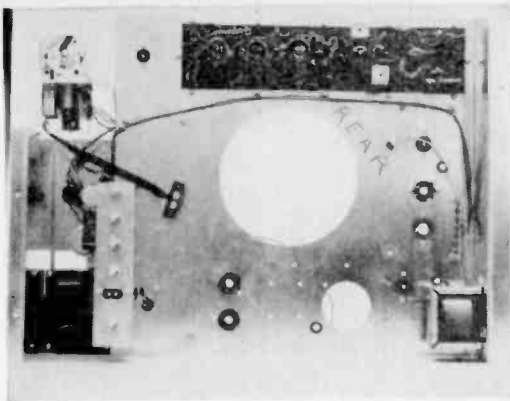


Fig. 8: Rear of chassis, partially wired. Dog-house will be installed over high voltage section later on.



Fig. 9: Servicing is simply a matter of removing back, sliding chassis toward rear for accessibility.

veloped! We've learned more about how to set up a yoke and make basic adjustments that are usually factory-performed on commercial sets. The instruction book is educational, and this is to be expected, for Conar (Company NATIONAL Radio) is a division of the National Radio Institute.

—Too bad there's not more about technical design of the Custom 70. Transformer power supply, bonded pic tube, 3 stages of video I.F., new high-gain tuner and one full year guarantee are features hard to find in commercially manufactured sets priced under \$200. Anyhow, that's our opinion.

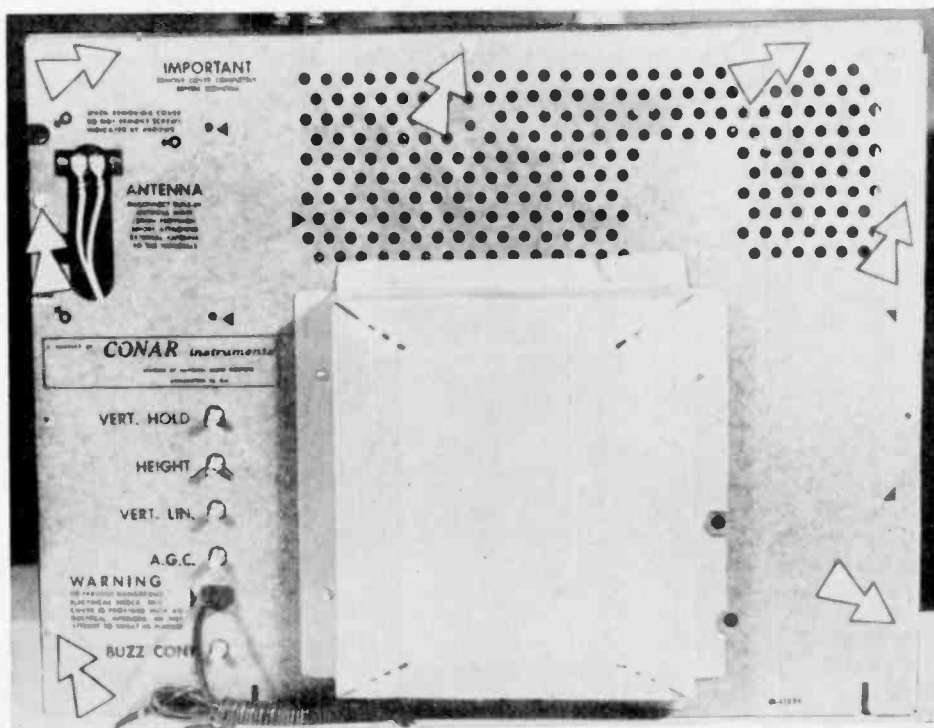
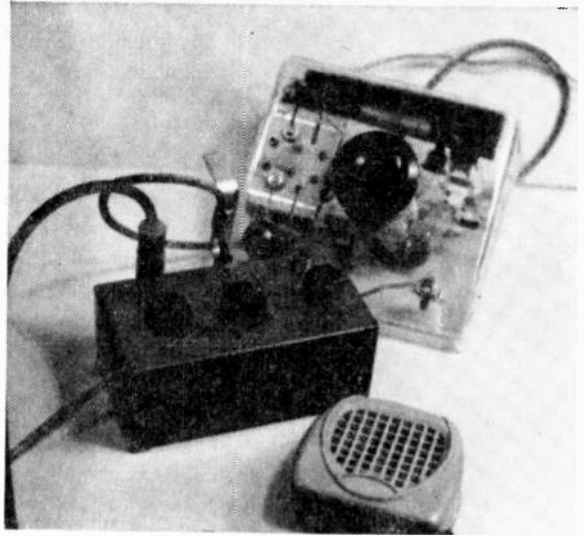


Fig. 10: Arrows on back of set indicate screws to remove to gain access to interior. Note rear controls.

Recorder Amplifier Mixer

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.



Blend and control three separate inputs into a single output

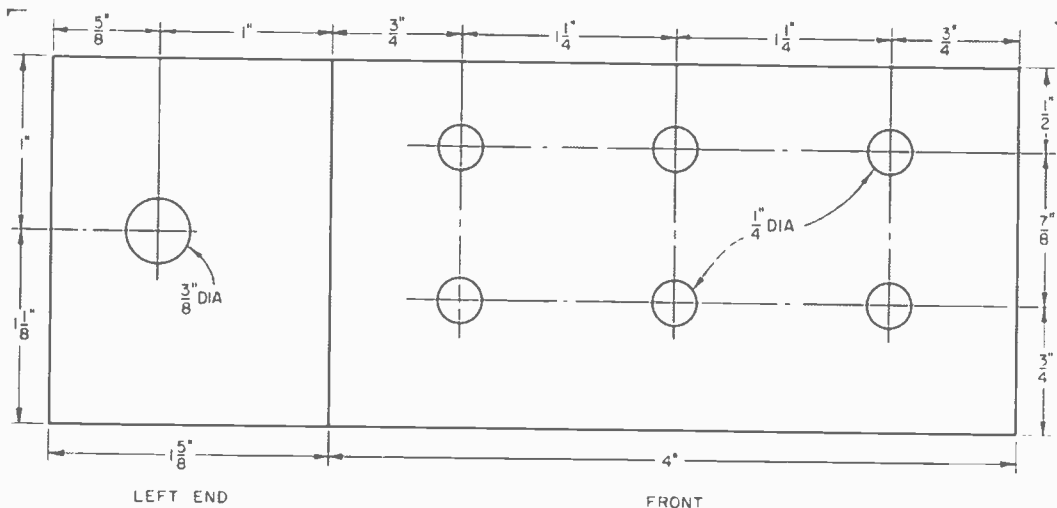
WANT to feed more than one input into a tape recorder or an amplifier that only has one input? It's easy. This unit provides the capability. You may wish to use two mikes and a record player, or one mike and two record players to secure dramatic sound effects and narration set to music.

This mixer can be built from parts costing around \$5, in a matter of a few hours. It's very compact ($1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 4$ -in.), and it's housed in an aluminum case.

Why Use a Mixer? Suppose you want to connect three input devices such as a micro-

phone, a radio tuner, and a record player to a tape recorder that has only one input jack. The first thought might be to connect everything in parallel. The trouble with this thought, is that unless each of the input devices has its own volume control, you have no control of the sound level between the individual units. Although the tape recorder volume control will control the conglomerated input of the three devices, there's no way to fade or increase the volume of one relative to the others.

The next thought then, might be to go to



3 DRILLING LAYOUT

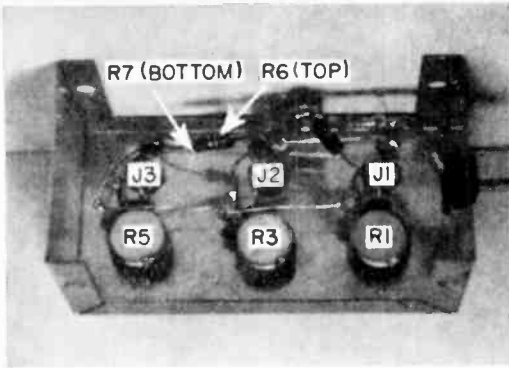


Fig. 1: With the bottom cover removed, the simple wiring and facile parts placement becomes obvious.

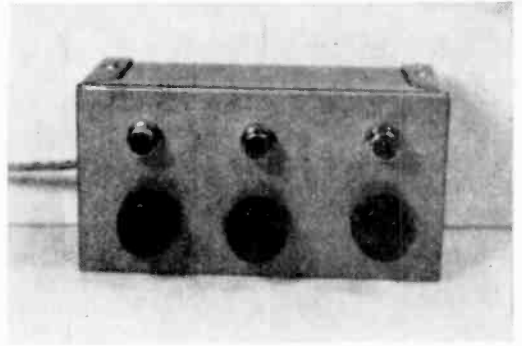


Fig. 2: The completed unit presents a handsome appearance and doesn't take much space. Finish with decals.

a circuit in which each of the input devices has its own volume control. But, the controls interact.

You can get around interaction by using the mixer circuit of Fig. 4. A volume control is provided for each of the inputs. The 220K series resistors (R2, R4, and R6) isolate the controls from each other and minimize this interaction. The one megohm mixing resistor (R7) completes the circuit to ground. The series resistors cause a small loss in signal strength. But the loss for all practical purposes is negligible.

With the mixer then, you can control the volume for each input channel separately.

You can control the volume of the entire signal combination with the volume control on the tape recorder or the amplifier.

The mixer must be thoroughly shielded to prevent stray hum pick-up. And it should be housed in a sturdy case to withstand rough handling.

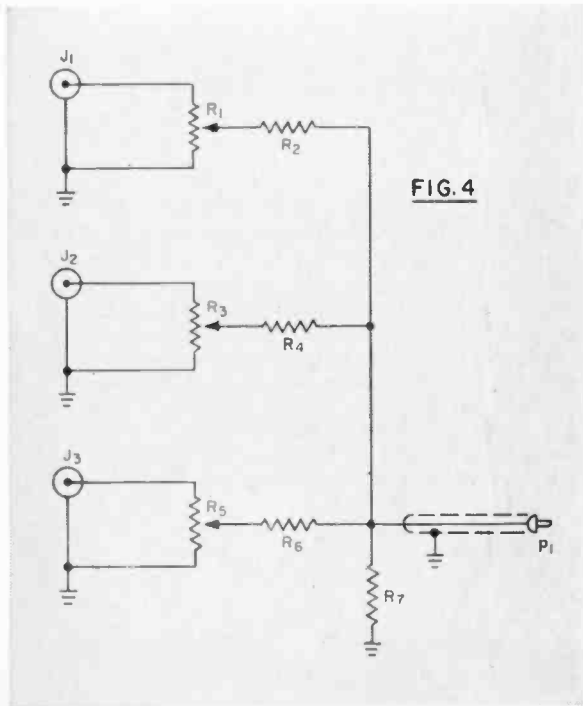
Construction: The mixer case is a standard purchase item. Use Fig. 3 as a guide for drilling the holes. A total of seven holes is required. Mark the hole positions with a punch. Leave the case assembled to drill. Drill $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. starter holes and enlarge to size with suitable drills or a taper reamer. Clean off burrs and remove chips from the case.

Cut the potentiometer shafts to a length of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. Place the part of the shaft to be discarded in a vise, cut with a hacksaw, and catch the control as it falls free. Mount the volume controls and the jacks on the case. Use Fig. 2 as a guide. Bend and solder the single lug tie-down point to the ground lug on J2. Use rosin core solder and a clean soldering iron.

Proceed with the Wiring: Use Figs. 2 and 4 for guidance. Connect the grounded sides of the volume controls and jacks with a piece of bare wire. Connect the center terminals of the jacks to the high terminals of the respective volume controls. Connect a 220K resistor from each of the volume control center terminals to the insulated (not grounded!) tie-down lug. Connect a one megohm resistor between this point and ground. Connect the center wire of the shielded conductor to the junction of R2, R4, R6, and R7. Use a solid piece of wire to connect the shield to ground.

Use about 3 ft. of Belden No. 8401-shielded wire. Be careful not to overheat the shield while you're soldering, or you may melt the insulation and end up with a short.

Connect the phono plug (or a plug to match the particular recorder or amplifier that you wish to connect to) on the other end of the shielded wire. Center wire connects to cen-



ter pin and shield connects to plug shell. Fasten the back of the case and the knobs and you're ready to go.

The jacks are mounted directly above the respective controls, so there shouldn't be any identification problems. If you wish, you can label the jacks (input 1, 2, 3, phono, radio, mike or whatever you wish) and you can scribe pointer lines in the knobs. You can mark directly on the case with India ink, you can use commercial decals, or you can type on white paper and fasten to the case with cellophane tape. Make pointer lines on the knobs by making a recessed line with the corner of a triangular file and filling with white India ink.

Reminder: This mixer is designed to take inputs which do not contain dc voltages. Dynamic and crystal microphones and phonograph cartridges have outputs that are free of dc voltage. Most radio tuners have outputs that do not contain dc voltages. If a radio

tuner which you intend to use with a mixer has dc in the output, connect a .1 mfd., 600 v. capacitor in series with the high side of the mixer input. The presence of dc can be determined by checking to see if an output capacitor has been incorporated in the tuner or by checking the tuner output with a dc voltmeter.

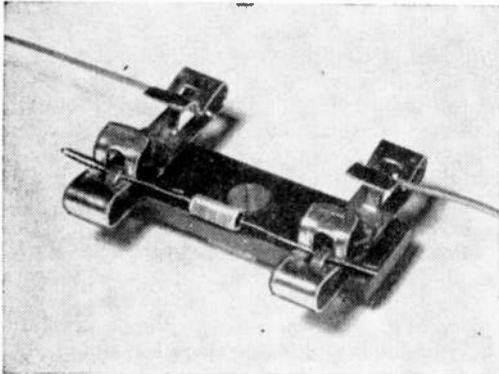
MATERIALS LIST—RECORDER/AMPLIFIER MIXER

Desig.	Size and Description
R2, R4, R6	220 K, 1/2 watt resistors
R7	1 M, 1/2 watt resistors
R1, R3, R5	1 megohm miniature potentiometers (Lafayette VC-38)
J1, J2, J3	phono jack, single hole mounting (Lafayette MS-568)
P1	phono plug (Lafayette MS-373) single lug tie down strip (Lafayette MS-231) three miniature knobs (Lafayette MS-185) single conductor shielded wire (see text) 1 1/8 x 2 1/8 x 4" grey hammertone miniature case (Premier PMC-1002)

Parts for this project may be obtained from:
Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Tpke., Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

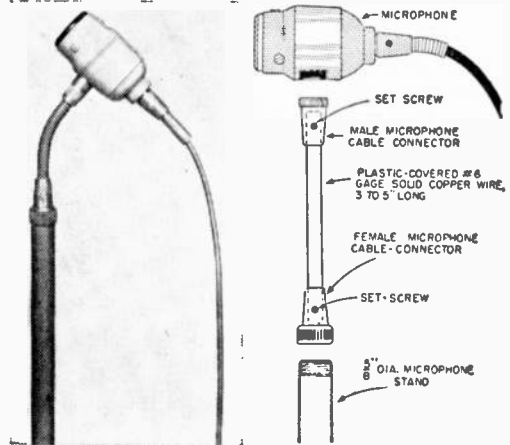
Germanium Crystal Diode Connector for Experimenters

• With the increasing popularity of germanium crystal diodes, radio experimenters and crystal set builders are continually changing these crystals around from one circuit to another. The wire leads become shorter and shorter from continual nicking, bending, or soldering, and sometimes the leads break off at the body of the crystal.



To avoid these troubles, make a connector consisting of a pair of twin Fahnestock clips mounted on a strip of Bakelite (see photo). Insert the crystal diode in one side of the clips and make connections to the diode on the other side of the clips as shown. This device also allows two crystals to be connected in parallel, as is sometimes done to increase the current-carrying capacity of germanium diodes. If you do not have a pair of twin clips, simply fasten four clips to a Bakelite or wood base. To insert a crystal into the clips simply press both clips at once and slip the leads into the clips one at a time. This method makes it unnecessary to bend the leads at all.

Tilting-Head for Microphone



• If your small- or medium-size mike is not equipped with a tilting device, make this simple, neat looking tilting-head which will hold it securely at any desired angle without need for turning thumb-nuts or screws. Remove the cord-protecting springs from the cable connectors, force a connector onto each end of the #6 gage copper wire for a snug fit, and tighten the set-screws on the connectors. The 5/8 in.-27 threads on the connectors are standard mike threads which will fit the tops of standard microphone stands, and also the sockets on the bottoms of all microphones made in the United States except RCA, which uses a special thread. Actual tests have shown that #6 copper wire can be bent over 200 times before it will break. When the wire shows signs of breaking, simply replace with another piece.—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.

Mini-Magic

By FRED BLECHMAN, K6UGT

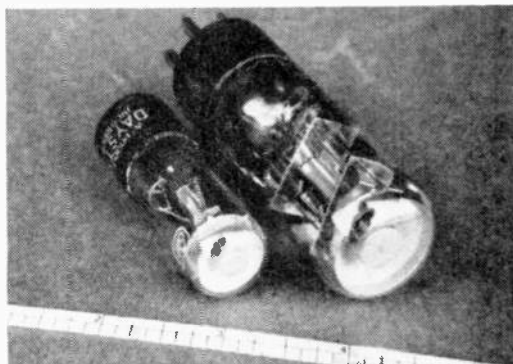
IN THESE days of increased FM broadcasting, and especially FM multiplex stereo, it is particularly important to properly tune your FM radio or tuner. Many FM radios are being produced without tuning indicators, and a good percentage of these sets use ac-dc power supplies, which do not allow the use of the familiar "magic-eye" tube for tuning indication. Recently, however, a miniature version of the popular 6E5 "magic-eye" tube has been produced in Japan, with certain electrical characteristics allowing its use in ac-dc circuitry. Designated the 6ME5, this new tube is available in this country.

With the addition of a standard socket and two or three resistors (for a total cost of about \$2.50), you can take advantage of the small size, sensitivity and convenient operating voltages of this tube, and add it to virtually any radio or tuner.

Before launching off into a sample installation, let's see what makes this new miniature tube so different from the old 6E5. The most obvious difference is the smaller physical size of the 6ME5, which is 70% the length and 70% the diameter of the 6E5. In other words, the 6ME5 can be tucked away in about one-third the space required for the 6E5! The 6ME5 has a standard 7-pin miniature base pin arrangement, with a bakelite shell at the base to allow clamp-mounting without crushing the glass envelope. The 6ME5 is more sensitive than the 6E5, which means that less control voltage is needed to close the eye (Fig. 5). Consequently, weaker stations will be indicated by closure of the "eye."

The operating voltages of the 6ME5 are of particular interest; as little as 125 volts is adequate for the target and plate, and a standard 6.3 volts is used for the filament. Perhaps most important is the filament current rating of 150 milliamperes, allowing the 6ME5 to be used in standard 150 milliamperere series-string ac-dc radios!

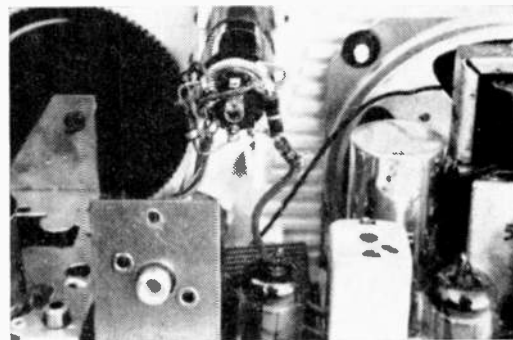
Using the Tube: How do you use the 6ME5? To best illustrate a practical application, the schematic (Fig. 2) and the photos show the 6ME5 installed in a Granco FM radio. Normally, a bracket and clamp arrangement would be used to mount the tube; here, two conveniently placed unused plastic supports behind the front panel are utilized. The 6ME5 projects slightly through a hole cut in the panel, and is cemented to the plastic supports after it is properly oriented as described later. The tube may be mounted vertically if more convenient, but this might lead to a viewing problem. (A small mirror



Almost one-third less space is required for the 6ME5.



Less drive closes eye so wecker signals now appear.

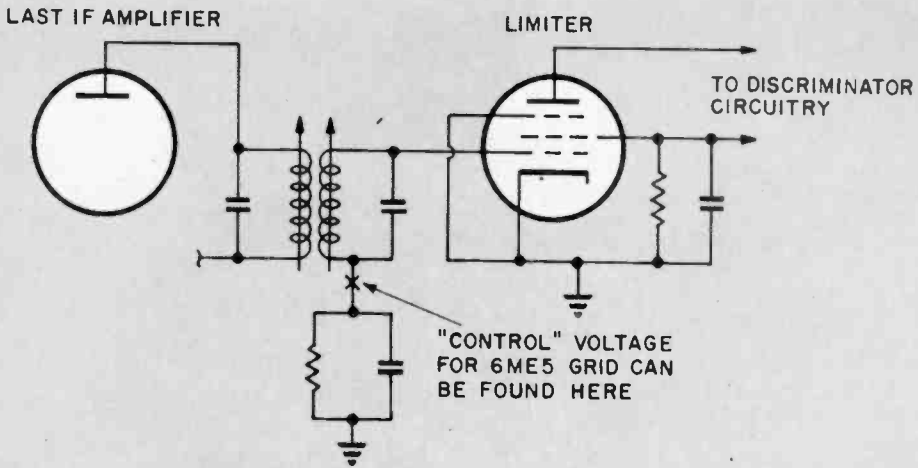


Ac-dc sets can have tuning eyes. Small size does it.

mounted at an angle above the eye can be used for viewing from the front, if necessary.)

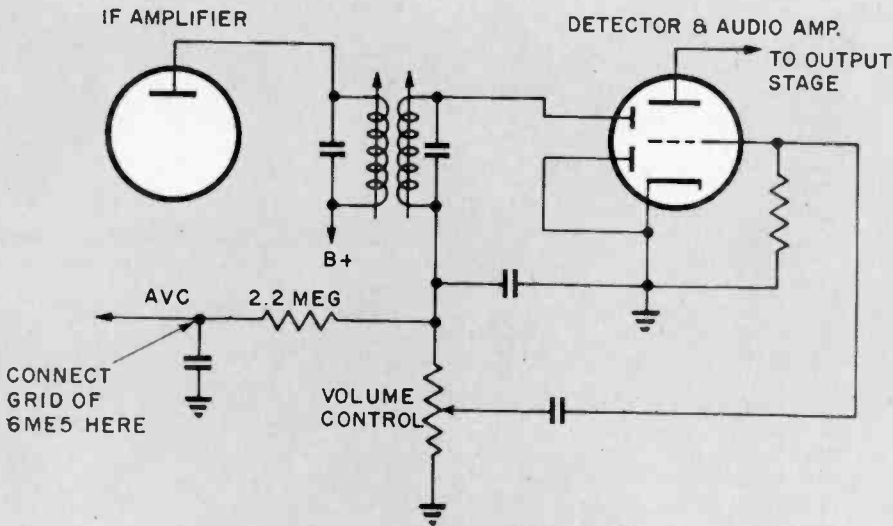
The 7-pin miniature socket plugs onto the base of the 6ME5. A five-wire harness carries the required voltages. The added resistors (three, in this case) are mounted right at the tube socket for convenience.

Electrically, the connections are straightforward. Since, as previously described, this tube has a 6.3 volt 150 milliamperere filament



FINDING MAGIC-EYE CONTROL VOLTAGE IN AN FM LIMITER-DISCRIMINATOR CIRCUIT

FIG. 3



IN AN AM RADIO THE AVC VOLTAGE MAY BE USED TO CONTROL THE MAGIC-EYE TUBE

FIG. 4

rating, it may be used in series with the existing tube filaments. In the Granco, it was most convenient to break the series-string at its beginning (pin 4 of the 50C5). Since the 6ME5 filament (pins 3 and 4) is isolated from the cathode, it is not necessary for either side of the filament to be grounded, and it may be placed in the series-string at any convenient point. Although the voltage

across the existing tube filaments is reduced about 5%, there is no effect on performance. (Most circuits are designed to work at line voltages down to almost 100 volts on a "normal" 117 volt line. This is a greater variation than the 6ME5 introduces.)

The B-plus voltage in typical ac-dc sets is sufficient to supply the necessary plate (pin 2) and target (pin 5) voltages to the 6ME5.

**ADDING THE 6ME5 TO A TYPICAL
FM AC-DC RADIO (GRANCO 603)**
* = ADDED OR OPTIONAL PART

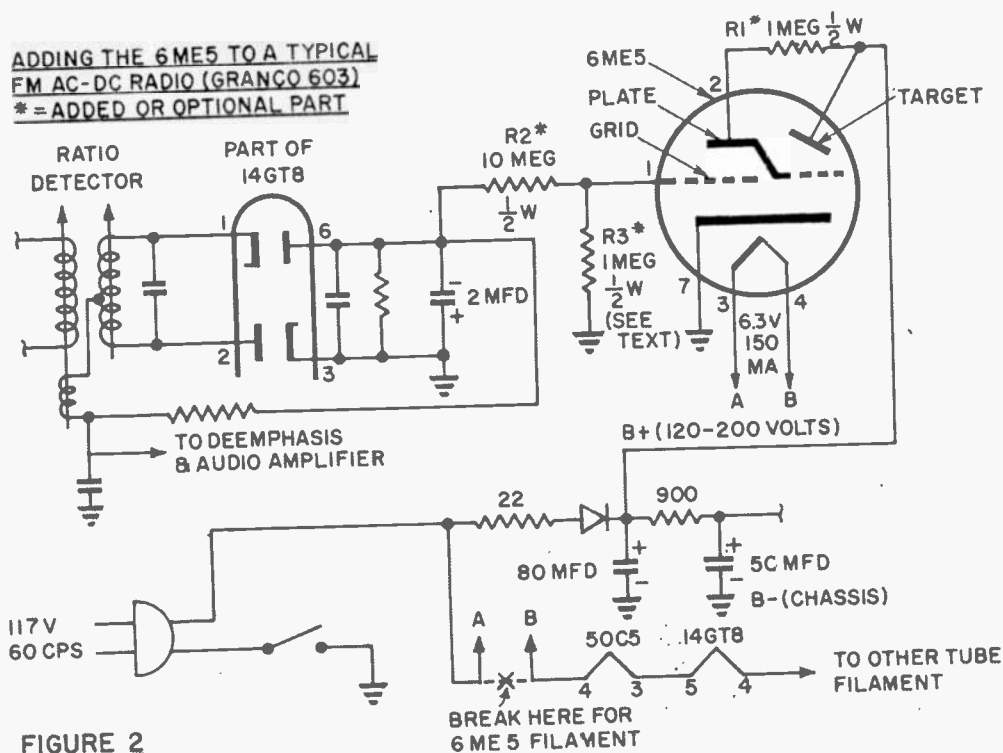


FIGURE 2

It can usually be found at the B-plus side of the output transformer, or at the rectifier cathode. A 1 megohm, 1/2 watt resistor (R1) must always be wired between the plate and target of the 6ME5.

The cathode (pin 7) of the 6ME5 must be grounded. In ac-dc sets, this is the B-minus (negative) side of the large-value electrolytic capacitors in the power supply. In most ac-dc sets, the chassis itself is not B-minus; in the Granco units, however, chassis is B-minus.

The control voltage fed to the grid (pin 1) of the 6ME5 must be negative. In an FM tuner or radio, the ratio detector circuitry includes a 2-10 microfarad electrolytic capacitor; the voltage across this capacitor is a measure of the signal strength of the received station. Simply connect the negative side of this capacitor to the 6ME5 grid through a 10 megohm resistor (R2). If the voltage is too high and closes the eye, add R3 (Fig. 2) as required to form a voltage divider, thus feeding only a portion of the voltage to the 6ME5 grid.

If your FM set uses a discriminator instead of a ratio detector, the control voltage can be found at the point shown in Fig. 3. The limiter tube follows the last IF amplifier, and precedes the discriminator tube.

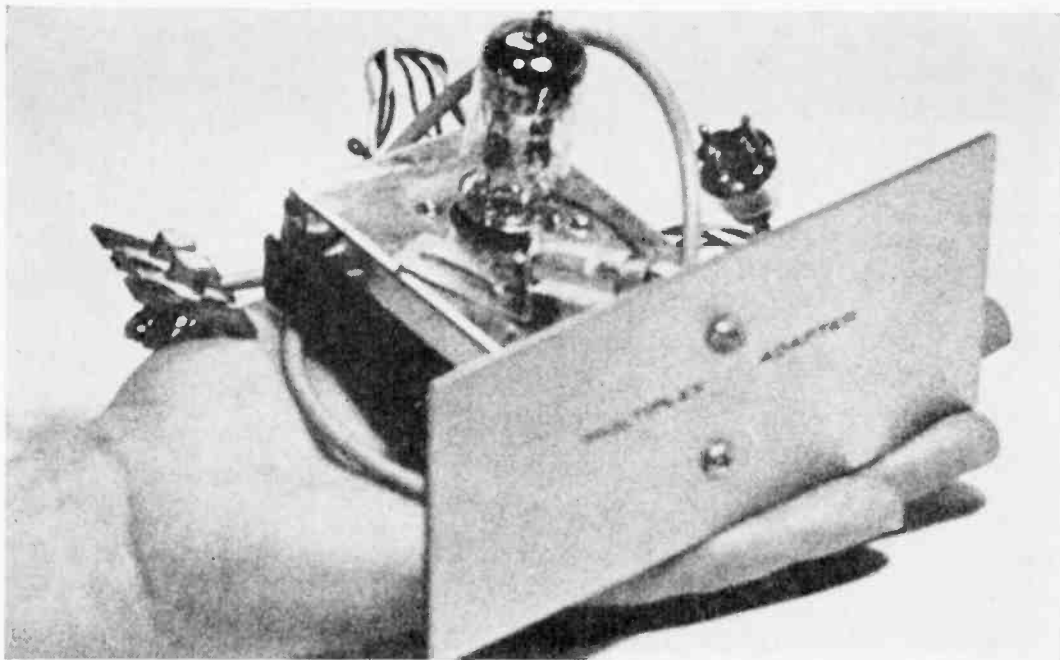
In the case of AM receivers, the AVC

(Automatic Volume Control) voltage, as shown in Fig. 4, should be used to control the grid of the 6ME5. The top of the volume control in the receiver may also be used to sense the incoming signal strength.

Before cementing or clamping the mini-magic-eye into its final position, turn the radio on and note the position of the shadow in the eye. Rotate the 6ME5 until the shadow is at the desired position and then cement or clamp.

The use of the 6ME5 in other applications can follow the same general procedure. Determine a location for the tube, and a means for holding it in position. Follow the sample schematic (Fig. 2) for wiring connections. In transformer-operated sets, of course, the 6ME5 filament is merely put in parallel with the existing tube filaments, and the B-plus (up to 200 volts maximum) can be found at the plate or screen grid pins of just about any tube. Ground, as already described, may or may not be the chassis; the surest spot to use is the negative side of the power supply filter capacitors.

The versatility of the 6ME5 leaves very little to be desired, and the small effort of adding it to existing equipment, or designing it into new equipment, is well worth the modest investment of time and money. Try your hand at some Mini-Magic and see.



An FM Stereo Indicator

by LEONARD FELDMAN

ALMOST every major population area in the United States now has one or more FM stations broadcasting stereophonic programs during all or part of their "on-the-air" time. If you consider the fact that FM stereo is less than two years old, this new dimension in broadcasting is enjoying an even more rapid growth and acceptance than did TV in the late 1940's.

Usually, some announcement is made by a station, telling you that a given program is being transmitted in FM stereo. In most cases, however, the statement is made at the very beginning of the program, and perhaps once, at the end. While many stereo recordings have a great deal of stereo "effect," still more are often more subtle in their "spatial" or "dimension" effects. It is often difficult for the casual listener, quickly tuning across the FM dial, to tell whether a given program is in stereo or not. To solve this problem, many manufacturers of FM stereo receivers and stereo adapters have incorporated some sort of indicator on their equipment which instantly tells the user whether or not a station is, in fact, broadcasting stereo. In most cases the device is a small indicator light which is automatically illuminated when an FM stereo station is tuned in.

If you own FM stereo equipment which is not equipped with such an indicator, this project is for you. For less than five dollars worth of material, you can build a separate stereo indicator which is easily connected to any existing FM stereo receiver or tuner. Power requirements for the stereo indicator are quite low, since the entire unit consists of one dual-triode (12AX7) tube which draws about one milliamperere of current at a B+ voltage of approximately 200 volts, dc and a filament current of 300 milliamperes at 6.3 volts, ac. These voltages are almost always available from your present amplifier or receiver; a glance at the schematic of your present equipment will indicate where to wire in for the necessary power.

A photograph of the completed stereo indicator is shown in Figure 1 and a schematic diagram of the device is shown in Figure 2. In order to understand how the device is able to sense the presence of a stereo broadcast and indicate that fact by lighting a neon light, a brief explanation is needed concerning the nature of the broadcast stereo signal.

How the Unit Works: Whenever stereo is broadcast, part of the signal is a steady, low level tone having a frequency of 19,000 cycles. While most people cannot hear so

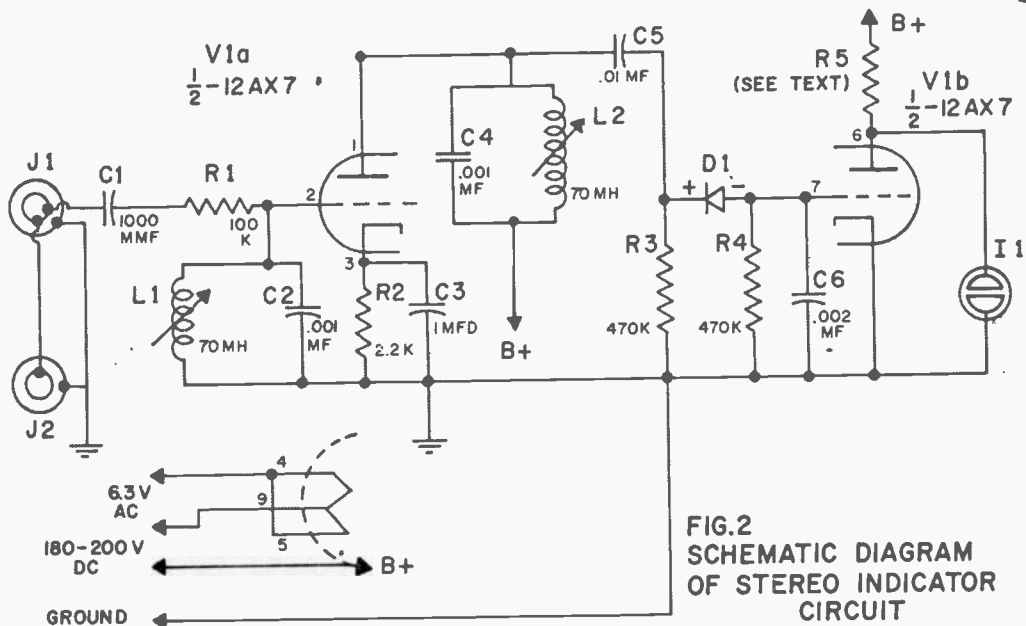


FIG. 2
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
OF STEREO INDICATOR
CIRCUIT

high-pitched a tone, most dogs and some young ladies can barely perceive its presence in a quiet room. Accordingly, there are circuits in an FM set which ultimately attenuate this steady tone so that it never reaches the loudspeaker. Nevertheless, this 19KC signal is a very important element in the unscrambling circuitry which separates the complex incoming signal into separate left and right channels. Since this tone is only on the air when stereo is being broadcast, it will be used to supply the trigger circuit which results in the lighting of the indicator.

Examining Figure 2, the input jack to the indicator (J1), is connected to the multiplex output of your FM tuner, where the total audio signal (including the low level 19,000 cycle tone, in the case of a stereo broadcast) is present. (Those of you who have all-in-one FM stereo sets don't despair—we'll tell you where to hook in later.) The network consisting of C1, R1, L1 and C2 serves to reject the normal musical frequencies and accept the low amplitude, 19,000 cycle tone. The parallel combination of L1 and C2 is a parallel resonant circuit tuned to 19,000 cycles exactly. Thus, only frequencies at or about 19,000 cycles will be passed to the grid of the first triode for further amplification. The plate of this first triode is connected to a second parallel resonant circuit which is again responsive to 19KC (and which further discriminates against or attenuates all other, audible frequencies). The amplified signal is then passed through a coupling capacitor C-5 and applied to the 1N34 diode. The diode is

polarized in such a way that a negative rectified voltage will appear at the grid of the second triode whenever a 19KC signal is present. Capacitor C6 filters this rectified voltage, rendering it ripple free, negative dc voltage.

Triggering of the neon indicator bulb is accomplished by the action of the second triode tube. Assume, for the moment, that no stereo signal is tuned in. There will then be no negative voltage at the grid of the second triode. Since the cathode of this tube is connected to chassis ground, the tube is operating with no bias at all. Under these circumstances, the tube will attempt to conduct heavily. As it attempts to do so, a very great voltage drop will take place across the plate load resistor, R5, resulting in very low plate voltage. In the circuit shown, these conditions stabilize so that the measured plate voltage at pin 6 of the tube is around 45-50 volts dc. The neon indicator lamp is connected from pin 6 of the tube to ground and therefore has the same 45-50 volts dc across its terminals. It is characteristic of small neon lamps that they will only glow when voltages of around 60-65 volts or more are applied across the terminals. Therefore, when no stereo signal is tuned in, the lamp will remain dark.

Next, consider what happens when a 19KC signal is present. As mentioned earlier, such a signal will result in a negative biasing voltage at pin 7 (grid) of the triode. This negative bias results in decreased current flow through the tube, which in turn results in less voltage drop across R5 and higher plate

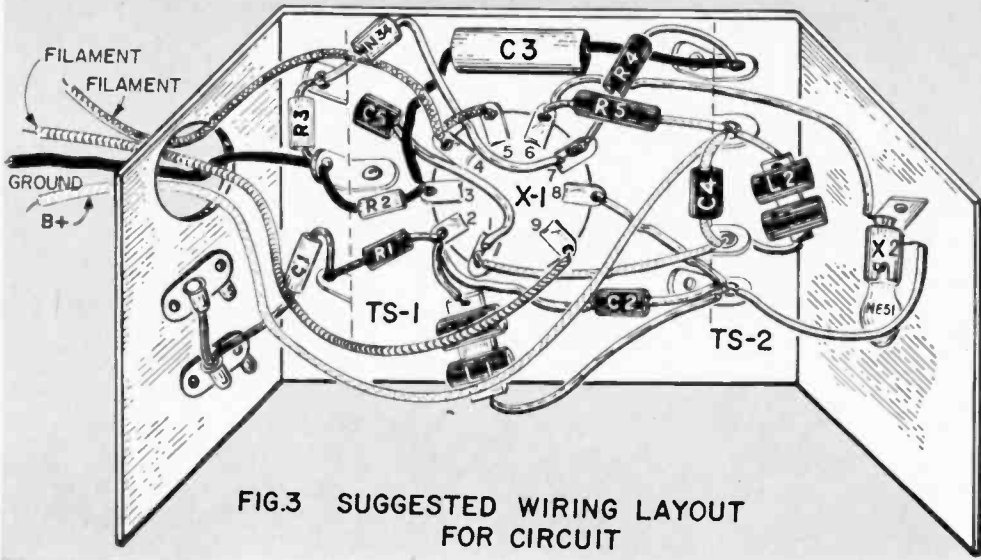


FIG. 3 SUGGESTED WIRING LAYOUT FOR CIRCUIT

voltage. As soon as the plate voltage reaches 60-65 volts, the neon tube fires or glows, indicating the presence of an FM stereo signal.

Construction Hints: We built our indicator on a small chassis, measuring about 1x2x3-in. deep, but would suggest something a bit larger for the inexperienced builder. A good wiring layout is shown in Fig. 3, but none of the layout is critical and if you feel you need room to spread out a bit, do so. If you are now using a separate FM tuner in conjunc-

tion with a separate FM stereo multiplex adapter, use two phono jacks (J1 and J2) as shown in the wiring diagram. This will enable you to connect one short shielded cable from the MX jack of tuner to indicator jack J1, and another cable from J2 to the input of your multiplex adapter. (It would hardly do to connect the indicator where the adapter was, and have no place to connect the adapter input.....) If you plan to tap into a complete stereo receiver, only one cable con-

RATIO DETECTOR TRANSFORMER

MAY BE DIODES OR 6AL5 OR 6H6 TUBES, ETC.

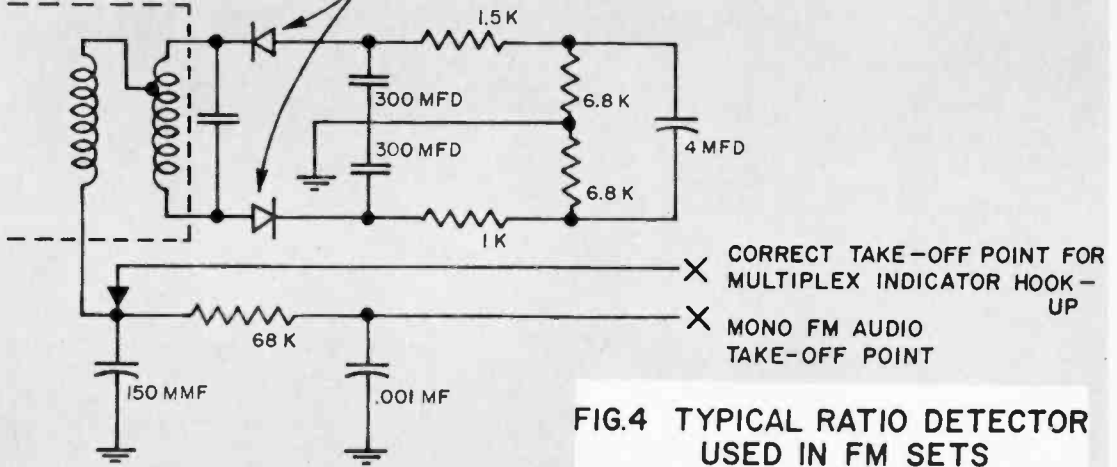


FIG. 4 TYPICAL RATIO DETECTOR USED IN FM SETS

nected to J1 will be required. Use shielded cables in all cases. In this latter case the other end of the cable is connected to the output of the FM detector of your present receiver, ahead of any de-emphasis networks. Typical connection points for receivers using ratio detectors are shown in Fig. 4 whereas Fig. 5 indicates a typical hook-up where a discriminator type of detector is used.

The choice of L1, L2, C2 and C4 is extremely important. Since the two parallel resonant circuits must be tuned to exactly 19,000 cycles, C2 and C4 should be 5% tolerance capacitors if you use Miller Coil #992. If you can purchase Miller Coils #22A682RB1, which are themselves tunable over a wide range, then the choice of C2 and C4 is less critical and 10% tolerance units can be used. In the latter case, however, it will be necessary to adjust L1 and L2 under actual operating conditions, for which you will need an ac voltmeter (preferably a vacuum tube type). With the ac meter connected between the cathode end of the diode (+) and chassis, adjust both L1 and L2 in the presence of a known stereo signal for a maximum indication on the meter (at least 1 volt ac).

If you followed the circuit explanation given above, you will realize that the plate voltage appearing at pin 6 of the triode is quite critical, for the entire on-off action of the indicator depends upon a shift of only about 15 volts (from 45 to 60 or so). R5, nominally shown in the schematic as 470K, may have to be adjusted to some other value if the B+ voltage available differs substantially from the 200 volts in the diagram. If more voltage is available conveniently, R5

should be higher than 470K in value. If available supply voltage is less than 180 volts, the value of R5 should be less than 470K (perhaps 390K). Once the indicator is installed, you can check on this selection as follows: If the indicator tends to light at all times (even in the absence of a stereo broadcast), B+ voltage is too high (or R5 is too low). If the lamp fails to glow in the presence of a stereo signal (or just barely glows, flickeringly), B+ voltage is too low (or the choice of R5 is on the high side).

The Indicator in Use: Once the indicator has been connected to the rest of your system, you need merely tune across your FM tuner dial slowly, until the indicator lamp remains illuminated on a given station—a stereo station. Occasionally, if you spin your tuning dial too rapidly, you may see an instantaneous flash of the neon indicator as you pass from station to station. This is caused by noise pulses, strong enough to momentarily trigger the circuit and are not indicative of stereo reception. Only when the light stays lit are you tuned to a stereo broadcast.

MATERIALS LIST—STEREO INDICATOR	
Desig.	Size and Description
C1, C2, C4	.001 mfd 200 v disc capacitor
C3	1 mfd, 6 volt electrolytic capacitor
C6	.002 mfd 400 v disc capacitor
C5	.01 mfd 400 v disc capacitor
J1, J2	Jack, phono
L1, L2	70 mh coil Miller #22A682RB1 or 992
R1	100K ½ watt resistor
R2	2.2K ½ watt resistor
R3, R4	470K ½ watt resistor (see text for value)
R5	½ watt resistor (see text for value)
D1	1N34 or 1N541 diode
I1	NE-51H neon tube
V1	12AX7 tube

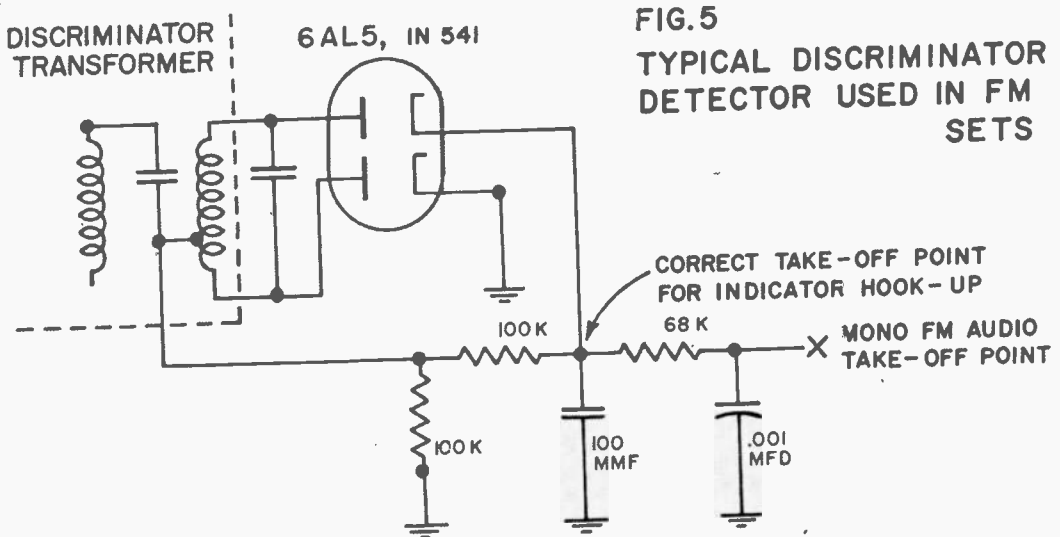
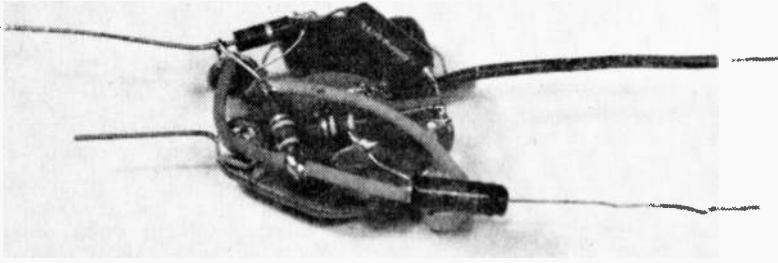


FIG. 5
TYPICAL DISCRIMINATOR
DETECTOR USED IN FM
SETS



PARTS group right on the power transistor. This handy handful takes up little room, does big job.

Power Amplifier Module

Did you ever wish you had a small, inexpensive amplifier so you could try out those little signal circuits that need some boost?

By FRANK WOODS, JR.

THE power output capability here depends on the voltage supply, the amount of heat sink provided, and the value of resistor R4 (Fig. 2). The flexibility of the amplifier module becomes apparent later on.

Construction: Construct the amplifier on the output power transistor Q3. Make connections by twisting component pigtailed together and soldering. Some of the pigtailed are insulated with spaghetti.

Wire Q2, R4, and Q3 together as a first step. Connect end of R4 to the case of Q3 with a nut and bolt. Connect the other end of R4 temporarily so that you can change to another value later if necessary. Proceed with the remainder of the soldering and wiring, using Figures 1 through 3 for guidance. Go easy with the soldering heat on transistor connections.

Punch two holes in each end of the case

with a hot ice pick. Place the amplifier in the plastic case.

The variables: The amplifier is ready to use with a 6-volt power supply and an 8-ohm speaker or a 3-volt power supply and a 3.2-Ohm speaker in the connection arrangement. The arrangement with a 6-volt power supply may also be used without changing the value of R4. The power output capability is around $\frac{1}{4}$ watt with these arrangements.

To use an 8-ohm speaker in the direct connection with 3 volts or any speaker with the transformer connection and 3 volts of power supply, you may have to lower the value of R4 to 390K. In any event, check the case temperature of Q3 with your finger. *If, after a few minutes of operation, the case becomes too hot to touch, the value of R4 should be increased.*

To operate the module at higher power out-

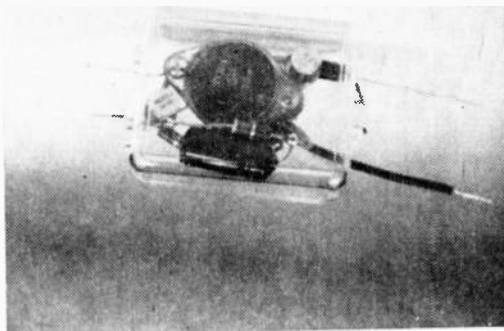
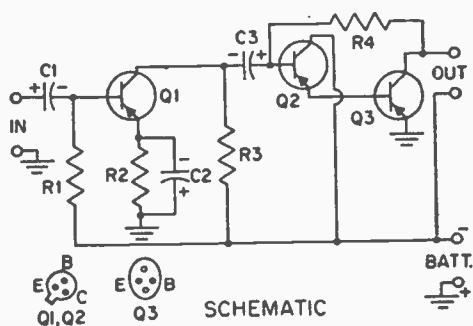


Fig. 1: Fitted into a miniature plastic case, the unit is insulated from other equipment, presents nice appearance.



SCHMATIC
FIG. 2

put capability, transistor Q3 requires heat sinking and ventilation, and the value of R4 must be lowered. Use a 6-volt power supply. One simple heat sink approach is to use long bolts through the mounting holes on Q3 and to fasten several nuts to each of the bolts. Another approach is to bolt radiating fins made of sheet metal to Q3. In any event, be careful not to short portions of the circuit with the heat sink attachments. Then, with a current meter connected in one of the battery supply leads, select a value of R4 that makes the current rise to about 0.4 ampere. Watch the current closely. If it tends to continue to rise after the connection is made, disconnect the power supply and increase the amount of heat sinking.

Use: Figure 3 shows the amplifier module hooked up with a volume control for general purpose use as a phono amplifier, PA ampli-

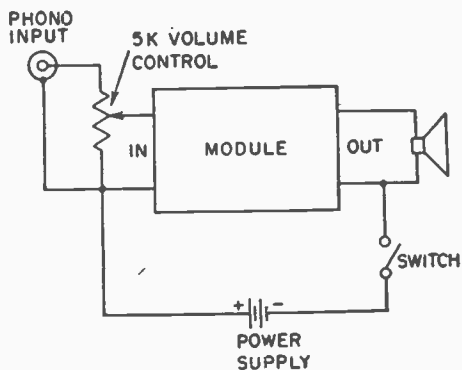


FIG. 3

MATERIALS LIST—POWER AMPLIFIER MODULE

Desig.	Size and Description
R2	470 Ohms, 1/2 Watt Resistor
R3	2.7 K, 1/2 Watt Resistor
R1, R4	470 K, 1/2 Watt Resistor (see text on R4)
C1, C3	8 mfd., 6 v. Ultraminiature Electrolytic Capacitor (Lafayette CF-102)
C2	100 mfd., 6 v. Ultraminiature Electrolytic Capacitor (Lafayette CF-106)
Q1, Q2	2N1381 Transistor (TI)
Q3	2N307 Transistor (Sylvania or RCA)
	1 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 1 inch Plastic Case (Lafayette MS-156)

Parts Source: Lafayette Radio
111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

fier, signal tracer, etc. Another use for the amplifier is to raise the available power output from a transistor portable for picnic and beach party use.

If you use two amplifier modules and speakers, you can operate stereo. The volume controls may be ganged or separate as you wish.

This module can be used in any of the many applications for audio amplifiers. The power supply may be flashlight batteries, a 6-volt automobile battery, or an operated power supply with 6 volts output and a capability of supplying 250 ma. for the higher power output arrangements. If you use a battery power supply, connect a 160 mfd., 6V. electrolytic capacitor across the power leads with correct polarity.

You've probably thought of several applications where this handy unit would serve you, so don't procrastinate . . . start soldering!

Perk Up Banjo with Electronic

By ROY L. CLOUGH JR.

ONE of the biggest booms in years is the swing to folk music and the comeback of banjo and guitar-twanging minstrels. Up in the front of the parade is the American classic, or long-necked "folk banjo" out of style for a couple of decades, but now in big demand. Nothing seems quite as well suited to accompany the bawled ballad as the chuckling, sobbing strings of the plucked banjo.

While the banjo has been away things have happened to the other instruments: the electronically amplified guitar can fill a concert hall with ringing chords at the twiddle of a volume control, the four string bass can boom out its beat like muted thunder. The soft voiced volume of the old banjo just isn't in the same league anymore.

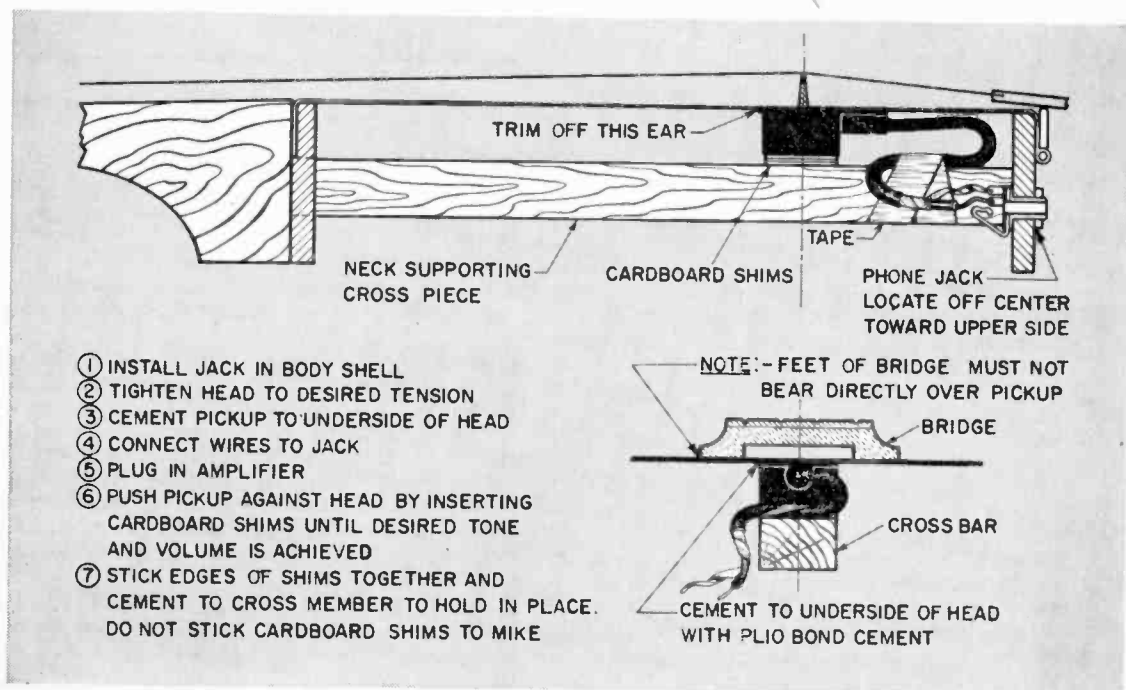
It is not difficult to amplify a guitar with an electronic pickup. The characteristic sound of this instrument depends mainly upon the characteristic sound of a taut steel string. The structure of the instrument is mainly to hold the string in such a fashion that it can be

played.

It's different with a banjo. The distinctive tone of this instrument is produced by the interaction of the vibrating string with a taut drumhead like arrangement upon which it's supported by a little wooden wedge—the bridge. When a banjo string is plucked the resultant tone, the timbre of the instrument, is caused by the interferences and reinforcements of harmonics between the string and flexible head. If we try to amplify a banjo by attaching a guitar pickup to it we find we lose the banjo tone entirely—the result sounds like a weak-voiced guitar. This has discouraged many who have tried it. An alternative method, to attach a crystal mike to the body of the instrument works fairly well, but this arrangement tends to pick up noise.

Solving The Problem: A satisfactory way to do the job is with a special type of magnetic contact microphone. This sounds like a banjo, it yields plenty of volume with even a small amplifier and it isn't noisy.

We recommend the make of mike shown in the drawings. Trim off one of its mounting ears and cement it to the underside of the



Amplification

When you amplify a banjo by ordinary means, you lose the "twangy-tone". Here's a way to amplify and lose no voice or tone color

calfskin head between the feet of the string supporting bridge. Allow time for the cement to dry, then plug the mike in to an amplifier and voice the instrument by inserting strips of cardboard between the back of the mike and the top of the neck brace until you get the pressure required for the tone you want. This pressure will be moderate—just enough to keep the face of the mike fairly tight against the head. Stick the edges of the cardboard shims together with airplane cement and stick them to the neck brace so they won't fall out. It isn't necessary or desirable to stick them to the back of the mike.

You can still play the banjo without amplification, but installation of the mike will make it a bit quieter—and this is an advantage when practicing. If it is desirable that the mike cord be detachable, install a phone jack in the body of the instrument and a phone plug on the end of the cable. Then you won't have to have a long cord dangling from the instrument when you're not using the amplifier. Don't use more than eight feet of cable with this high-impedance arrangement—but this is about the maximum you should use

for any electronic pickup. Sticking the mike to the head does not interfere with tightening the head brackets from time to time because the actual movement of the skin is small.

While the familiar strident voice of the banjo has been quieted by its amplified brethren, the electric guitar and electric bass, a new era can dawn for this neglected folk instrument. Now it will add its ring with a voice as loud as it was in unamplified days!



Fig. 1: Rubber-covered pickup is mounted on underside of head, beneath bridge. Cardboard shims hold in place.

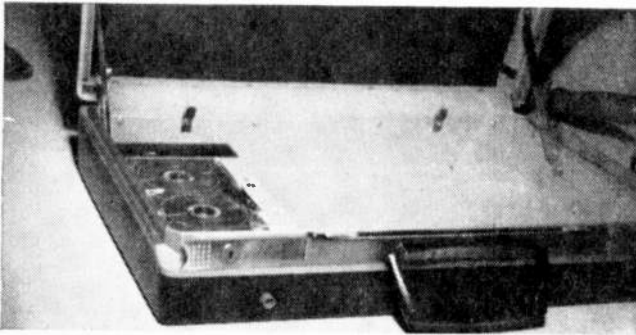
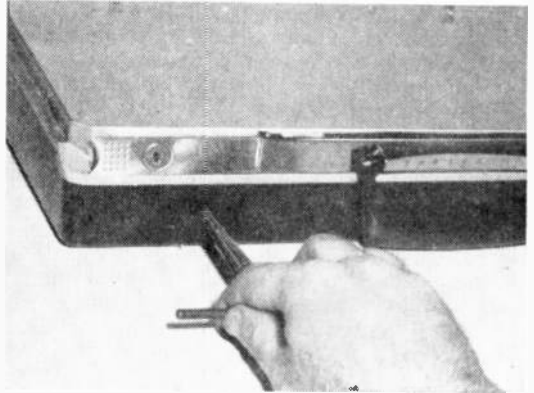
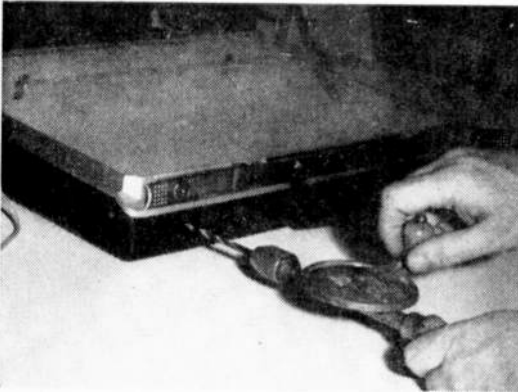


Fig. 2: With proper amplification, banjo is restored to its place with guitar and bass in folk-song combos.



Dispatch Case Tape Recorder

By BYRON G. WELS



Start the modification by (gulp) drilling a pilot hole in the dispatch case. Next, enlarge the hole by using a tapered reamer. Install the tape recorder and run an extension cord to a mating jack which is mounted in the hole. Should you ever decide to revert to a tape-less dispatch case, restoration consists only of removing the tape machine and installing a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. chromium plated snap-hole plug cover.

THE dispatch case has gained great popularity recently, and in fact has been described as the masculine answer to the pocket-book! In a survey taken by the Samsonite Corporation, it was found that tape recorders (the small, portable type) figured prominently in the contents of the average dispatch case.

Starting from there, we mounted a Phonotrix portable in a Samsonite dispatch case, and drilled a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. hole to accommodate an extension cord that runs from the tape recorder directly to the front edge of the case.

As the microphone controls start and stop on the tape recorder, a business man visiting another office, or dictating on board a train or plane, need not open the case to get at the tape recorder. He simply plugs the microphone into the dispatch case and presses the switch to on. When the business is concluded, he unplugs the mike, and the entire conference is on tape.

Should you decide to restore the case at a future date, insert a small chrome-plated hole plug, and press some cloth Mystic tape on the inside.

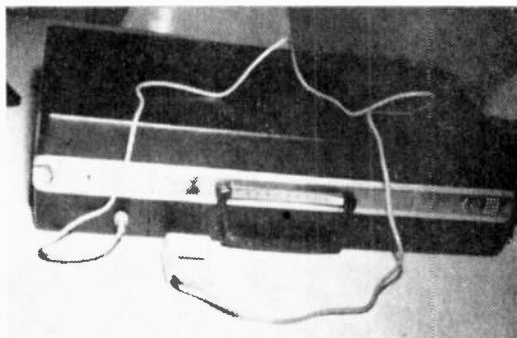


Fig. 4: When you are ready to record, simply plug the microphone into the dispatch case. Mike switches deck.

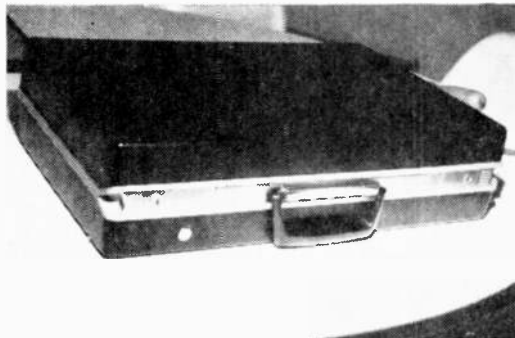


Fig. 5: The chrome-plated snap-hole plug doesn't mar the appearance of the case. Mystic tape hides inside hole.

KNOW YOUR ELECTRONIC NUMBERS?

Match the number in the column at the left below, with the corresponding answer in the column at the right. If you make a score of 15—excellent; 12—very good; anything less, failure!

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|
| 1. 1N652 | 1. Width of color-TV channel (mc). | 11. 80 | 11. Vacuum tube. |
| 2. 746 | 2. Power line frequency (cps). | 12. 0.637 | 12. Voltage of transistor battery (Eveready 216) (volts). |
| 3. 6 | 3. Tape recorder tape speed (ips). | 13. 1,000 | 13. Amateur radio band (meters). |
| 4. 60 | 4. AM radio if frequency (kc). | 14. 50F5 | 14. Number of cycles in 1 kc. |
| 5. 27MP4 | 5. Record player speed (rpm). | 15. 9 | 15. Factor by which average oc voltage is multiplied to obtain peak voltage. |
| 6. 163½ | 6. TV picture tube. | | |
| 7. 45 | 7. Tunnel diode. | | |
| 8. 300 | 8. Electrical equivalent of one-horsepower (watts). | | |
| 9. 455 | 9. Impedance of ribbon TV lead (ohms). | | |
| 10. 22 | 10. Total number of Citizen's Band channels. | | |

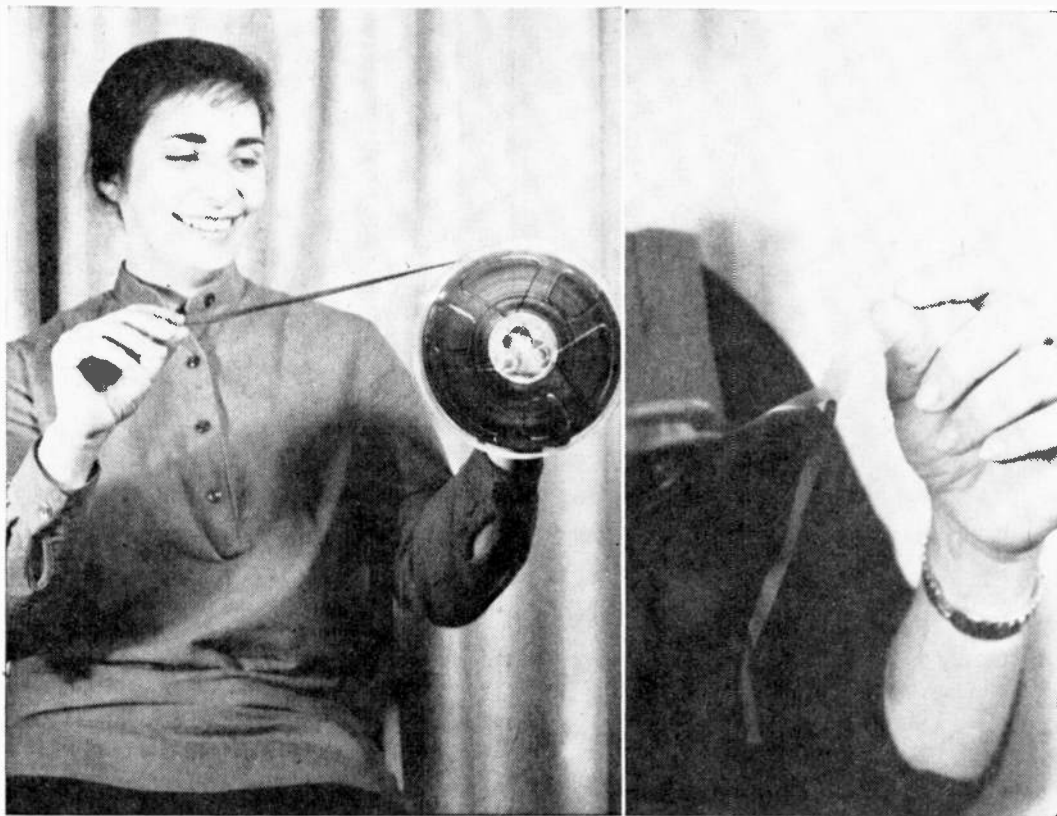
ANSWERS TO KNOW YOUR ELECTRONIC NUMBERS

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1. — 7 | 8. — 9 |
| 2. — 8 | 9. — 4 |
| 3. — 1 | 10. — 10 |
| 4. — 2 | 11. — 13 |
| 5. — 6 | 12. — 15 |
| 6. — 3 | 13. — 14 |
| 7. — 5 | 14. — 11 |
| | 15. — 12 |

Keep Your Tape in Shape

No tape recorder is any better than the tape used on the machine. You can guarantee the best possible results by using the best tape wisely

By ART ZUCKERMAN



Figs. 1, 2: Pull tape from a reel held in place by a pencil. The more easily the tape unwinds, the easier it will flow from reel to reel on the recorder. Press cellophane tape to oxide coating on tape (dull side), and quickly yank the cellophane tape off. If any of the oxide sticks to tape, tape sheds and is useless.

YOUR tape recorder is a pretty wonderful gadget, and if it is one of the newer, quarter-track machines, that makes it twice as wonderful. You'll never enjoy the full pleasure this marvelous device can deliver unless you use the right tape for the right job—and keep that tape in good condition.

As tracks have gotten narrower, head gaps finer, and full-fidelity speeds lower, new demands have been put on these magnetic memory ribbons, demands that tape manufacturers would once have considered outlandish and impossible.

Today's tapes must be coated densely and uniformly enough to capture high frequencies in ridiculously short lengths. They must provide a loud, clear signal unclouded by noise, even though the source of that signal is a track only half the width that was available to the old, double-track recorders. They must get thinner and thinner, so more program can be packed on the same old reel size, yet they must be strong enough to cope with normal operating tension.

The increasingly-critical requirements of modern home recording boil down to the fact that you can't just go out, buy any old tape,

and expect to get the results you want. An inferior tape, chosen purely on the basis of price, will very likely rob you. It can create unnecessary maintenance problems for your recorder by shedding its oxide—and even particles of its plastic base—on the heads, capstan, and tape guides. Then you'll wonder why your recorder's frequency response has suddenly taken a nosedive, why musical pitches don't ring true, why you've been developing an insufferable amount of wow or flutter.

When you want to try a new brand of tape, you can avoid many of these problems simply by inspecting it carefully. See whether the edges of the tape are smooth and unbroken. The side of the reel will have a glossy look if they are. Frayed or torn edges on a reel can indicate tape rippage in your tape recorder.

Obviously, you're not going to do too well with a tape if its layers stick to one another on the reel, preventing it from unwinding freely. You can check this simply by putting a pencil through the spindle hole of the reel and watching how smoothly the tape unwinds as you pull out a length.

Few things are more essential for good quarter-track operation, especially at low speed, than a smooth and even oxide coating. Under these operating conditions, particles that are too widely spaced, or actually missing, will cause "drop-out," the literal disappearance of small hunks of sound. A poor coating will also come a cropper on those higher frequencies. If its thickness is uneven as well, you can expect noisy recordings with poor dynamic range—no combinations of crescendos and pianissimos with that kind of tape!

You can get a good clue to the smoothness of a tape's oxide coating by sighting down a length of it at a slight angle, and under a strong light. If you see marks, the coating is uneven. Or you may see bumps, holes, crushed particles, or splices, all screaming warnings not to buy.

Finally, beware the tape that tends to cup or curl, so that it humps in the middle. It won't wind well, and it won't make proper contact with the tape head, either. If you lay a stretch of tape out on a flat surface, and then find that it stands straight and stiff when you pull out about five inches, you know it's cupped.

So much for problem tapes. They aren't your only buying consideration. You'll find that today's market contains a variety of different kinds of tape, to suit different needs. To start with, there are now two basic types of plastic backing.

One is the familiar cellulose acetate. It is the less expensive kind, yet it is smooth, flexible, hugs heads lovingly for top-notch

frequency response, and cuts cleanly. For these reasons, it is the favorite of tape editors and the workhorse of the recording industry.

But acetate breaks relatively easily, tends to expand and go limp under extreme humidity and heat, gets brittle in excessive cold. It also tends to dry out and thereby acquire a bad friction characteristic which can lead to a nasty, irritating mechanical squeal as it passes through a recorder. While modern, high-quality acetate tapes fight this friction with a silicone lubricant incorporated in the coating, the lubricant may eventually wear away.

The other tape backing is the newer polyester, better known by DuPont's *Mylar* brand name. It is extremely strong, so strong that the standard 1½-mil thickness will hardly ever break in normal usage. Polyesters are also impervious to climatic conditions and never dry out, so they require no lubricating additive to fight off squeal or sticking.

But even polyester has its disadvantages. If it is subjected to a very severe stress—and that usually means more stress than it takes to break an acetate tape of comparable thickness—it will stretch out of shape. Under really severe conditions, even polyester will break. When it does, it breaks into ragged strips instead of parting cleanly. It is also somewhat harder to cut cleanly. For this reason, it is seldom used when tape must be edited extensively.

Polyester comes into its own in extra-play and long-play tapes. A 7-in. reel of conventional, 1½-mil tape contains only 1200 ft. But an extra-play reel, using 1-mil tape, contains 1800 ft. and, therefore, offers 50% more playing time. And double-play tape, only ½-mil thick, permits the winding of 2400 ft. on a 7-in. reel, for double the old standard playing time.

Because a thinner base is obviously a weaker one, polyester backing is used exclusively for ½-mil tape and is dominant in the 1-mil field.

If you want to make a continuous recording of a very long program—especially if you want to use the highest speed your machine can deliver—these thin tapes will fill the bill. (For example, the 45 to 48 minutes you get from a straight, 7½-ips pass of 1-mil tape from a 7-in. reel equals both sides of most long playing records.) But the ½-mil variety, though it offers a non-stop hour of recording at 7½-ips, is very fragile and requires extreme care in rapid winding. Furthermore, both ½-mil and 1-mil tapes are particularly susceptible to the print-through malady.

This is the tendency of a recorded strong signal to "print" a magnetic ghost image of itself on the adjoining layers, thereby creating both a pre-echo and a post-echo effect. Obviously, the thinner the insulation pro-



Fig. 3: Mylar tapes .5 mil thick double playing time of normal 1-mil tape. Small reel from 3-M provides ½-hour, at 3¾ ips. Audiotape reel plays 1 hour.



Fig. 4: Threading tape onto take-up reel is always a problem for neophytes. Robins' crank-type threader solves the problem for the "all-thumbs" tyro.



Fig. 5: Leader tape, an uncoated polyester saves end wear when threading, prevents valuable taped information from being lost. Also used for timing.



Fig. 6: Using 3-M tape clips will keep the tape end on the reel where it belongs. Keep tape from spilling during storage or transit. Removes easily to use.

vided by the plastic base, the likelier this is to happen. The best solution is to use a light touch on the recording level, even if this means a slight increase in background noise. Storage in a cool spot also seems to reduce the print-through effect.

Double-play tapes really shine when they're spooled onto the 3¼-in. reels used on tiny, battery-operated recorders and for sending through the mail. At 3¾-ips, such a reel of ½-mil tape delivers a half hour of continuous recording or, depending on whether you use a half- or quarter-track machine, up to a total of one or two hours.

Regardless of your choice of tape, you'll find that several handy accessories available on the market will make it a lot easier to handle and maintain.

The most persistent minor nuisance identi-

fied with tape is the necessity of threading it onto the takeup reel. A tape threader made by Robins Industries takes most of the trouble out of this basic operation. It is a crank-like device slotted to fit over the recorder's takeup spindle. A finger on the end of the threader's base plate presses the end of the tape against the reel hub. You simply crank the handle to rotate the takeup reel until the tape is wound on securely, then slip off the threader.

Of course, when you've wound the tape onto the takeup reel, you've taken it out of use as part of the recordable total. But even end lengths can be used for recording if you splice leader to them for threading purposes. Because leader tape is calibrated in 7½-in. segments, it can also be spliced between program elements on a tape to provide exactly-

timed intervals of silence. Audio Devices and Scotch are two of the better-known leader brands.

Another minor irritant recordists could do without is the tape end that flaps around when you remove a reel from its container. Tape clips will eliminate this. They are offered under both Robins and 3-Ms Scotch brands.

A number of tape units, particularly European makes, use electrical contacts to turn off the transport at the end of the reel—or even to make it rewind and replay. This calls for a special, metallized sensing tape to bridge the contacts and complete the switching circuit. Scotch provides such a tape, with an adhesive backing, in a dispenser pack. It can be applied to either leader or magnetic recording tape.

Splicing is performed not only to add leader to tapes but also to repair breaks and to edit programs by deleting some sections and piecing others together. The process involves cutting the tape and then cementing segments together in perfect, gap-free alignment. While the job can be done free-hand with a pair of scissors, this is a pretty difficult operation. Using a splicer is much easier and more accurate. It is one accessory every tape user should have.

There are simple, mitre-block types that hold the tape in place and provide channels for a knife to follow. But for effortless splicing, it is hard to beat the Robins *Gibson Girl*, a unit that resembles a stapler.

Clamps on the *Gibson Girl* hold both tape ends firmly in place below a cutting arm. One adjustment makes the arm's built-in blades make a diagonal cut when it is depressed. The excess is then blown away, and splicing tape is applied to the butted tape ends. Then the arm is set for trimming and pushed down again. This makes concave cuts on the top and bottom of the joint, to remove overlapping adhesive that could gum up the tape

heads. These trimming cuts are very shallow so as not to hurt a quarter-track recording. Their hour-glass shape gives the *Gibson Girl* its name.

Only special splicing tape should be used—never ordinary cellophane tape. This will bleed and gum up a reel.

In time, you're bound to collect a few tapes that have been used over and over, and contain nothing you want to keep. Constant reuse may have made them so noisy that an erase head can no longer cope with them satisfactorily. Or you may want to put something on such an overworked tape without fear that a spurious old recording will come blaring out at the end of a valued new program.

You can clear a reel of tape completely of all old program material—even reduce background noise to a level lower than its virgin state—with the help of a bulk eraser, such as several models made by Robins. This device is essentially a large induction coil in a box surmounted by a removable spindle. It usually has a pressure-type switch. All you have to do is put a reel of tape on the spindle and rotate it slowly as you hold down the button. Then, even more slowly, you remove the reel and inch it away from the eraser until it is at least an arm's length, at which time you release the button, flip the reel, and repeat the process on the other side.

A certain amount of care is necessary to keep your tapes in good shape. For one thing, regardless of the kind of backing they have, you want to avoid curling and excessive wear. If you hear rubbing when a tape is played, the fault may very well lie in the reels. You can find out simply by lining up your eyes with the reels and running the recorder. If the side of a reel appears to rise and fall, it is warped and ready for retirement.

While modern acetate tapes have built-in lubrication, you may have older reels produced before the silicone additive was

Fig. 7: Rubber reel holders made by Robins lock reel to spindles so that machine can be operated in a vertical position. Skirt holds tape ends in place.

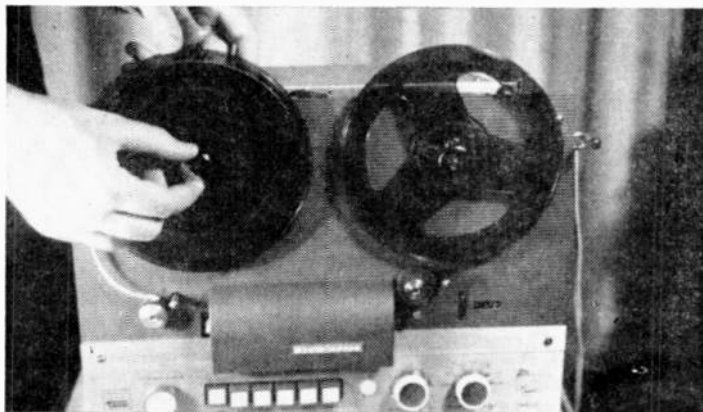




Fig. 8: Scotch sensing tape is a metallic foil tape with an adhesive backing. It is pressed to shiny side of tape, for end-of-reel signal or auto slides.



Fig. 9: Robins splicer has two locking levers that hold tape firmly in place during editing and splicing operations. When tape ends are in position . . .



Fig. 10: Cut! The splicer cuts a 45° diagonal, in both pieces of tape. Apply the splicing tape over the cut, move the cutter head to trim, and press again. Result is "waist" cut, hence name "Gibson Girl."

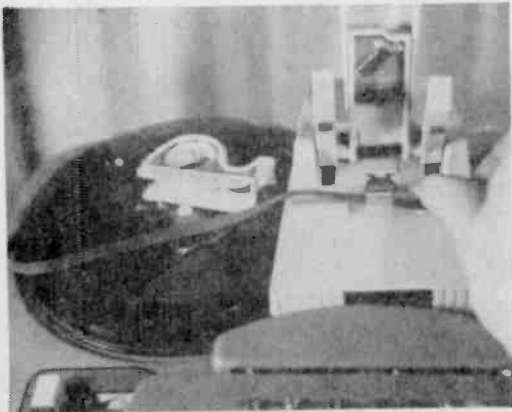


Fig. 11: Note shallow curve above and below splice. This waist prevents possible ooze from adhesive. Previous and subsequent layers won't stick.



Fig. 12: Bulk tape eraser is necessity for serious recordist. Completely removes any signal from reel in one operation. Many audiophiles use on tape!

adopted. These may have acquired squeal or other friction-cheated problems, but don't throw them away before you try treating them with a silicone-impregnated jockey cloth. Simply run the tape through a section of the cloth and see if the film of lubricant it deposits doesn't improve performance.

Performance also depends on the way you store your tape. Obviously, it must be kept away from any possible source of magnetic influence. This even includes hi-fi amplifiers and speakers. It should never be wound too tightly before storing. You ought to make sure none of your tapes sit too long without being played. A run-through on a transport gives strains and adhesions a chance to work out. If a reel has been stored for six months or more, it's a good idea to rewind it before using, to make sure all the kinks have worked free.

A storage temperature of about 70°F will best guarantee tape health, even for polyester tapes. Acetate tapes should be stored in about 40°-60° humidity if possible.

Just about the safest way to store tape, particularly if it will have to stand for a number of years, is in metal, film-type cans. A seven-inch tape reel will fit perfectly in a can designed for a 400-ft. reel of 8-*mm* movie film. In addition to keeping out dust, such a can gives good protection from stray magnetic fields by acting as a sort of shunt or shield.

One final note about choosing tape. When you get right down to it, the well-known national brands are pretty reliable sources of quality. But there are variations from manufacturer to manufacturer in oxide formula, coating thickness, and so on. There are also variations in tape heads. So, for a given head, one tape brand may give better results than another.

If you think it worth your while to search out the ultimate tape for your recorder, you can buy reels of several different brands and splice long lengths from each together. Leader tape can be used to separate and identify each segment.

Then you simply record the same musical passage at the same input level on each tape segment. You should use a passage with wide variations in both tonal and dynamic range.

Now assemble family and/or friends—or trust your own ears if you prefer to work solo—for a playback test. May the winning brand enjoy your permanent and satisfied patronage.

When you finally settle on the one "right" brand, stick with it for the life of your machine, and unless your eye falls on one of the premium types, don't bother re-testing. Of course, there's always the possibility that recorder characteristics will change, as well as tape qualities and prices. Maybe you'd better just keep on looking



Fig. 13: Check for reel-warpage at eye level while reel turns. Any warp will quickly become obvious, reel eliminated before it could damage tape.



Fig. 14: Silicone jockey cloth can restore freshness to older, dried-out acetate base tapes. Simply make a loose fold over tape as it travels in machine.

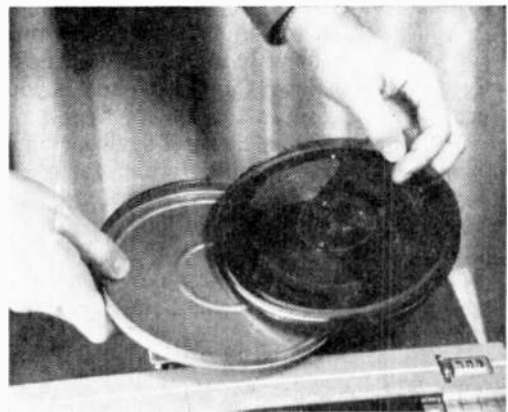


Fig. 15: Film cans, designed for 8-*mm* movie film make excellent protective tape storage containers. The metal can helps shield out stray magnetic fields.

First Aid for Tape Recorders

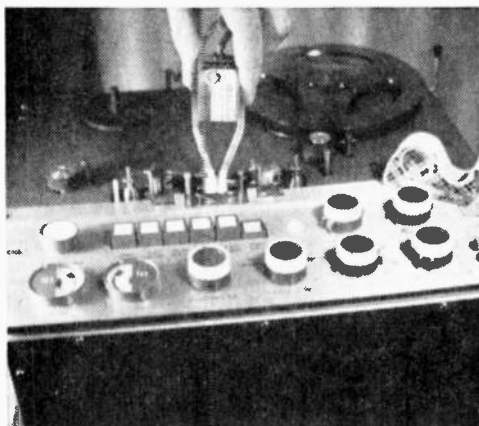
Got some noise in your tape recorder? Getting sounds you didn't record? Maybe all you need is a general clean-up!

By ART ZUCKERMAN

WHEN it starts to get balky, all your pleasure in your recorder can quickly go straight down the drain—unless you can set things right.

Like any other mechanical device, a tape machine will treat you only about as well as you treat it. So, just as you give your car periodic checkups and indulge it with preventive maintenance, you should give your recorder a good, regular once-over and catch minor problems before they become major ones.

Fortunately, some of the most annoying things likely to plague your unit are also the most easily fixed. Often, no more than a thorough cleaning job is required. As for a number of the more demanding prob-



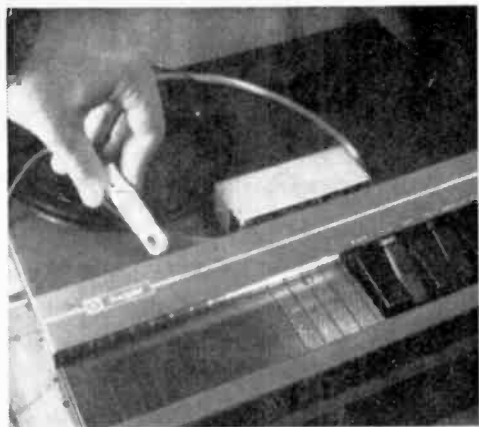
1 Use a demagnetizer such as this one from Audio Devices to remove unwanted residual magnetism from tape heads. Tape on pole pieces saves heads.



4 Clean heads periodically with commercial solvent such as Robins Industries head cleaner. Use soft cotton swab dampened with liquid. Do not drench.

lems, you can often correct them yourself, too, with just a little care and patience.

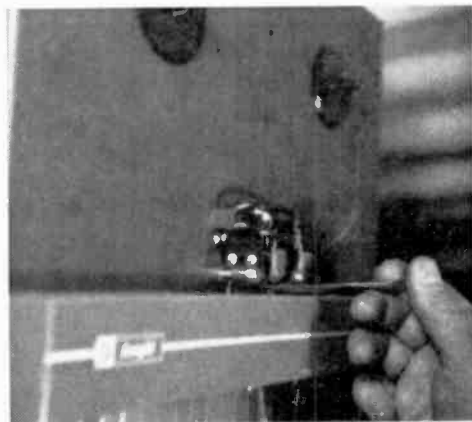
One of the commonest is too much tape hiss and background noise. This can generally be traced to a record head—sometimes a playback head, too—that has become permanently magnetized. A tape head, of course, is an electromagnet that should be pristine pure except when a signal is going through it. Residual magnetism is often left, however, when a particularly heavy surge of signal current is generated, especially if the machine is abruptly switched out of record mode before the signal subsides. Carelessly bringing magnetized tools near the heads can also do the damage.



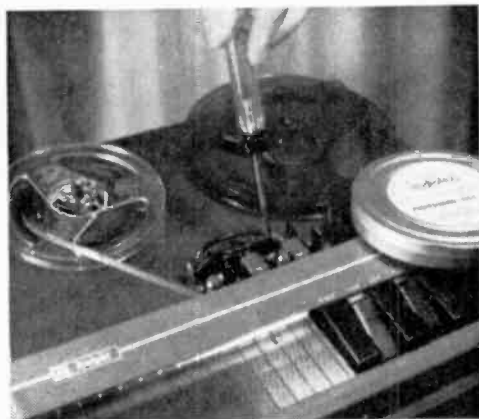
2 Stroboscope tape from Robins Industries appears to stand still when viewed under neon lamp provided speed is accurate. Speed changes also show.



3 For more stringent test, splice sections of the strobe tape into beginning, middle and end of a reel, so you can test speed under full-load conditions.



5 Use nail file with caution and you can fluff up a tired pressure pad. This treatment also takes oxide coat off pad surface. Do not scratch the heads.



6 Align playback head by using Audiotex alignment tape. Carefully rotate adjusting screw until level reaches peak. Use non-magnetic driver.

Such permanent magnetism impresses itself on the passing tape and is thenceforth inscribed as noise—and/or hiss. If head magnetization continues to build up, it can even erase the high frequencies from your tapes during playback!

The best way to fight this problem is to prevent it. If you must stop the tape just as a strong signal is being recorded, use the pause control and wait until the signal level drops appreciably before going into full "stop" mode. If you have no pause control, turn down the record level before going to stop. But if the damage has already been done, the services of a demagnetizer are in order.

Recorders are also subject to a pair of

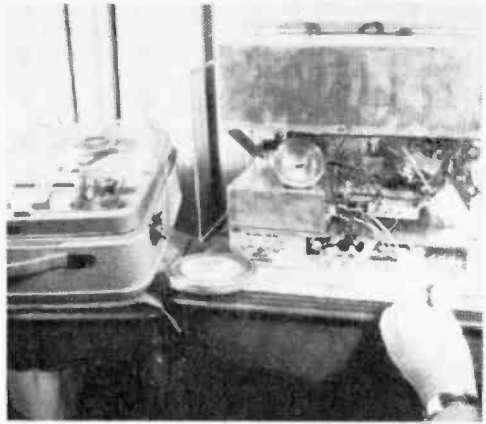
ills named wow and flutter. These are speed variations. Wow is a low-frequency speed shift that stretches sound out like taffy, and flutter is a rapid fluctuation that can put vibrato where it hadn't ought to be. There are times when you think you've got a case of these pests but aren't certain. Your doubts can be resolved with the aid of a handy little Robins strobe kit.

Wow is often caused by slippage, which can frequently be traced to a buildup of tape oxide and lubricant on the capstan assembly. This is the finely-machined post that revolves to pull the tape past the heads at exact speed, plus the rubber idler wheel that presses the tape to it.

Dirt buildup, this time on the heads and



7 While recording the alignment tape from another machine, adjust head for maximum while monitoring. Can be done with S.O.S.



8 Adjust recording bias by recording alignment tape as it is played from a second machine. Again for maximum volume level during monitor.



11 If unit fails to record, bridge terminals of record head with a pair of earphones to isolate the trouble. You should hear the program material.



12 You can by-pass tape recorder's preamplifier and clip-lead connect directly to the phono input of your amplifier to check out tape preamp.

pressure pads, often produces friction that creates flutter.

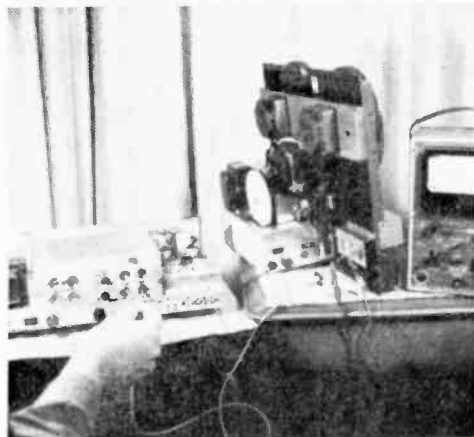
A simple cleaning operation is the solution to either problem. For the purpose, Robins makes a special tape-head cleaning fluid that comes in an applicator-type bottle. On some machines, pure alcohol may serve, if the manufacturer's instructions so indicate.

Wait until the cleansed parts are thoroughly dry before running tape through the machine. If the problem persists, clean the motor pulley if you can get to it easily, and check the drive belt for defects that require a replacement. Should all this fail, the repair shop is in order.

Another cause of high-frequency loss

is head misalignment. It is usually noticeable immediately on three-head machines but may only show up on two-head recorders when you play an old tape or one recorded on another unit. For proper recording and playback, the head gaps must be positioned precisely at right angles to the tape edge.

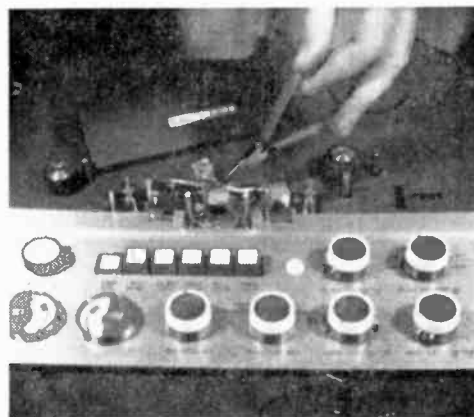
Alignment can readily be corrected on most recorders by a simple screw adjustment. The trick is to figure out how much to turn that screw. *Audio Devices* and *Audiotex* both offer alignment tapes for this purpose. Recorded on a precisely-adjusted machine, they consist of a series of steady tone signals. All you do is adjust the playback head gingerly until the tone



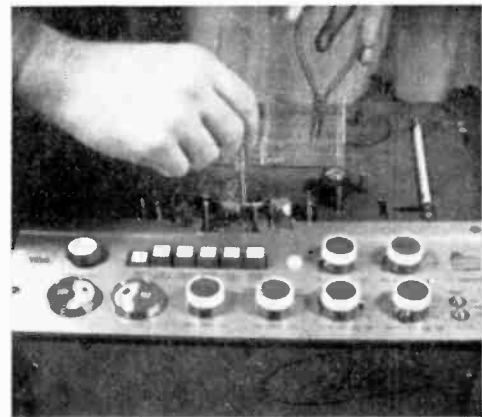
9 If you have a VTVM, you can connect a 100 ohm resistor in the ground leg and measure the voltage drop between the head and record amplifier.



10 Unless you have tape lifters, by-pass the slot during rapid wind and rewind to save wear and tear on your head surfaces. Trip end-of-tape lever.



13 If it becomes necessary to disconnect head leads, label leads with small strip of cellophane tape and numbers or letters to identify.



14 Fastener assemblies, those complex little parts and screws often become lost during service work. Place small parts in plastic boxes to save.

is at its loudest. Then you're on the nose. If you can get hold of a good volt-ohmmeter (VTVM), you can make this job easier by plugging it into the recorder's output and watching for maximum needle deflection.

Suppose all your recently-made tapes sound badly distorted, but your erase head is working properly. Chances are that your bias oscillator, which provides current to the record head, is out of adjustment. As long as you can reach the bias-adjust trimming screw, you can rectify this situation. Incidentally, on stereo recorders there is an adjustment screw for each channel.

The setup is pretty much the same as for

aligning heads. Using a borrowed machine as source, you should copy the continuous tone from an alignment tape. As you make the copy on a three-headed machine, you simply monitor the tape and very slowly turn the bias-adjust screw until the tone is at peak loudness. Once again, a VTVM attached to the recorder's output gives a much more reliable indication than your ears. But for this purpose, it must be able to read down to 0.01 volt or less.

If you take the time to perform routine preventive maintenance on your tape recorder, you will have little trouble with it. Catch those little things before they require the aid of a professional (and expensive) serviceman.

Phono Amp Plays

By ART TRAUFFER

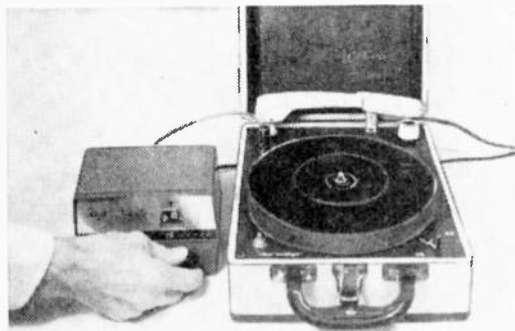


FIG. 1: A small FM tuner plugged into a portable record player gives dance music when the crowd tires of records. The wire barely visible at left of tuner is a "built-in" antenna. FM plug cuts out crystal pickup and SPST switch idles turntable motor.

FM TUNERS have been connected to radios, public address systems, and tape recorder and hi-fi amplifiers, but this article describes a simple way to play small economical FM tuners through portable record players. When you want a change from your discs, simply tune in an FM station and enjoy yourself. Audio quality will not be hi-fi, but should sound as good as the average FM table radio. The better the record player the better the FM quality.

To work an FM tuner through the amplifier and speaker of a typical portable record player, mount a standard closed-circuit phone jack onto the motor panel close to the crystal pickup leads, (Figs. 1 and 2) then wire the jack into the pickup leads (Figs. 2 and 3).

The FM tuner connects to the record player through a dual cord and a standard phone plug (Figs. 3 and 4). Thus when you plug in the tuner the phono pickup is cut out of the circuit—pull out the tuner plug and the phono pickup is back in the circuit.

When the tuner is connected to the record player it's best to cut off the motor. Mount a SPST push switch or toggle switch in a hole on the motor board close to the motor, (Figs. 1 and 5) and wire the switch in series with the motor leads (Fig. 6). The joints should be well soldered and taped.

Some portable record players use a special phono motor which is connected in series with the amplifier circuit. In this case you cannot cut out the motor because you will disable the amplifier, but you can shift the speed lever to neutral to idle the turntable.

Small economical FM tuners such as the Granco model T-300 (used here), and the Blonder-Tongue model T-89, both under \$20, use capacitors in their outputs to make them shock-proof.

If the portable record player has a "hot" chassis, reverse the power cord plug in the outlet so the chassis is on the ground side of the power lines, or install a .1 mfd 400-volt fixed capacitor in series with the phono pickup ground lead (Fig. 3).

The connecting leads between the tuner and the record player should not be longer than necessary, and it isn't necessary to use shielded phono cable or mike cable unless the leads pick up AC hum.

If desired, you can use a miniature closed-circuit jack and matching plug (Fig. 3) instead of the standard sizes used by the writer.

Besides using the record player amplifier

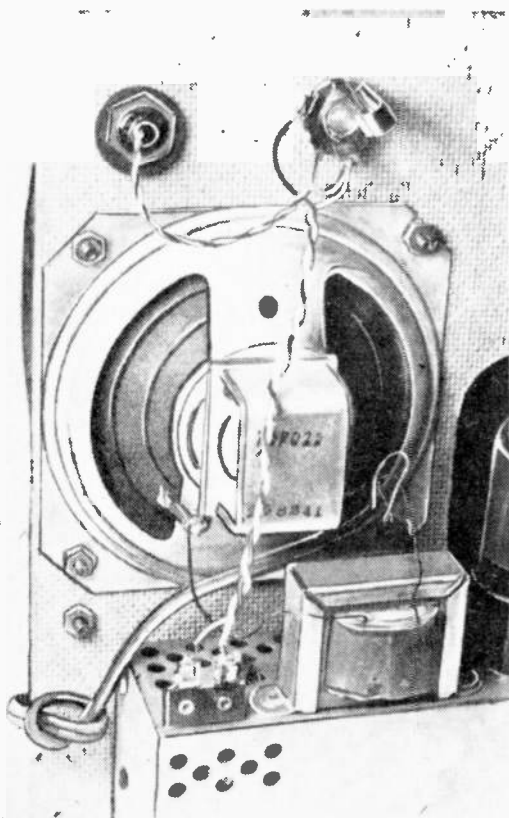


FIG. 2: Closed-circuit jack is wired into pickup leads and is mounted as close as possible to the pickup.

FM Tuner

and speaker with an FM tuner, you can also use it with AM/FM tuners, or use it as a low-power utility amplifier. You can also test crystal and ceramic phono cartridges by plugging them into the "tuner" jack.

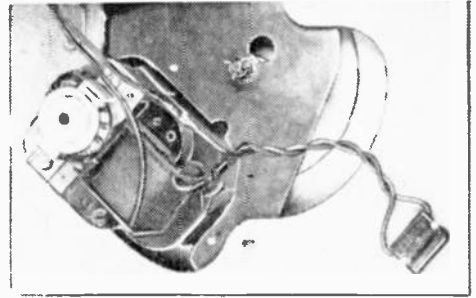


FIG. 5 The SPST motor cut-off switch mounted in a hole in the panel and wired in series with motor.

HOW THE CLOSED-CIRCUIT JACK IS ADDED TO THE PICKUP LEADS IN THE RECORD-PLAYER

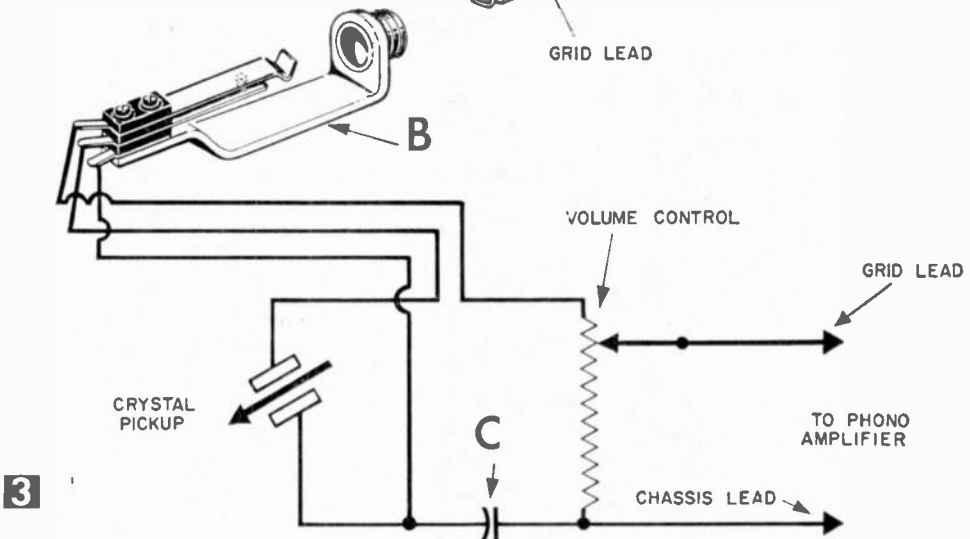


FIG. 3: Method of attaching closed-circuit jack to the pickup leads. Standard phone plug (A) is Switchcraft type 40, Allied Catalog 41 H 557 or Sub-miniature type 740, Catalog 41 H 518. Standard phone plug socket (B) is Switchcraft single-closed-circuit jack

type 12A, Catalog 41 H 624 or Sub-miniature plug type 42A, Catalog 41 H 517. Blocking capacitor (C) is Cornell-Dubilier WMF "Mylar" tubular, .1 mfd., 400 volt, type 4PIE, Catalog 16 L 838. The black end generally goes to the chassis or "ground."

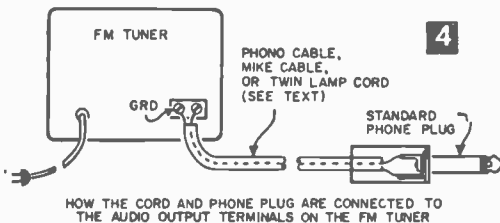


FIG. 4: Easy method of connecting the phone plug and cord to the audio output terminals on FM tuner.

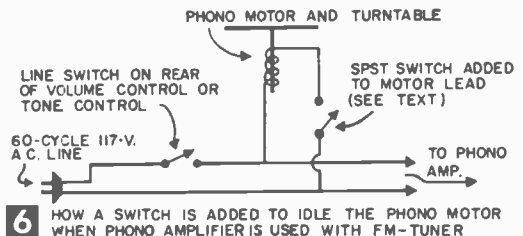


FIG. 6: Schematic shows location of SPST switch to idle the phono motor when phono amplifier is used with FM-tuner



Make Your Own...

TV-RADIO CABINET

This one has class and dash... for small cash

By **WILLIAM J. KIELY**

A HIGH degree of elegance, the product of a fundamentally simple design, is the hallmark of this striking TV-radio console cabinet which also serves as a book-case and record cabinet. However, it has been so planned that there is ample room for the subsequent installation of a stereo unit at a later date.

It's durable too. If your house, like ours, happens to be graced with a brood of ram-

bunctious children you will appreciate the choice of Masonite Royalcote paneling on the cabinet instead of natural wood veneer. The Masonite has stood up to a good deal of bruising punishment from the kids without suffering the slightest scratch.

For the most part the cabinet was built with hand tools. The lack of power tools did not detract from the accuracy of the job but did make it more difficult and time consuming. If you have some power tools—a combination machine for instance—then making this cabinet will be a cinch.

The Top and Bottom Frames are of $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. #2 pine. The four vertical sections are of $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. pine. The frame's top and bottom sections are identical, both being joined by lap joints. With these pieces cut to size, the sections are assembled and secured with epoxy glue (such as Elmer's Glue) applied to each joint. Clamp the joints until the glue sets.

For extra strength, drill two holes in each joint to accept $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. dowels. Coat these dowels with glue and force them into the holes, then trim them flush and sand them.

The vertical end sections are also identical and joined with lap joints. The pieces for these sections are assembled in the same manner as the top and bottom sections. The two vertical center sections are almost identical to the end sections except that their depth is $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. less in order to permit the recess in the front for the door tracks.

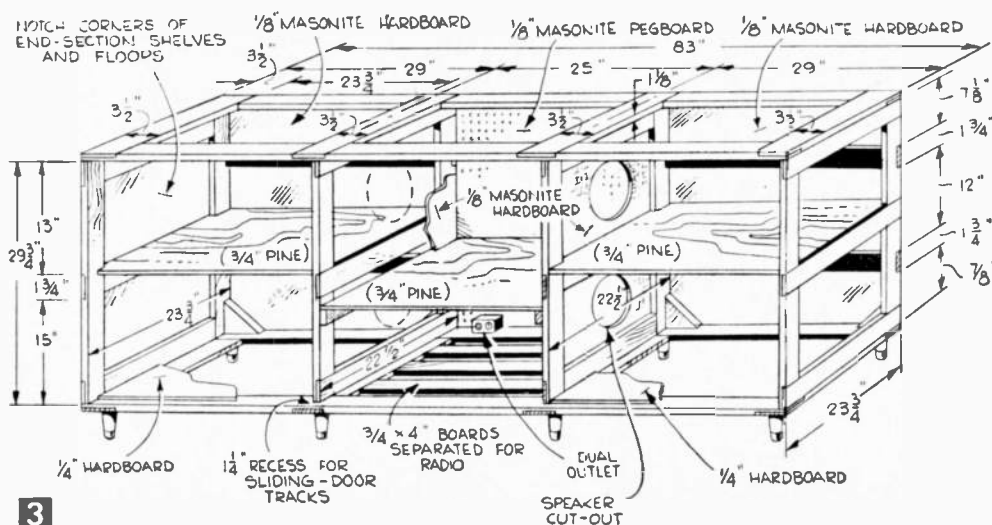
Assemble the four vertical sections and then assemble the top and bottom sections to them with glue. Clamp all six sections together until the glue sets. Then at each of these horizontal-to-vertical section joints drill holes for $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. dowels and install these in the manner described before (if you prefer, wood screws can be used instead of dowels for this reinforcing job). Further stability is achieved by installing triangular wood-block braces in the back corners formed by joining top and bottom sections to the end compartments.

The Area between the vertical center sections will depend on the size of the radio and TV units to be installed there. When this is determined cover the interior of this section with $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Masonite hardboard in which holes have been drilled to accept the radio and TV speakers. The radio installs under the TV

MATERIALS LIST—TV-RADIO CABINET		
Amt. Req.	Size & Description	Cost
LUMBER		
25 ft.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4" #2 common pine	\$2.00
120 ft.	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x 4" common pine	12.00
8 ft.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4" oak for edging	1.50
8 ft.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " oak for trim	1.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ panel	$\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4' A-D plywood	1.50
MASONITE		
2 panels	4x8' Royalcote	15.00
1 panel	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 4' x 8' hardboard	1.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ panel	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " x 4' x 4' pegboard	1.50
FITTINGS		
8	4" furniture legs	5.00
8 ft.	plastic door track	3.00
4	finger-insert door pulls	.25
FASTENINGS		
var.	dowels or screws	1.00
var.	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1" finishing nails	.30
	glue	1.00
MISC.		
	Stain, varnish, 1 outlet box, 1 outlet, 10-ft. cord, plug	2.50
		Total \$49.30

and both plug into an outlet secured to the rear base of the radio compartment. From this a wire cord leads to the live wall outlet. The radio compartment is left open on the bottom, the radio mounted on a pegboard which is bolted to the frame.

Secure a shelf brace to each side of the vertical center section to support the shelf for the TV. Three-quarter by 4-in. boards span these braces with space between them to permit air to circulate in this compartment. (Bear in mind that the arrangement of this compartment will depend on the type and size of the radio and TV units to be installed, so certain innovations may have to be made. These, however, will not affect the identicalness of the two end sections.)

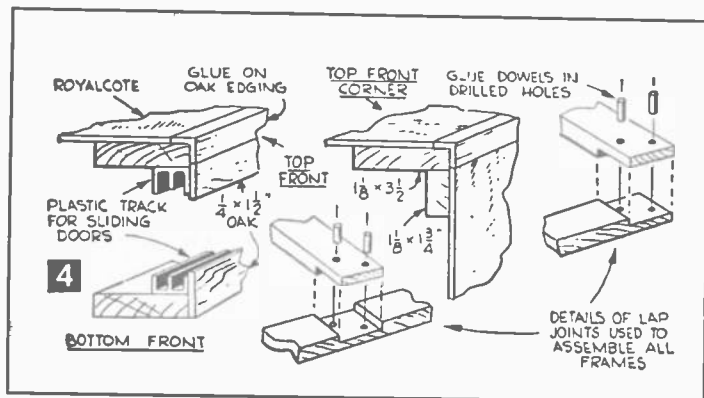


CLOSED cabinet accentuates the modern symmetry of its styling.



Two 4x8-ft. sheets of Masonite Royalcote provide the material for paneling the cabinet. Cut the top panel from one sheet. There will be more than enough left over to cover the two end doors. Rip the sides and the two remaining doors from the second sheet. Rip the top and sides from different sheets; this will insure uniform patterns on the sides. Use the leftover pieces to trim the front of the TV and radio compartment.

Put On The Side Panels
First. Glue and clamp these in place using scrap wood between clamps and panels to prevent damaging the Royalcote. Then secure the panels with fine finishing nails slightly countersunk with a nail set. Apply the top piece in the same manner.



The edges of *this* cabinet were trimmed by ripping the angular edging from a length of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. x 8-ft. oak to the same thickness as the Masonite Royalcote. This was done on a table saw. However, you will save a good deal of time and effort by buying your edging ready-cut. Apply it with glue and hold it in place with clamps; then sand it. Miter the two top front corners and butt the front vertical sections against the joint.

The **Plastic Tracks** for the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. sliding doors are tacked in place with small finishing nails. These tracks are easily cut to size with a hacksaw. Be sure to install the deep track on top and the shallow track on the bottom.

The trim or molding that flanks the track is ripped from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. oak to the same $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thickness as the edging and Royalcote. Glue and clamp the top and bottom strips to the exposed frame sections so that they cover the side of the track. Also glue the end pieces to the exposed frame.

Sand and stain the edging and molding to match the Royalcote paneling, then apply a satin varnish to these pieces when the stain is dry, taking care not to get the varnish on the exposed frame sections as this will prevent bonding of the glue when the panels are applied. Several coats of varnish should be applied with light sanding between coats.

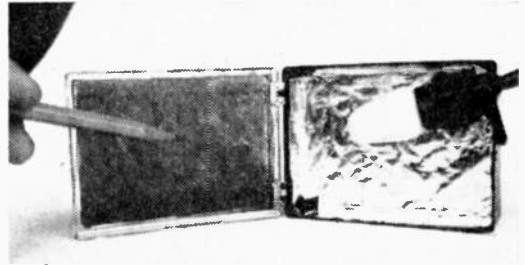
Each panel should overlap the rear of the cabinet by $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to cover the edge of the back covering material. Use glue liberally in this operation as the Royalcote absorbs it. A helper will come in handy for this job too; the area is large and the panels must be clamped in place quickly before the glue sets. (This operation, not shown, is a simple matter of cutting and fitting the Royalcote to the frame. Complete instructions for its application come with the Royalcote.)

Now install the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. A-D plywood or Masonite hardboard floors of the storage compartments, and the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. pine shelves. These measurements must be exact so that the notches that must be cut will fit snugly around the frame members.

Measure the back of the storage compartments and cut out panels of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Masonite hardboard to cover them, tacking them in place with small finishing nails. Cover the center TV-radio compartment with a piece of $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Masonite pegboard for ventilation purposes and secure it with small wood screws to permit access to this compartment. The inside may now be stained and varnished to suit.

When the doors are cut to size, mark them at their center heights and 2 in. in from each side. Then drill the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes to take the finger door pulls.

AUTOMATIC "ON-THE-AIR" INDICATORS



HERE are two inexpensive and effective ways to automatically let visitors know when you are "on the air," as well as alerting you if your transmitter is turned on, or left on, inadvertently. Either of these units can be built for less than 50c, which is a considerable saving over the available commercial units, which range from \$6.95 to \$8.95. Also, these units are small enough to allow mounting them almost anywhere.

The secret of the effectiveness of these units is in the construction. They use very little power, and operate automatically when you transmit.

The Smaller Unit: This could easily be added inside the transmitter with only the lettering exposed. The author's unit was built in a small, clear plastic box, such as the type used by Walsco and General Cement to merchandise electronic hardware. Coat the inside of one of the long sides of the box with red nail polish, which will roughen the surface and provide a translucent red effect when back-lighted. Cement aluminum foil to the remaining inside surfaces, including the top and bottom, with the shiny side of the aluminum foil facing the inside of the box. This will provide a heat shield, as well as reflect the light through the colored side.

On the outside of the box, roughen the surface of the side of the box that has the nail polish on the inside; steel wool or fine sandpaper will do the job nicely. Cover this side of the box with masking tape, and brush-coat or spray paint the outside of the box with a color to match the rest of your equipment. When the paint is dry, remove the masking tape and use a black felt-tip marking pen to carefully print on the air on the roughened surface. Outlining the lettering with Carter's white ink (available at

your 5 & 10) will improve the appearance of the unit. If you prefer, of course, you can cement on black letters cut from newspaper headlines, or use the new dry transfer letters (Radio Shack 61N2160 Instant Lettering, \$1.59 set of five sheets of different letters).

Wiring: The wiring is simple. Glue an NE-2H neon bulb (Lafayette Radio PL-123, 12c) to the bottom center inside of the box, and solder a 1/2-watt resistor to one of the leads of the NE-2H bulb. The value depends on the voltage with which it will be used. Solder an insulated wire to the free end of the resistor and solder another insulated wire to the remaining lead of the NE-2H. Run these wires through a notch in the back of the box, and connect them (using a plug and socket if desired) to the switched voltage source.

What voltage source? Well, this unit uses so little power that you can safely connect it to any ac or dc source from 100 to 300 volts. Of course, this voltage must be at a point that is energized only when transmitting. Many transceivers switch the B-plus with the transmit-receive switch. Some units use a change-over relay, and here the coil or the contacts might provide the required voltage.

When the voltage to the unit is sufficient the neon bulb lights, and the red glow appearing behind the black lettering is very eye-catching. The NE-2H bulb has two elements; only one will glow if you have it attached to dc voltage. Both elements will glow if attached to ac.

A Larger Display: A clear plastic box, approximately 1 1/4 x 2 3/4 x 3 3/4-in. is used to house a 7-watt night-light bulb. (Lafayette Radio's MS-159 plastic box, for 18c, is ideal.) As described for the smaller unit, use red nail

Continued on page 115

How Short Wave Works

By C. M. STANBURY, II

SHORT waves, unlike other radio signals, readily reach out to distant points. In fact when conditions are right, such a station can be heard around the world. Why?

With a dropping sunspot count, the range of usable frequencies will narrow but rare DX (distance) will improve. Again, why?

These are questions every SWL (short wave listener) should be able to answer. If you can't, keep reading.

The Ionosphere: All reception beyond 100 miles on frequencies below 30 mc depends upon the Ionosphere, that region of gasses between 50 and 200 miles above the Earth. The Ionosphere is bombarded by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun which produce ionized layers. Speaking loosely, these layers "reflect" radio signals back to, and around the curvature of the Earth. Actually the process is not reflection at all but, as shown in Fig. 2, refraction. When a wave encounters increased ion density at the layer's lower limit, it is bent. Bending increases as the signal travels further into the layer. If bent enough, it will be returned to Earth and give the appearance of reflection. If however our signal reaches the height of maximum ion density in this particular layer without being bent to Earth, the bending process is then reversed and it will emerge from the top of the layer travelling in approximately the direction as when it entered. So for all practical purposes that term reflection is satisfactory and we'll stick with it.

Now, as shown in Fig. 1, the ionosphere consists of four layers. The F2 layer is at the top and is most highly ionized. Ionization decreases with each descending layer. Needless to say, the greater the ionization the more a wave will be bent. Also (Fig. 1), the more obliquely it enters a layer, the less bending is required. Obliqueness, i.e. the angle of incidence, is dependent upon the hop length. The longer your hop, the lower your angle of incidence and the less bending required. Look at the diagram carefully and you'll see what we mean. And when you do, you'll understand why a nearby signal may pass through all the layers of the ionosphere while a station farther away is reflected and heard. Incidentally, maximum hop length is limited by the curvature of the Earth, height of layer

and geometry. When this limit is exceeded, more than one hop is required (Wave B in Fig. 3).

At night our view of the Ionosphere changes, The D "Region" (which we'll discuss in a moment) disappears while the F1 and F2 layers combine.

Absorption and Frequency: Disappearance of the D Region is particularly fortunate for distant reception. Because of its low altitude and unusual shape, the D Region does not reflect radio signals but instead "Absorbs" them.

In each layer there is some collision between ions. If an ion carrying (propagating) a tiny portion of the radio signal collides with another ion, that bit of energy is lost and the overall signal weakened. This process is absorption. It increases with ionization and with atmospheric pressure thus is worst at low altitudes and almost nil in the rarified F layers. Incidentally, if it were not for this collisional process, layers would not disappear nor even diminish at night.

Up until now, we have discussed two factors which determine the effect of ionization upon a radio signal—height of layer and angle of incidence (obliqueness). But there is a third, even more important, frequency. The higher the frequency the less it is effected by ionization. If a frequency is high enough it will escape absorption but if it is too high, the radio signal will not be reflected back to Earth, not even by the F2 Layer. Between these two extremes lies a range of "Optimum Working Frequencies" (OWF), a range of channels best for reception from a given area.

Which brings us back to that first question—Why are short waves readily heard at distant points? Because no matter the amount of ionization, height of the reflecting layer or angle of incidence, the OWF always falls within the realm of short wave. Of course just where it falls between 3 and 30 mc does depend upon other factors.

Cycles, the Sun and Sunspots: As both reflection and absorption are controlled by Ionization, those forces of nature which regulate this process are very important to the listener. As we've already told you, ionization is produced by ultra violet radiation from the sun and is therefore greatest a little past

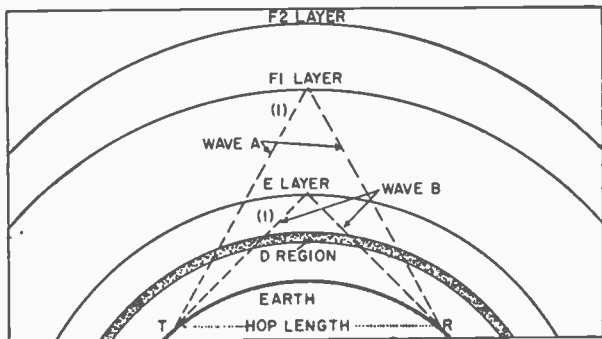


Fig. 1: Wave "A" requires too much bending to be returned to Earth by the E-Layer. The F-2 Layer, where ionization is greater, does the trick, effectively reflecting the signal. As wave "B" hits the E-Layer at a lower angle of incidence, it requires less bending and is therefore easily reflected by the E-Layer. (I=Angle of Incidence)

Fig. 2: Radio waves in an ionized layer.

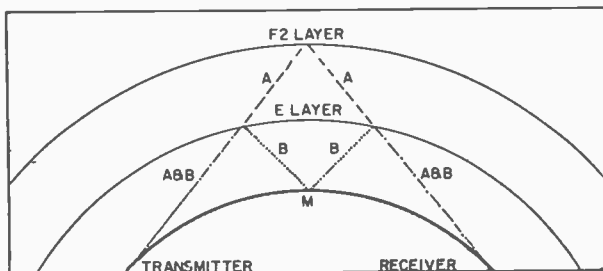
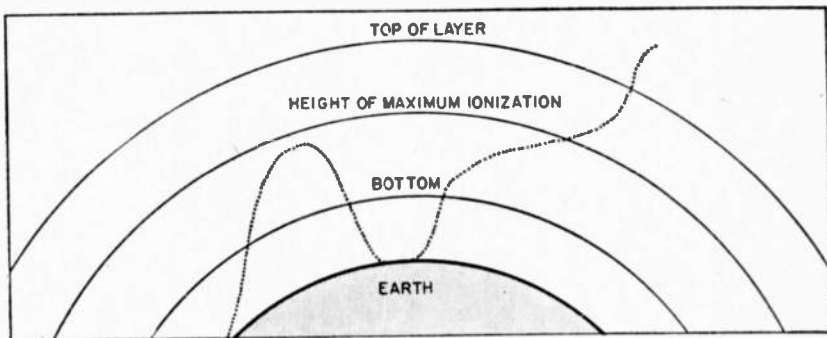


Fig. 3: This station is transmitting on two frequencies, A and B. A is the higher frequency which passes through the E-Layer where it is partially absorbed before being reflected back to Earth. Frequency B is reflected by the E-Layer and therefore suffers little in the way of absorption. It does suffer however, as it requires two hops. The strength of the received signals depends on what happens at point "M". SW Anyone?

midday and least just prior to sunrise. Logically it should also be at a higher level in summer than winter. This is true for all layers *except* the F2 which for some mysterious reason reaches a peak for brief periods around 1400 local time during winter.

Ultra violet radiation also varies with the number of spots on the sun due probably not to the sunspots themselves but because of related phenomena on the solar surface. Sunspots follow a regular 11-year cycle. At its maximum, frequencies all the way up to 30 mc are reflected while channels below 7 mc are severely impaired by absorption even at night.

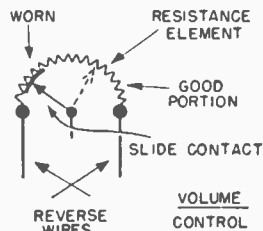
We are currently approaching a low in the cycle. Frequencies above 18 mc are now seldom useful but reception below 7 mc is tremendously improved. Generally speaking, the OWF range will be narrower resulting in crowding together of stations and a sharp rise in interference. But because the most revealing listening and rarest DX lies at the

bottom of Short Wave, listening potential will be improved, especially on those nights when summer static is not too bad. Unfortunately, atmospheric static does not vary with the sunspot count.

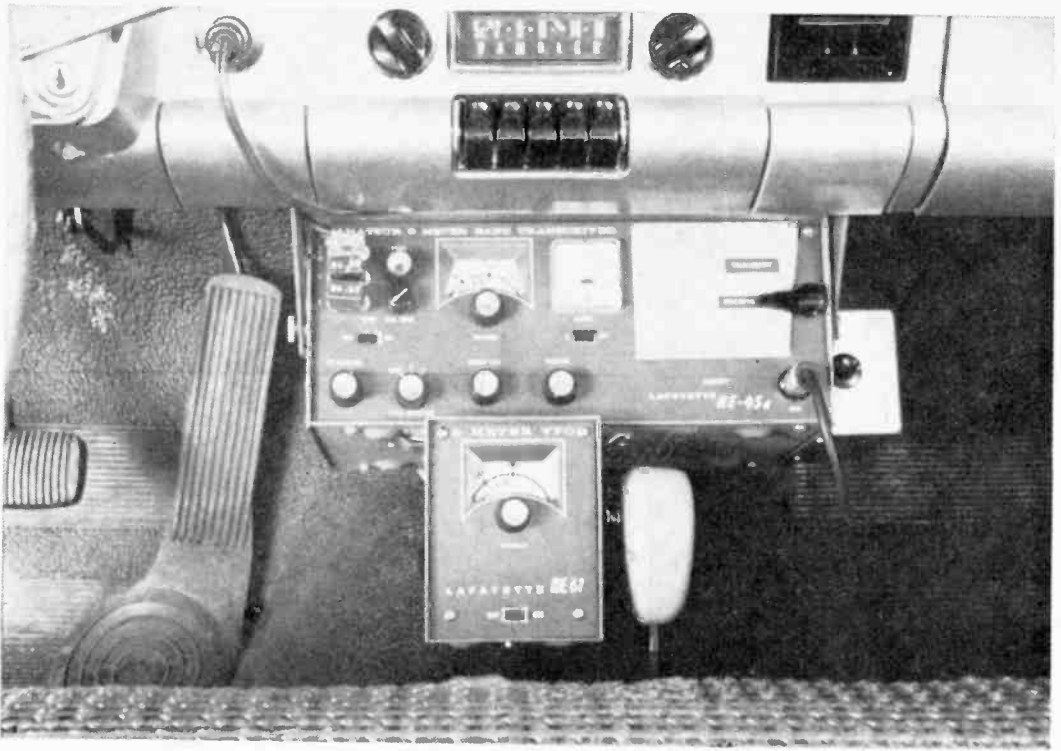
We've answered that second question!

Salvaging Worn Radio-TV Control

• When a volume, tone, or other radio-TV variable resistance control becomes worn and gives spotty operation that can't be eliminated with control cleaner, try reversing the two outer wire connections (see sketch).



This will put the operating range of the control on the least-used portion that is still serviceable and salvage the control for satisfactory use.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



No-Hole Mobile

INSTALLING a rig in a car is always a "custom" job, and examples only serve to illustrate possible solutions to *your* problem. The photos show how a Lafayette HE-45A 6-meter Transceiver was "strainlessly" installed in the author's 1963 Rambler *Classic*, complete with Squelcher, VFO and adjustable-from-inside antenna—without adding any obvious body holes!

Four things made it easy: (1) Built-in 12V power supply and cable furnished with the HE-45A; (2) Mobile mounting bracket supplied with the HE-45A; (3) Rambler cigarette lighter wiring; and (4) Buddy-Whip antenna.

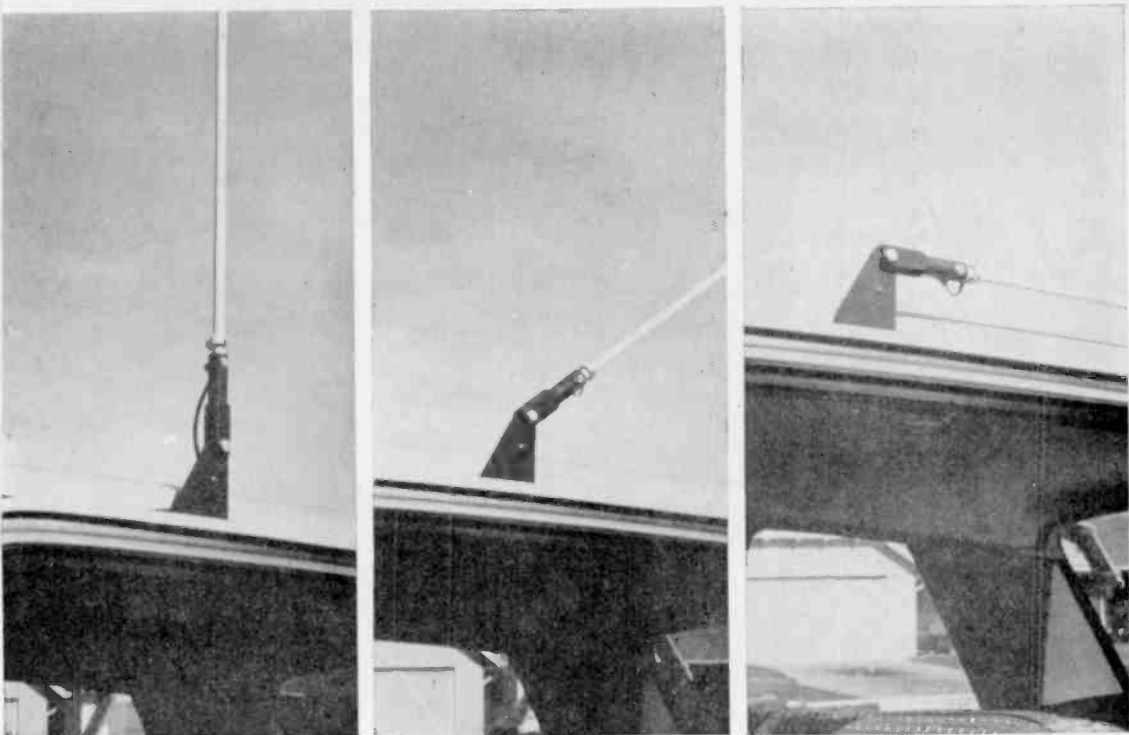
Slipping the HE-45A under the dash involved drilling only one small hole to mount the bracket; one convenient hole already existed for some uninstalled accessory. Two thumb-screws hold the unit to the bracket at a very handy angle. The Lafayette HE-55 Squelcher (\$10.95) mounts on the side of the HE-45A. This Squelcher is extremely effective in suppressing spark noise from other cars (the 1963 Rambler itself is very "quiet"), as well as providing the convenience of a

very sensitive adjustable squelch; it is highly recommended for use with the HE-45.

To add to the pleasure of mobile QSO's, a VFO is almost a must. The Lafayette HE-61 (\$19.95), designed for use with the HE-45, simply plugs into the HE-45A for power. It was mounted between two bent-sheet metal brackets added to the underside of the HE-45; right angle brackets added to the HE-61 simply slide into the added HE-45 brackets, which act as support rails.

The HE-45 mobile power cable plugs directly into the cigarette lighter. The Rambler cigarette lighter is conveniently wired through the ignition switch, so the rig automatically goes off when the ignition is turned off, a very desirable feature.

Mounting a mobile antenna usually involves drilling through the body of the car for a ball-mount, or settling for the lower height obtained with a bumper mount. The new 6-meter Buddy-Whip changes this situation. By drilling only 2 small, inconspicuous holes in the rain-gutter above the driver's seat, the Buddy-Whip is quickly and firmly mounted—and virtually theft-proof. The



(well, only 3 small holes...)

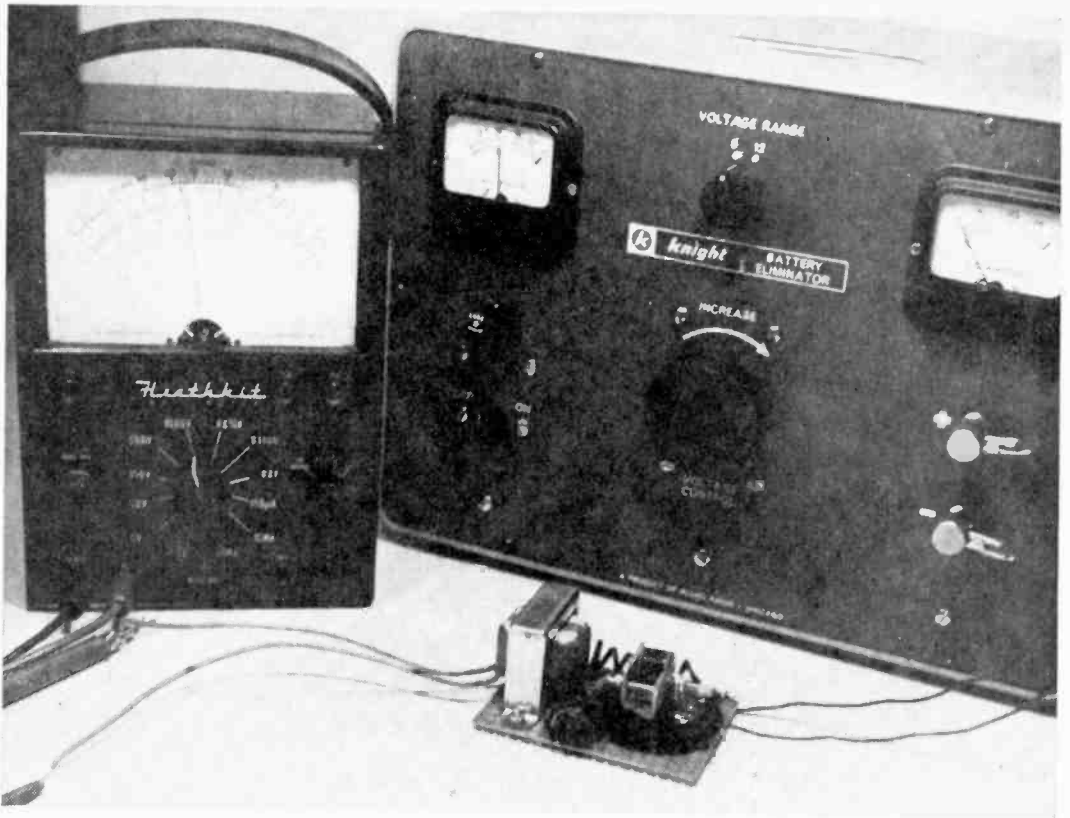
By
FRED BLECHMAN, K6UGT

Buddy-Whip is supplied (Marina Communications, 11527 West Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 66, California or Utica Communications, 2917 West Irving Park Road, Chicago 18, Illinois, \$24.50 postpaid) with extra-small diameter 52 ohm coaxial cable (cut to a 50.5 electrical full wave length) and window clips; these allow routing the transmission line from the antenna, down the left side of the windshield, through the hood into the engine compartment, and through any existing firewall hole to the transceiver. The clips push into the rubber gasket around the windshield to hold the cable in position.

The driver can position the antenna from horizontal to vertical, or anywhere in between, while driving, by merely reaching up through the side window. An adjustable-tension stopnut acts like a clutch if the antenna is hit by an overhead obstruction and allows the antenna to "fold," yet normal driving speed won't cause the antenna to bend back. If it does, tighten the nut!

The photos tell the story. Simple to install, quick and easy to remove, and a pleasure to operate . . . now, if it were only sideband!





Using a buzzer and transformer, we can simulate the manner in which a high voltage is generated from a low one.

Principles Of Transistorized

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

THE first application of the transistor was in the automobile radio. Operating on the low voltage of the automobile battery, the transistorized auto radio does not require the noisy high voltage vibrator power supply common to the vacuum tube radio.

Since the transistor does not require heat for operation, power requirements have been reduced about 15 watts, and space requirements about 60 cu. in., on the average.

The voltage required to fire an automobile spark plug is high—tens of thousands of volts. The starting point is a 6- or a 12-volt battery (Fig. 1). If the voltage of the battery is chopped by opening and closing the switch, a pulsating voltage—one that changes value with switch operation—is applied to the primary of transformer L. The primary of transformer L has few turns, and the secondary

has many; consequently, the changing voltage in the primary is stepped up considerably in the secondary.

One of the fundamental rules of transformer action is that primary power is equal to or greater than secondary power. In a step-up transformer the primary current must be quite high. In the case of an auto ignition coil, primary current peaks are several amps.

The buzzer-transformer combination (Figs. 2 and 3) is an interesting demonstration of the ignition system step-up principle that can be used for publicity, educational, and interest-catching purposes. The battery is a 6-v. battery. The buzzer L1-S acts as a voltage chopper. The points driven by a rotary cam do the chopping in an auto-ignition system. The transformer L2 is an output transformer with the low impedance winding receiving the chopped battery voltage and the high impedance winding functioning as the

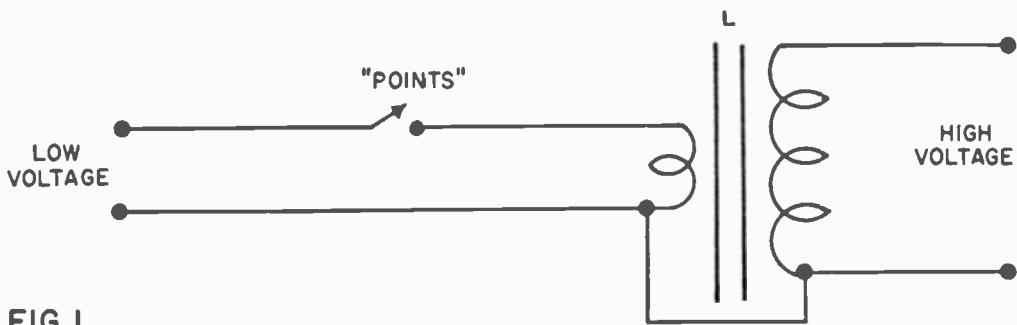


FIG. 1

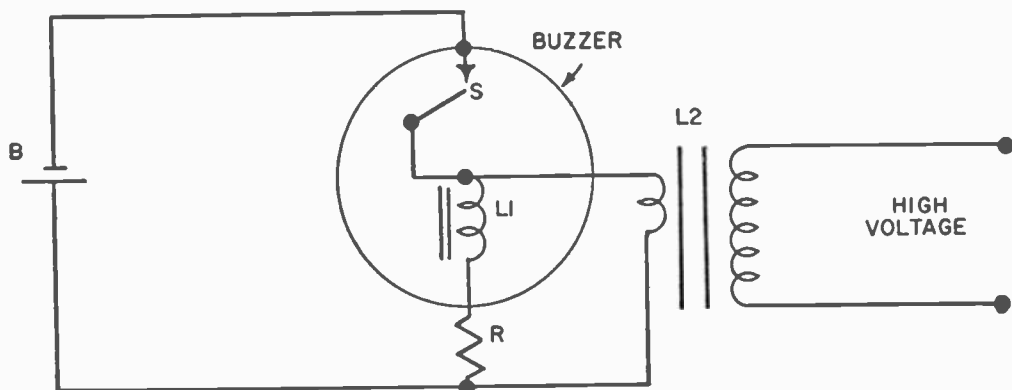


FIG. 2

Ignition

There's been lots of talk recently about transistor ignition systems. Here's the complete rundown on how they operate...

step-up winding. The output voltage will be several hundred volts and as high as a thousand volts. The resistor R is provided to limit current through the buzzer contact S. The high voltage ignition coil is the step-up transformer in the auto-ignition system.

With this circuit arrangement you will note a considerable amount of sparking at the buzzer contacts (S). This contact sparking is caused by the high current which the contacts must switch. In an automobile ignition system, current demands are considerably more severe and more sparking occurs.

The characteristic of the transistor which makes it a natural for reducing contact or "point" sparking is its current amplification characteristic. If the base input current is I_B (Fig. 5), the collector output current will be I_B times the current amplification of the transistor. The emitter current is also approximately equal to the base current, times

the current amplification of the transistor.

Assume for the moment that the current which the points in an auto-ignition system switches is 10 amps. Suppose a transistor with an amplification factor of 40 is available. Assume the transistor is connected to supply ignition coil current from the emitter and the points are connected to switch current in the base circuit of the transistor as shown in Fig. 4. Then, if the emitter supplies 10 amps to the coil, only $10/40$ or $1/4$ amp. must be switched by the points. This is a considerable reduction in the current handled by the contact.

If the importance of the reduction in current is not immediately apparent, consider the speed at which the points operate. A rough estimate is 200 times a second for highway driving. This high speed switching of a high current causes rapid deterioration of the points. As the points deteriorate, the

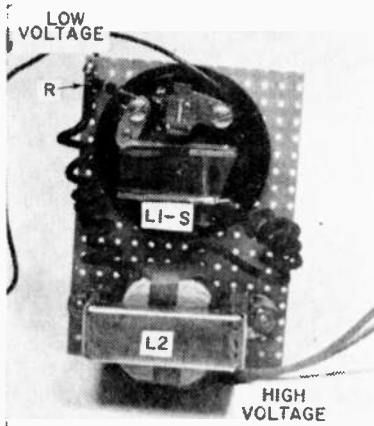


Fig. 3: Using the schematic (Fig. 4) and the photo above, build the unit on a small piece of perforated phenolic.

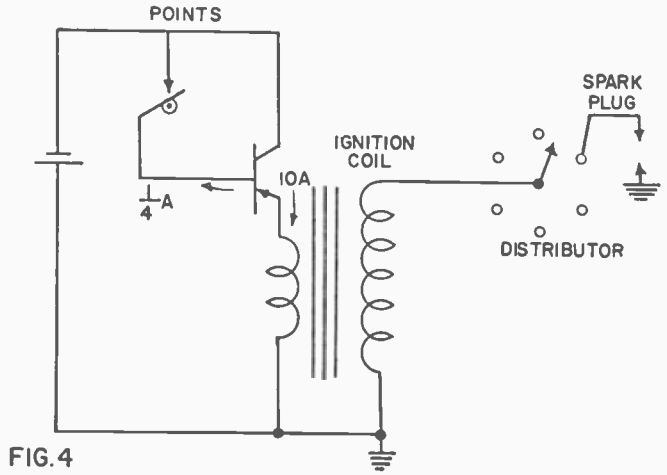


FIG. 4

available voltage from the ignition coil diminishes. The voltage available from worn points is also a function of engine speed. Thus new points might make 30,000 volts available to the distributor for a wide range of engine speeds. But, after a considerable amount of use of this set of points, the available voltage will drop to something like 25,000 volts at 2000 rpm and about 15,000 volts at 4000 rpm.

A transistor ignition demonstration circuit which employs the buzzer and output transformer of the previously described ordinary ignition system demonstration unit is shown in Fig. 6. Note that the only additional component is an inexpensive power transistor. The decrease in current requirements for the contacts can be shown by comparing the transistor base current to the emitter current. Another indication of the improvement is the reduction of sparking at the buzzer contacts over the "no transistor" scheme.

But, there has been a problem. The induced voltage in the low voltage winding of the ignition coil resulting from make and break action is rather large. This poses a threat to the transistor and can cause it to break down. This factor has delayed transistorized ignition for quite a few years. Delco-Remy has developed a system that uses several transistors to circumvent the voltage breakdown problem.

Another disadvantage of a single transistor system is the inability to fire fouled spark plugs any better than present conventional systems. Further improvements in germanium transistors or the availability of more powerful transistors made from other materials, will pave the way for a single transistor ignition unit that will answer the problems of spark plug fouling. Looking down the road to the day when these transistors become available, Delco-Remy envisions the complete elimination of distributor contact points.

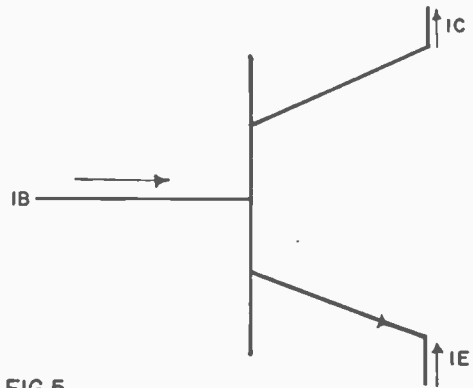


FIG. 5

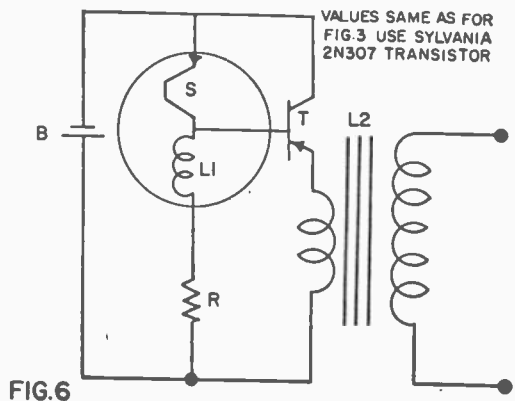


FIG. 6

New Look in Electroluminescence

Those cool green night lights you see in the five and dime stores are only the beginning. New applications for EL units are found every day, and products follow

By **GEORGE P. NICHOLAS**

ELECTROLUMINESCENCE is a big word with a big meaning in electronics.

Called "EL" by engineers, electroluminescence is the light source that one day may brighten the way for space travel, dramatize radar and television pictures on wall-length screens, and provide a ceiling of cool, uniform, variable color light.

Right now, down at earth, EL is being used in such unique applications as a flashing belt that protects night workers from traffic.

EL is a direct way to convert electricity into light. Instead of bulbs or tubes, it uses panels consisting of crystallized phosphors sandwiched between two conductors, the front conductor being transparent.

These panels, only $\frac{1}{32}$ -in. thick, have some unusual advantages over conventional light sources:

Their power requirements are low.

The life of the panels exceeds that of most lamps.

As there are no filaments, tubes or vapor, there is almost no heat. There is no sudden failure—hence excellent quality.

The simplicity of these panels and their durability make them virtually indestructible in ordinary use.

Still other features of these panels are the absence of "hot" spots and their thinness which permits them to be installed almost anywhere, even to serve as part of an object's supporting structure.

Electroluminescence is already all around us.

EL panels are used in those flat night lights that plug right into the wall. The instrument panels in Ford tractors have pointer hands that are actually tiny EL panels. EL also makes telephone dials, wall switchplates,

(Continued on page 140)



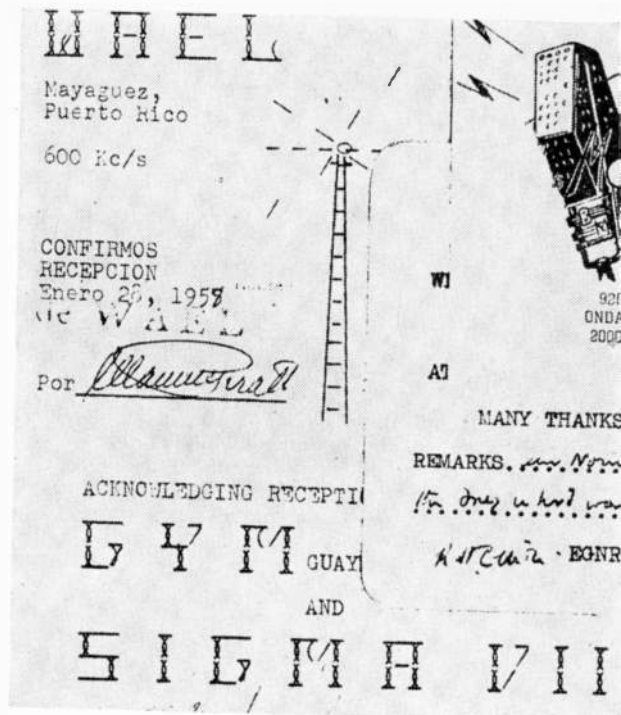
Fig. 1. Illuminated house number does double duty. Makes house easy to find, also serves as doorbell.



Fig. 2. Wall switch glows for over five years for under five cents per year. Lights when switch is off.

Get That QSL

By C. M. STANBURY II



THE QSL—a card or letter verifying reception—this is the standard by which most DX'ers are judged. It represents proof for those rare catches and souvenirs of all his radio travels. When a beginner, the question is "How do I get them?", and for the advanced listener "How do I handle those stations who won't verify?" Here are at least some of the answers.

The Ground Rules: That first question can be answered in simple terms. After you hear the station, send it a reception report. For broadcast stations (SW, BCB etc.) such a report can be addressed to the station's name (B.B.C., Radio Rumbos) at the city in which it has studios. For Canadian and U. S. commercial stations use call letters instead of station name. Your report must contain date and time of reception, frequency, a description of the program(s) heard to authenticate the reception, a rundown or reception quality (signal strength, interference or any other pertinent factors) and your own equipment, then politely request a card or letter verifying reception. Unless you *know* the broadcaster has free postal privileges, always include return postage. International Reply Coupons are available at any post office for 15¢. And of course, don't forget your own name and address.

Reports to Utility stations should contain the same information minus *contents of the transmission*—it is illegal to repeat these. Ex-

ceptions to this rule are telephone test tapes (copy them word for word to prove your reception) and aeronautical messages to and from non-military aircraft involving purely technical matters such as position, weather etc. Ship positions are usually okay too but in other cases include name of station contacted or called to prove your reception.

Reports to aeradios may simply be addressed to the appropriate airport. Aircraft reports should be sent to the Communications Supervisor of the airline at the most convenient office along its route. If the flight heard has a U. S. terminus, this is the place to send your report because American stamps can be used as return postage. Telephone stations should be addressed by the name of the company or operating agency at the transmitter location. This information is usually included in the test tape.

The Prepared Card Technique: Okay, so much for those stations who verify to promote their cause or out of courtesy. Now we come to the stations who don't verify. After DXing a few years you will discover two facts of radio life. First, there is no absolutely sure fire solution to this problem but, secondly, there are few stations which cannot be verified if the DXer keeps at it long enough.

One of the most common weapons used by DXers is the self prepared QSL which someone at the station merely has to sign and drop in the mail. A typical prepared card is dec-

ONDAS DEL VAQUE
HICK


4990 Kcs
ONDA CORTA
250 WATTS

SANTIAGO, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

NEW ZEALAN
BROADCASTING S

Mr. _____
Thank you for your report on the transmission from Station _____
which has been checked against our log.



VERIFICATION  S B C

orated and made out by the DXer himself and is especially useful when reporting to Utilities where the operator may not have the slightest idea of what you want. Some DXers automatically include a prepared card with every utility report. When it comes to the non-military aeronautical, and telephone services this is not good practice because many of these will issue their own verifications. Some international telephone stations even have regular QSL cards printed up. Of course if the DXer sends numerous reports to the same airline office, he should include a prepared card after the first couple reports otherwise he is making a nuisance of himself.

The prepared card should never be included with your first report to any broadcast station. A non-verifier may start issuing QSLs at any time and it's your duty toward other DXers to encourage such a policy. This is especially true of Latin America where verification policies are highly erratic and often depend upon the local political situation—just how unpopular were Norte Americanos the day your report arrived? If however after four months you have not received a reply and no one else you know has either, report again (if possible on a more recent logging) and include a prepared card. Incidentally, reports to stations outside the U. S. and Canada should be sent via air mail to avoid loss or theft (which is always a danger).

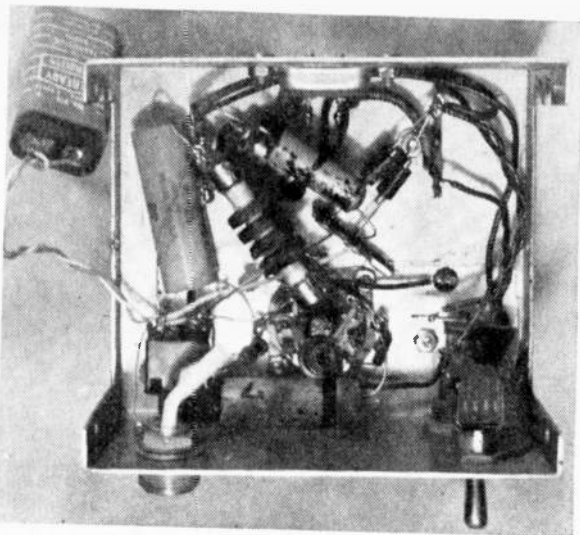
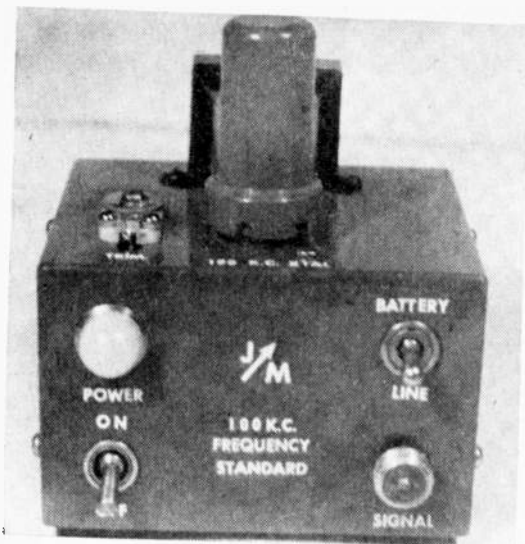
Special Situations: To list every special case would fill this book and three others

like it. In a sense, every non-verifier is a special case. But one problem which often crops up is to find another address. If one airline office won't verify, try another. This can even be applied to manned space flights. NASA headquarters positively refuses to verify DX reports but operators at individual Capsule Communications Stations may do so (unofficially) if they wish. Thus your scribe heard SIGMA VII in contact with Guaymas and addressed his report along with a prepared card to Proyecto Mercurio, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico (uncancelled Mexican stamps were obtained from a dealer).

This method can also be applied to broadcasters. A few years ago when Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française on the island of Guadeloupe was not verifying, an imaginative DX'er addressed his report to RTF headquarters in Paris. This effort produced real dividends. Not only did he get his but the Guadeloupe office began issuing regular letter type QSLs to all who sent in correct reports.

Frankly, the matter of address demonstrates a final and most important point. The DX'er who blends ingenuity with common sense when dealing with non-verifiers is going to wind up on top. If you really want the QSL, keep inventing and trying new approaches until you get it. If that's "too much" effort then it wasn't worth going after in the first place. Every really rare catch is, after all, something special.

Now let's go after those big fish!



Dual Powered 100KC Crystal Oscillator

By JAMES A. FRED

THIS frequency standard operates from either a self contained nine-volt battery or the 117 volt ac line. This allows you to operate the oscillator either in your shop or out in the field. To provide power for ac operation a simple voltage doubler using two 1N34's or equivalent diodes are used to supply about fifteen volts dc from a 6.3 volt filament transformer. A series resistor of 1500 ohms is used to drop this down to nine volts.

Assembly: All the components except the transformer, crystal, and trimmer capacitor are mounted inside the aluminum box. A 3 x 4 x 5-in. Bud *Mini-box* will provide plenty of room for the large size parts used. The oscillator pictured was built into an aluminum box that formerly held a war surplus inverter. The front of the box contains the output signal connector, a pilot light, an ac on-off switch, and a battery to ac power changeover switch. This latter switch can serve as a battery on-off switch too.

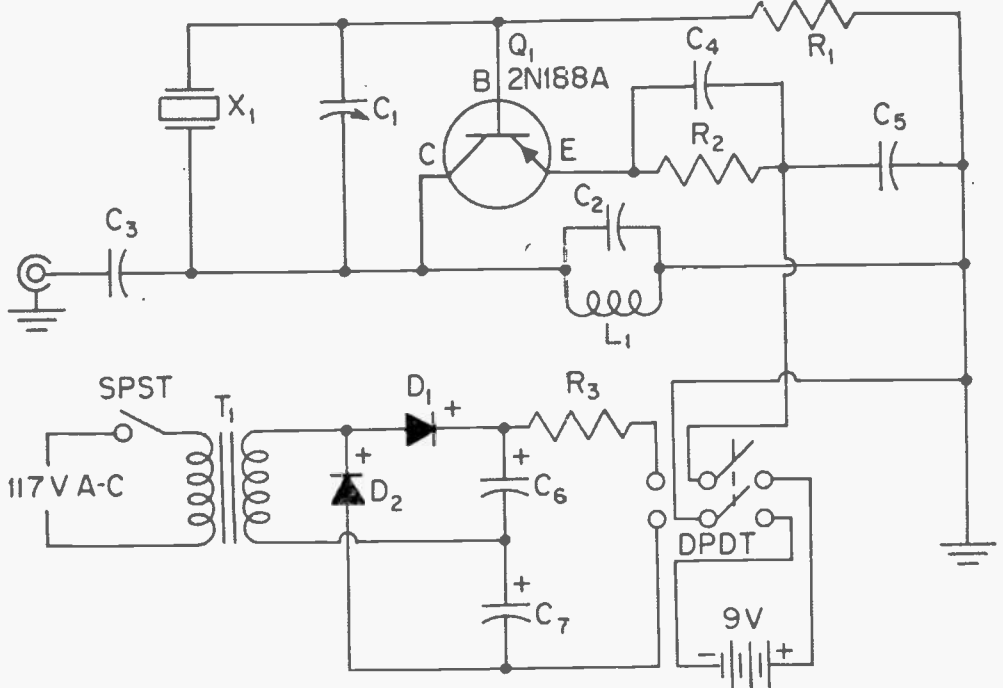
Remember that this is an RF device so keep all wires, except power supply wires, as short as possible and use sleeving wherever there is any likelihood of leads touching each other. The crystal used in this circuit is a war surplus type mounted in a metal tube, and plugs into an octal socket. This socket makes a convenient tie point for many of the components as well as providing tie points for the transistor. If you cannot find a 100 KC crystal of this type you will have to mount

a socket suitable for the crystal that you are going to use. The transistor is quite sensitive to heat so hold the lead firmly with your long nose pliers when soldering the leads. Grasp the leads with the plier jaws between the solder joint and the transistor. If you use a different type filament transformer than that specified you may need to change the value of the 1500 ohm voltage dropping resistor so you get 9 volts supply voltage.

Using the Unit: After wiring and double checking every connection, plug in the battery and crystal and push the right hand switch to battery. If you have a standard broadcast band receiver turn it on and tune it to 700 KC. Run a lead wire from the signal output jack on the oscillator to the receiver antenna wire. You should now hear some kind of a whistle or audio tone if there is a station on this frequency. If you don't get a sound here tune the receiver to either 600 KC or 800 KC and see if you get a sound there. You can adjust the frequency of the oscillator a few cycles either side of 100 KC with the trimmer capacitor. This will enable you to correct for a crystal that may be off frequency.

There are many uses for a 100 KC crystal frequency standard of this type. Some of these uses are: checking the dial calibration of radio receivers, checking the accuracy of signal generators, and frequencies of radio transmitters.

FIG. 3 CIRCUIT-100 KC FREQUENCY STANDARD



MATERIALS LIST—DUAL POWERED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

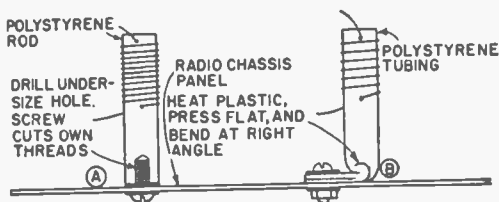
Desig.	Size and Description
X1	100 KC crystal war surplus or Petersen Z-6A
D1, D2	1N34 or equal
T1	6.3 volt, 1 amp. filament transformer
R3	1500 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor
R1	22,000 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor
R2	470 ohm, 1/2 watt resistor
Q1	2N188A transistor GE
C1	4-30 mmf. capacitor, Centralab 822-EN
C2	470 mmf. capacitor, Centralab DC471
C3	620 mmf. capacitor, Centralab DC601

Desig.	Size and Description
C4	.1 mfd. capacitor, Mallory type 601
C5	.25 mfd. capacitor, Mallory type 6025
C6, C7	25 mfd., 25 vdc, Mallory type TC26
L1	10 mh. RF choke, National R-50
	9 volt battery, Burgess type 2U6
	SPST toggle switch, Carling
	DPDT toggle switch, Carling

The above parts can be bought from the Allied Radio Corporation, 100 North Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill

Mounting Polystyrene UHF Coils

• Here are two methods for mounting home made polystyrene UHF coil forms. Drill an undersize hole in one end of a length of



polystyrene rod (A), and let the mounting screw cut its own threads. Use lock-washers when mounting. Heat one end of a length of polystyrene tubing, press the end flat, bend end at right-angles, and hold until cool (B). Drill a hole for mounting screw through the flat portion.—A. T.

Capacitor Pops TV Pix Tube Short

• There's no need to discard a TV set's picture tube just because there's an internal short circuit between some of the inner elements. More often than not, the short is caused by conductive "dandruff" that has flaked off from one or more of the elements and can be removed easily with a charged electrolytic filter capacitor connected to the outer base pins.

Select a healthy capacitor with a high value of capacitance and a high voltage rating (about 50 microfarads at 250 volts), and connect it momentarily to a dc source not exceeding the capacitor's voltage rating. (Be sure to observe polarity—plus to positive, minus to negative.) Now connect the charged capacitor to the two element pins that are shorted internally. The current from the capacitor will flow through the internal short and burn it out with a loud pop and flash from the inside neck of the tube.—J. A. C.

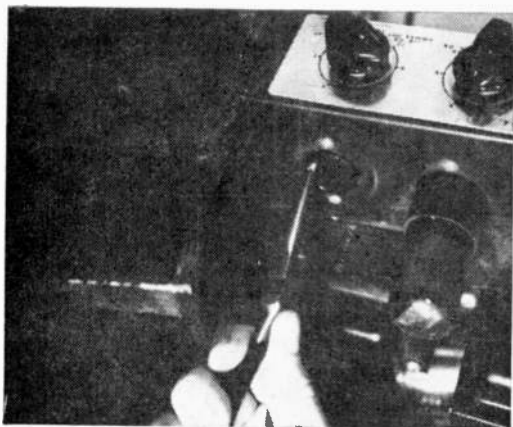


Fig. 1: After removing the old pin, it's a simple matter to slip a new pin in from the socket top.

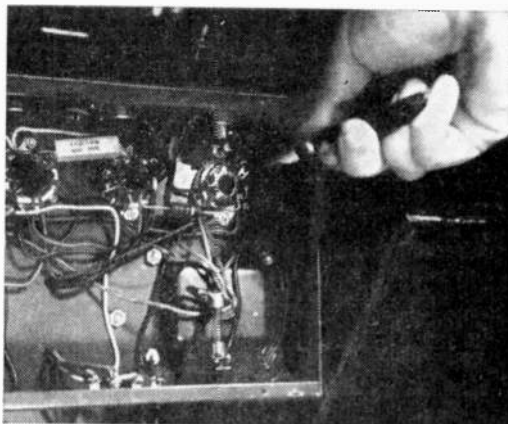


Fig. 2: Once the new pin has been positioned, reach in from under the chassis and pull it tight to lock.

Repairing Socket Pins

By WALTER G. SALM

YOU'RE repairing an old radio or building a kit with a lot of wires connected to the tube pins, and suddenly, without warning, one of the pins breaks off. What to do? Unsolder all the connections and replace the socket? That's a tremendous waste of time.

To Repair the Damage, all you need is a tube socket similar to the type with the broken pin, plus the usual hand tools. Here's what to do:

First step: remove the broken-off pin, being certain that the tube is out of the socket before you begin. If it's on a miniature (7- or 9-pin) socket, straighten the pin. If it's an octal socket, flatten the little diamond-shaped cutout and straighten. Clean off all of the solder, or as much of it as possible, keeping the chassis in a near-upright position, or tipped at a slight angle, so the solder will flow to the bottom end of the pin. Clip off the end of the pin with its accumulation of solder. Push the remaining part of the pin up through the slot in the socket using a long-nose pliers.

With the tip of a pocket knife, push the pin stub up into the slot of the Bakelite, as far as it will go. This should expose enough of the top of the pin (on the upper surface of the socket) for you to grab with a long-nose pliers. Pull the pin all the way through and out (Fig. 1).

Next find a suitable replacement. You should obtain a new pin from a spare socket of the same type that the broken one came

from. Removing this pin will be easier. Flatten the portion of the pin that protrudes from the bottom of the socket with a long-nose pliers. Then push the pin up through the slot in the socket. Be sure to start with the tip of the pliers very close to the socket itself, or you'll bend the pin, making it much more difficult to remove. Such a bend will also weaken the pin, leaving it prone to breakage later on. Work the pin out of the socket a little at a time, until once again, enough of it protrudes above to make removal from the top side easy.

Before inserting the pin in the socket being repaired, crimp the upper part of the pin just a little, so it will make positive contact with the tube pin when the tube is plugged in. Insert the pin in the socket from the top with a straight motion—again to avoid bending the thin metal. Push the pin in just far enough so the long-nose pliers can grab it from underneath. Then pull, hard. Once it's in all the way, fasten it in place by twisting it slightly (the lower portion) if it's on a miniature tube socket, or by pushing out that diamond-cutout with a sharp tool and then bending a little, for octal sockets. If the octal socket pin doesn't have the diamond-cutout, give the pin a slight twist and bend (Fig. 2).

Solder the wires and components back in place and you're in business again. Total elapsed time shouldn't be more than five minutes and you've saved yourself a lot of needlessly wasted time and aggravation.

Surge Resistor

When a television or radio set quits, it's most probably a bad tube. The trouble with bad tubes is usually a filament.

By HARRIS EDWARD DARK

MOST filament materials have a much higher conductivity when cold than when hot. The surge-strain on TV, hi-fi and radio tubes is greatest during the first few milliseconds following switch-on. For the same reason, old light bulbs usually burn out at the time they are turned on, rather than a few minutes later.

When your picture-tube filament goes, you're in for some real expense. Because there are so many other tubes in a TV, it's worthwhile to protect them all from that high initial surge.

Such protection is not only possible but easy to provide because of a very happy characteristic of carbon. This element's conductivity-temperature ratio is inverse to that of tungsten and most other metals: Carbon's resistance is greater when cold, less when hot.

A carbon conductor in the ac line makes a good surge resistor, one that can double or triple the life of tubes that must be switched on and off frequently. The positive electrode from an old dry cell is ideal for this application (Fig. 1).

Crush an old flashlight battery carefully with pliers or a vise. Remove the carbon. Make five or six cross-cuts with a hacksaw, each about three-fourths of the way through the carbon (to increase the carbon's resistance). To each end, attach a tube cap or other suitable clamping device (you can't

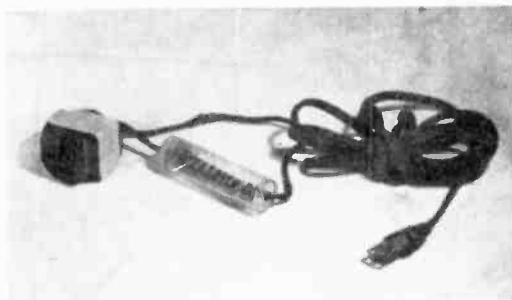
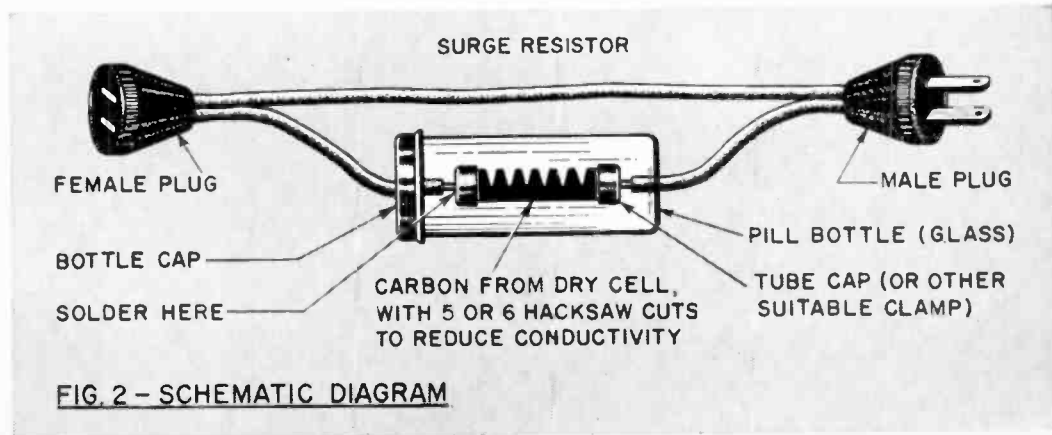


Fig. 1: The surge resistor takes the heavy current load caused by turning electronic gear on and off.

solder to carbon).

Housing: The carbon should be housed in a glass pill tube or something similar, rather than being merely wrapped with tape, because its temperature will rise 100 to 200 degrees in operation, depending on the TV's current draw.

Next, connect (preferably by soldering) the carbon into one side of the duplex line supplying the TV set, or insert it into one side of an extension cord (Fig. 2). Provide only one outlet, because if the carbon is already warmed by supplying another appliance, it will not have the desired surge resistance when a second power consumer is turned on.



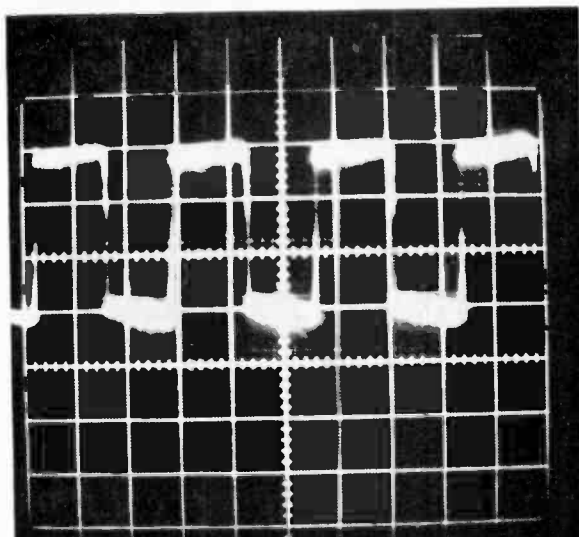


FIG. 3

SCOPE

By
OTTO
FRIED

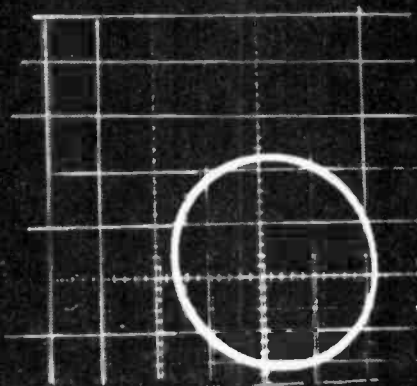


FIG. 6

THE oscilloscope is a highly versatile instrument, which is a helpful tool not only to an engineer or laboratory technician, but also to a serviceman, ham, and basement hobbyist. Very few of us take full advantage of the versatility available in one instrument, and the following will try to point out some of the more important but less understood applications, in which the oscilloscope is a true time-saving device.

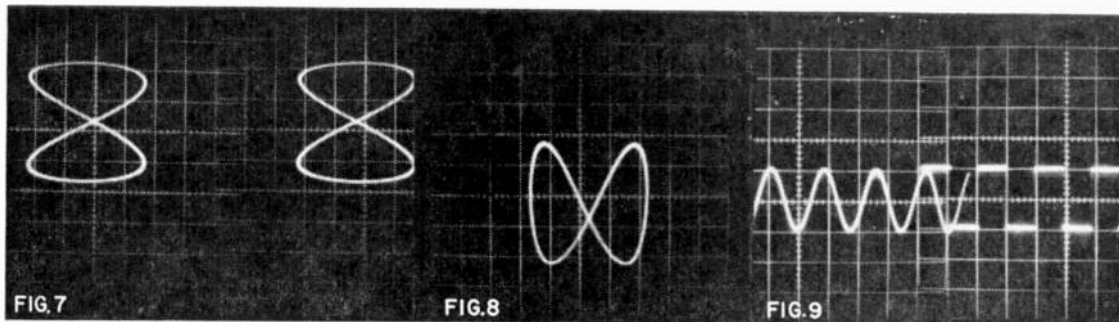
Types of Scopes: There are highly specialized scopes available for many different applications, but a general purpose oscilloscope with a good frequency response is still the most popular "workhorse" of the industry. Most of these instruments available today are quite similar in features and performance, so that the following suggestions can be used with almost any oscilloscope the reader might already own or plan to purchase in the near future.

The rapid development and increased popularity of hi-fi and stereo amplifiers created new demands on the serviceman and home Mr. Fixit. It is no longer sufficient to measure a few voltages and decide whether the equipment operates properly or not. The effects of tone controls, equalizing circuits, special filters, can be analyzed only by actually observing the signal waveform, which when properly interpreted—will indicate any possible defects.

Using the Scope. To connect an amplifier for phase-shift and distortion indications, sine wave output of an audio generator is fed into the input of the amplifier under test, another set of leads is brought from the generator to the horizontal input terminals on the oscilloscope, while the internal sweep is disabled by setting the sweep-selector switch to "Hor. Input" position. The output of the amplifier is connected to a resistive load (4, 8, or 16 ohms) of sufficient wattage, so that these tests can be performed at the rated power level indicated by the manufacturer. Vertical input terminals are then connected across this load resistor; we are now ready to perform the tests.

Figure 3 shows an output of a perfect amplifier; a straight line indicates no phase shift between the input and output of the amplifier and no overload distortion. The sharp horizontal breaks shown in Fig. 4 indicate a severe clipping of the signal (overload distortion); in some cases the break can occur on one end only. This, usually, is an indication of malfunction in one channel of a push-pull stage. When a severe phase shift takes place in the amplifier, an ellipse or even a circle appears on the scope in place of the straight line.

A good frequency response is another important characteristic of audio equipment. An oscilloscope provides a simple and fast test



whenever there is any doubt about the performance. Audio generator again is connected to the amplifier and the scope across the load resistor. The sweep selector switch is set to some convenient frequency (approximately 100 cps) in the audio spectrum. A good quality amplifier should have a fairly flat (± 1 db) response from 30 cps to 15 kc at the rated power level. It is always wise to consult the manufacturer's specifications, which usually state the frequency response at a given power output.

Starting with the lowest frequency setting on the audio generator we can go through the entire range, always watching the amplitude of the pattern on the screen of the scope. This amplitude (height of the sine wave) should stay constant within the frequency range specified by the manufacturer. Any sharp drop or rise in the height of the wave form indicates a deficiency at the frequency at which it occurs.

It is a good idea to check the frequency response of the audio generator itself directly on the scope, before performing these tests. In some instances these generators do not provide a flat output on all frequency bands, so that corrections must be made in order to obtain proper results with the amplifier tests.

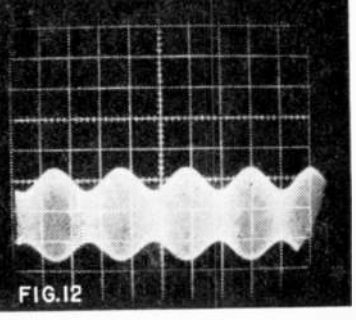
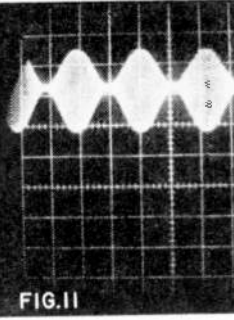
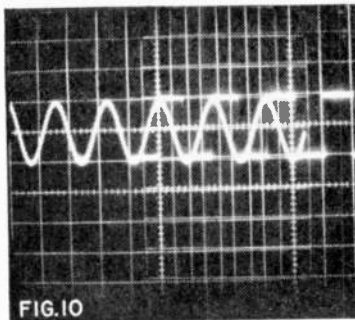
A square wave generator in place of the audio oscillator provides a more detailed information about the condition of audio equipment. Figure 3 shows a typical square wave (1 kc) obtained from an amplifier. The slight tilt of the horizontal sections on the square wave is not excessive. The same amplifier tested at 200 cps shows a completely different picture (see Fig. 5): the large angular displacement of the horizontal sections indicates a poor low frequency response. Figure 4 was photographed with another amplifier, which exhibited an excellent low frequency response but had a pronounced deficiency at the high end. As can be seen from these actual photographs, the square wave method provides very definite answers with no room for any doubts. However, it should be kept in mind that a good reproduction of a square wave through an audio amplifier requires the

best in the circuit and components design: reserve this test for the equipment of highest quality only.

Hum and oscillation are common defects in the audio systems, and the oscilloscope, again, is very helpful in locating the sources of both of them. Before you start trouble-shooting, ground the input of the amplifier, so that no hum is introduced into the system from an external source. The sweep selector is set to Line, ground terminal is connected to the chassis of the amplifier and the lead from the vertical input terminal is used for probing the circuit. Whenever 60 cps hum is present, a single ellipse or circle will be formed on the screen. 120 cycle hum (from a full-wave power supply) is indicated by a horizontal figure 8 (see Fig. 8).

In most of the cases, whenever the oscillation is present in the amplifier, the frequency reaches beyond the audible range. Sweep selector switch should be set to the highest range available, and the same technique can be used as for hum checking. The causes of both of these defects can be many and procedures for corrective measures are beyond the scope of this article.

Frequency Determination: The oscilloscope is also a very convenient tool for determination of an unknown frequency. The procedure is quite simple and the accuracy is limited only by the reference source available. The built in 60 cycle sweep is an excellent and very accurate frequency reference, when we wish to determine the exact frequency in the lower range (up to 500 cps). The sweep selector switch is set to Line and the unknown frequency signal is fed into the vertical input terminals. If this frequency is exactly 60 cps, a perfect circle is formed on the screen (Fig. 6). Figure 7 shows a configuration (Lissajous figure) which is obtained, when the unknown frequency is a second harmonic of the reference frequency. In our case, therefore, Figure 7 shows pattern obtained with 120 cps. If the unknown frequency is a sub-harmonic ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ etc.) of the reference, the loops will be stacked vertically, but the configuration will not change otherwise.



In cases where higher frequency is to be determined, a signal generator (audio or RF) should be used as the reference source. The sweep selector switch is set to Hor. Input and the generator is connected to horizontal input terminals.

The general rule for determining frequencies from Lissajous figures is simple. Referring to Figure 7 it is obvious that the loops touch a vertical tangent in one point, a horizontal tangent in two points. This ratio of 1:2 expresses exactly the ratio of the reference source to the unknown frequency. The general formula for this type of frequency determination is, therefore,

$$\text{Unkn. freq.} \times \frac{\text{number of loops tangent to the horizontal line}}{\text{number of loops tangent to the vertical line}} = \text{freq. standard (fed into hor. in.)}$$

In our case

$$f = \frac{2 \times 60}{1} = 120 \text{ cps}$$

Ac voltages measured with a voltmeter are usually RMS (Root-mean-square) values, which in pure sine wave equal 0.354 times the peak-to-peak voltages. In many instances we are interested in peak-to-peak readings only, and once again, the scope comes to our rescue. The electron beam of the CRT in an oscilloscope records all the changes instantaneously, and therefore, reads peak-to-peak voltages of any ac signal. All we need is to measure the actual distance between positive and negative peaks, and compare our reading to some known source of ac voltage. By simple process of multiplication or division we find the value of the applied signal.

This procedure is simplified for our convenience, because the necessary calibrator is built-in on most of the modern oscilloscopes. The calibrating voltage (usually 1 v.) is available right on the front panel. A calibrated scale fitting over the face of the cathode ray tube is also included with the instrument. This scale is usually calibrated in inches or centimeters and each unit is divided in tenths, so that the reading can be made quickly and

accurately. Connect the calibrated voltage to the vertical input terminal. Set the vertical input attenuator to the highest position (1) and center the pattern on the screen. Vertical gain is then adjusted so that the trace just touches the 1 inch- or cm-lines on the scale. DO NOT touch this control once the necessary adjustment is made! Disconnect the voltage calibrator from the vertical input terminal, and feed in the signal calibrator from the vertical input terminal, and feed in the signal you wish to measure. If this signal is too large (runs out of screen), switch the vertical input attenuator to the lower position. With .1 setting on the attenuator each unit on the scale is 10 volts peak-to-peak, with .01 setting one unit of deflection equals 100 volts peak-to-peak. In this manner any ac voltage can be measured on your oscilloscope more accurately than on most of the standard voltmeters. Figures 9 and 10 show composite photographs of a voltage calibrator square wave, 1 p-p (adjusted to cover 2 cm of the scale), and of a sinusoidal signal to be measured. In this case both amplitudes are the same: the unknown signal is 1 v. p-p or 0.354 v. RMS.

Modulation: An oscilloscope is a great help to any ham when he needs to check the modulation index on his transmitter. Two types of wave forms can be obtained with a scope of the cheapest variety. Vertical plates of the CRT are loosely coupled to the plate tank coil of the final amplifier in the transmitter. Horizontal plates are connected to the modulator. A potentiometer is necessary to reduce the modulating voltage, which might otherwise damage the instrument.

The wave envelope method (used generally by the broadcasting industry) can be applied to any general purpose scope with an internal sweep. Vertical plates are coupled the same way to the transmitter, but the sweep selector has to be set to some frequency close to the modulating frequency. Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the traces obtained by this method. In case the percentage of modulation can be found from this formula:

(Continued on page 146)

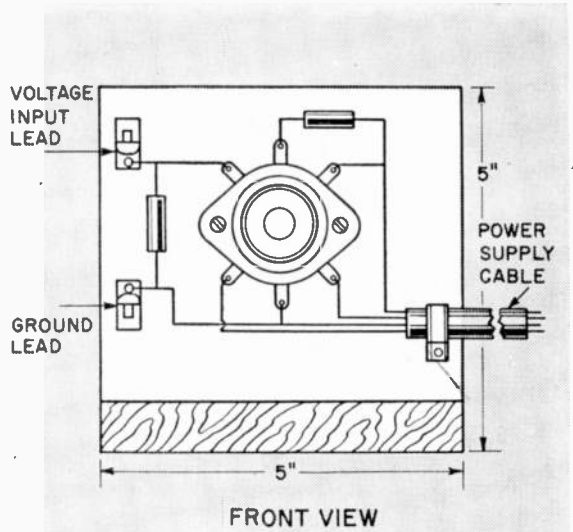
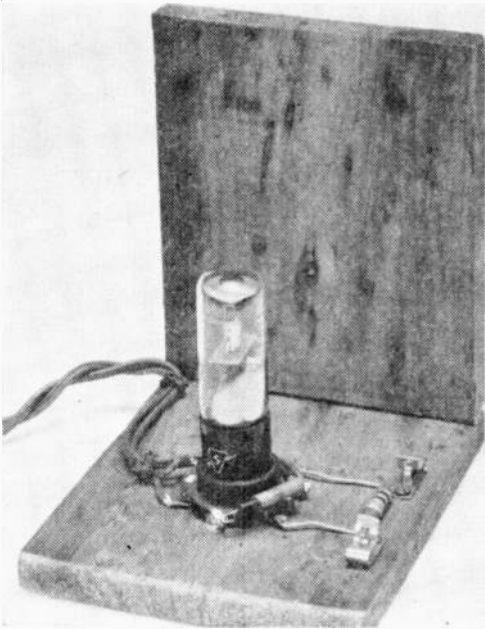


FIG. 1

The Magic Eye

Sees much, tells plenty. A cheap and handy testing instrument.

By C. F. ROCKEY

TIME was when every radio was equipped with a magic eye tuning indicator, which winked saucily as you tuned across the band. Although seen less often today, the 6E5 tube that fulfilled this function continues to be useful to the electronic trouble-shooter. For this is a combined vacuum-tube amplifier and cathode-ray indicator, both in the same envelope. Together, they form a dandy vacuum-tube voltmeter, at a cost of about two dollars.

All you need, basically, is a magic-eye tube, an Eby baseboard-mounting, six prong socket, and a few small parts. Of course, you also must have a power supply handy, but you can take the voltages necessary out of the piece of apparatus you're testing, if you have no other source. (100 to 300 volts dc at a couple of milliamperes, and 6.3 volts at 0.3 amp.)

The schematic diagram (Fig. 4) should be self-explanatory. None of the parts are critical, and may vary as much as 50% without serious difficulties being involved.

Two features make this instrument particularly handy:

1. It indicates, qualitatively at least, both dc and ac voltages, at frequencies well up into the high audio range.
2. It has a high internal resistance, disturbing the circuit being investigated very little. Only commercial vacuum-tube voltmeters, or very expensive voltohmmeters have as high an internal resistance as this simple gadget.

As it stands, the 6E5 is a 0 to 8 volt vacuum tube voltmeter. Its primary utility is as a qualitative voltage tester or signal indicator, and most of the applications to be described use it in this way. However, it may be broadly calibrated against a known dc voltage source, or by remembering that it requires eight volts between grid and cathode (grid negative) to exactly close the eye. Smaller closure angles are approximately proportional to voltages below eight volts.

Build the gadget on a simple little back-board and base of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. white pine (two pieces 5-in. square) as shown in Fig. 3.

Applications: 1. *Signal tracing in a PA or amplifier.* Connect the ground lead to the chassis of the amplifier. Now, with a signal

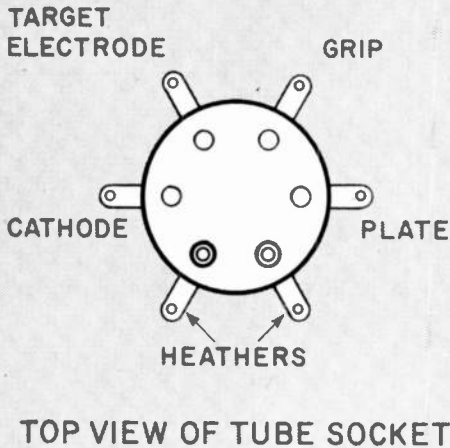


FIG. 2

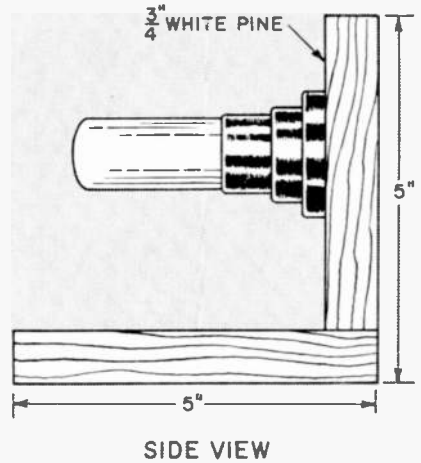


FIG. 3

being supplied to the input of the amplifier, from signal generator, record, or mike, touch the voltage input lead to each successive grid and plate, beginning near the input stages of the amplifier. If a signal is being transmitted this far, you will observe a continual flicker of the shadow, beyond that which occurs when you first touch the lead to the terminal. It is necessary to connect a capacitor (about 0.01 mfd, 400 W.V.) in series with the voltage input lead. With care and practice, a signal as small as 0.1 volt may be readily detected in this way.

2. *Checking the front-end performance of a radio.* Connect the ground lead to the chassis, or to the common ground bus of the receiver being tested. Connect the voltage input lead to the hot side of the audio volume control. Tuning the receiver across the band should cause the eye to close noticeably each time a signal is tuned in. To adjust the receiver for best performance, tune in a station at the high-frequency end (1400 KC, or higher) and carefully adjust each of the IF transformer trimmers for maximum closure of the eye. When the IF trimmers have been thus adjusted, then adjust the trimmers upon the tuning capacitor for maximum eye closure. When this has been done, you may be sure that your set has been adjusted for good performance. (Note: This procedure applies to a simple superheterodyne broadcast receiver only. Some large, expensive receivers, or communications receivers, require more equipment for proper alignment. Also, better try this on an older set first, for practice, before tackling your best radio.)

3. *Visual monitoring of Tape recorder.* Overloading of the tape, causing saturation of the magnetic oxide of the tape on a loud passage, is a frequent form of distortion in home recordings. Since many of the less-expensive tape recorders have inadequate level indicating indicators, if any at all, this overloading can easily occur.

Your 6E5 makes an effective visual monitoring device, or volume indicator. Connect it to your tape recorder as shown in the diagram below, which will apply to most of the home-recording machines. A schematic diagram of your particular machine, obtained at small cost from the manufacturer, will aid you in making these connections. Borrow an audio signal generator from a friend, or from your neighborhood service shop and, using a 1000 cycle signal, determine the overloading-level of your particular machine. Then adjust the potentiometer, so that the eye just closes. Now you can regulate the volume on recordings to keep the eye from completely closing on loud sound peaks. This will give your tapes lots of level without annoying distortion.

4. *Tuning and modulation indicator for the amateur transmitter.* Although the dc plate milliammeter employed in most amateur transmitters will tell you when your transmitter is running the correct power input, it can tell you nothing about the power output and little about the degree of modulation. If you use a coaxial cable to feed your antenna, you can use your magic eye to tune for the greatest signal output for a given power input; that is, for greatest efficiency. Refer-

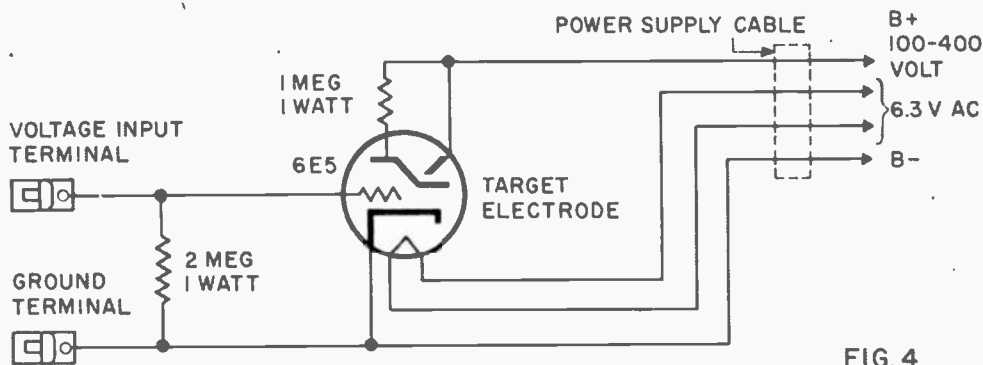


FIG. 4

ring to the diagram will show the connections, and it may be used with any amateur transmitter that employs coaxial cable output. The power consumed by this indicator is in the microwatts, and negligible by any ordinary standards, so it does not waste valuable RF watts. It also indicates relative degree of modulation.

If you have one of the more-powerful transmitters, and you find that the eye shadow "overlaps," try a 6G5 tube instead of the 6E5. All connections will remain the same.

These suggestions, drawn from a fairly wide range of applications, by no means limit the usefulness of this neat, widely-available little indicator. It's cheap, almost universal, and difficult to burn out.

MATERIALS LIST—THE MAGIC EYE

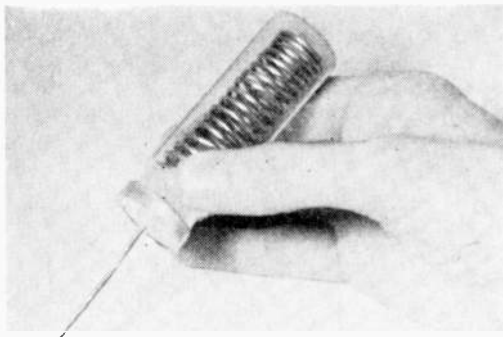
Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	6E5 tube.
1	Eby, or similar, base-mounting six-prong socket.
2	Fahnestock clips.
1	five foot length of cable, four wire. (May be shielded, but need not be.) May be two lengths of POSJ lamp cord twisted together.
1	2 megohm, 1 watt resistor.
1	1 megohm, 1 watt resistor.
2	pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 x 5" pine.
	Test leads.
	Wire screws, rosin-core solder, etc.
	Small piece of metal (from tin can) to clamp down cable. (Or you may use insulated staples.)

Power supply requirements:

Any small power supply providing anything between 100 and 400 volts, dc, and 6.3 volts ac will work. Or you may "steal" the power from any piece of radio-electronic gear using a transformer type power supply. The drain will be negligible.

Shockproof Solder Holder

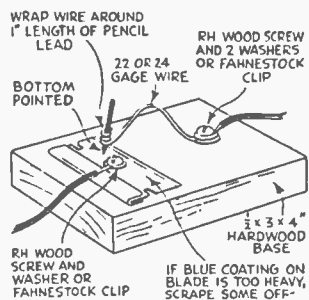
• Have you ever been shocked while soldering live wires in a "hot" circuit? This won't happen again if you wrap a length of solder



into a coil and place it in a plastic pill bottle (available at most drug stores). Punch a hole in the lid and thread one end of the coil through hole. Use this holder as you would a pen, pulling out more solder from the coil inside as needed.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Improved Razor-Blade Detector

• Here is a more rugged version of the familiar fox-hole razor-blade "crystal" detector. The original was a piece of pencil lead bridged across the edges of two razor-blades



and sometimes used by G.I.'s in foxholes to pick up local broadcasting stations. This was fairly sensitive, but it was very difficult to hold an adjustment, as the least vibration or jar caused the lead to rock and roll on the blade edges, resulting in erratic and noisy reception. For the arrangement shown, blue steel single or double edge blades (such as *Pal* razors) seem to be the most sensitive, but many other blades also have sensitive spots on them. Use with a conventional circuit and a good antenna and ground.—ART TRAUFFER.

COLOR-TV CROSSWORD

By JOHN H. COMSTOCK

Are you familiar with the many technical words and terms used in color TV? What better way is there to test your vocabulary than by working this crossword puzzle?

Nearly all the words and terms which you need to fill in, are directly or indirectly pertinent to color TV. Solution on page 22.

ACROSS

1. Circuits which amplify the primary colors from the matrix.
5. Freedom from mixture with white or any other color primaries not already present in the desired color.
8. One of the primary colors.
9. Sheet of metal or other material which shields a TV camera from extraneous light.
11. Color TV camera circuit which unites the luminance and chroma channels with the sync signals.
13. Audio term applicable to Color TV sound reproduction.
15. 1/1000 ampere (abbr.)
17. Network of three impedances—two across the line, the third in the line between the two.
18. The blanking pulse which applies voltage to the pix tube grid or cathode to sensitize it only during sweep time.
20. Often mounted on a mast.
24. Type of triode transistor.
26. One-direction current (abbr.).
27. The tron is a color TV pix tube employing only one electron gun.
30. When you are shocked, the "hang-on-to" type of electricity (abbr.).
31. Circuit which regulates voltage (abbr.).

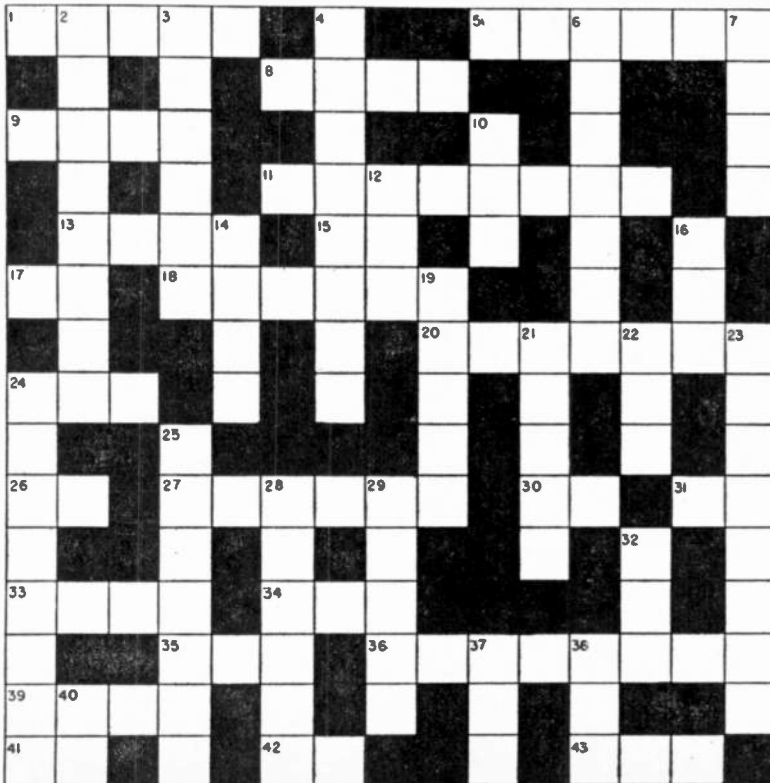
33. This on a TV antenna causes much signal loss.
34. Two of the chromatic coefficients describe a color by its position in a chromaticity diagram.
35. Undesirable TV interference (abbr.).
36. Term applied when all color images are superimposed on each other.
39. Pre-Amalgamation Engine (letters symbol).
41. Inductive-capacitive circuit (letters symbol).
42. Mutual conductance (letters symbol).
43. Type of antenna loading.

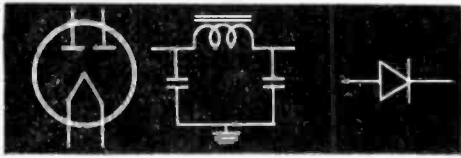
3. Spurious color at edges of different colored areas.
4. Often caused by insufficient high voltage.
6. Opposite of forward bias.
7. An open winding in this component results in no deflection horizontally or vertically.
10. Common connector.
12. People in general who will work this puzzle.
14. In the three-color TV pix tube, there is an electron gun for primary color.
16. Moving or tilting TV camera to follow subject movement.

DOWN

2. Reduction of color intensity when color is mixed with white light.

19. Numerical indication of the degree of picture contrast.
21. Triangular group of three primary color phosphor dots.
22. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters (abbr.).
23. A thin perforated mask found in a three-gun color TV pix tube.
24. Constant voltage level in a TV signal just before and after transmission of sync pulses.
25. Expansion or divergence of CRT electron beam due to repelling force of each electron on all other electrons.
28. Something often matched when replacing defective parts.
29. Watery picture pattern resulting from interference beats.
32. This color TV generator pattern is often used to adjust convergence.
37. Three of them are used in the tricolor TV pix tube.
38. . . .uration is the freedom of a color from white.
40. Cathode current (letters symbol).





Rectification,

ALTERNATING current, usually used for commercial power, is bi-directional, yet most electronic equipment operates from direct current, which is uni-directional. The most common method of changing alternating current (ac) to direct current (dc) is by rectification.

It can be seen that, if we find a device that will only pass current in one direction, and feed ac into it, the output will be dc, since it will pass current only during the time the input current is moving in one direction. A diode tube is such a device, as are selenium and silicon rectifiers.

Electron Flow. If a diode tube is connected as in Fig. 1, electrons would flow from the heater to the plate, since the plate is positive in respect to the negative electrons (from the heater), and unlike charges attract. If we made the plate negative, no current would flow, since the negatively-charged electrons would be repelled by the like negative charge on the plate. The amount of electron flow (or current) would depend on the amount of positive plate voltage, as set by R. The more

positive the plate is, the more current flows, as shown by the graph in Fig. 1.

At some point, however, the current stops increasing as the plate voltage increases. This is known as the *saturation point*, at which all electrons that leave the heater reach the plate. The current can then be increased only by increasing the amount of electrons available from the heater.

A Simple Form of Rectifier can be made by connecting a diode as in Fig. 2 (assuming the cathode is heated by a filament not shown). When, on the input side, point "A" is positive and "B" negative, the plate is positive in respect to the cathode, and electrons flow as indicated by the arrows.

On the next half-cycle however, point "A" is negative and "B" is positive. During this half-cycle the plate is negative in respect to the cathode, and no current flows. The output is then a fluctuating direct current that flows only on alternate half-cycles, as shown in Fig. 2, giving us a dc output from an ac input.

Since the rectifier in Fig. 2 passes current only on alternate half-cycles, or half of the

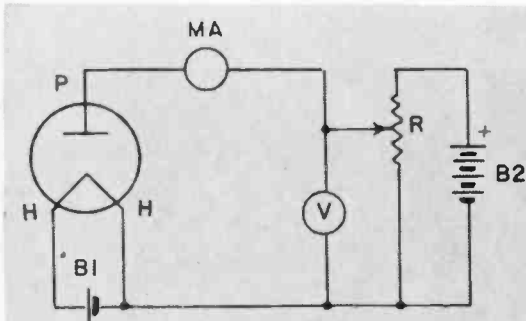


FIG. 1

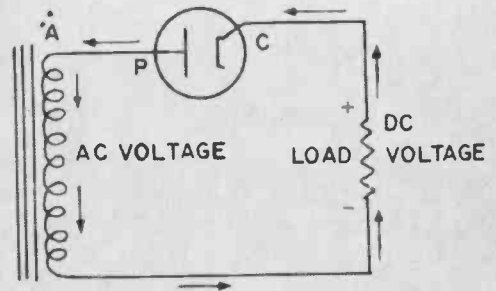
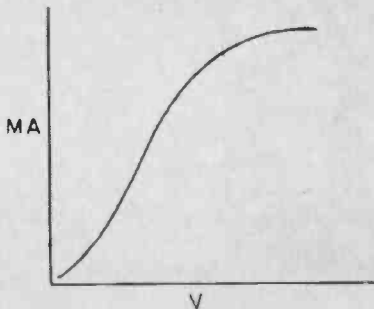
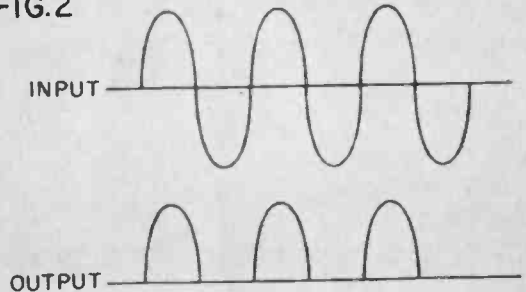


FIG. 2



Filtering, And Detection

time, it is called a *half-wave rectifier*. If a center-tapped input is available, two half-wave rectifiers can be connected in series, as shown in Fig. 3.

Half-Cycle Changes. In This Circuit, "A" is positive, and "C" is negative on half of the cycle. The midpoint of the input, "B" is negative in respect to "A," and positive in respect to "C." Since both tube cathodes are connected to the midpoint through the load, the plate of V_1 (connected to "A") will be positive to its cathode (connected to "B" through the load) one one half-cycle. Current will then flow from V_1 cathode to the plate, to "A," to "B," and through the load back to V_1 cathode (solid arrows). During this half-cycle, "C" (connected to V_2 plate) is negative in respect to its cathode, and current does not flow through V_2 .

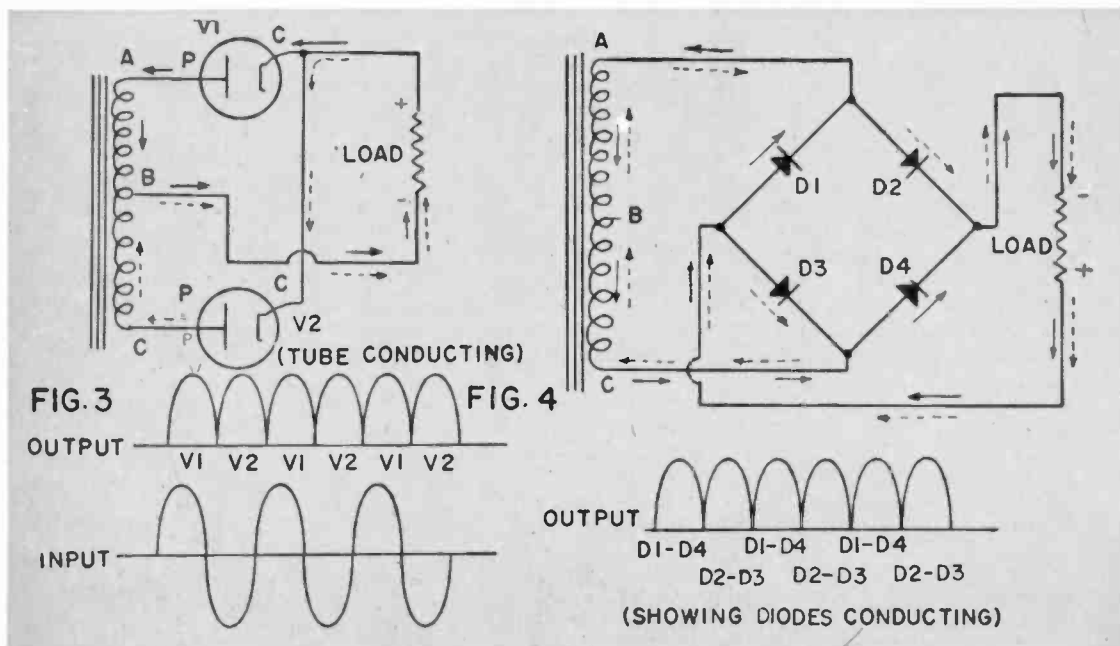
On the next half-cycle, however, the situation is reversed. "C" becomes positive in respect to "B," and current flows through V_2 , from cathode to plate, to "C," to "B," and through the load back to V_2 cathode (dotted arrows). So one tube conducts during one

half-cycle, and the other conducts during the other half-cycle. Since the system has current flowing during the entire cycle, it is called a *full-wave rectifier*. In practice, usually both plates are in one tube with a single cathode, called a full-wave rectifier tube.

Diode tubes, semi-conductor diodes, or chemical surfaces (selenium, copper oxide, etc.) which pass current in only one direction can be used for these rectifiers. Regardless of which is used, care must be taken in selecting the proper design for the voltage and current involved.

Peak Inverse Voltage. Figure 2 shows that the maximum voltage is across the tube when it is not conducting. At this point the cathode is at peak positive voltage in respect to the plate. This is called the *peak inverse voltage*, and is 1.41 times the "Root Mean Squared" (rms) input voltage (which is what most meters read, and how transformers are rated). The maximum allowable peak inverse voltage is included in rectifier specifications, and should not be exceeded.

In the full-wave rectifier (Fig. 3), the peak



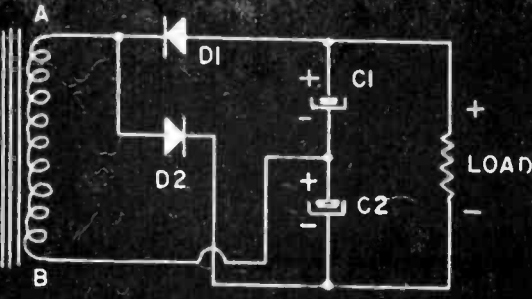


FIG. 5

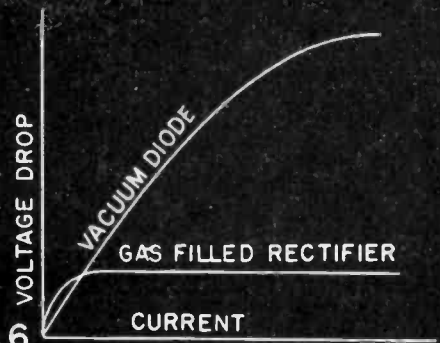


FIG. 6

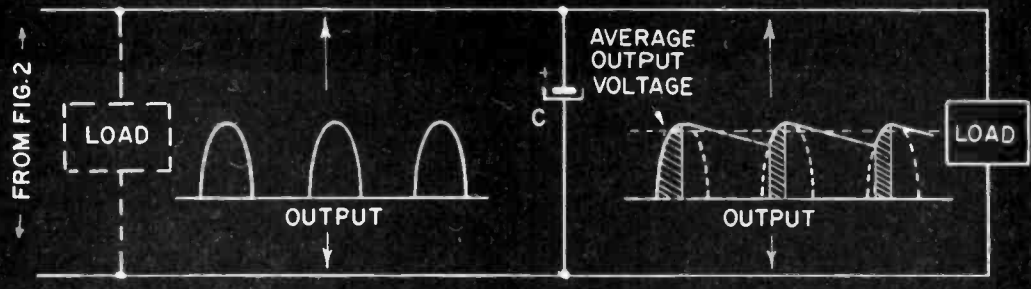


FIG. 7

inverse voltage is related to the rms voltage on each side of the center-tap, since the circuit is essentially two half-wave rectifier circuits in series.

Rectifiers can also be placed in series or parallel to get greater current or voltage capacity. Tubes are often connected in parallel to increase current capacity. Fig. 4 shows how a series connection in bridge fashion can increase output voltage without increasing supply voltage or rectifier capacity. The diagram shows silicon diodes, but vacuum diodes could be used if there were separate filament supplies (one for D_1 and D_3 , and one for D_2 and D_4). This is necessary due to the different potentials across the diodes at different times of the cycle.

In the Full-Wave Rectifier (Fig. 3), the voltage output was essentially equal to the voltage between "A" and "B," or "C" and "B," or half the transformer secondary voltage.

Suppose we use that same transformer in the full-wave bridge rectifier circuit shown in Fig. 4? When "A" is positive, current would flow through D_1 to "A," through the transformer to "C," through D_3 , through the load and back to D_1 (solid arrows). On the other half-cycle, when "C" was positive, current would flow through D_2 to "C," through the transformer to "A," through D_4 , through the

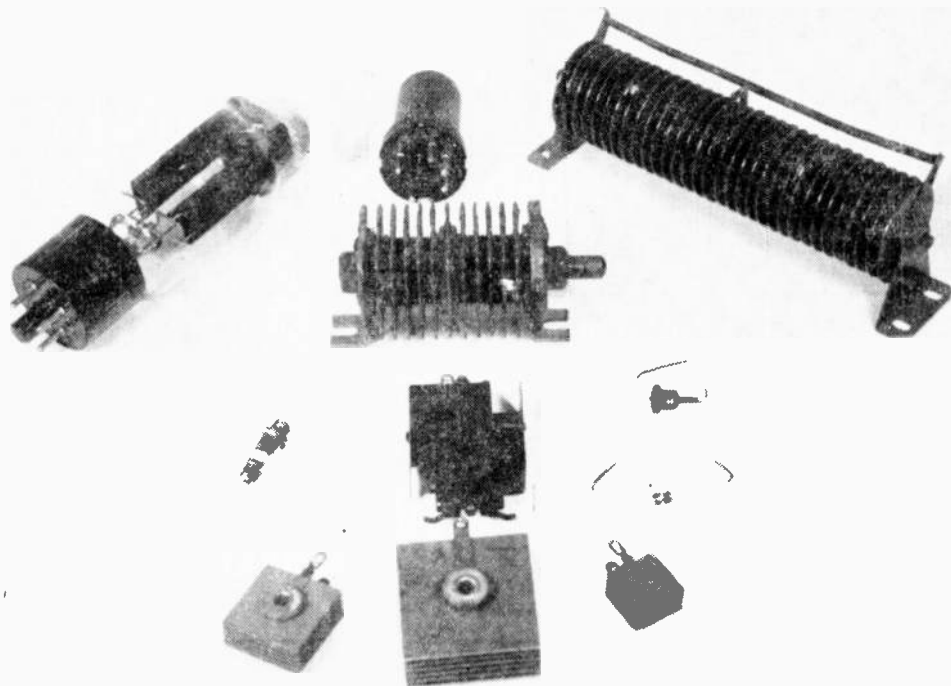
load and back to D_2 (dotted arrows).

We would then have current flowing during both half-cycles, and the output voltage would be essentially equal to the full transformer voltage, between "A" and "C." At the same time, the peak inverse ratings of the rectifiers need be no higher than the ones used in the full-wave circuit (Fig. 3), since the diodes are connected in series for each half-cycle.

Rectifiers are also used in voltage-multiplier circuits. In these, a rectifier and capacitor work together to change the voltage to dc and increase it in value. Fig. 5 shows a rectifier-doubler or voltage doubler.

When "A" is positive, D_1 will conduct, and charge C_1 to the peak value of the input voltage. When "B" is positive (and "A" is negative), D_2 will conduct, and charge capacitor C_2 to peak input voltage. Since the capacitors are each charged to the peak value of the input voltage, and since they are in series, the output voltage will be twice the peak value of the input voltage. However, since any current drawn by the load tends to discharge C_1 while C_2 is charging (and vice-versa), the output voltage drops rapidly under load. To minimize this, large capacity condensers (40 mfd. to 100 mfd.) are usually used in this type of circuit.

Obviously, the peak inverse voltage rating



Common rectifiers include vacuum and gas tube types as well as solid state and chemically coated devices.

of rectifiers used in doublers must be high. When one diode is not conducting, the reverse voltage impressed across it is the peak supply voltage, plus the voltage to which one capacitor has been charged. The safe peak inverse value to use is therefore 2.82 times the rms supply voltage.

Voltage Multipliers. By placing two or more of these circuits in series, or combining one of them with a standard half- or full-wave rectifier, various amounts of voltage multiplication can be secured. There are tripler, quadrupler, etc., circuits, even up to eight times the input voltage.

In vacuum tube and selenium rectifiers, output voltage under load is reduced by the voltage drop in the tube or rectifier. This voltage drop increases as the current increases, since these rectifiers can be considered as fixed resistances. This loss can be overcome by using a gas-filled rectifier tube, or silicon rectifier, both of which have a relatively constant voltage drop, regardless of current. Fig. 6 shows the comparative voltage drop, related to current, between a vacuum rectifier tube (such as a 5U4), and a gas rectifier (such as an 83).

Gas-filled rectifiers usually contain mercury vapor. When the electrons within the tube reach a sufficient speed (as current starts to flow), they tear other electrons off

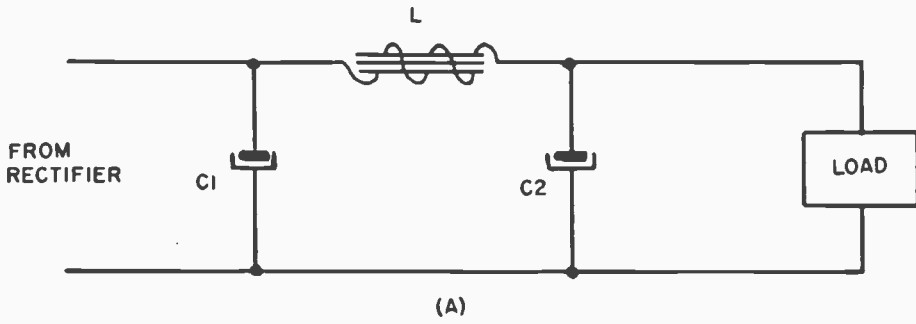
the mercury atoms as they hit them. The gas then becomes "ionized," and furnishes additional electrons, which tends to reduce the resistance of the tube. As more current flows, there are more collisions and more additional electrons furnished. The result is that the tube resistance tends to decrease as current increases, causing a fairly constant voltage drop in the tube.

The nature of silicon rectifiers is somewhat similar in that the voltage drop is relatively constant. To date, however, silicon rectifiers with high voltage and high current capabilities are somewhat expensive.

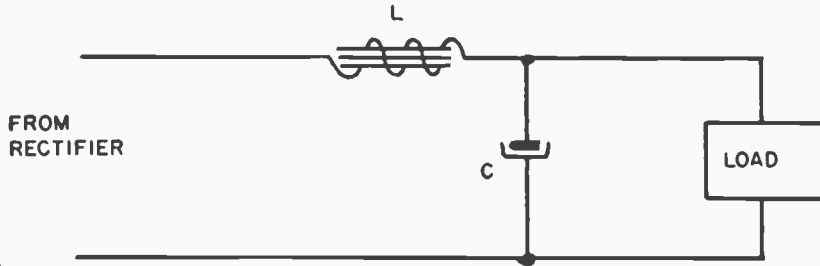
Up to now all of the dc voltages we have seen have been fluctuating. This *ripple*, or ac component, must be removed, or there would be hum in the output. This is done by *filtering*. In Fig. 7, we have taken the output of the Fig. 2 circuit, and inserted a large capacitor across it, between the rectifier and the load.

The original output consisted of half-cycles of voltage which rose from zero to peak and back to zero, followed by a non-conducting half-cycle. With the capacitor in the circuit, however, the voltage does not drop to zero, but tends to level off.

On the conducting half-cycle, the capacitor first charges up to peak voltage, and then, as the supply voltage begins to decline, the ca-

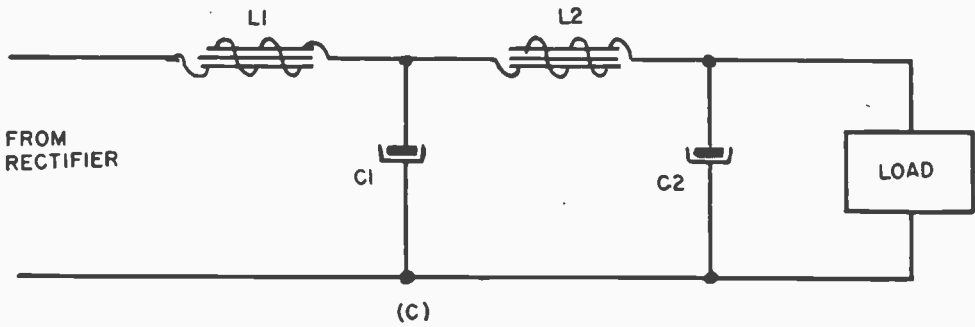


(A)



(B)

FIG. 8



(C)

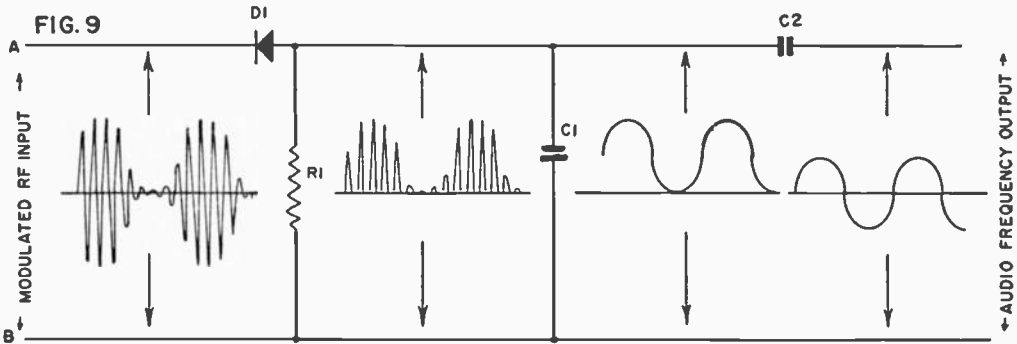


FIG. 9

capacitor starts discharging. It continues to discharge through the non-conducting half-cycle, but cannot completely discharge before the start of the next conducting half-cycle. On this half-cycle, it again charges to peak voltage, and the procedure is repeated. This results in the more constant voltage output shown at the right of Fig. 7. The shaded areas indicate the charging time of the capacitor, and the dotted line indicates the average output voltage, as related to the peak condenser voltage and the lowest voltage to which it can discharge.

A large capacitor must be used. It cannot completely discharge during the second half of the conducting cycle, and all through the non-conducting cycle. It also is apparent that, with a given size capacitor, filtering action would be better in a full-wave rectifier (Figs. 3 and 4), since there would be less time for the capacitor to discharge.

In actual practice, filter circuits usually take the form shown in Fig. 8. The most common circuit, a *capacitor input filter*, is shown in Fig. 8A. Here C_1 removes most of the ripple, as outlined above. The choke L_1 has a high inductance to ac and it, with capacitor C_2 , smooths the output even more.

Fig. 8B and C are one- and two-section *choke input filters*. Here the choke greatly reduces the amount of ripple that gets to capacitor C_1 , minimizing the compensation required of it during discharge time. In Fig. 8C, an additional choke (L_2) and condenser (C_2) further smooth out the ripple. They act essentially as L_1 and C_2 in Fig. 8A.

If the load current is high, it can be seen that the capacitor in Fig. 7 (or 8A) would discharge very rapidly, and the average voltage output would fall. For this reason, the voltage regulation of capacitor input filters (Fig. 8A) is poor, with the output voltage decreasing as the load current increases. In the choke input filter (Figs. 8B and C), the ripple, or fluctuation across the first capacitor is fairly slight, and the voltage can fall less during the discharge cycle. High load currents therefore have less effect on output voltage, and regulation is better. Due to this improved regulation, choke input filters are usually used where there is to be a wide variation in load current.

Rectification Principles are used for circuits other than power supplies in electronic work. Perhaps the most common circuit is in *detection*. This is the process of separating two alternating voltages, one at radio frequency and one at audio frequency.

In Fig. 9, our input is a modulated RF wave, and when "A" is positive, the input is rectified by D_1 , similar to the half-wave rectification in Fig. 2. A rectified half-wave output then appears across the load resistor, R_1 , and capacitor C_1 then removes the "ripple" from

this output. In this case, the size of C_1 is selected so that it can discharge very little at the very high radio frequency rate, but can easily charge and discharge at the relatively low audio frequency rate. The voltage across it then filters out the radio frequency variations, but follows the audio frequency variations.

This output (shown at right of C_1) is still dc, always being positive. Placing C_2 in series with the output corrects this. As long as the voltage across C_1 is increasing, C_2 is charging. But the instant that the voltage across C_1 starts to decrease, C_2 starts discharging, the two actions resulting in the ac waveform shown below C_2 . This ac voltage is then amplified for earphones or loud speaker.

Detection can also be done by triode tubes. In this case, the grid is biased so the tube is cut off and cannot conduct during negative half-cycles, giving the same output as diode D_1 . Another method which gives similar results is to utilize the non-linear part of the tube's characteristic curve.

Detection is also used in listening to code, or CW. Here information is sent by breaking the radio frequency signal, which is above audible range. To enable operators to hear the breaks in the R.F. signal, *heterodyne detection* is used. A constant internal R.F. signal is "beat" against the interrupted R.F. code signal.

Suppose a station is sending code by breaking its 1000-kilocycle signal. If we have a 1001 kc oscillator in our receiver, and mix it with the incoming 1000 kc signal, we will get a "beat" note of 1000 cycles, or the difference between the two. This "beat" note can be heard readily.

The "beat" note will only exist when the station has the key depressed, and sending a signal. When the key is open, and the station is not transmitting, our 1001 kc oscillator is still working, but has nothing to beat against, and we hear nothing. When the key is pressed, and the station sends out its 1000 kc signal, the "beat" note is produced, and we can hear the dots and dashes.

While there are certainly other circuits which are used in electronic equipment, these circuits are equally important certainly. However, the principles of rectification, filtering and detection are fundamental. Stress is always applied to amplifiers and oscillators, while these basic circuits outlined here go begging.

As you can see, rectifiers, filters and detectors are closely related to each other, and to a great extent are inter-dependent. These basic circuits are the root of many electronic equipment that we know as part of our everyday lives. . . . Perhaps now we can understand and appreciate the design considerations that went into bringing these benefits.

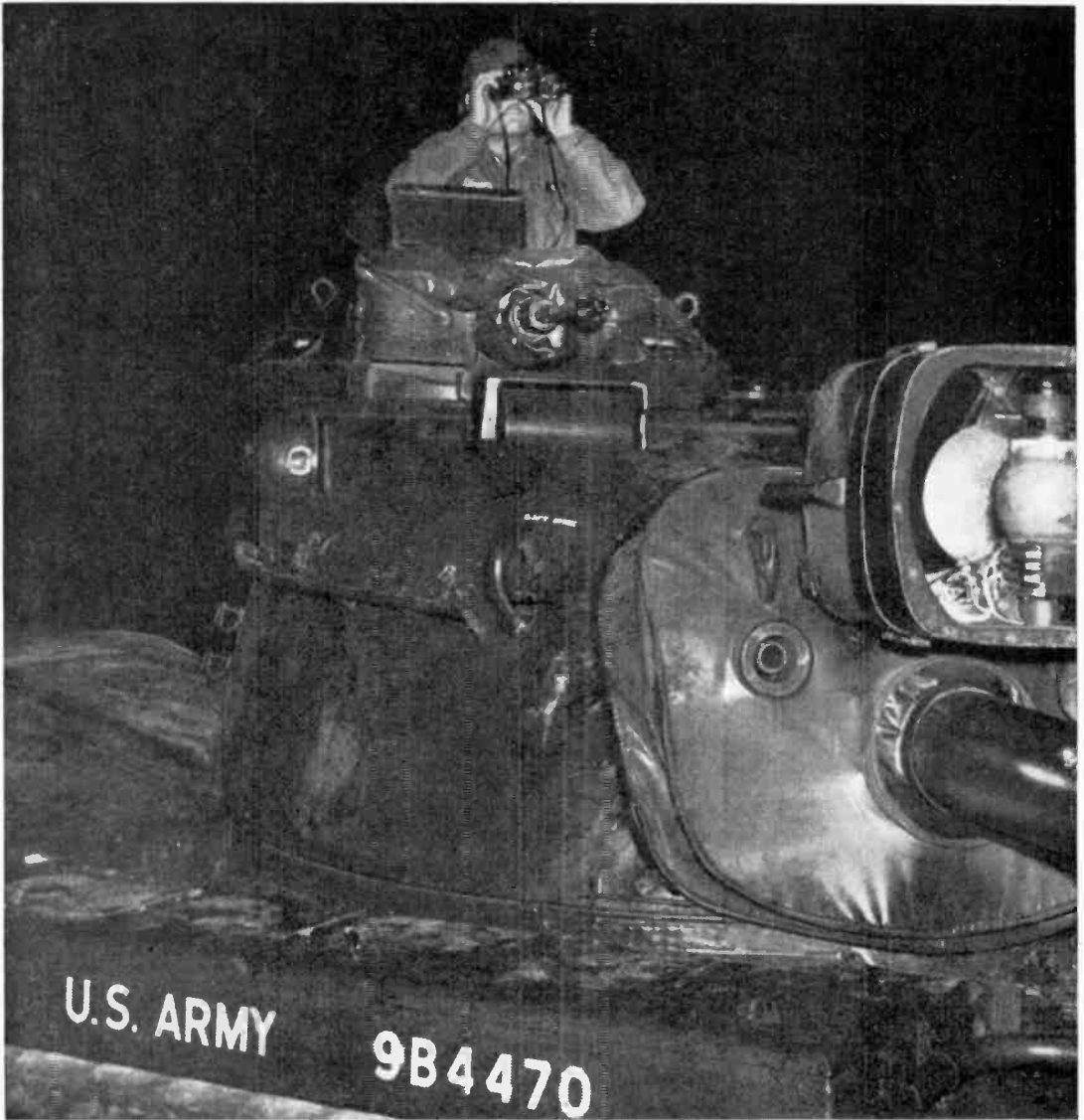


FIG. 1: Typical of equipment used in World War II and still used on Army equipment is this infrared searchlight mounted on an M-60 tank. Tank commander is using image converter binoculars.

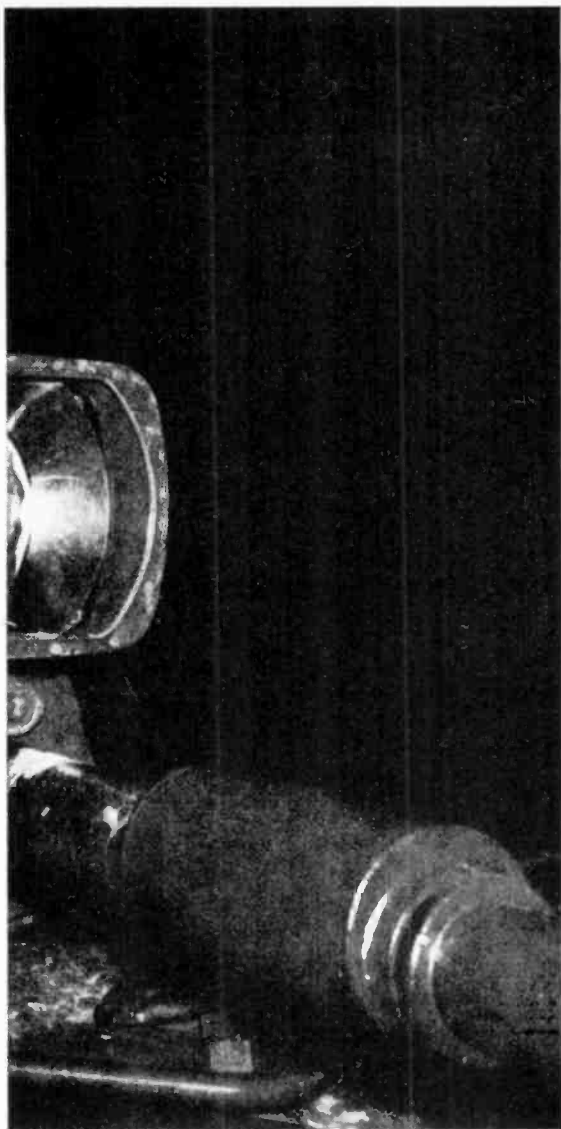
Now You Can See in

A cat will have nothing on us from now on

By OTTO RENIUS

○ N A dark and overcast night, through a drizzling rain that added to the simulation of battlefield conditions, the Army put on a demonstration, sponsored by the U. S. Army Mobility Command, of its new fighting capabilities by seeing in the dark.

Until the advent of this new generation of



U.S. ARMY PHOTOS

the Dark

night viewers, the Army used improved World War II equipment. In fact some of the standard night vision equipment on present NATO tanks is little improved over the German devices of 1945.

For example, on April 12, 1945, the American Fifth Armored Division captured a Ger-



FIG. 2: This is view received on the image converter. Tank was invisible in pitch black of night until infrared rays picked it up as shown in photo from viewer.

man technician driving his automobile in the dark while fleeing the advancing Russians. His automobile was equipped with infrared driving lights and an image tube that had been manufactured the year before. This enabled him to drive at high speed in the dark with no visible lights showing. Our present tanks (Fig. 1-3) and trucks still use the same type of infrared night driving equipment.

The Germans had developed other night vision systems too; for anti-aircraft gun pointing, for battlefield surveillance, for anti-tank weapons, and for detecting their enemy's use of infrared equipment. Fortunately, the German equipment was so complex for its day that manufacturing difficulties arose and little of it ever saw use on the battlefield.

It is the development of devices for detecting your enemy's use of infrared illumination that makes the employment of this old-style equipment so dangerous on the modern battlefield. All troops can be equipped with simple, hand-held detectors which immediately point out the location of any infrared searchlight or driving lights. Also, with the advent of the infrared homing missile, such as the extremely successful "Sidewinder," who wants to be sitting behind a couple of infrared-beaming headlights which would guide a missile toward you?

The new generation of night vision equipment (Fig. 4-5) is based upon the use of the so-called "passive" detectors. This means that it is not necessary to beam any sort of radiation at your target in order to locate it. The stars, the skygrow, or the enemy himself radiates sufficient light for you to locate him, identify him, and destroy him. And, if the



FIG. 3: Famed sniper scope is now an excellent police weapon with its built-in, infrared searchlight. A well adjusted scope can "see" up to 300 ft., but it still isn't up to the Army's new night vision equipment.

moon is out, the new equipment makes the battlefield look as if the noon sun were beaming down on a clear summer day.

The basic principle of operation of all of the new image amplifier devices for night vision is relatively simple: use the energy of the incoming light (and there always is some light, even if you can't see), to generate an electrically charged image which can be amplified by the proper electronic circuitry. No longer is the infrared searchlight necessary. The existing natural illumination is focused on the face of the image intensifying tube by an optical system. This tube face is coated

with a material called a photoemissive surface which emits electrons when the incoming light strikes it. The photoemissive surface emits several electrons for each particle or "photon" of light striking it. These electrons, being negatively charged particles, can be accelerated and focused electrically.

In practical systems, these electrons are used to form a bright image on a phosphor-coated screen. This is the same way in which your television set gives you a bright image; electrons striking the phosphor screen make it glow. The screen remains dark in the areas where no electrons strike, so that a black and white image can be formed. This image on a light amplifier can either be viewed directly through an eyepiece, coupled to a television camera for viewing on the familiar 12- or 17-in. screen, or amplified again by the insertion of another photoemissive surface directly behind the phosphor. By this last method, three or four stages of amplification may be placed in tandem, and gains up to 80,000 or more may be given to the incoming image!

In some hospitals, physicians have been employing both the light amplifying television tube and the direct viewing image intensifier tube in fluoroscopic examinations for several years. In the past, the physician had to dark adapt his eyes for a long period of time before he could see any detail on his fluoroscope screen. Now, by using the light amplifier device, it is not necessary for him to dark adapt his eyes, and he can see twice as much detail on the screen. In addition, if a light amplifier television set is employed, an entire group of doctors can view the same television screen during consultation, while the patient is exposed to less radiation than before.

Industrial uses of the light amplifiers are, at present, also closely tied to x-ray fluoros-



FIG. 4: A sergeant aims a rifle equipped with a new image intensifying scope which turns dim sunlight through the viewer.

FIG. 5: This is a pilot mock-up of image intensifier binoculars for rapid movement of vehicles in dark of night with only star light for intensifiable illumination.



copy. They are used for the examination of everything from rubber tires to electronic assemblies. In fact, one manufacturer uses an intensifier to check the quality of the spark plugs he makes, while another looks for cracks in the welding of critical components before removing the component from its positioning jig. If a defect is seen, the faulty weld can be removed, repaired, and re-examined on the spot!

It won't be long before compact, rugged, light amplifier tubes are available for many other civilian as well as military applications. The equipment employing these tubes may be mounted in aircraft and boats, to aid radar in presenting an actual image in the dark. The size of this type of equipment will initially approximate that of a pair of binoculars. As science progresses though, they may eventually look like a pair of thick-lens glasses. Electric power requirements will be small.

How about the television type of light amplifier? Naturally, through the use of transistors and other improved electronic circuitry, their size will shrink. This would make them practical night vision devices for use in airplane cockpits, for surveillance of highly restricted defense areas where illumination is not desired, or even for submerged submarines.

As modern industrial know-how finds better and better ways to make intensifier tubes, their cost will drop considerably. This will open up interesting new areas for their application. It's not difficult to imagine the image intensifier as standard equipment for police during night patrols. This ability of the police to "see in the dark" would be an extremely effective crime deterrent. It would allow them to view a suspicious looking dark area



FIG. 6: Photo of a new intensifying scope as it appears on regular TV. Night view of tank shows detail now available with improved night-seeing devices.

without giving away their own position, as they must do with a flashlight or other visible light.

The car of the future might even come equipped with small, dim, headlights, and intensifier type glasses for the driver. This would eliminate headlight glare, and allow a much better view of the area to the side of the road. Sportsmen could also use the compact light intensifier when they want to go out in the field before daylight without frightening the game, or when they want to set up a decoy pattern for ducks, on a pitch black lake.

Not since the days of Ali Baba and his mystical "Open, Sesame!" has man had so much convenience for so little effort as in this...

Remote Control Garage

By M. C. ANDERSON

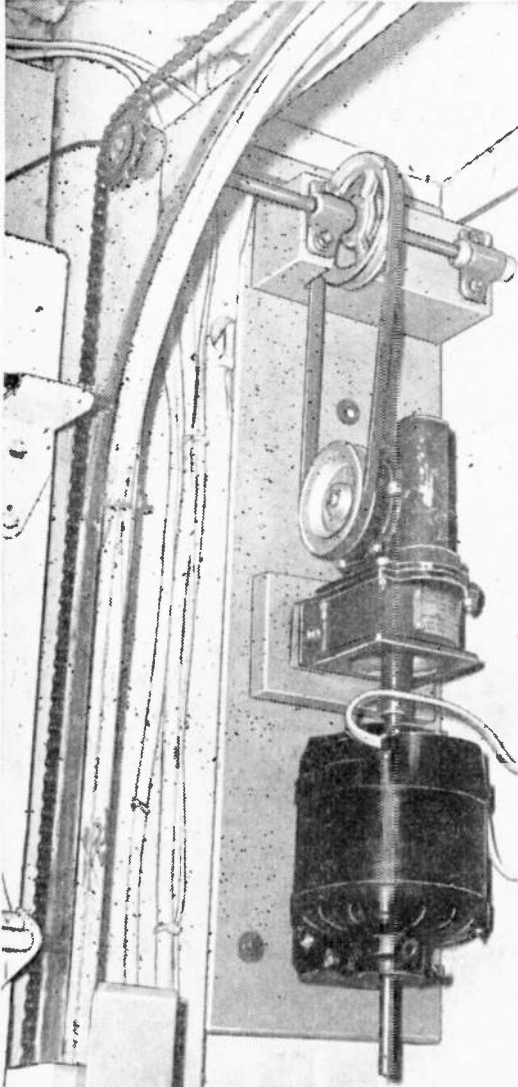


FIG. 1: The motor drive unit in a vertical mounted installation. A horizontally-based motor unit can usually be mounted easily in a vertical position.

PUSH a button on the dashboard of your car and a circuit-breaker or buzzer sends pulses of current through a transmitting coil of wire mounted underneath the dash. In an action similar to that which occurs between the coils of a common transformer, the pulses of electromagnetism created around this transmitter induce a small current in a similar coil buried beside the driveway. This induced current is fed to the control grid of a vacuum tube, causing it to "fire" or conduct current which operates a relay. This relay in turn closes a motor relay and operates the door. The drive shown is adaptable to any overhead-type garage door.

Motor Drive Unit. The motor drive unit, Fig. 1, is the basic power unit for operating any of the overhead door types described here. It combines a used fractional *hp* appliance motor with a worm gear reduction and V belt drive to a power takeoff shaft.

The worm gear unit shown in Fig. 1 is a surplus aircraft wing flap drive with a gear reduction of 40 to 1. You can also use a very similar worm gear drive taken from an old wringer type washing machine.

A $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ *hp* motor is adequate for this purpose and $\frac{1}{4}$ *hp* is the largest motor recommended. The motor selected should be split-phase or capacitor start type. These are easily reversed, and preferably built for vertical mounting.

To be reversible, the motor selected must have 4 external leads or terminals at the terminal box. Two of these connect to running windings and two to the starting coils through a centrifugal starting switch. Normally, one starting and one running lead will be connected to each side of the 110-volt circuit. The direction of rotation may be reversed by simply crossing the starting coil connections to the running windings. In the control box, this is accomplished by the motor control relay.

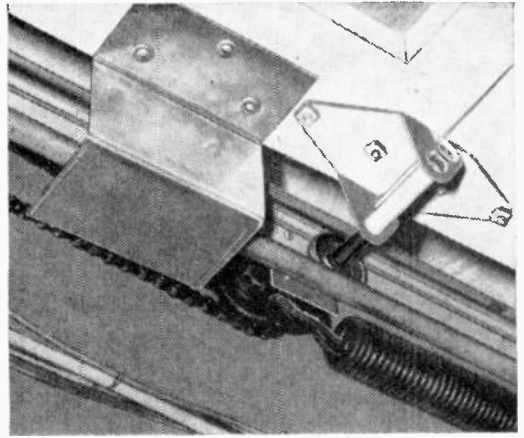
Fractional *hp* appliance motors may have either 3 or 4 leads coming out of the motor terminal box. If the motor has only 3 external connections, one end of the starting coil

FIG. 2: The up-limit switch shown is about to be operated by the switch arm. This will stop the motor.

Door Opener

will be permanently connected to the running windings inside the motor. The other end will connect to the starting switch and become the third lead. In order to make motors of this type reversible, the fixed end of the starting coil must be cut loose from the field coil and brought outside the motor as the fourth power lead. With the motor disassembled, trace the power leads to the point where they join the motor field coils. These joints will be soldered (or welded) and taped. The two connections to the running windings are easy to identify, since these windings are of smaller wire than the starting coils. The fixed end of the heavier starting coil will be attached at one of these points. Cut it loose, retape the joint and solder a short length of insulated wire to the end of the starting coil to bring it out of the motor case. Drill a hole in the insulating backing of the motor terminal plate and use an 8-32 machine screw as the new fourth terminal. Mark the terminals to identify the starting and running coil connections.

The motor and worm gear are mounted on a sturdy base of wood or plywood and connected by a flexible rubber coupling. This coupling provides mechanical isolation for the motor and a safety factor for shock trans-



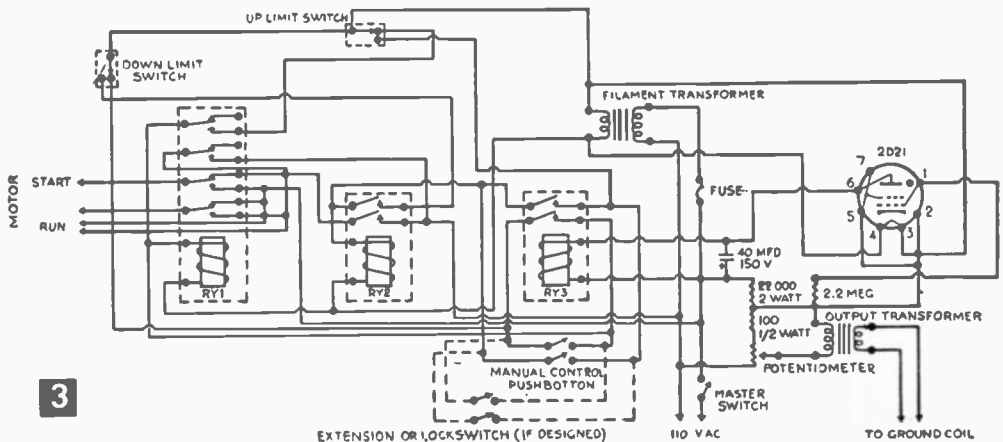
mission caused by door movement.

The power output shaft is supported in standard 1/2 in. line-shaft pillow blocks or bearing hangers. The length of this shaft should be adjusted to the mounting intended. The drive sprocket is a 1/2-in. pitch gear bicycle sprocket brazed or bolted to the steel V pulley normally used on appliance motors.

The V belt pulleys should be selected to give a total speed reduction at the drive sprocket of between 35 and 40 to 1.

Dual-Spring Cable-Operated Doors. The door mechanism shown in the photos is a very common type using two overhead tension springs acting on steel cables. This unit may be mechanized by driving only one side of the door, permitting the other side to follow, counterbalanced by its spring. The cable and pulleys on the driven side are removed and replaced by bicycle chain and sprockets. The motor unit drives the door through this chain, and may be mounted to the side of the door (Fig. 1) or overhead.

Run the door all the way up and secure it by tightening a C clamp on the track on



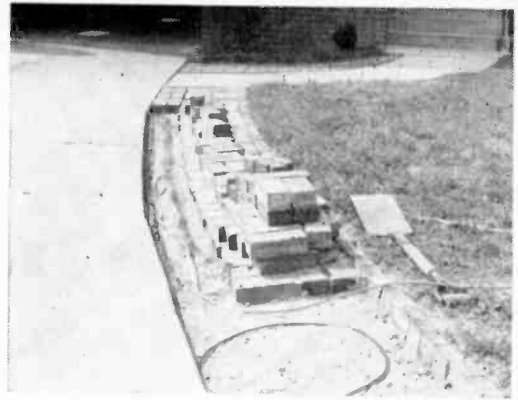
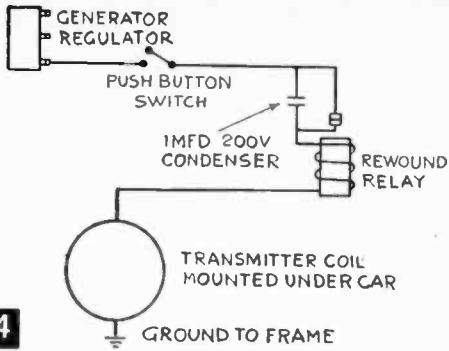


FIG. 7: Brick walk alongside driveway helps simplify problem of bedding down the pickup coil and cable.



FIG. 5: The coil of the transmitter relay must be completely stripped and rewound with No. 18 Formvar.

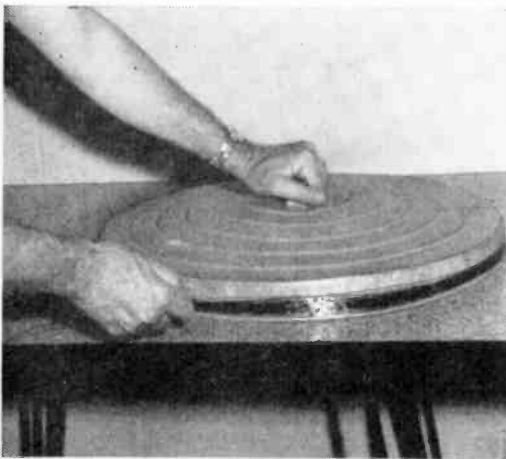


FIG. 6: An ordinary garbage can lid makes a handy coil form for winding the required induction coils.

either side. Then release the spring on the side to be driven and remove the cable and both pulleys. The pulley at the door end will be replaced by the drive sprocket of the motor unit. It may be necessary to enlarge its mounting hole somewhat to pass the sprocket drive shaft. This can be easily accomplished with a tapered reamer in a large drill brace.

Disassemble the idler pulley unit and replace the pulley with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pitch bicycle rear sprocket. Since these sprockets have no hub, press or braze a bushing into the center hole to reduce the size and provide a bearing. Join the two lengths of bicycle chain with a repair link and attach the ends to the bottom section of the door and to the track at the same points where the cable was formerly attached.

Pivot-Type Doors. Overhead garage doors which open by pivoting around two centers will require an overhead cable system, in addition to the basic motor drive unit. As shown, the door is driven by the motor sprocket through a length of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pitch bicycle chain which is part of a cable loop. Movement of the cable is transmitted to the door through a 12-ft. drive rod of wood or steel tubing. The motor drive unit should be centered overhead on this installation. Steel clothesline cable, clamps and a clothesline pulley make up the cable loop. The cable is tensioned by a turnbuckle.

Crawford Doors. The Crawford door is counter-balanced by a single torsion spring operating on cables wound on cable drums. The 1-in. tubing on which the cable drums are mounted usually extends an inch or so beyond the drums on either end. This provides sufficient clearance to install a 6-in. V pulley with a 1-in. shaft hole.

Transmitter. The simple transmitter circuit is shown in Fig. 4. The buzzer or circuit-breaker is a power type relay, rewound with No. 18 Formvar insulated wire so that the

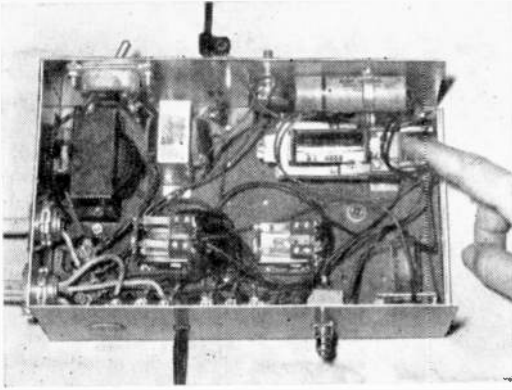


FIG. 8: The control box should be mounted on the wall near the motor drive. Location is not critical.

coil will carry a heavy surge of current. The relay must be of the normally-closed type, with the points open when the coil is energized. On the relay shown, a normally-open type which happened to be on hand, the points were reversed to produce a circuit-breaker. Remove the coil from the frame and unwind the wire down to the bare spool, then rewind with No. 18 formvar (Fig. 5).

Connect the coil leads in series with the points, so that the circuit is broken when the pull of the coil opens the points. The result will be a buzzer capable of producing a high-current dc pulse through the transmitter coil suspended beneath the car. A 1 mfd. 200 volt capacitor across the points of the relay protects them against arcing and also produces a clean current cut-off for maximum transmitter effectiveness. The rewind relay may be used on either 6 v or 12 v systems.

Mount the relay at any convenient location under the hood (Fig. 9) and connect one lead to the battery terminal of the voltage regulator. Run the other lead to a push-button mounted on the dash and then to the coil, mounted under the car.

The transmitting coil consists of 30 turns of No. 18 formvar insulated wire. A garbage can lid (Fig. 6) approximately 20-in. diameter is a convenient form for winding this coil. When all 30 turns are in place, tape the coil at intervals to hold the loops in place, then tape the entire coil with plastic electrical tape. This binds and protects the wire and makes the coil rigid enough to mount easily. Mount the coil as close as possible to the side on which the buried receiving coil will be located. The coil may be flattened into an oval shape if required for mounting. The coil should be suspended a short distance below the metal parts of the car, but must not project enough to be easily damaged. Ground one lead of the coil securely to the frame.

The receiving coil, like the transmitting

MATERIALS LIST— REMOTE CONTROL GARAGE DOOR OPENER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	100 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
1	22 megohm 1/2 watt carbon resistor
1	22K 1/2 watt carbon resistor
1	2.5K potentiometer (sensitivity control)
1	1.0 mfd 200 v capacitor
1	40 mfd 150 v electrolytic capacitor
1	6 v ac 4PDT relay (RY-1 motor reversal. Potter & Brumfield PM 17 AY)
1	6 v ac DPST relay (RY-2 motor control. Guardian 1R-500-G6)
1	5 to 15K sensitive DPST relay (RY-3 receiver circuit. Guardian 1R-626-5)
1	Power relay, SPST. Modified Potter & Brumfield PR5D or MR5D.
1	SPST pushbutton switch
1	SPST toggle switch
1	DPST pushbutton switch
2	SPDT snap-action switches with lever actuator
1	DPST locking switch
1	Filament transformer, 6.3 v
1	Universal output transformer
2 lbs. (app.)	#18 Formvar insulated wire
1	1 amp, 110 v fuse and fuse clip
1	2D21 tube and socket
1	4 x 8 x 10" utility box
1	1/4 to 1/10 hp split phase or capacitor start motor
2 lengths	1/2" pitch, single bicycle chain
2	1/2" pitch bicycle sprocket, rear
Misc.	V-belt, pulleys, 1/2" line shaft, bearing hangers, terminal strips and universal joint, as required.



FIG. 9: Mount the transmitter relay under the hood.

coil is wound of No. 18 Formvar using a 20-in. garbage can lid as a winding form. Twenty turns will be sufficient for this coil. Tape the coil for protection with plastic electrical tape. The receiving coil is buried alongside the driveway (Fig. 7). Although the coils are effective up to a distance of about 5-ft., the closer they can be mounted the more positive the operation will be. Connect the coil to the required length of underground type plastic covered cable and position it on top of the ground for a trial run to establish the correct location before starting to dig. When a coil location is found which will trip the door mechanism without fail when you hold the transmitter button while driving up the drive, finish burying the cable and coil.

Control Box. The control box (Figs. 3 & 8) contains three relays, two for motor control and reversal and one sensitive type for detecting the induction signals from the receiving coil buried beside the driveway. A mid-gate 2D21 thyratron type vacuum tube acts as an electronic switch, tripping the sensitive relay on signal from the receiving coil. A potentiometer adjusts the sensitivity of the circuit by controlling the standby bias on the vacuum tube.

Any double pole single throw sensitive type relay of 5000 to 15000 ohms impedance will operate satisfactorily in this circuit. The relay shown is a discarded telephone relay. You can use single pole relays in parallel to produce a double pole circuit.

Note that two or more relays may be connected in parallel to provide, for example, 4 pole double throw operation from two double pole double throw relays or double pole control from two single pole relays.

Signals from the receiving coil are fed to the secondary side of a universal output transformer. The terminals of the transformer will usually be plainly marked. The coil leads were soldered to terminals 1 and 2 of the secondary on the transformer shown. The other two leads are connected to terminals 1 and 3 of the primary. If the transformer used is not so marked, select the terminals which give the best sensitivity.

The unit is mounted in one of the aluminum chassis boxes sold by radio supply stores for use with home-built equipment. It is wise to bench-test the circuit before mounting, by connecting temporary leads. Then if adjustments are required, the wiring is accessible without breaking connections.

The control panel may be wired with radio push-back wire or ordinary bell wire on the limit switch circuits, which operate on 6 volts. The motor circuit, however, should be wired with flexible, stranded, rubber-covered wire. The solder terminals on the 4PDT relay specified are closely spaced and care must be taken to avoid shorting them. It is wise to cover these joints with insulating spaghetti or tape,

as a precaution, after soldering is complete.

The mounting locations shown in the photos need not be followed exactly, since location of the components is not critical.

Limit Switch Circuit. The limit switch circuit (Fig. 2) is designed for low voltage (6V here, other voltages may be used) to avoid the shock hazard present if exposed switches carry 110 v. Both up and down limit switches are operated by the same switch arm. This is bent from heavy gauge galvanized steel or sheet aluminum. It must clear the track over the full travel of the door. Provide a switch-operating surface which is long enough to allow for motor coast after the power is turned off. The lower limit switch is protected by a sheet metal guard, bent to clear the switch-operating arm. Both limit switches must be located well away from the curve of the track, since the door-to-track spacing varies as the door turns the corner, which will cause erratic switch operation.

The limit switches on pivot-type doors must be mounted on the pivot mechanism near the hinge-point. Study the action and locate the switches in a position to be operated when the door has reached full travel less the amount of over-run for your particular motor and gear unit.

The snap-action switches used should first be mounted on sheet metal backing plates, slotted to provide adjustment. The backing plate is in turn attached to the door track with flat head machine screws.

When the motor, control box, and limit switches have been wired it is well to check the direction of motor rotation before attempting to drive the door. Once started in either direction, the motor will continue until the opposite limit switch is tripped.

Rotate the potentiometer until the sensitive relay is pulled in and the motor drive operates, then back off sufficiently to prevent "volunteer" operation.

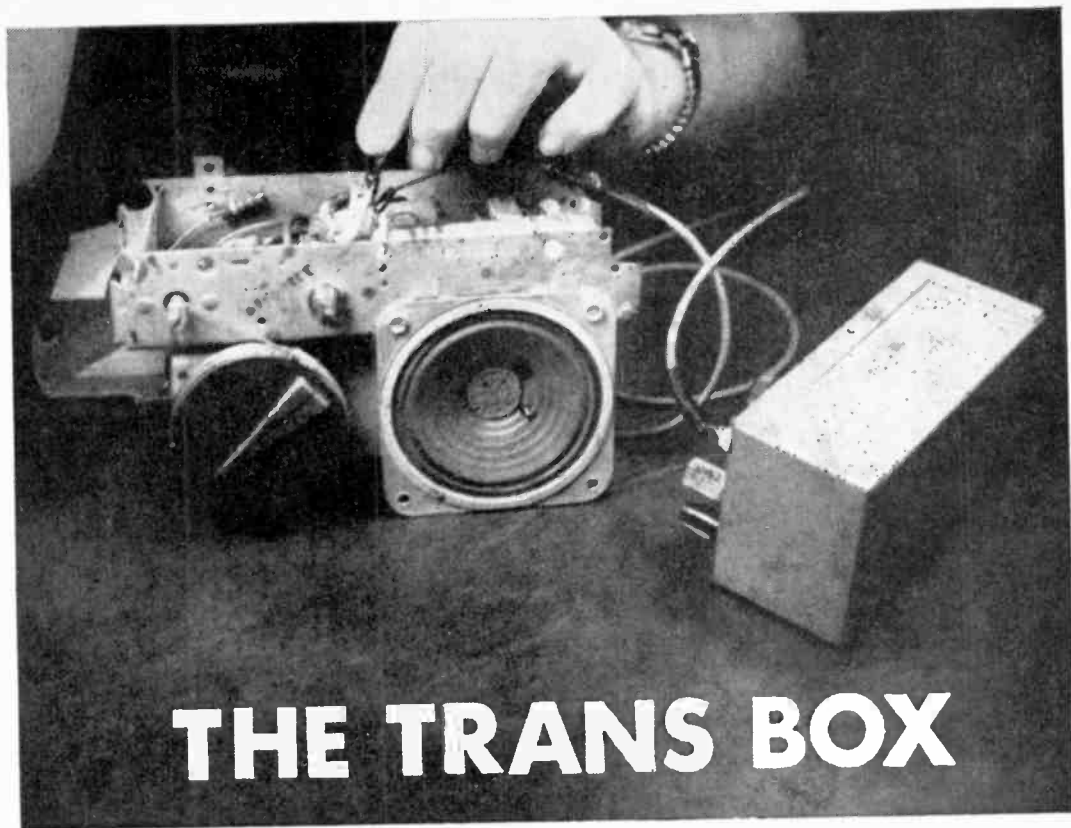
These checks completed, assemble the door drive and operate the door drive cautiously through a complete cycle. When this has been completed, the door will automatically operate through one cycle on signal from the manual pushbutton or the transmitter.

Extension pushbutton switches are a convenience and may be added as shown in Fig. 2 if required at points other than the control.

These extension switches will permit you to operate the door without being in the car. Additional switches can be extended to other parts of the house, so the garage doors can be remotely controlled, for example, you may want to close the door from inside the kitchen on a cold and rainy night!

Wire Scraper From Old Blade

- An old piece of hacksaw blade can be used for cleaning wires when soldering. It will not cut the strands as will a knife.



THE TRANS BOX

This compact two-transistor unit triples as an AF-RF signal tracer, utility amplifier, and transistor circuit power supply

By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

THIS unit and an audio or RF signal generator are all that are required to signal trace broadcast and short wave receivers and audio amplifiers of all kinds.

Power for external transistor circuits is available from the tracer at 1.5, 3, 4, 5, or 6 volts at the flick of a switch. It does extra duty as a utility amplifier for general lab use. A self-contained loudspeaker makes the unit convenient without the inconvenience of an earphone.

Mount the Battery Holder on the perforated board as in Figs. 2 and 4. Mount the output transformer on this board with a piece of solid wire passing through the holes and around the underside.

Drill the holes for the battery terminals, input jack, volume control, switch and speaker. Cut the volume control shaft to a length of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. Mount these parts. Be careful to avoid shorting of the battery terminals to the case. Wire the front panel. Fasten the cir-

cuit board to the speaker with solid wire. Interconnect the board and the front panel circuitry (Fig. 4). Connect leads from the batteries to the switch (Fig. 6).

The First Switch Position is "off." Other switch positions turn the signal tracer-amplifier on. In addition, section B of S1 selects the battery voltage which will appear across the battery output terminals for powering an external circuit with current requirements of 25 milliamps or less. This feature will prove invaluable for checking out transistor tuners, amplifiers and other circuits and for performing circuit experiments requiring small currents.

For Audio Testing and signal tracing, use a shielded lead with a miniature phone plug termination on one end and extended leads with minigator clips on the other end. To signal trace in tube circuits connect a 47K resistor in series with the center lead of the shielded input cable. This minimizes circuit

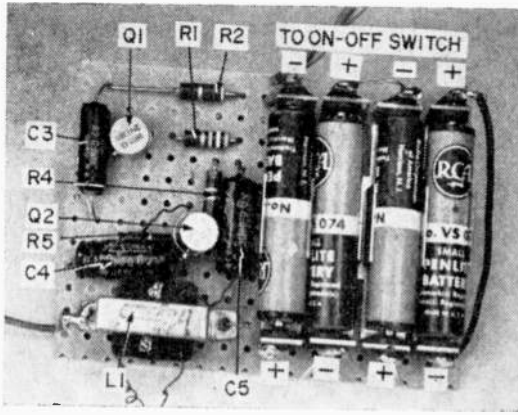


FIG. 1: Looking down on the circuit board, the parts are easily located. Wiring isn't critical, but try to keep leads as short and as neat as possible.

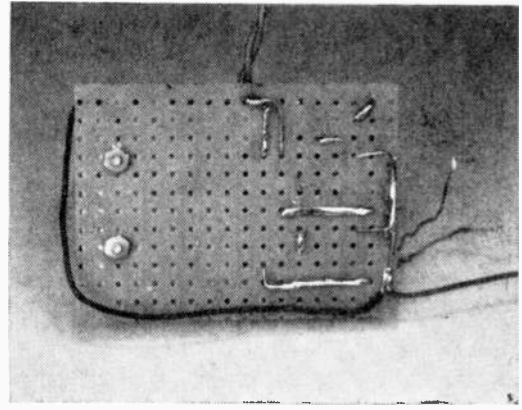


FIG. 2: Wiring is brought through the holes to the underside of the circuit board. Note that no components mount underneath for ease of servicing.

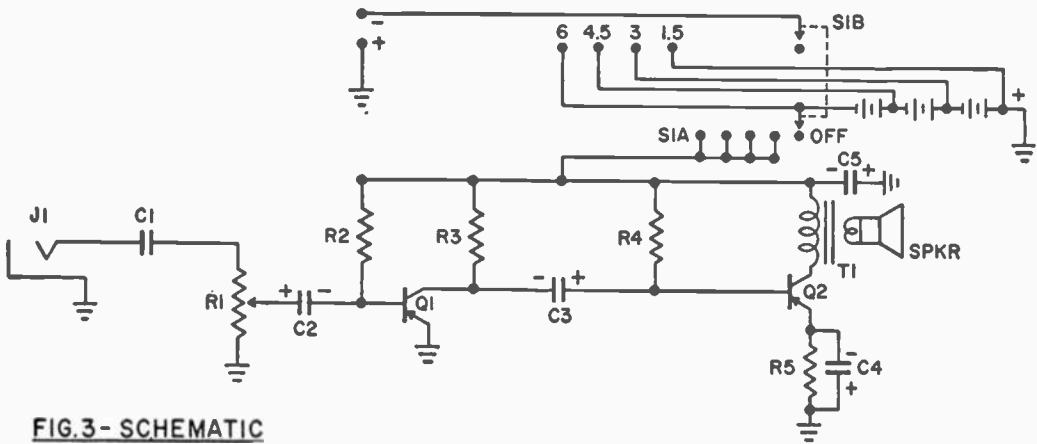


FIG. 3 - SCHEMATIC

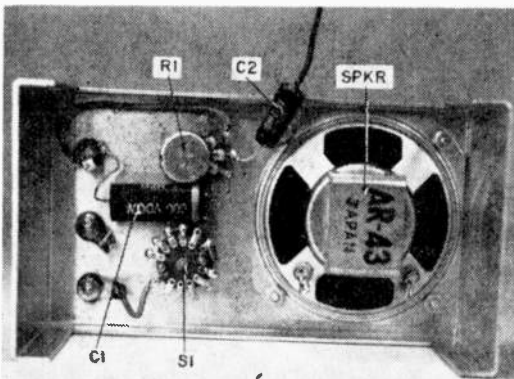


FIG. 4: Chassis-mounted parts inside the box cover include the speaker, switch, potentiometer, jacks and two capacitors. Wire these in place separately.

loading during testing operations.

If you have difficulty, check the battery holder for good contact to the batteries. You may have to fill the contact eyelets with solder. Check the circuit against the wiring diagram. With the audio signal tracing lead in the input jack, you should be able to hear the speaker hum when you touch the center input lead (volume all the way up).

Heart of the Signal Tracer is the high gain, two-stage transistor, audio amplifier on the perforated board. The signal under test enters the tracer through jack J1 and is applied to gain control R1 through isolation capacitor C1. C1 is rated at 600 volts and keeps dc from getting through, but permits audio to pass. The gain control feeds the signal to the amplifier.

Resistors R2, R3, and R4 provide operating biases for Q1 and Q2. Capacitors C2 and C3 provide isolation between dc potentials, but pass ac signals. Resistor R5 stabilizes the

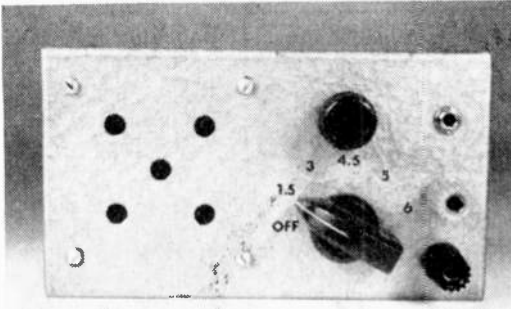


FIG. 5: Looking head-on at the front panel, the unit presents an uncluttered, business like appearance. Finish the panel with decal lettering and lacquer.

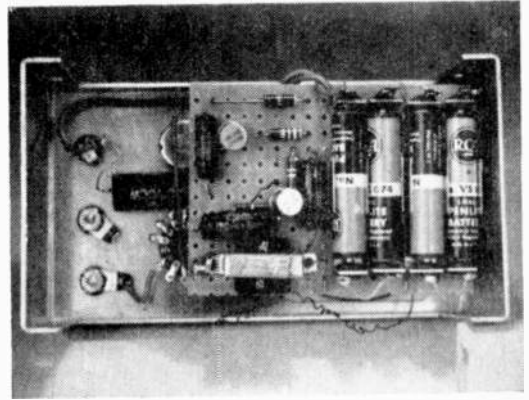
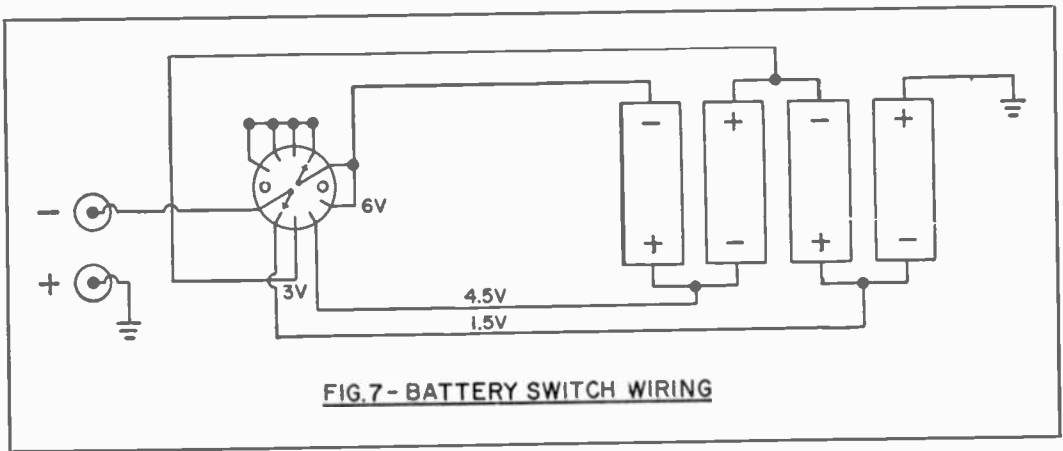


FIG. 6: Inside the box with the circuit board installed in place. Box and circuit board are wired separately, after installation, hooked up together.



operating point of Q2, C4 is a bypass around R5, and C5 bypasses (effectively shorts) the ac signal around the battery to prevent degeneration due to internal battery resistance.

Transformer T1 couples the output of transistor Q2 to the loudspeaker with the proper impedance match. Section A of switch S1 provides one "off" position, but applies voltage to the amplifier on the other four positions. Section B of S1 switches 0, 1.5, 3, 4.5, or 6 volts to the battery output terminals.

This provides a convenient source for obtaining those much-needed, often hard to find test voltages to power transistorized equipment on the workbench. You can also use these voltages to substitute for batteries that are suspect, in equipment under test.

MATERIALS LIST—TRANS BOX

Desig.	Size and Description
R5	68 ohm, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R3	4.7 k, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R4	150 k, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R2	390 k, 1/2 watt carbon resistor
R1	5 k miniature potentiometer (Lafayette VC-33)
C1	.1 mfd, 600 v paper tubular capacitor (Aerovox P8292Z2N28)
C3	10 mfd 6v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-103)
C2	10 mfd 25 v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-142)
C4, C5	50 mfd 6 v ultraminiature electrolytic capacitor (Lafayette CF-105)
T1	10 k primary, 10 ohm secondary output transformer (Lafayette TR-93)
S1	5-position, 2-pole miniature rotary switch (Lafayette SW-78)
Q1, Q2	2N1380 transistor
B	1.5 penlight cells, four in series (RCA VS074)
J1	miniature phone jack (Lafayette MS-370 is jack and plug set)
	binding posts (Lafayette MS-566 is kit of 10; only 2 required for this project)
	4-cell battery holder (Lafayette MS-170)
	2 7/16 x 3 3/8" unclad miniature perforated board (Lafayette MS-304)
	miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)
	pointer knob (Lafayette KN-43)
	2 1/8 x 3 x 5 1/4" gray hammertone aluminum miniature case (Lafayette MC-381)

Parts source: Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



Ask Me Another!

By
JOE
MARSHALL

With this issue, RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER brings the know-how of an electronics expert to its readers. If you have any questions for Joe, send them on in.

All queries will be answered, the most generally interesting will be printed.

QUESTION: I overheard an argument between two hi-fi cranks on the subway the other day. They were arguing whether one amplifier had a "more transparent or opaque sound" than another one. What the heck is transparent or opaque sound?

ANSWER: Strictly speaking, of course, there ain't no such beasts. However, sometimes it is easier to talk in analogy than in direct terms and this "transparent or opaque sound" bit comes from such an analogy. Suppose you are looking at a view through a window, or better yet, the windshield of your car. If the windshield or window is perfectly clean and has no faults in it, the view you see looking through it is the same as the view you see if you go outside and look at it directly. You can then say that the window or windshield is perfectly transparent. On the other hand, if the window or windshield is dirty, or has a film of rain, or has inner faults, or, like many windshields, has curving surfaces, the image you see will not be clear and may also be distorted. You can then say that the window or windshield is less transparent or more opaque.

A hi-fi system stands between you and what you want to hear, like a window or windshield. If it is perfectly free of distortion the sound you hear will be like the sound you would hear if you were at the original performance and you could say "the system has a transparent sound." On the other hand, if the system distorts the sound and obscures the fine details of it, you could say it is "less transparent" or "more opaque." Basically, when they talk about a system being more or less transparent they mean that like a window or windshield, the system is clean and more or less free of distortion. But this is not nearly so picturesque and besides high priests from time immemorial have known that to sound like one you must invent a language that is fully understood only by other high priests!

QUESTION: I notice that in catalog specifications, communications receivers claim better

sensitivity for CW than for phone. Why is this? P. L. Augusta, Ga.

Question: Most FM tuners have two sensitivity ratings: a 300-ohm rating and a 50-ohm rating. If I understand this right they are more sensitive with a 50-ohm antenna. Why should this be true? J.I.M., Jersey City, N. J.

ANSWER: The sensitivity of a receiver is limited by the noise of the receiving system. To read a signal it must be stronger than the noise; or, to put it the other way, the less noise in the receiving system, the weaker the signal that you can read and hence the more sensitive the system.

The noise comes from the tubes and resistors in the receiver itself, the antenna, and from space. In measuring receiver sensitivity, we normally consider only the noise generated in the receiver and the antenna. This is random noise and covers the entire frequency range from the audio frequency region all the way up into the light region. The narrower the bandwidth of the receiving system, the smaller the slice of noise that is passed through it. For CW reception we can use a bandwidth of 1 kc or less, whereas we need 3 kc for a single sideband voice signal and 6 kc for a normal double sideband voice signal. Communications receivers provide a means for narrowing the bandwidth when CW is to be received. With this narrower bandwidth less noise passes through the system and therefore a weaker signal can be read. Because we can use a narrower bandwidth for a single sideband signal, the communications receiver will also be more sensitive for SSB than for conventional double sideband AM.

We noted that noise is generated by the antenna as well as by the receiver. An antenna generates noise by the movement of electrons in the material of which it is made. This movement generates a current and, as we know from ohms law, the higher the resistance through which the current flows, the higher the voltage across it. So, the higher the resistance of the antenna, the higher voltage of the noise that appears across the input

of the receiver. Thus a 50-ohm antenna presents a lower noise voltage than a 300-ohm antenna; therefore, a weaker signal can be read and hence an FM receiver can be more sensitive with a 50-ohm antenna than a 300-ohm.

But don't rush out looking for a 50-ohm antenna to improve the sensitivity of your FM tuner. There are such antennas—usually high gain Yagis. However, generally speaking the lower the radiation resistance of an antenna the narrower its bandwidth. Thus a 50-ohm antenna will cover only a small portion of the 20 mc wide FM band, and would be useful only for receiving one station or several stations within a 1 or 2 mc slice of the band. If you need or want the highest sensitivity for one station only, one of these 50-ohm antennas is a good way of getting it. But if you want to cover the entire band, you will have to use a broad-band antenna which means a 300-ohm antenna, and accept the penalty of higher noise and lower sensitivity.

QUESTION: Should I get a soldering iron or a soldering gun for my occasional radio experiments? A.W.L., Lima, Ohio.

ANSWER: A soldering gun is a handy tool for the radio serviceman or for the experimenter so active that he is likely to need to solder a joint or two any time; but it is a poorer tool for good soldering in construction work than a good soldering iron. Probably the most useful iron for general construction work, kit-building, etc., is a miniature soldering iron with a 25-watt heating element and a 1/8-in. or 1/4-in. tip. It will provide just enough heat to do a good job but not so much of it that you will damage components.

If you do a lot of construction work, you should probably plan on adding a soldering gun for those quick jobs requiring the soldering or unsoldering of one or two joints; and a heavy duty 100- or 200-watt soldering iron for heavy soldering, like soldering to an iron or copper chassis. Whichever you use, you will save yourself a lot of trouble and ensure good joints if you use solder whose composition is 60% tin and 40% lead, rather than the normal 40% tin and 60% lead.

QUESTION: I see a lot of multitesters, Jap made, listed for as little as \$5 or \$6. Are they any good?

ANSWER: I have used several and have found them very good indeed. Accuracy is good and they have this additional advantage—if you burn them out, your carelessness is not so expensive.

QUESTION: I would like to listen to WQXR on 1560 kc in New York but I am getting interference from a station in Paducah, Ky. I bought a very good receiver, but it's still

there. Is there any way I can get rid of this interference? J.F.B., Charleston, W. Va.

ANSWER: Possibly. From your location, New York and Paducah are at an angle close to 90°. It is possible a loop antenna can be used to null out the Paducah station.

The simplest way to make a loop is to get the largest ferrite core "loopstick"—the 7-in. size (Allied Radio #91C063) will do. Wind a link coil of hook-up wire between five and 10 turns adjacent to or over the coil on the loopstick. This link goes to your receiver.

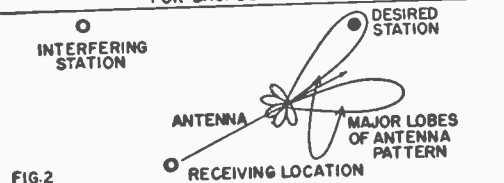
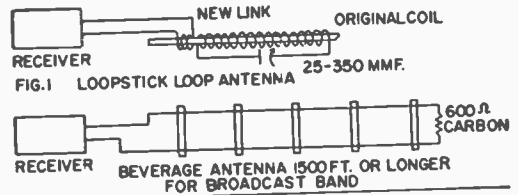


FIG. 2

Resonate the original coil on the loopstick with a capacitor, to WQXR's frequency. Since WQXR is at the high end of the BC band, a small 50 mmf miniature variable will do. When the loopstick is in the horizontal position it should show a null when it is rotated. Turn it so that the Paducah station is nulled out but WQXR still comes in. When you have found the proper position, you can fix the loopstick in place.

If you want to use the loop over the entire BC band, use a 350- or 400-mmf. condenser to tune the loopstick.

I had a similar problem once and solved it with a Beverage antenna. This is a long wire, grounded at the far end through a 600-ohm carbon resistor. The wire has to be several wavelengths long. This means a quarter mile or more in the broadcast band. However, it does not have to be more than 10 or 15 ft. high, can be strung (as in my case) from tree to tree, or between small poles, or scantlings nailed to fence posts. The Beverage contributes gain in the favored direction as well as sharp side nulls and hence gives the desired station a double break. The forward lobes are not exactly in line with the wire unless the wire is more than three or four wavelengths long. So it should be pointed a few degrees to one side of the desired station as shown in Fig. 2. For receiving, the wire is

not critical, it can be small diameter magnet wire, #22, although of course heavier wire will stay up longer. TV-type, screw-in insulators can be used to hold it up. If you have the space, this sometimes does the job. If this seems like a lot of trouble, keep in mind that some troubles can only be cured with strong medicine.

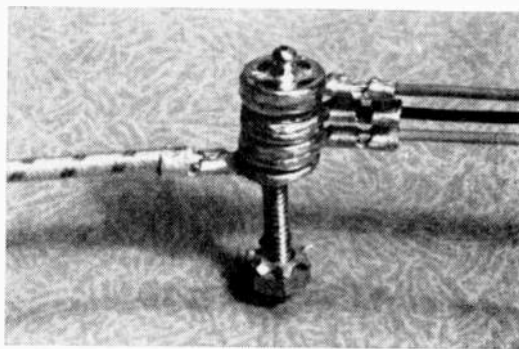
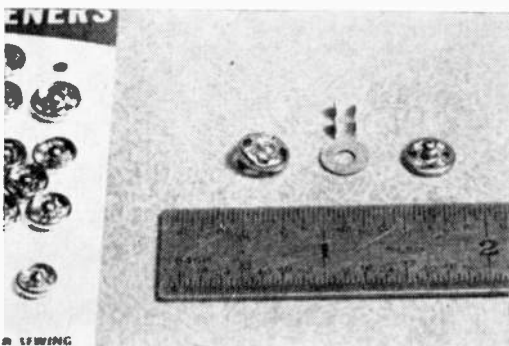
QUESTION: What is the best loudspeaker for \$100. M.K., Nashville, Tenn.

ANSWER: Giving honest answers to honest questions like this is the best way for question answerers like me to shorten their careers. It wins them only two friends: the guy who asks the question (and even this is doubtful), and the guys who make the recommended equipment; and wins them the enmity of all the other manufacturers in the business. But here goes: the Acoustic Research AR2.

QUESTION: Do you think technician licensees should be given operating privileges on 10 meters like some propose? W2_____

ANSWER: Certainly. In fact, they're undoubtedly better qualified to operate on the 10-meter band than most of the general licensees

now privileged to operate there but who don't. Techniques, propagation characteristics, etc., on 10 resemble those on the 6-meter band much more than those on the lower bands. Techs with experience on 6 thus have more experience, and more relevant experience, than the general who now in an almost unanimously drove do not operate on 10. This however, is not going to be the criterion for decision, though it might sound sensible. Technicians generally spend less money for their equipment, and a large proportion of them build their own gear. Furthermore, most of them operate with relatively low powers and with normal double sideband AM. Since status on the ham bands, as in other phases of our affluent society, is measured by the amount of money one has or has put into an activity; since commercial gear costs more, and since single sideband and high power run into more money, Techs are going to be the low boys on the ham totem-pole until they stop experimenting, stop building their own stuff, and start investing \$2000 apiece for gear. Exclusive clubs do not seem to allow amateur radio mechanics to use even the empty rooms in the club-houses. But don't get me wrong. I'm a realist. I own Collins stock.



Connectors Made From Clothing Snaps

IN THIS electronics age miniaturization is becoming more and more important in order to fit small components into small spaces. There are many instances where a number of electrical conductors must be joined together quickly and easily taken apart. A very efficient stack wire connector can be made from snap fasteners used for clothing. One assembly snaps on top of another and there is no limit how many can be used. There are many ways they can be used, such as speaker connectors, terminal strips and battery connectors. They may also be soldered to ends of resistors and capacitors

for substitution tests, etc.

To make these "midgets" buy a card of plated snap fasteners from any dime or department store. File the plating from the bottom of each male and female fastener and with 50-50 resin core solder tin the bottom being especially careful not to run solder on the small spring in the female fastener. Place a solder lug or a solderless terminal between the bottom of the male and female fasteners and heat with a small soldering iron. A little extra solder run around the rim will help make a stronger joint. For a stud assembly solder a snap on a screw.—ROBERT MICALS.

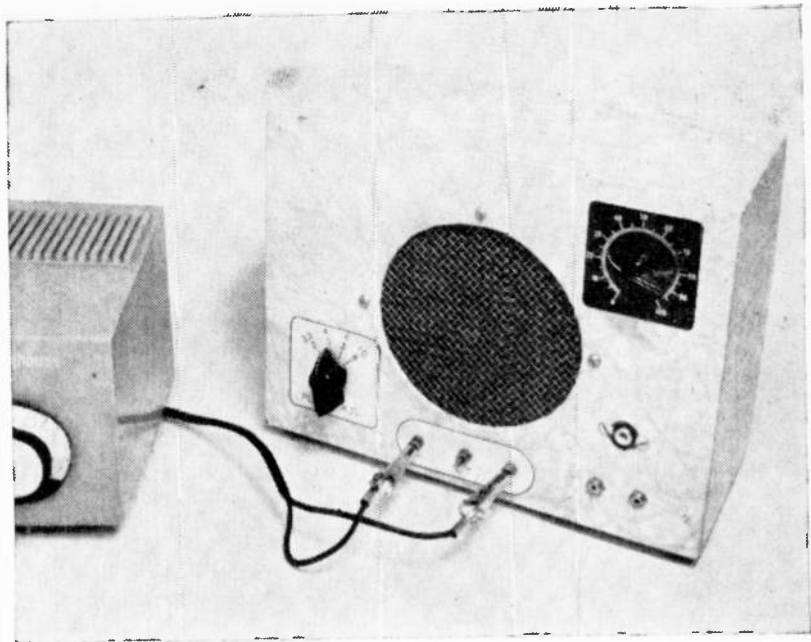


Fig. 1: The unit is a versatile test instrument for general use around the laboratory, as well as a supplementary speaker for audio use.

Speaker Box Does Everything

By ROY L. CLOUGH JR.

ONE of the handiest pieces of equipment, this little speaker box, performs an impressive list of chores.

It's a remote speaker with constant impedance volume control; It's an impedance match, speaker to plate, of any output impedance from 2000 to 10,000 ohms; It matches either single-ended or push-pull output; It's

a phone patch box to any receiver with isolating capacitors that nullify shock hazard; It can be used as a dynamic mike with input matched to practically any PA or tape recorder and it can be used to test final audio stages where an output transformer is suspect and input stages where the mike is questioned.

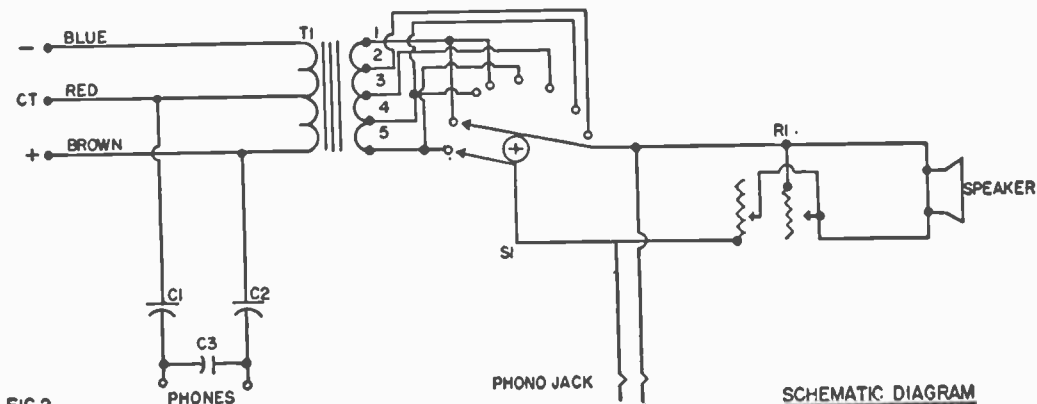


FIG. 2

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

MATERIALS LIST—SPEAKER BOX

No. Req.	Size and Description
1	Triad s-62-x universal output transformer (30 ma each side)
1	Clarostat CIL-4 "L" pad
2	.1 400 v paper capacitors
1	.006 400 v paper capacitor
1	phonograph jack
2	earphone jacks
1	rotary switch, 2 poles, four positions
3	3/4" 4-40 brass fillister head bolts
6	4-40 brass nuts
1	5" speaker, PM with 3.2-ohm voice coil
2	pointer knobs
Misc.	assorted scraps of 1/2" plywood, hardboard scrap and vinyl contact type covering, 5" sq. of wire screen, 1/8 mesh, four rubber-headed tacks.

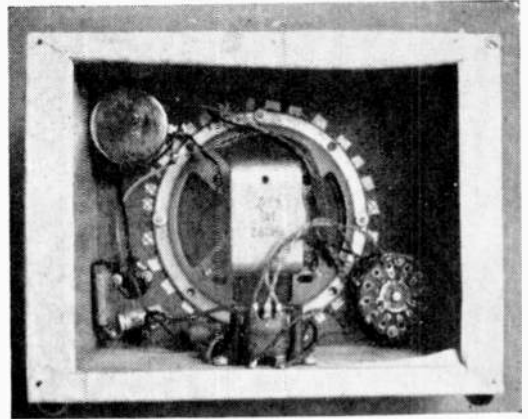


Fig. 5: The front of the unit presents a handsome appearance. The controls are easily accessible and all connections are provided on the front panel face.

quality from a small speaker in a cheap enclosure. A universal output transformer is connected through a rotary switching arrangement that permits matching impedances from 2 to 10 K ohms. Between the voice coil and output transformer switch a 4-ohm "L" pad and a phono jack is inserted which permits constant impedance volume control of the speaker when used either as a 3.2-ohm remote speaker or when connected to the plate output.

A capacitor network permits the attachment of phones (1500 ohms or higher) to any receiver with no shock hazard. The outside terminals are connected to the transformer in such fashion that either single-ended or push-

pull output may be fed into the box.

By running a shielded microphone cable to the outside terminals the box can be used as a dynamic mike with any PA system or recorder. Switching the plate impedance control will permit matching inputs to practically all amplifiers. If attenuation is desired the "L" pad control can be cut in. A couple of alligator clip test prods plugged into the box terminals can be used to check audio final stages, if, for example, the output transformer of the set under test is suspect.

Still other uses will suggest themselves to the experimenter who will quickly be aware that the speaker box is a very nice thing to have around.

(Continued from page 69)

polish on the inside of the front of the box, and line the box with aluminum foil, shiny side facing in. Mask the front panel and paint the box. It is not necessary to roughen the surface for printing however, since this box is large enough to allow the use of commercial lettering. Pre-cut 1/2 inch high letters, such as Dennison #192 Silver Letterset (15c at your local 5 & 10) are glued to the outside front of the box to spell out on the air. Pliobond, or similar cement, should be used, since the gummed backing on the letters won't stick permanently to the plastic.

Inside the box, cement a candelabra screw socket (Dialco #607 or parallel type Christmas tree bulb socket); the bulb used is a 7C7/W white 7-watt night light type. Run two insulated wires from the socket through a notch in the side of the box, and connect them to the voltage source.

The voltage source for use with this unit must be 117 volts, *ac only*. Do not try to connect this directly to your switched transmitter B-plus line, or you will certainly burn

out your power transformer in a short time! Sometimes the equipment has an external 117 vac antenna changeover relay and the wires from the box may be connected to the coil terminals of the relay, thus lighting the bulb whenever the transmitter is on the air. Some transmitters have switched 117 vac available at a socket on the back of the unit; see your instruction book. If no source of 117 vac is available when the transmitter is turned on, check the instruction manual to find a voltage that is switched on when transmitting, and use an appropriate relay; connect the relay so the coil is energized by the switched voltage, and the relay contacts close the 117 vac circuit to the on the air box. The relay and dropping resistor which only draw from 2 to 4 milliamperes from the B-plus supply, could easily be built inside the box, if desired.

They take considerably less room and use much less power than the common commercial units . . . and do the same job. Will we be seeing you "on the air"?

The Flarescan Blind Landing System

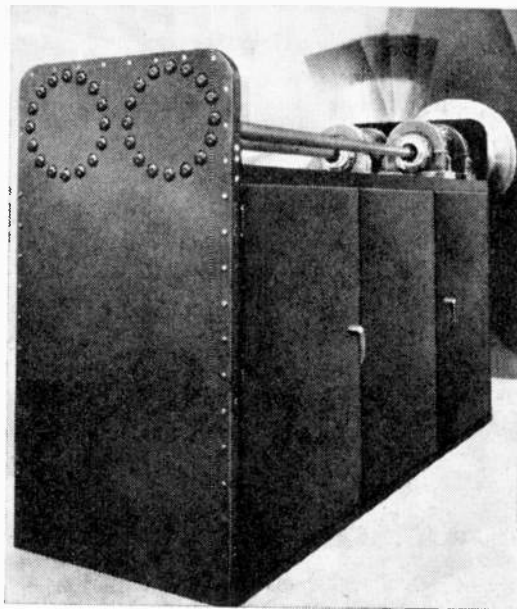
Air safety is a continuing problem.
We no sooner modernize the equipment
than new advances make it obsolete...

By F. H. BATTLE JR.

A LEADING contender in blind landing systems is the Flarescan all-weather landing system developed by the Airborne Instruments Laboratory (AIL) division of Cutler-Hammer, Inc. This system, currently being tested by the Federal Aviation Agency at the NAFEC facility in Atlantic City and by the French aviation authorities at the French Flight Test Center, Bretigny, France, is actually based on techniques that were available at the end of World War II, although there is some novelty in the way these techniques are applied. The delay resulted primarily from an imposing list of practical requirements, not essentially scientific in nature. The system design was largely an exercise in matching scientific possibilities to operational and economic objectives.

The two key developments for the system were a rapidly scanning microwave antenna and a precise pulse-data code. The ground-based antenna uses a thin section of a parabolic reflecting surface, sandwiched between conducting metallic planes, and illuminated by a waveguide horn radiator placed at the focal point (midway up the forward edge). The 16,000 mc radio beam emanating from his 8-ft. array is only $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ thick, vertically, so that a sharp signal is produced as it scans past an aircraft.

The antenna is attached to one end of a long steel rod, the other end of which is anchored at the opposite side of the equipment enclosure. This arrangement forms a torsion



Airborne Instruments Laboratory

FIG. 1: The antenna is installed a few hundred feet aside the runway. The runway nearly centered on the beam.

pendulum, which is counterbalanced by a second bar supporting an oppositely rotating weight. The spring constant of the bars, combined with the rotational inertia, tunes the assembly to an oscillatory frequency of 5 cycles per second (cps). The thin, fan-shaped beam is thus scanned through a sector of 20 degrees above ground level, 10 times each second.

Flarescan provides guidance to landing airplanes by use of the intercepted beam signals to indicate their elevation angles above the runway surface. Since the landing maneuver occurs between 1000 and 5000 ft. away from the scanner, and since changes of only a few feet in height must be detected, great precision is required in the angular measurements; the system was designed for an accuracy better than 0.05° .

A unique code was devised to represent the angle at which the beam is pointing, not only with precision, but several hundred times during each scan (so as to serve airplanes that happen to be at any angle when they receive the signal). This code, which is transmitted on the beam itself, is simply a series of pulses of radio energy that are repeated at intervals controlled by the angle of the scanning antenna at the instant of transmission. Several dozen pulses are received while the beam passes the airplane, and the airborne equipment measures the average time between pulses to find the angle from the ground station. This is about the sim-

plest possible code structure, and it should encourage the future development of simple and ingenious decoders.

A highly accurate receiver-decoder, now being tested, is suitable for airliner installations (see Fig. 2). It uses transistors throughout, except for the ultra high frequency klystron microwave generator that serves as a local oscillator. (It should soon be possible to replace the klystron with varactor and transistor circuits.)

The smallest unit receives the beam signals, via waveguide from a tiny antenna on the airplane, and converts them to 60-mc pulses. These travel through coaxial cable to the larger angle-tracking unit, which produces a dc voltage proportional to the spacing of the pulses most recently received. As the airplane descends toward the airport, the output voltage gradually decreases in accordance with the diminishing elevation angle.

The link between the radio guidance system and the cockpit controls is provided by the small, thin control unit. Adjustments within this unit are permanently set to match the flight characteristics of the airplane, and to provide an automatic program of the successive elevation angles that would be measured during an ideal landing maneuver. By comparison of the changing voltage from this unit against the output voltage from the angle tracking unit, the human pilot or autopilot can detect deviations from the ideal maneuver and correct the flight path accordingly.

Operationally, it can be used in conjunction with the present standard instrument landing system (ILS). This system is widely installed throughout the world, and although it is not trusted for actual blind landings it is extremely reliable for guidance down to about 100 ft. of altitude. The new scanning-beam station is installed about 1/2 mile farther down the runway than the aiming point

of the ILS glide path. As the airplane follows the straight ILS glide beam, it also measures a continuously decreasing elevation angle from the FLARESCAN location. At 100 ft., or any chosen altitude, arrival at a preselected angle causes automatic transfer of control to the system, which then guides the airplane along a smoothly shallowing path to the runway surface.

Among the practical requirements that were faced and satisfied in the course of system design were:

1. Gradual transition from present equipment and piloting procedures. (ILS equipment and training are fully utilized, and the new guidance signals appear similar to ILS.)

2. Usefulness at all airports. (Guidance signals are derived relative to the runway surface, and are independent of terrain features.)

3. Unlimited capacity for simultaneous use. (Airlanes are not individually tracked from the ground, but each tracks itself.)

4. Simplicity, and hence reliability, of equipment. (Only a transmitter on the ground and a receiver in the air are needed; signals are directly usable without geometric computers.)

5. Slow obsolescence. (Wide-sector coverage, data rates, and precision are more than adequate for today's airplanes, and should suffice for the higher performance aircraft of the next generation.)

Although it was designed to allow an extension of this new technique to include functions of the present ILS, a system as well proven as ILS will not quickly be abandoned. Furthermore, the joint FLARESCAN-ILS operation allows cross-checks between two independent systems (a capability much appreciated by pilots) since now signals are received throughout the ILS approach.

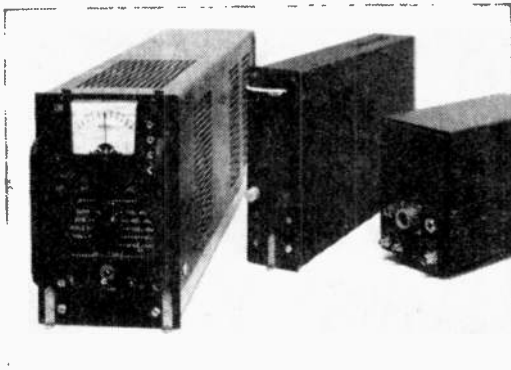
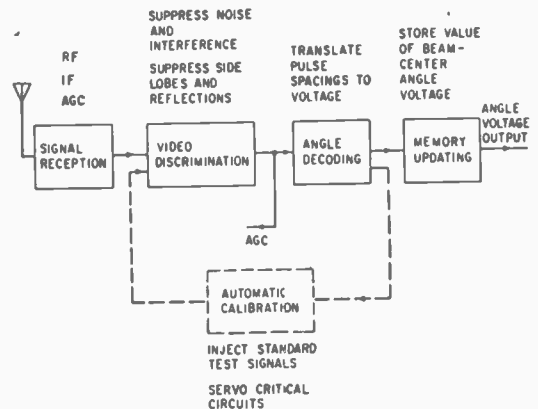
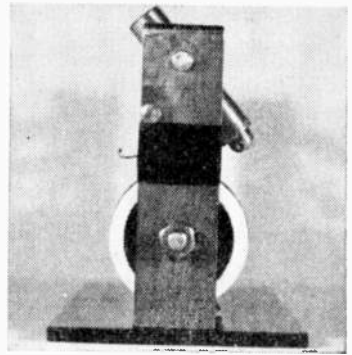
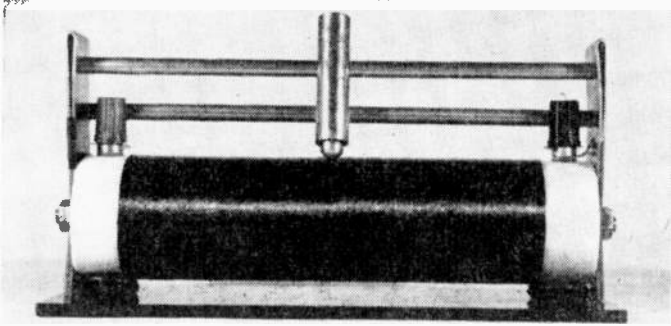


FIG. 2: The airborne equipment works with the ground equipment and provides flare-out, touchdown info.



FLARESCAN SCANNING-BEAM RECEIVER



Utility Induction Coil

By VICTOR A. ULRICH

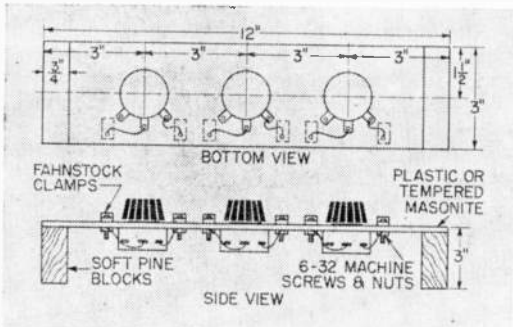
HERE is a heavy-duty variable inductance coil that works well as an antenna tuner and in many other applications. The base is a piece of $\frac{3}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 8-in. *Bakelite*, *Masonite* or plywood. A $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. porcelain ready-drilled form can be obtained at a surplus store, but shorter coil forms can be spliced to adequate length by fitting a wood dowel inside and gluing forms together with plastic cement.

The end strips are $\frac{3}{64}$ x 1-in. brass strips folded over once to double thickness. They re-

quire three $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. drilled holes. Cut two 8-in. lengths from $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass rod. Mount one near the top of the end strips, centered over the coil; mount the other rod half the distance to the coil. Set back half the thickness of the slider to serve as a backstop and guide for the slider.

Make the contact point of the slider from a brass cabinet door-spring latch. The slider is a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. brass tube. Drill it to accept the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. rod and slide it onto the rod. Push a spring into the slider, then solder in the spring latch.

A brass rod, threaded at both ends, runs through the coil form and holds the whole assembly together, when bolted at the ends.



mends three. Those having a maximum resistance value of 1000 ohms, 10K ohms, and 100K ohms probably make the most useful trio for vacuum-tube circuits. The transistor specialist might find 100 ohms, 1000 ohms, and 10K ohms even handier.

Surplus, wire-wound potentiometers of this sort are available for less than 50c apiece, and are ideal for this sort of work since they have a higher heat-dissipation rate than the newer midget types. Newark Electric Co., 223 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., is a good source of these pots. If they have switches on them, just ignore these.

To use, merely connect the pot of the appropriate range into your circuit using ordinary hookup wire, or better yet, test leads, with a small battery clip at each end. Rotate the pot shaft until optimum performance of the circuit is observed. Then disconnect the pot from the circuit and measure with your ohmmeter.

"Pot Rack"—a Big Help in Circuit Adjustment

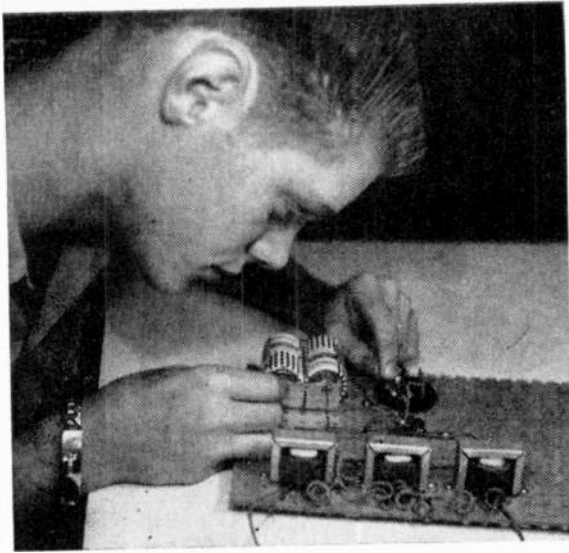
By C. F. ROCKEY

ALTHOUGH it is possible to calculate proper resistance values for many electronic circuits, there's nothing like finding the optimum resistor sizes by actual trial. One or two "pot racks" like this makes it convenient to do. The accompanying diagram shows the idea.

Although you may mount as many pots as you desire in a single rack, the writer recom-

MATERIALS LIST—POT RACK

Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 x 12" plastic or tempered hardboard
2 pcs.	1x2x3" soft pine end blocks
3	potentiometers (see text)
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ " shaft knobs
6	Fahnstock clips
6	6-32 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " r.h. brass machine screws and nuts
4	± 6 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " wood screws
	miscellaneous wire, solder



Build This High Voltage Source

By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

ALTHOUGH high voltage and high cost may seem synonymous to the experimenter, this isn't always the case. You can construct a high voltage source for interesting electrical and physics experiments at relatively low cost. The high voltage source described in this article can be constructed for about \$5. It will provide an ac voltage of from 600 to about 1500 volts depending on the characteristics of the individual components used and the adjustment of the buzzer which serves as a vibrator.

The basic supply of energy for the high voltage power source is interesting too. The energy to operate the unit is furnished by two ordinary flashlight batteries. The power source then converts 3 volts into 600 to 1500 volts. This is a voltage multiplication of 200 to 500!

The operation of the high voltage source is based on the conversion of a smooth dc voltage into a pulsating dc voltage, amplification of the associated current, followed by voltage step up through a transformer.

A frequently used technique for converting smooth dc to varying dc is to chop the dc with a vibrator. The scheme is shown in Figure 1. When a dc voltage is applied initially, current flows through the contacts and the coil. The core of the coil is magnetized and the armature which carries one of the contacts is attracted to the core. When this occurs, the current path is broken, the magnetic field collapses and spring tension on the armature pulls it and the attached contact up toward the other contact. Current flows again and the cycle is repeated.

The operation is similar to the operation of an electrical buzzer. The difference, of

course, is that the buzzer is built to make sound while the vibrator is made to chop a voltage. Consequently, vibrators usually have heavier contacts and are placed in sound absorbing enclosures. The important point though, is that a buzzer may be used as a vibrator.

How do you obtain a pulsating voltage from the buzzer? The contact interruptions cause the pulsating dc waveform shown in Fig. 1 to appear across the coil. This voltage contains a dc and an ac component. If the reference is considered to be on the center of the waveform the voltage would in fact be an ac voltage. (A pulsating dc voltage changes value but never crosses the zero reference line. An ac voltage changes value and polarity.) A pulsating dc voltage applied to the primary of a transformer produces an ac voltage in the secondary.

The contacts of an inexpensive buzzer cannot handle very large currents without undergoing rapid destruction. However, a transistor may be used as a current amplifier. Fig. 2 shows a buzzer equipped with a transistor current amplifier. When the buzzer armature is up (contacts closed) base current flows. This causes a much larger emitter current to flow. The voltage between the emitter and positive battery terminal is almost equal to the base voltage.

The current amplification of the transistor (beta) is the ratio of output to contact current (exclusive of coil current). Thus, if the output current is 1 ampere and the beta of the transistor is 50, the contact current is $\frac{1}{50}$ of an ampere or only 20 milliamperes.

The requirement for high current is imposed by the voltage step-up required. Al-

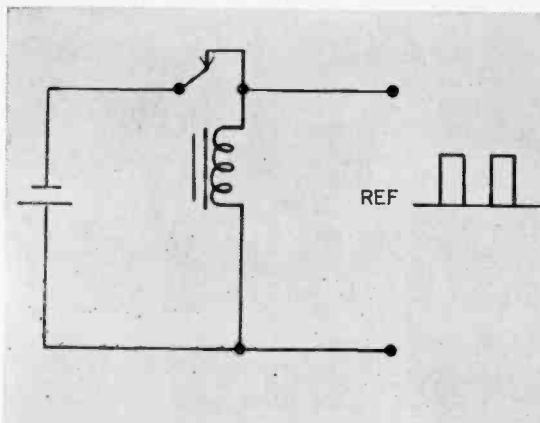


FIG. 1

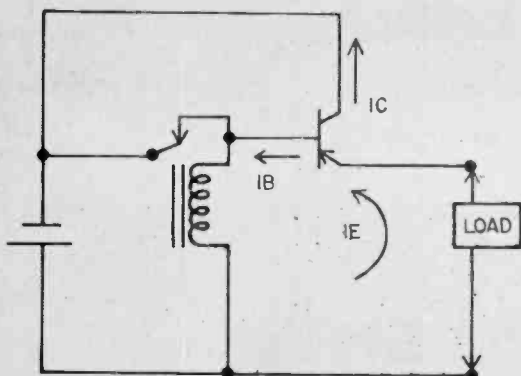


FIG. 2

though a voltage of only about 1 volt rms is available from the circuit arrangement of Fig. 2, the desired voltage output is 600 to 1500 volts. The power available at a transformer secondary is never more than the power into the primary. Therefore high current is required in the primary although the secondary current is small.

The final circuit of the high voltage power supply is shown in Fig. 3. The buzzer and transistor circuit is the same as that of Fig. 2 with one exception. The resistor R has been connected in series with the buzzer V to limit current through the buzzer coil.

The output circuit (which provides the voltage step-up) employs three inexpensive output transformers. The low impedance windings (ordinarily secondaries) are em-

ployed as primaries and are connected in parallel. The high impedance windings (usually primaries) are employed as secondaries. They're connected in series to provide three times as much voltage as a single winding.

Build the high voltage source on a perforated Masonite board. Use Fig. 4 as a guide for mounting components. Mount the transistor on a metal bracket (1/2-in. wide with 1 1/2-in. sides) with a machine screw and nut. The bracket, in addition to supporting the transistor, acts as a heat sink. The transistor collector is connected to the shell and therefore connects to the bracket.

Connect the transistor base lead to the buzzer coil and contact junction with a lead soldered to the coil frame. Solder the base and emitter leads directly to the transistor

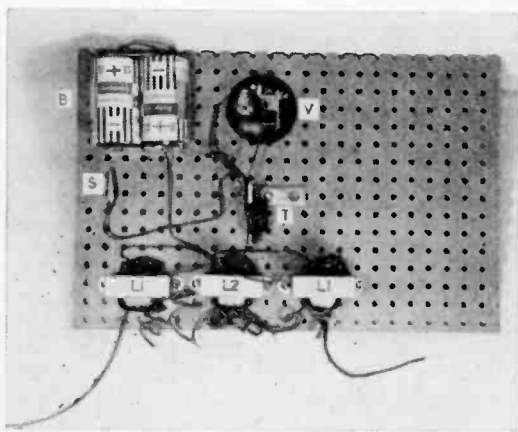


FIG. 4: Follow the parts placement indicated in the photograph above. Switch is a Mueller Minigator clip.

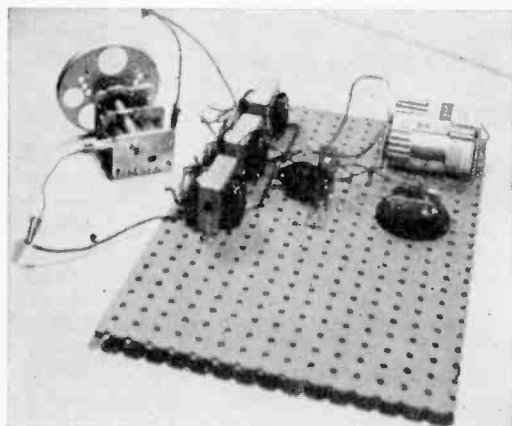
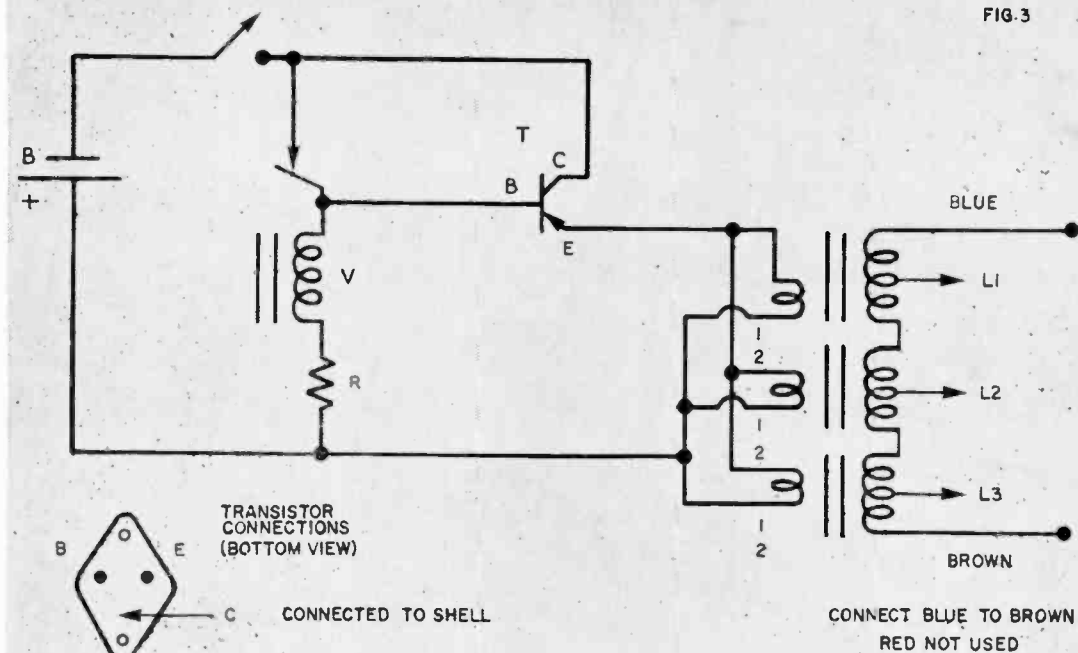


FIG. 5: The high voltage source can be used for effectively burning dust particles from capacitor plates.

FIG. 3



pins. Use a pair of needle nose pliers between soldering iron and transistor body to avoid heat damage.

Connect taps 1 and 2 of transformers L1, L2 and L3 in parallel in the transistor collector circuit. Connect the high impedance windings brown to blue (red unused) to form the high voltage output circuit.

The switch S is a *Mueller Minigator* clip. It is clipped to the negative battery terminal to turn the high voltage supply on. When the clip is disconnected, the high voltage source is off.

The adjustment of the buzzer is a major factor in determining the output of the power supply. To adjust the buzzer for maximum output from the high voltage source, connect a voltmeter set to a range in the neighborhood of 1000 to 2000 volts to the output leads of the power supply. Loosen the lock-nut slightly on the buzzer contact adjusting screw and adjust this screw for maximum voltage output. This adjustment is fairly critical and it's tricky. You may have to repeat it several times to get good results.

The voltage output may be increased by increasing the input voltage—*up to a point!* The input voltage should never exceed 6 volts. And the input voltage should never be increased to the point where heavy contact

arcing begins. When heavy contact arcing occurs, the contact points burn out after a relatively short period of operation.

Use the high voltage source in electrical experiments that require high ac voltages. It may be used, with a rectifier and filter to supply high dc voltages, or in maintenance applications to burn small particles of dust out of capacitor plates (see Fig. 5). The experimenter will find the high voltage source interesting to construct and use. Since it operates from two regular flashlight batteries and generates a very high voltage, it has wide-eyed wonder appeal. It is also extremely portable.

MATERIALS LIST—HIGH VOLTAGE SOURCE

Desig.	Size and Description
R	10-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ -w resistor
L1, L2, L3	TR-12 universal output transformer
T	CBS 2N255 or Sylvania 2N307 power transistor
V	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -v high frequency buzzer (Lafayette MS-436)
B	two 1.5-v batteries series connected (Burgess \approx 2)
S	minigator clip (Mueller 30) battery holder (Lafayette MS-176) $\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{32} \times 11\frac{1}{32}$ " perforated board (Lafayette ML-81) bracket (see text)

Components may be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.



New Sounds For Stereo

By HANS FANTEL

MICROPHONES of all types are used in a recording studio. Each is selected for its ability to pick up a particular

They're doing funny things in studios these days . . .

Engineers read music scores as well as schematics

and reedy, thin voices are made strong and virile

"WE USED to just walk into a place, set up mikes, and let the tape roll. That's about all there was to recording," says recording engineer Dave Jones. "Now we make a complete acoustic survey before we even bring in the recording gear."

Jones was rigging his equipment in a Manhattan night club to record the evening's show. He walked across the stage, clapping his hands.

"I'm not applauding myself," he explained. "That's how we test reverberation. The echo of each clap is picked up by microphones in different parts of the hall. We time the echo in all those places. Then we put the recording mikes in spots with just the right balance

between direct sound and echo."

Jones' Methods are typical of a new engineering approach to stereo. From where you sit—in your living room—you can easily tell the difference:

- The walls are pushed back—your living room seems bigger to your ears. Close your eyes and you can "feel" the large space of the hall where the record was made.

- The extra sense of space makes your stereo system sound full-toned, the bass more resonant, even though no changes are made in the system itself.

- Singers and instruments seem spaced out front-to-back as well as left-to-right. The New Type of Sound is an answer to



COLUMBIA RECORDS, INC.

range of sound. Note boom stands.



COMMAND RECORDS

ENOCH LIGHT supervises a recording session using his controversial sprocket-driven film recorders.

public demand. The novelty of stereo has worn off. Record buyers are tired of hearing music jump back and forth between speakers. Realism, not ping-pong sound, is the new goal.

Engineers began experimenting with the depth dimension in sound, taking in echoes from the rear of the concert hall. They found that the impression of front-to-back depth contributes as much to the stereo space illusion as the familiar left-to-right spread. So they moved the microphones further back from the orchestra to catch more hall echo. But that way they lost the sharp sonic focus that makes the listener feel right up front with the players. Finally, they came up with an electronic trick for having it both ways.

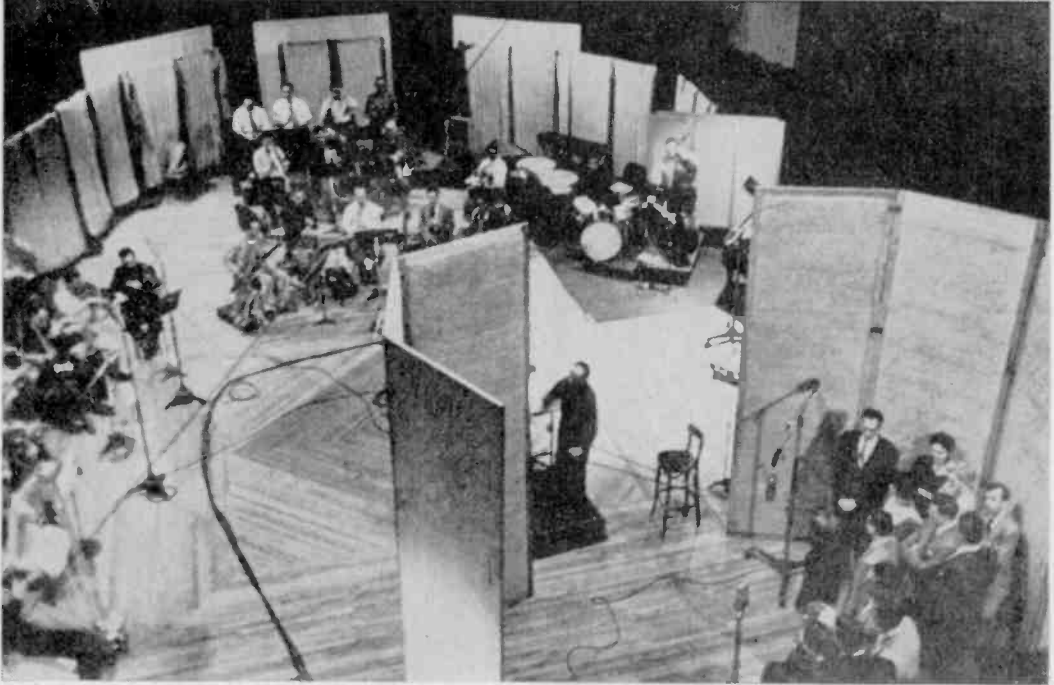
Setting Up Mikes both in front of the musicians and in back of the hall, they fed the signal from the back mikes to a third channel that had been added to studio tape recorders. Later, when cutting the two-chan-

nel stereo record from the three-channel studio tape, they blend the extra channel that conveys the depth dimension with the regular left and right channels.

"It's like being all over the place at once," a technician explains. "Till now we were satisfied if we could make the listener feel he was hearing the music from the best seat in the house. Now with the new multichannel methods we can do better than that. No seat in the house gets as much of what's going on musically as a multi-mike pickup. That's like having extra ears everywhere."

This hardly overstates the case. Some serious listeners today would rather play a record than go to a concert. A famous music critic went to the opening of the new Philharmonic Hall in New York to report on the acoustics. His verdict: "I can hear better on my stereo system."

It takes more than clever mike placement to make a first-rate record. To stay in the



ACOUSTIC SCREENS are set up in the studio to control reverberation and separate the chorus in the foreground from the orchestra in the rear. The conductor is stationed centrally, visible to all musicians.

competitive race for better sound, record companies are giving their engineers a free hand and a fat budget to

- revamp control panels
- calibrate microphones
- improve tape recorders
- devise new re-recording methods.

Last year, RCA Victor and London Records built control consoles that enable one engineer to ride herd on twenty mikes simultaneously. He can cook up any desired mixture of sound by blending each mike with any other in varying degrees. Cross-feeding separate stereo channels, he can shrink or stretch the stereo space illusion side-to-side and front-to-back. He can even make an instrument seem to "walk" across the stage though the player is sitting still. All he has to do is to gradually fade the instrument from one channel to another. For the listener, this creates the impression of moving sound. London's "Phase 4 Stereo" and RCA Victor's "Stereo Action" records specialize in this kind of electronic conjuring.

With **20 Mikes Under His Thumb**, the engineer can accent any section of the orchestra or even spotlight individual instruments. What's more, he can change the tonal character of the instruments by adjusting tone controls for each of the 20 mikes.

When Larry Elgart's band recorded last fall at Columbia's 30th-Street Studio in New

York, the slide trombone sounded too polite in playback.

"Put some razz on it!" Elgart suggested over the intercom.

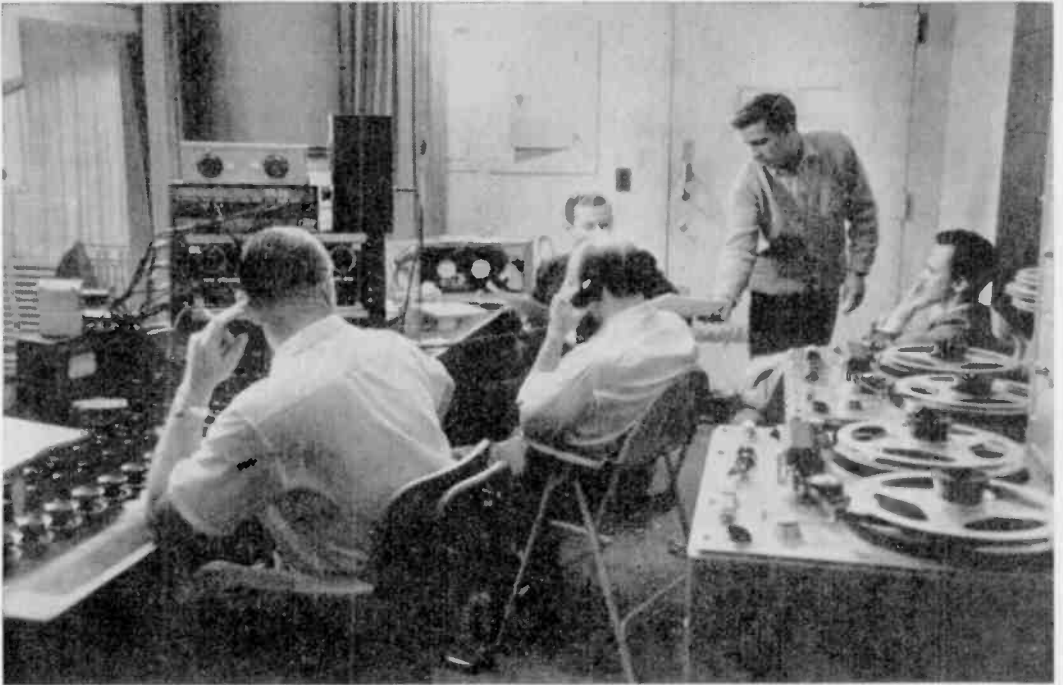
In the control room, the engineer turned up the treble for the mike in front of the trombone section. The raspy overtones got an electronic boost. Result: a real trombone snarl on the next take.

Pop Singers in particular benefit from the

COLUMBIA RECORDS, INC.



CUTTING the goofs is the tricky job of the tape editor. Ease in cutting, splicing is advantage of tape.



The main control room at Columbia is where the director operates. Here, he phones instructions to studio technicians to shift the positions of microphones on the studio floor, which adjoins control.

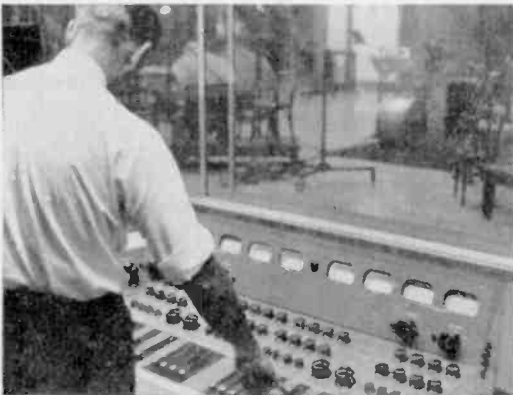
audio engineer's ability to improve on nature. What a singer's voice lacks in quality of power, electronics can supply. Rock-and-rollers, for instance, are usually picked more for the way they look than the way they sound. The voice is made to order in the control room. A thin whine is turned into a chesty roar, and sex appeal is added by frequency compensation in the right places.

These synthetic singers are in quite a fix

when they appear in person. Their fans wouldn't recognize the real voice, so the singers have someone play their own records backstage while they stand silently mouthing the songs for the audience.

Electronic shenanigans of this kind are strictly pop stuff. Engineers wouldn't dream of gimmicking a Beethoven symphony or a Mozart opera. In classical recording, multi-channel techniques serve a different purpose

RCA VICTOR



On this control panel, a recording engineer mixes signals from twenty mikes, adjusting level, color.

RCA VICTOR



Re-recording after the session puts final polish on sound. Huge control panel covers all sonic sources.



SPECIAL EFFECTS are produced as Julie Andrews lends her voice to a recording which is being rhythmically punctuated by the tap dancer in the foreground. An accent mike is on the fancy footwork.



BING CROSBY sings close to the microphone and demonstrates his famous crooning technique. He was one of the first to utilize voice boosting.

—to capture the fine points of complex scoring that might otherwise be drowned out in the orchestral din. Nowadays many recording engineers read symphonic scores as accurately as any trained musician. They anticipate solo passages and shifts in orchestration and follow through with control adjustments that make the most of the music.

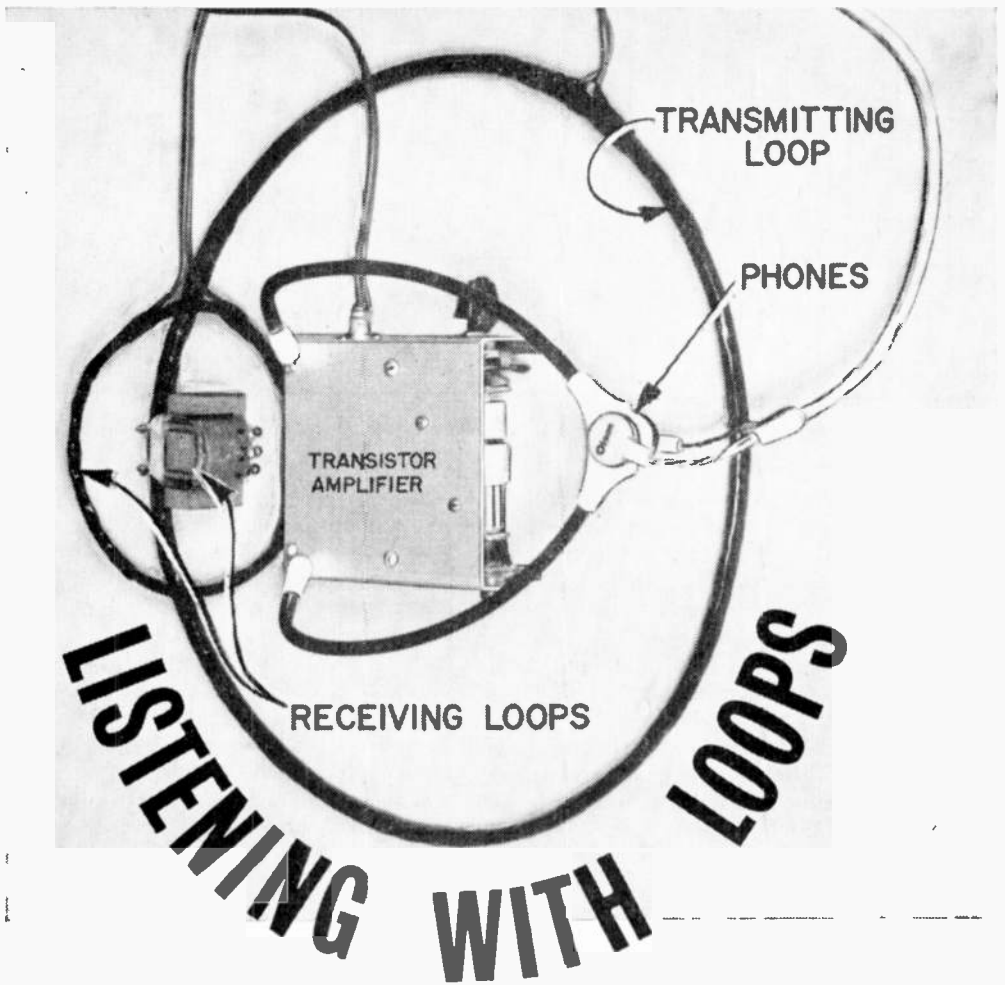
"We even handpick our microphones for classical sessions," says John Pfeiffer, recording director for RCA Victor. "We found some mikes sound better for strings, others for woodwinds, and some are especially good for percussion. We've tested just about every make of mike—German Telefunken, Austrian AKG, Japanese Sony, and American RCA, Altec, and Western Electric mikes. We ran response curves on them all and got each tagged for specific jobs."

Tape recorders are also caught up in the sound race. Everest and Command Records, for instance, came up with machines that don't use tape at all. Instead they record sprocket-driven 35-mm film coated with magnetic oxide. "The sprocket drive keeps the tension absolutely constant across the recording head," explains Enoch Light of Command Records. "That eliminates the last bit of flutter—the tremulous wavy sound you sometimes get in the treble. Besides, magnetic film is wider and thicker than tape and that makes for better stereo channel separation, wider range between soft and loud, and a quieter background."

Not All Engineers Agree. Some object to the sprocket drive because it is prone to low-frequency noise (around 96 cycles per second) that might interfere with clean bass reproduction unless it's carefully filtered out. With double-width tape whizzing past the recording head at 30 in. per second (four times as fast as on your home tape machines) most engineers believe that tape can match and even surpass the sound quality of magnetic film.

Once an engineer's work was over at the end of a session. Now he has a new chore—an added production step called re-recording. He plays the tape recorded at the session and, as he listens, he records the music from the first tape onto a second one. During this transfer the signal runs again through an elaborate control board. That's when fine points of channel balance, tone color and emphasis are touched up—long after the musicians have left.

"If you had a good stereo phonograph at home," says engineer Alan Silver of Connoisseur Society Records, "chances are that it was capable of greater fidelity than was contained on most records. But now the shoe is on the other foot. The new records give even the best stereo system a real workout. We have given the stereo fan a good reason for improving his rig."



Did you ever attend a "silent" dancing party? The dancers wear earphones and only they hear the music. The effect is eerie...

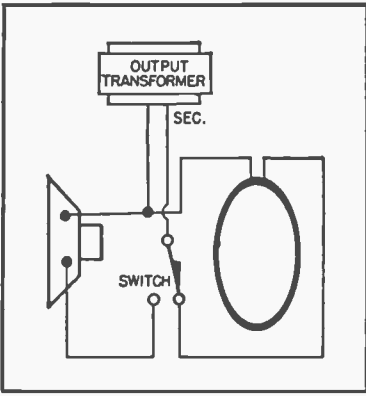
By JOHN POTTER SHIELDS

YES, you can hear loud and clear with no physical connection between your earphones and radio or hi-fi. What's more you can hear when others cannot. The loop system is great for getting the sound from your television without interrupting grandma's nap. With loop listening a housewife can keep up with her chores while hearing her favorite programs without trailing wires and without having the radio or hi-fi blasting through the house. Here's how your loop system works and how to build it.

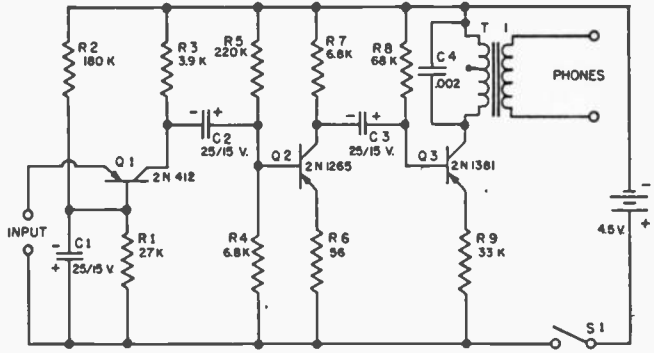
In Operation, as the signals flow

through the transmitting coil, they generate a magnetic field around the coil which varies in proportion with the currents. The field produced by the transmitting coil induces currents in the receiving coil which are a facsimile of the signals applied to the transmitting coil. These currents in the receiving coil are applied directly to phones or an amplifier for further amplification. The action is exactly the same as a transformer.

For Maximum Range, the transmitting loop should be as large as possible and consist of many turns. To wind the coil, trace a



1. WIRE loop and speaker to select.



2. SCHEMATIC for transistor amplifier which boosts sound.

line conforming to the desired overall dimensions on your workbench. Drive 1-in. nails equal distances around the marking to form a coil form. When the winding is completed, remove the coil from the form and secure its turns in place with tape. Remove the insulation from the leads and attach them to a convenient length of ordinary "zip cord."

Due to its low impedance, the transmitting loop is connected to the transformer terminals of the particular amplifier being used. Due to the low impedance of the output transformer secondary, #20 or heavier wire should be used to wind the transmitting loop. The coil should not consist of more than 50 turns. If you like, a S.P.D.T. switch can be included in the setup so that either the loop or speaker is connected to the output transformer.

The Receiving Loop should be as large in diameter as possible. Since the receiving loop will normally work into medium to high impedance inputs, it should have as many turns as are practical as this will increase both its sensitivity and impedance match. As mentioned earlier, the receiving loop can be connected directly to a pair of phones for short range operation. The phones should have an impedance of between 500 and 2,000 ohms.

A self-contained amplifier can be used to considerably boost the operating range. With the transistor amplifier between the receiving loop and phones, the operating range was extended to about 20 feet. A five inch coil wound with 100 turns of #30 wire yielded an operating range of about 15 feet.

The transistorized amplifier is straightforward with the exception that a common base input stage is used rather than the more conventional common emitter configuration. This provides a better impedance match between the receiving coil and the amplifier's input. The output transformer shown in the schematic matches the last transistor to the four ohm stereo phones.

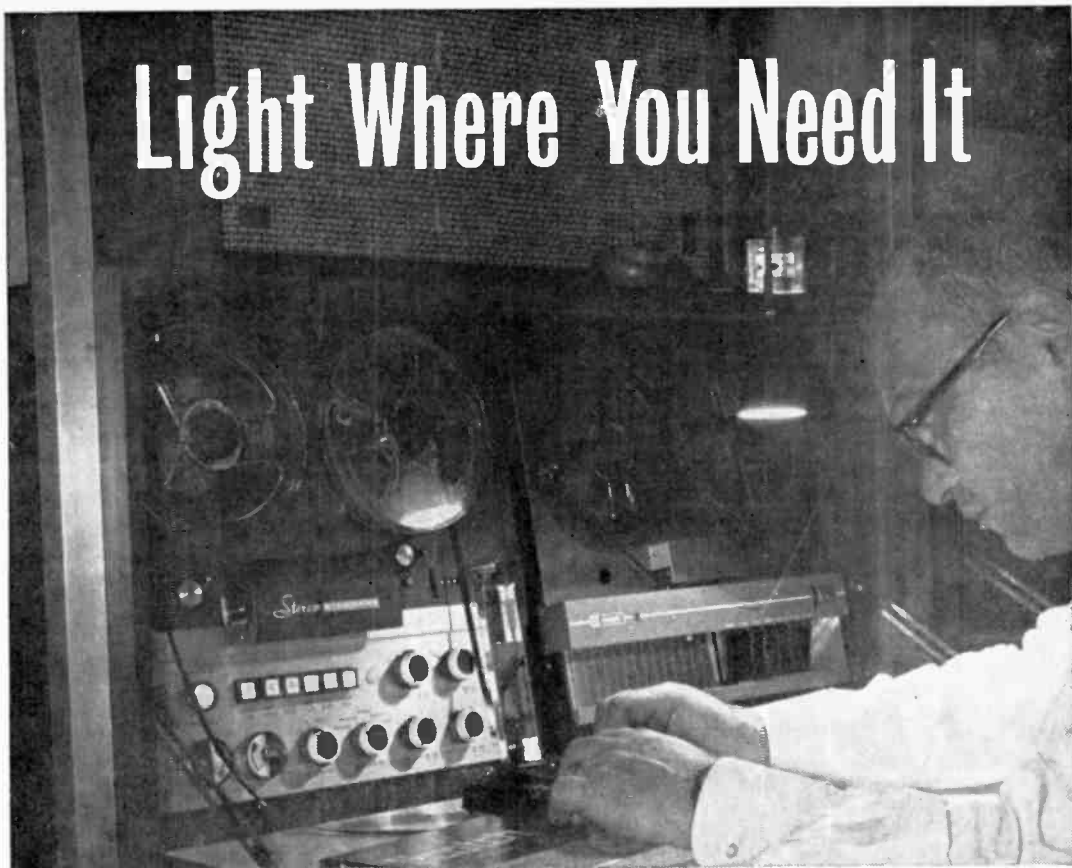
Placement of the receiving coil need not be a problem if a reasonably small loop is used.

As Much Power As Possible should be used to drive the transmitting loop in order that the amount of amplification between the receiving loop and phones can be kept to a minimum. Excessive amplification at the receiving end can cause an objectional amount of hum and spurious noise. The ratio of the energy emitted to the surrounding radiation should be as high as possible.

MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER

R1	27K	
R2	180K	
R3	3.9K	
R4	6.8K	
R5	220K	(Olson #R-50, 1/2 watt)
R6	56 ohm	
R7	6.8K	
R8	68K	
R9	33 ohm	
C1	25 mfd 15 volt miniature elec. cap. (Olson #C-872)	
C4	.002 cap. (Olson #C-307)	
T1	500 ohm pri., 3.2 ohm sec. output transformer	
Q1	2N412 transistor	
Q2	2N1265 transistor	
Q3	2N1381 transistor	
1	S.P.S.T. rotary switch (Allied #34-B-080)	
1	battery holder and 3 pen-life cells	
1	1 x 3 3/4 x 4 1/8" miniature aluminum chassis	
1 pc.	2 3/8 x 2 3/8" un-clad peg board	
1	bag push-in terminals (Olson #HW-5)	
1	phone jack (Allied #41-H-642)	
1	phono jack (Allied #46-H-214)	
1 pr.	headphones (Olson #PH-55) (4 ohms) or PH-10 (4,000 ohms)	
1	1/2 lb. #20 enamel covered magnet wire (for transmitting loop)	
1	1/4 lb. #30 enamel covered magnet wire (for receiving loop)	

Light Where You Need It



Often, the best place for the stereo system is decided by sound quality and appearance. It isn't always the best illuminated area in the room . . .

When you sit down to an evening of editing and splicing tapes, good and proper lighting plays an important part. Without it, your eyes will fatigue rapidly, and therefore the amount of time you planned to devote is sharply curtailed.

The lamp shown in the accompanying photographs provides a highly intense even white light, and the three-position switch permits you to operate at full brightness, half brightness, or off. The unit uses a transformer in the base and an automotive lamp provides the light. Three joints and a swiveling head permit maximum flexibility. The lamp can be stored easily when not in use as it collapses to only a few inches in height.

For more information, contact Tensor, Inc., 1873 Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn 33, N. Y.



HIGH INTENSITY and extreme flexibility are features of this work lamp from TENSOR. Lots of joints and swivels.

Using C-B Radio

WHITE PLAINS High School, White Plains, N. Y., is the first school in the country to employ two-way Citizens Band radio equipment as an integral part of their student driver training program.

Dr. C. Darl Long, the school's principal, decided to equip their seven student driver training cars with two-way radios in addition to having a two-way radio installed in a control tower.

Why? Now one teacher in the tower can do the work of seven teachers. The radios are tools for instruction. Previously each teacher set up his own road condition or circumstance with no relation to what the other six teachers were having their students do. All seven cars are on the road at the same time.

Overall control of area is exercised by one man in the tower.

Coordinated use of the driver training track by all cars at the same time or assignment of each car to a separate area of the course and instantaneous or coordinated reassignment of cars to a new area of the course helps save cost and time.

The Citizens Band radio equipment used by the school is manufactured by Cadre Industries Corp. This is a completely transistorized 5-watt transceiver with almost no battery drain when left in an on position. The unit also has a built-in squelch and noise limiter (eliminating distracting and annoying static when not in use but still in an on position to receive).

The school started its driver training program in 1959. To date there have been no accidents on the driver training course nor is there a known accident involving a student who had successfully completed the course of study.

The driver education program is part of the school's overall health, physical education, and safety program and every student is required to take the driver education part of the program before graduation. Of the school's total enrollment of approximately 2000 students, between 750 and 800 children successfully complete the program each year.

The one mile driver training course was built for the school by the city of White Plains. The Traffic Engineering Dept. laid out the course, provided the marking and traffic equipment to simulate all phases of driving.

Examples:

- Parking (both parallel and diagonal)
- Broken U turns and full U turns
- Yield Right of Way signs
- Three-way traffic lights

- Full Stop signs
- Traffic circle
- Curved highway

Driver education curriculum covers two years. The sophomore year (14-15 years of age)—18 hours of general safety education (correct way to walk the roads, ride a bike, swimming habits, etc.) stressing the correct attitudes and habits for safety and an introduction into driver education.

The junior year (16 years of age)—18 hours of classroom lectures and films, 18 hours of simulated driver training and 21 hours behind the wheel on the driver track.

In New York state, in the suburbs, you can get your junior license at 16 years of age.

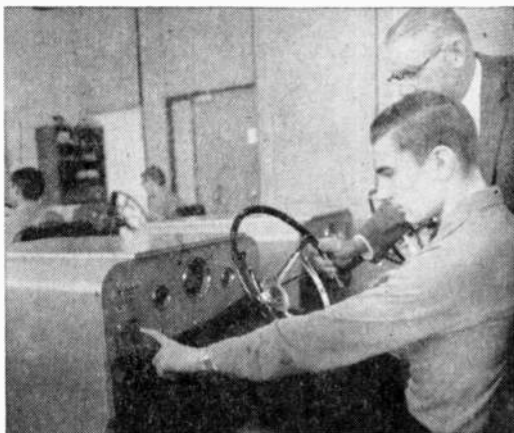


Fig. 1: Before the student driver gets anywhere near a car, lots of procedure practice is applied in classroom.



Fig. 4: When out on the study track, cars are plainly marked. Note intersection sign "Yield Right of Way."

in Driver Education

And at 18, your senior license which permits you to drive at night. New York state, however, has agreed to issue a senior license to all students who have successfully completed the course in their 17th year—one year earlier—provided the student has had a minimum of 72 hours driver education.

Insurance companies have also agreed to a minimum 10% gross reduction in car insurance premiums for the family in which the child has successfully completed the course of study. In round figures this amounts to a savings of one year gross cost to the family over the eight year period in which there is a premium cost for under 25 drivers.

There are no costs to the students of White Plains High. The local Board of Education has funds for gas and insurance.

According to Commissioner Edward J. MacDonald, the judges in the community are seriously considering sentencing minor traffic violators to a number of hours on the White Plains driver training course instead of \$5 and \$10 fines because of track excellence.

Since all costs for this driver training program is paid for by the city through taxes—the school, the Board of Education and the local elected officials must continually impress the community with the value of the money being spent.



Fig. 2: The citizens band radio transceivers are placed under the dash. Speaker provides instructions.

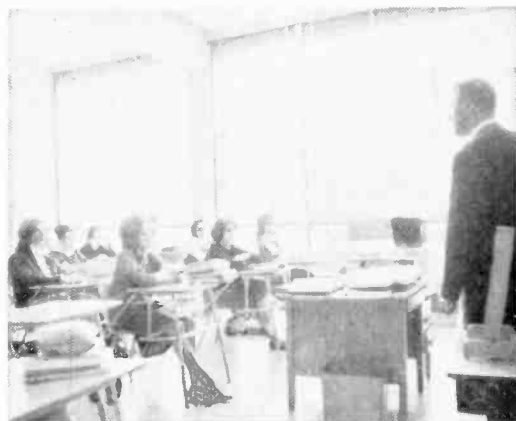


Fig. 3: More and more in-the-class study before going out on the track. Students study well before practice.



Fig. 5: Instructor in tower commands full view of all cars on track, is in constant two-way contact with cars.



Fig. 6: Final briefing instructs student group in use of radio equipment and answers any last questions now.

Put More Talkie in Your Walkie

By FRED BLECHMAN,
K6UGT



THE popularity of Part 15 100 milliwatt walkie-talkies is increasing by leaps and bounds. The introduction of the Knight C-100 Citizens Band transceiver kit by Allied Radio (#83Y804-J \$9.95 plus postage each) has spurred even greater interest in these useful flea-power units.

Many units in this class suffer from a common problem—low modulation percentage. This article will specifically show you how to triple the modulation of the C-100 to almost 100%, using only two new parts. If you have a similar unit, you should be able to apply this information to it. It's really quite simple.

The C-100 "as-built" modulation percentage

is roughly 30%, about one-third the safe allowable. The result is that although the transmitted carrier is evident by the quieting of the superregenerative hiss on the companion unit, it's somewhat difficult to hear the message as the distance is increased. Of course, you can hold the speaker near your ear, but that's not very desirable, especially in noisy areas.

Why the low modulation? The small speaker, used in the normal mode when receiving, is used as a dynamic microphone when transmitting. This is a very low impedance device (about 8 ohms). Capacitively coupling it directly to the base of the audio transistor

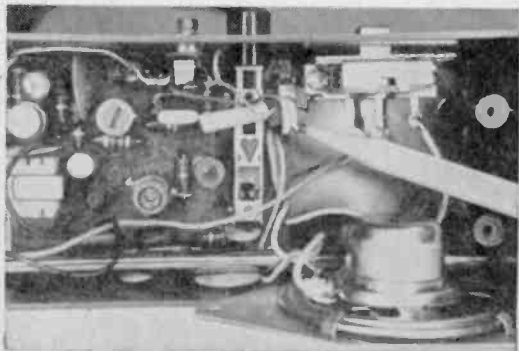


Fig. 2: The modified unit contains a simple push-to-make switch. Glue a tab to old switch to activate both.

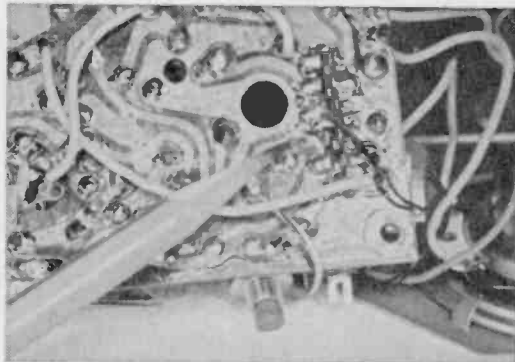


Fig. 3: Cut the printed circuitry at the point indicated by the pencil. Simply scratch with knife blade.

results in an extreme mismatch, and consequent loss in power transfer. All we do to correct this condition is to insert a step-up transformer between the "mike" and the first audio transistor. This increases the applied audio voltage and comes much closer to matching the transistor input impedance.

How do we do it? Figure 1A shows part of the original C-100 circuit. Note that when the speaker is switched from receive to transmit it is fed directly (through C8) to TR-2. See the point marked "X"? This is where we are going to insert the matching transformer.

You'll need an 8 ohm to 500 ohm miniature transformer; the Lafayette Radio TR-116 (111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I. New York, 79¢) is ideal in size and rating. The photos show how the TR-116 is neatly tucked in between the two switches of the C-100.

Now look at Figure 1B, which shows the modified circuit. Switch S3 is *very important*; with a little explanation it's easy to understand why. In the depressed position, the "bottom" of both transformer windings are grounded and the mike develops audio voltage across the 8 ohm winding. This is stepped-up in the 500 ohm winding and fed to TR-2 through C8. But what would happen if there was no switch here and the transformer stayed grounded in the receive mode? The grounded 8 ohm winding would be almost a short circuit to the high-impedance detected signal from the RF detector! If we lift the ground we're still in trouble, since the 8 ohm and 500 ohm windings of the transformer are now a relatively high series resistance to the base of TR-2 and seriously cut audio volume. The solution is to short out the 500 ohm winding when receiving, leaving only the insignificant 8 ohm winding in series, and ground both windings when transmitting.

The Lafayette Radio MS-449 SPDT miniature push button switch (19¢) is tailor made for this task. Install it just below the send-receive switch, as shown in the photo. You'll

need only a 1/4-in. hole. Carefully bend the transceiver crystal towards the center of the board to allow room for this new switch.

The actual wiring is pretty straightforward. Remove the circuit board from the case and cut the printed circuit at the point indicated in Figure 2, using a razor blade or knife. Cement the new transformer in position, bottom up. Solder the black transformer wire and the S3-3 lead to the circuit board as shown in Fig. 2. Replace the circuit board in the case. Connect both green transformer wires to terminal 1 of S3 (see Fig. 1B insert for switch numbering). Connect a wire from terminal 2 of S3 to the end of R10 (68 ohm) closest to the edge of the board (ground). Connect the brown transformer lead, and the lead from the circuit board, to S3 terminal 3. This completes the wiring changes.

It's a little inconvenient to press both S1 and S3 at the same time when transmitting. You can solve this problem by cementing a small tab to the S1 send-receive button; this tab extends over S3. Now when you press S1, S3 will also be depressed.

For less than a dollar, and less time and effort than it takes to describe, you can greatly improve your flea-power transceiver modulation. Try it and see!

MATERIALS LIST—MODIFIED WALKIE-TALKIE

desig.	Size and Description	Price (Postage extra)
C-100	Citizens' Band Transceiver Kit Allied 83 Y 804-J	\$9.95
T2	500 ohm to 8 ohm miniature audio output transformer Lafayette TR-116	.79
S3	SPDT miniature pushbutton switch Lafayette MS-449	.19
misc.	wire, small aluminum tab, cement. Allied Radio Corporation 100 North Western Avenue Chicago 80, Illinois. Lafayette Radio Electronics Corporation 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., New York.	

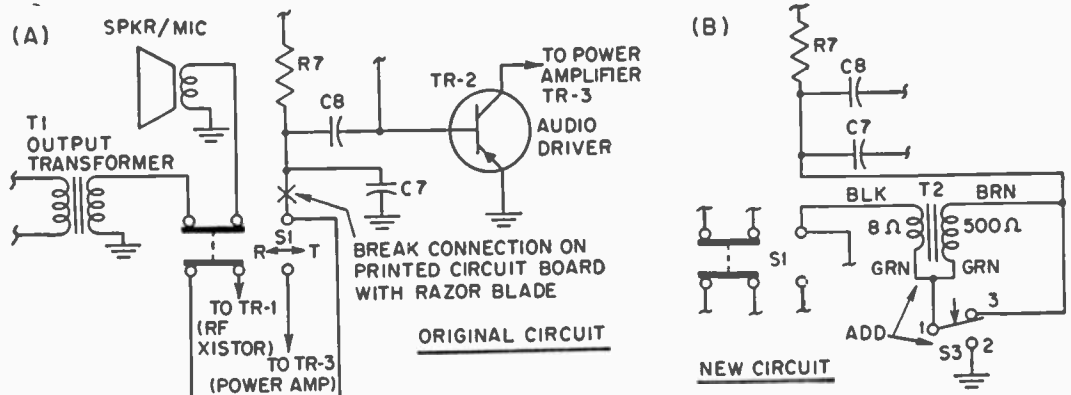
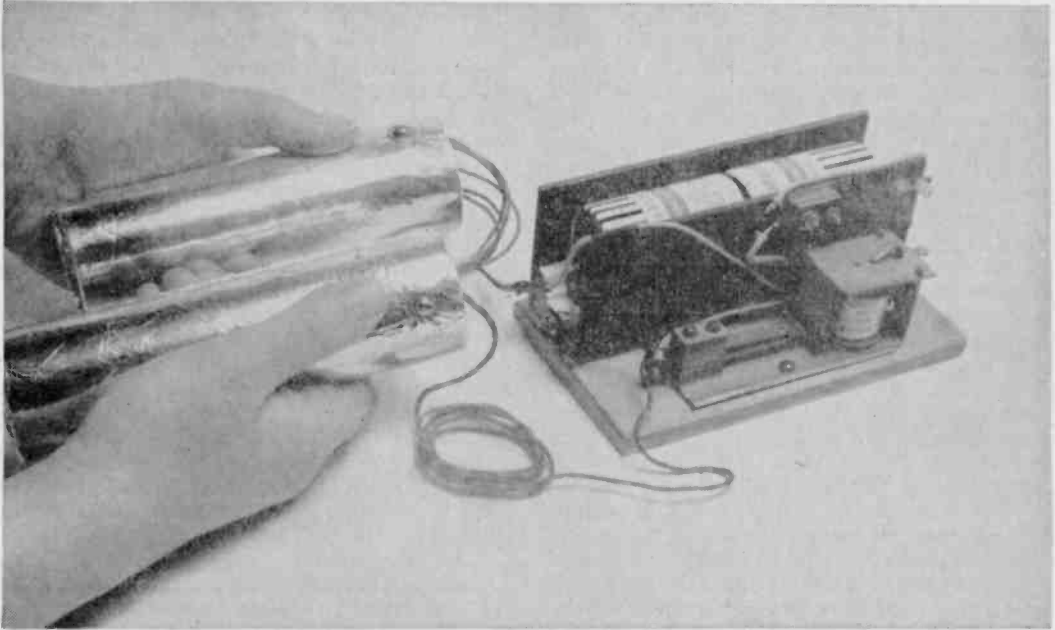


FIGURE 1. C-100 MODULATION MODIFICATION

Trickle Voltage Relaxer

By THOMAS J. HIDLEY



It used to be called a "Shock-Box", and was said to heal many of the ills that man is heir to. Electricity was new.

A LOW voltage trickle can be built from a six or twelve volt relay by reversing the points so the relay will vibrate. Whatever other contacts are on the relay can be eliminated or used for other parts of the assembly. The points can be adjusted so

that even a slight voltage will make the contacts vibrate. The tension of the spring can also be reduced. Two flashlight cells are sufficient. Three is the maximum.

After cutting wood to size, sand, stain and varnish each piece. When dry, assemble all

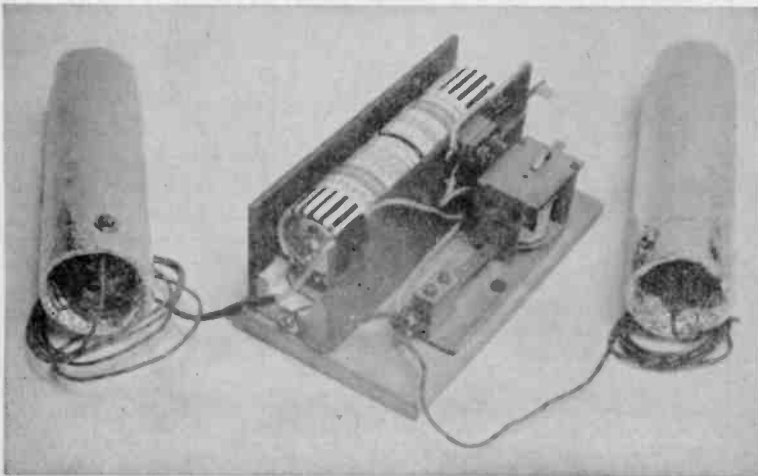
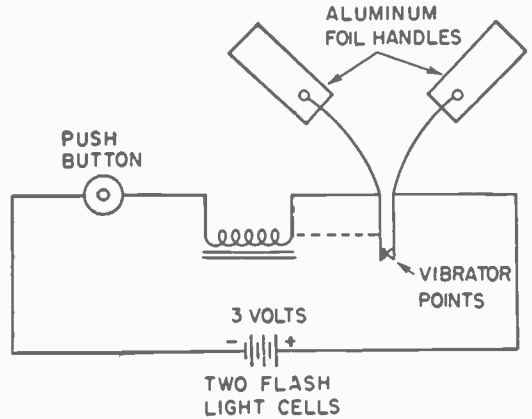


Fig. 1: Aluminum foil over the cordboard tube serves as the conductor. A surplus relay can easily be modified to serve as a vibrator to deliver the jolt where it's needed.

MATERIALS LIST—VOLTAGE RELAXER

Amt. Req.	Size and Description	Top & Bottom for Battery holder.
Two pieces	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{5}{16}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " pine	(Ends)
Two pieces	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood	(Sides)
Two pieces	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$ " plywood	(Base)
One piece	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 6" plywood	
One relay,	6 or 12 volts, with surplus male and break contacts.	
One dozen	small finishing nails, brads or small wood screws.	
Three	$\frac{5}{32}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ " brass bolts, including hex nuts and eight brass washers.	
Seven feet	stranded hookup wire.	
One	cardboard tube cut in half.	
Two pieces	7 x 12" aluminum foil to cover cardboard tubes.	
Two	$\frac{3}{32}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ " round head wood screws for mounting relay.	
One	$\frac{3}{32}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ " long round head wood screw. For press button.	
One	round piece of wood $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, $\frac{3}{8}$ " long. Used for button.	
Surplus	contact points are used to make up a push button assembly, and the contacts for each end of the batteries.	

WIRING DIAGRAM



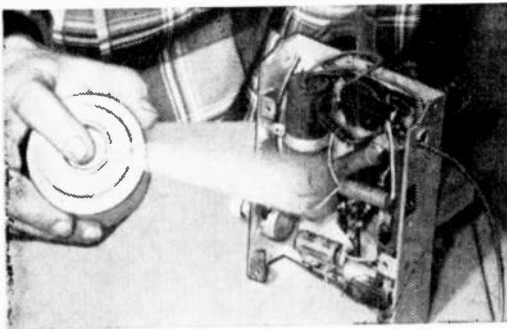
the wood parts, mount the relay and push-button assembly. Now it is ready for wiring. Wrap the handles of cardboard tubing with the aluminum foil, and seal along the edges with transparent tape from end to end. Push the overlap of foil into the end of the tubes, using a small nut and bolt backed up with two washers. Cut two 30-in. lengths of hook-

up wire and attach them to the handles and the relay as in Fig. 1.

Back in the old days people used such a device for relieving their aches and pains. It can be fun at your next party, or the trickle of voltage can be most relaxing.

Fire Extinguisher Chases Radio Bugs

• The chilling effect of a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher will help you locate a defective part in a radio circuit that plays erratically. Often a set works fine for a few minutes after you turn it on, and then suddenly misbe-

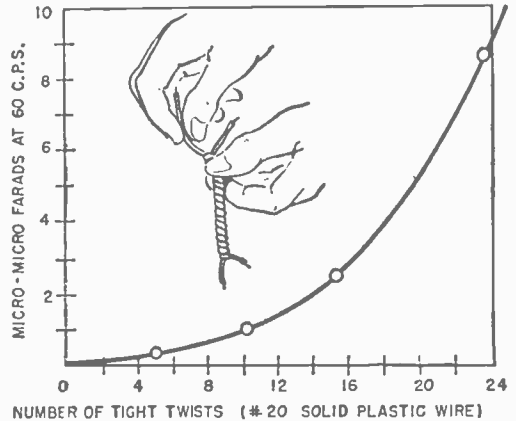


haves or goes dead. The trouble may be a part that expands with heat after current has been flowing through for a few moments. Spray suspicious parts with CO₂ gas one at a time. The intense cold will contract a defective component so it can work normally.

You can also use Charg-A-Can Freon #12 with a suitable adapter (sold by refrigeration supply houses). However do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers since the fumes are highly toxic.—T. A. BLANCHARD.

Twisted Wires Make Capacitor

• You can make capacitors for coupling or neutralizing simply by twisting two pieces of plastic hook-up wire tightly together. The insulation is left on, and you can easily change the capacitance to adjust your circuit.



The chart shows the result of measurements made with a bridge at 60 cycles per second. The "gimmick" capacitors were made of size 20 plastic solid hookup wire twisted as tightly as possible by hand. Leads were $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Because dielectric constants of various brands of wire will vary, the chart will not be precise in every case.—C. F. ROCKEY.

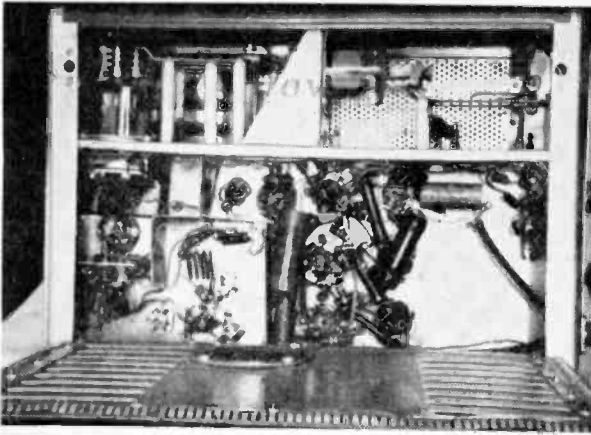


Fig. 6: The transmitter layout is uncluttered, and ease of accessibility is assured by hinged side panels.

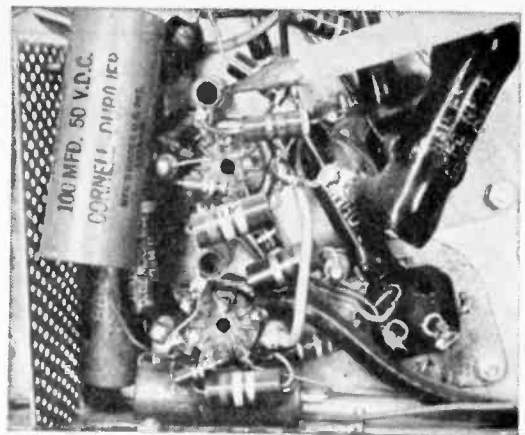


Fig. 7: What may at first glance appear to be "rats-nest" wiring becomes pure and lucid when you understand.

(Continued from page 33)

Audio communication is maintained on standard 2-meter (146 mc.) equipment, which is much simpler than adding sound to the TV signal.

Camera or "Flying Spot." If you want live action, you must have a camera. For still picture transmission, a flying-spot-scanner technique may be used; we'll cover that a little further on.

Various types of cameras are available, using either an iconoscope or a vidicon as the eye. Fig. 1 shows the basic elements of an iconoscope, which was the first practical all-electronic pickup tube, and was widely used for many years. Note the relatively large size of the iconoscope. Also, an iconoscope needs a large amount of light to produce a usable picture. A much smaller and more sensitive tube is the vidicon, shown in

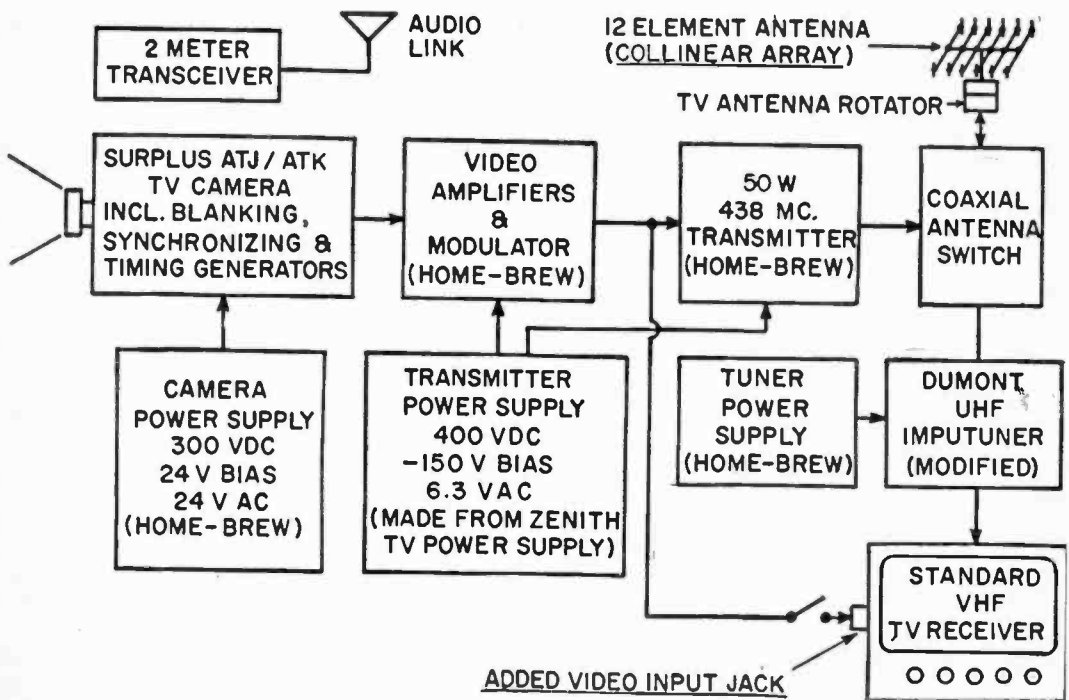


FIGURE 10

K6IPR— LOW-BUDGET "LIVE" TV SYSTEM

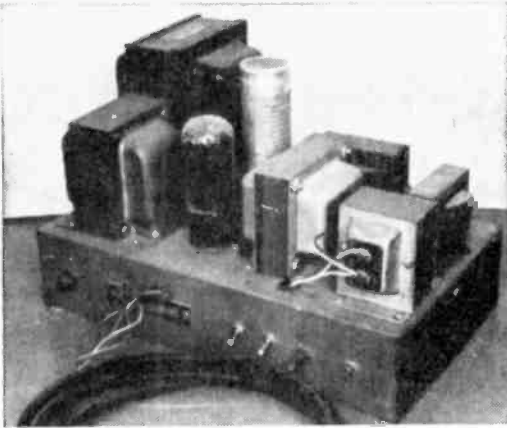


Fig. 8: Power supplies are straightforward and uncomplicated. Standard electronic construction is used.

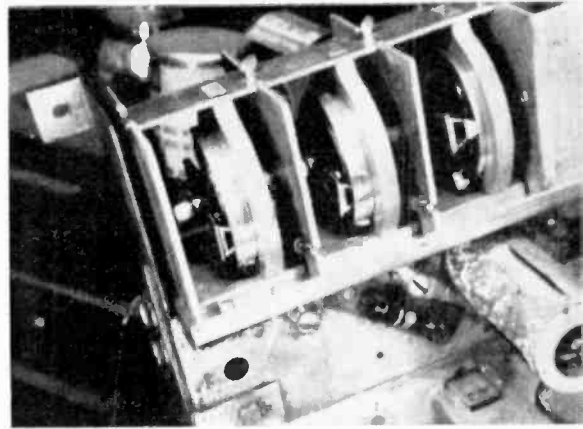


Fig. 9: In this commercial converter, you only have to reposition the contacts on circular tuned lines to alter.

Fig. 1.

The newer and more expensive cameras use vidicons, which provide a good picture with normal room lighting; surplus camera units are likely to use the iconoscope, which requires floodlights on the subject for sufficient indoor illumination. Either tube may be used in normal outdoor lighting.

A representative flying-spot-scanner system is shown in Fig. 5. The raster of a TV receiver is projected through a transparent slide onto the active surface of a phototube. The raster is actually a rapidly moving spot of light sweeping horizontally across the face of the TV tube 15750 times per second, and vertically 60 times per second, as provided by the standard TV receiver circuitry. As the moving light beam passes through the darker parts of the slide, it is attenuated in proportion to the slide density. These variations in light are picked up by the phototube, amplified, combined with synchronizing pulses, and used to video-modulate the transmitter.

The use of a TV receiver to produce the flying-spot is very practical these days, with inexpensive used TV sets readily available. However, complete construction information for building a scanning unit, using a 5- or 8-in. cathode ray tube, may be found in chapter 3 of "Ham TV," by Melvin Shadbolt WØKYQ.

Several variations are used. For instance, you can use a slide projector "backwards" by replacing the projector bulb with a phototube, and focusing the TV raster onto the phototube. The use of a photomultiplier tube can provide a gain of 1,000,000 in the conversion of the light variations into an electrical signal.

The flying-spot-scanner restricts you to the display of transparent stills, such as ordinary photographic negatives (which are shifted electronically to be received as positives),

Polaroid transparency film, or slides made with india ink, grease pencil or felt marking pens.

Combined Or Separate Sound? Standard broadcast TV stations send sound as well as picture information on the same channel, but with the audio and video carriers separated by 4.5 mc. A few hams, W6VCF for example, transmit both audio and video on the same band, allowing both picture and sound to be received simultaneously on a conventional TV receiver. But this does represent additional complexity in the transmitting equipment (greater bandwidth, additional carrier generation, etc.), and since all hams have other communications equipment, the voice contact is usually maintained on 2 or 6 meters. Often, duplex voice operation is used; in duplex, one station is on one band, the other on a different band. This allows both reception and transmission of voice simultaneously (like a tele-



Fig. 11: W6VCF at the controls of his rather elaborate TV rig. The huge console is all "home-brew" at low cost.

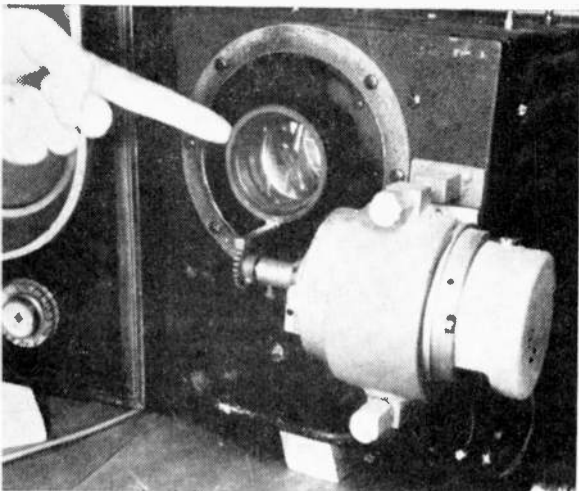


Fig. 12: Here's how the lens of the surplus TV camera is focused by the selsyn. Note rack and pinion set-up.

phone), rather than switching back and forth. This greatly enhances on-the-air adjustments of the TV image, antenna orientation and experimentation, with the receiving station giving comparative reports.

The Transmitter and Modulator. Several methods may be used to transmit the video information produced by the camera or scanning unit. Fig. 6 shows, in block diagram form, the essential elements of one system. A crystal oscillator, followed by a string of frequency multipliers, drives a linear final amplifier in the 420 mc. band. The video signal is amplified and used to grid-modulate the final amplifier. Notice that the oscillator-



Fig. 13: The author sits in the glow of a photo-flood to provide sufficient light for the TV camera. He's on the air!

multiplier stages could be a standard 2-meter transmitter, such as the Gonset *Communicator* or the Heath *Twoer* with the addition of a tripler stage and final amplifier for output on the 420 mc. band. Of course, any 420 mc. transmitter, with the addition of the video modulator, could be used.

Another approach is fully detailed in a recent QST article. Here, the amplified output of a commercial closed-circuit TV camera (55 mc.) is mixed with 385 mc. output of a string of double-amplifiers, with the additive frequency of 440 mc. resulting. This signal, which contains the video information, is then further amplified for transmission.

A recent article in 73 Magazine details the use of the 432 mc. oscillator section of a surplus radar set to drive a power amplifier, and also shows a video amplifier modulator used with a surplus iconoscope camera.

Another practical approach to obtaining a transmitter for use on the 420 mc. TV band is to slightly modify a used 450-470 mc. mobile commercial communications unit, such as the RCA CMU-10A or the similar GE MC-306. These transmitter-receivers are sometimes available from factory dealers as trade-ins on new equipment, and require only an external power supply, video modulator and retuning to the 420 mc. band for use as a Ham-TV transmitter. The receiver section is not used at all, and some dealers will sell the transmitter section separately at a considerable saving.

Antennas—Take Your Choice! No matter how powerful your transmitter, or sensitive your receiver, you need a good antenna for efficient operation. Fortunately, at these UHF frequencies, high-gain antennas are quite small. Because they are not large, arrays of many elements are common. Yagi beams, helical beams, parabolas and collinear arrays each have their ardent supporters. In the final analysis, you should use the highest gain antenna you can manage, and put it as high as you can. The use of commercial UHF antennas should not be disregarded; sometimes only a change in the driven element is required to drop the resonant frequency into the 420 mc. band, which is not far below the commercial broadcast UHF TV channels. Care must be taken that the bandwidth characteristic of the antenna is sufficient to pass the relatively wide band TV signal.

Two antennas specifically designed for amateur TV use are described in WØKYQ's "Ham-TV" book.

An antenna rotator will be a necessity, and a standard TV type will handle these antennas easily.

Converters and Receivers. Standard ac-operated VHF television sets can be used for receiving amateur TV signals without modification. ac-dc sets can only be used safely with a simple isolation transformer. Since the

amateur signals are above the normal TV set's tuning range, a UHF converter is added ahead of the TV set. This changes the frequency of the amateur signal down to channel 5 or 6 of the VHF TV band. Many commercial UHF converters, such as the Mallory *Inductuner* and the Blonder-Tongue 99, are available for less than \$20, and most of them can be modified to tune down to the 420-450 mc. ham band, which is not far below the 470 mc. lower end of the broadcast UHF TV band. The modification to the converter usually involves adjustment of the oscillator frequency by tuning a slug, adjusting the position of the tuned-line contacts, or adding capacitance.

If you are so inclined, you can build your

own converter from scratch.

Details, Details!! Well, now that we've covered the generalities, you will want to dig into the details. All we've tried to do in this article is to give you enough information to allow you to go from here on your own with some idea of the overall picture. The following paragraphs tell you where to get more information on theory, practice and actual equipment and modifications. From here on, your own initiative must take over. Write the sources listed for more information; the more specific your request, the more specific your reply is likely to be. Let the editor of this and other magazines know if you'd like some detailed articles on Ham-TV.

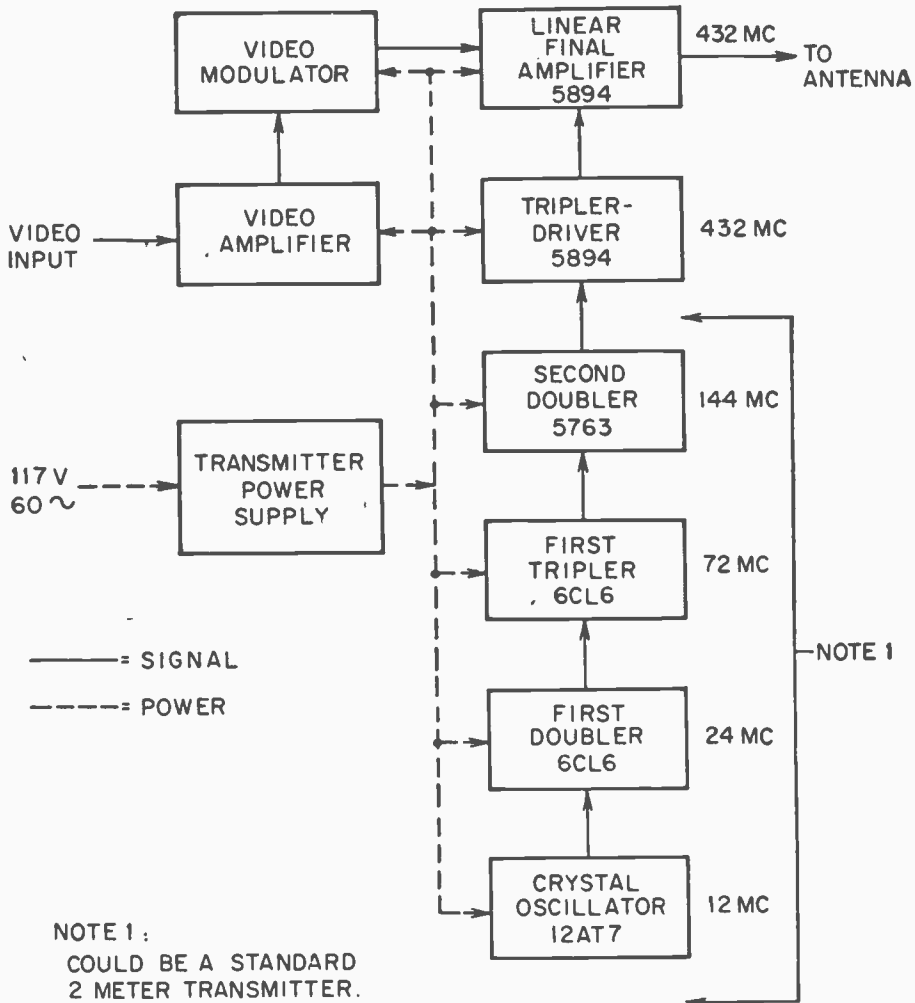


FIG.14 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF TYPICAL HAM-TV TRANSMITTER

(Continued from page 77)

clock faces and electric blanket indicators glow.

Now being tested are electroluminescent highway signs, and airport runway indicators consisting of EL lamps imbedded in the pavement.

A leading authority in electroluminescence, William E. Hall, Lt. gen., USAF (Ret.), predicts that EL panels will one day be used as marker strips on bridges and highways, in refrigerator and closet walls, and in luminous sidewalks.

Gen. Hall is board chairman of Madigan Electronic Corp., a Carle Place, Long Island company that is a leading developer of uses for electroluminescence. Madigan is the manufacturer of the belt that emits a strobe-like warning for the protection of traffic police, mineworkers, aircraft crews and others.

Called the Band-O-Lite, the belt is the first that actually emits light rather than reflects it. It makes the first use of a new *flexible* EL panel developed in close cooperation with Sylvania Electric products and is powered by a Madigan development that is considered an important step forward in the application of electroluminescence.

This development is a portable power source using nickel-cadmium batteries. The Pow-R-Mizer, as it is called for very good reason, applies the required alternating field to the EL panels in the circuit and maintain high overall efficiency by utilizing the electrical energy stored in the dielectric of the



Fig. 3. Flexible belt for traffic officers winks on and off with bright orange color, is easy to see in the dark.

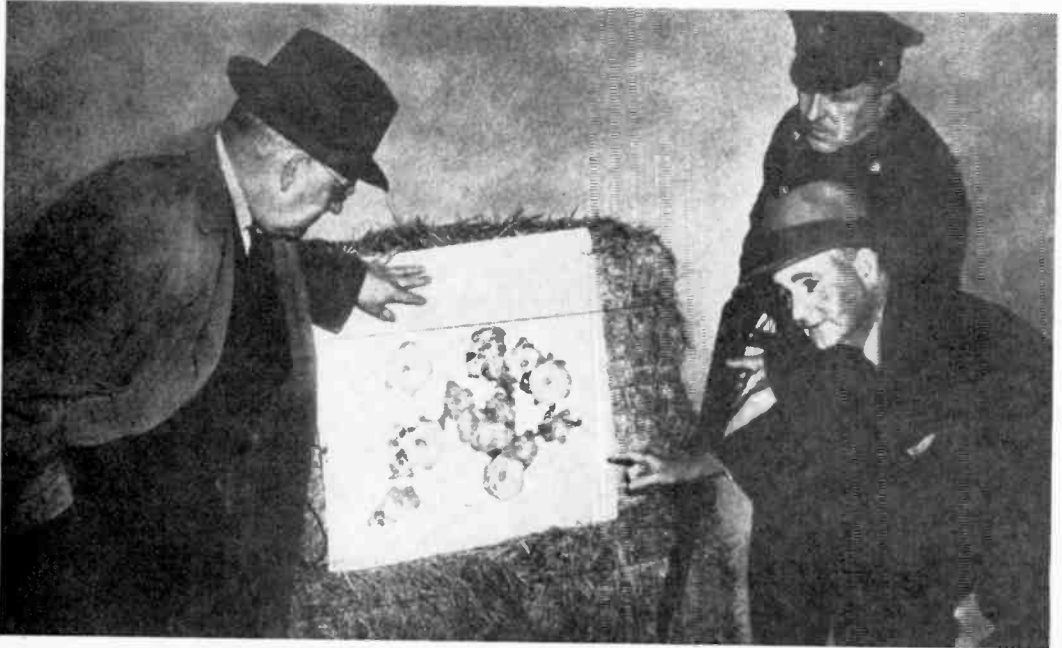


Fig. 4. Dented but undaunted, this Sylvania Electro-luminescent panel stood up against police riot gun fire.

lamp itself. This portable unit is expected to greatly broaden the uses of EL.

Gen. Hall reports that Madigan will use the Pow-R-Mizer in an unusual exit sign that will be introduced shortly. Called the Exit-Lite, it will be powered by ordinary line current under normal conditions and—during emergency disruption of power—it will automatically be activated and powered by the self-contained Pow-R-Mizer.

Installation of the Exit-Lite will eliminate the need for emergency secondary power lines which are required for safety purposes by many municipalities.

Madigan is actively developing a number of other new products that make use of EL panels. Among these are illuminated street signs that are clearly visible at distances up to 300 ft. on the most dimly lit suburban streets. It will also bring out a flashing safety helmet designed as a companion piece to the flashing belt.

Gen. Hall reports also that his company is broadening the uses of EL in the branch of electronics known as alpha-numeric display, or the pictorial representation of changing information on a cathode screen.

EL panels are ideal indicators in alpha-numeric displays. They are flat, hence have a wide "read-out." Moreover, they are much cooler than such indicators as masked filament bulbs, and thus cause far fewer failures. And they can be rapidly switched.

EL displays will soon help control sea and air traffic, instantaneously signal balls and strikes on scoreboards, and transmit stock market prices to brokers' quotation boards.

Madigan recently delivered to the Army Air Defense Command a display system that depicts air traffic in combat zones. Employing EL lamps and advanced memory storage tubes, the display system was installed in two large air conditioned vans for use in any climate.

The company is now developing another display device, for the Air Force, that uses phosphors which are selectively activated by ultra-violet light. The incoming data is instantly exposed and imaged by the Xerox process.

Asked to describe the new frontiers of EL research, Gen. Hall replies that engineers are now chiefly concerned with ways to improve the brightness of EL panels. The applications of electroluminescence are still limited because the panels do not yet have the brightness required for "primary" lighting.

Madigan's own engineers are attacking the brightness problem with a matched power driver. This company-developed power driver, now being tested, almost doubles the brightness of EL lamps when hooked up between the primary power source and the EL panel.



Fig. 5. Incorporated in a clear glass table top, a soft, even light produces glare-free illumination.

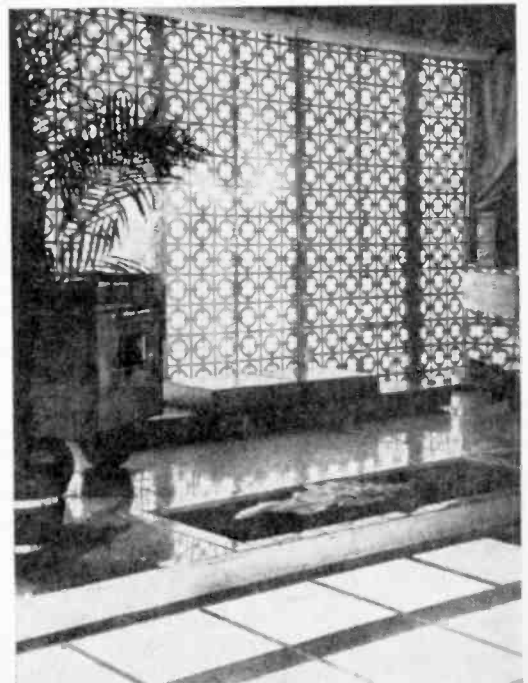


Fig. 6. Decorative wall uses EL panel behind screen, walls, floors, ceilings will turn on with switch in future.

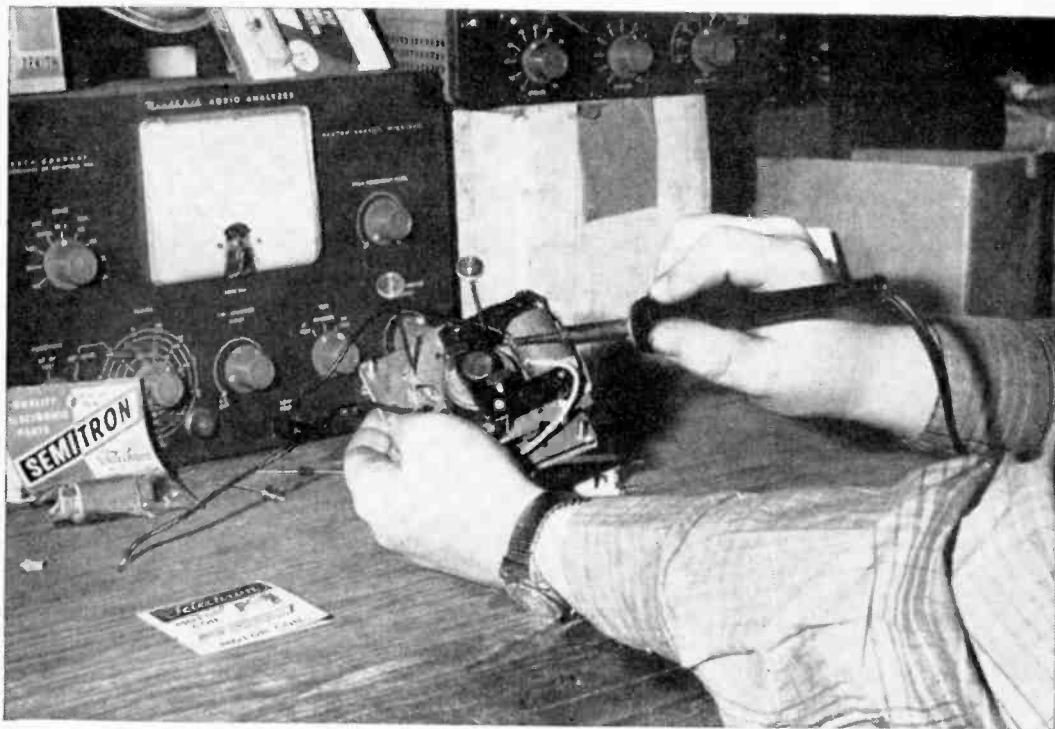


FIG. 1: Start the replacement by first disconnecting the wires from the clock motor coil soldering terminals.

Repairing Radio Clocks

When a radio clock mechanism makes noise, the first step is to apply oil. If the unit is a sealed type, try running it upside down to let the oil seep back into the works. If that doesn't help, try this before changing the unit . . .

By L. RIVMAN Semitronics Corp.

WITH clock radios now as common as the ordinary ac-dc set, it is understandable that you will be called upon to service the timer portion of the clock radio.

Although 75% of the clock radio troubles are in the radio itself, the other 25% of the troubles can be repaired with little or no difficulty.

Look closer into the radio clock timer and you can see it is similar in construction to the mechanism used on electric ovens, dehumidifiers, vending machines, advertising clocks, electric timer switches, x-ray equipment, electric broilers, barbecue stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, and others.

One of the major difficulties encountered in the service of electrical timer apparatus, has been the procurement of replacement parts. There has been no centralized procurement of parts to repair these millions of appliances. The consumer has had to rely entirely upon the factory service repair stations. The difficulty of having to return the appliance to the factory for repair and service is a troublesome one. Usually, there is a minimum service fee, plus shipping charges. This has made repairing timers quite costly.

The business of supplying spare parts for appliance timers actually arose out of a problem with a noisy clock radio. An employee of the Semitronics Corp. of New York could not

sleep nights due to the excessive noise from the motor of his clock radio. Trying to purchase a replacement motor from a local radio distributor, he was shifted to an appliance dealer. The appliance dealer sent him to the company directly. After finally obtaining the replacement motor, he repaired the clock without difficulty.

Other than the motors in radio and appliance timers that one may experience difficulty with, is the electrical switch. The most common trouble is the burning out of switch contact points. The switch, like the motor can be easily replaced in the timer.

The following list of clock and timer repairs can be accomplished by any competent electrical handyman.

- Replacement of open or shorted motor coil
- Replacement of motor mechanism
- Replacement of knobs and bezel
- Replacement of electrical switch
- Replacement of broken crystal or dial
- Adjustment of alarm and vibrator
- Cleaning of clock mechanism

In order for you to repair an appliance timer intelligently, it is necessary to understand the function of the unit. An appliance timer is a mechanical unit, electrically controlled to operate at a predetermined time or sequence. It may be set to turn an apparatus on, off, or signal at a predetermined time, or at intervals.

In all clock radios, the clock motor is connected directly across the ac power line, independent of all switching. Therefore, the clock motor should always be running regardless of switch setting or electrical sequence. The clock motor is independent of the radio.

There are two time switches on the clock radio. One is manual and usually on the front panel. The second switch, in parallel with the

first is automatically clock operated. Since these switches are in parallel either one will operate the timer mechanism (not the clock motor). It is impossible to switch the clock on or off.

The outlet plug receives current when either of the two switches are turned on. Thus an externally connected appliance is automatically activated.

Possible troubles and causes in appliance timers:

Defect	Cause
Clock will not operate	Open ac line Defective motor coil Defective rotor or motor Defective clock switch Binding of parts
Clock noise	Defective motor or rotor Loose parts Binding of parts Alarm armature improperly adjusted Loose laminations
Clock loses or gains time	Defective motor coil Defective motor rotor Binding of parts Bent timing shaft Damaged or broken teeth or gears

Visual Inspection and Test. Inspect for any obvious defects such as bent shafts, hands, broken crystal, broken cabinets, etc.

Measure motor coil to see if it is shorted or open. If O.K., plug into ac line and observe. *Note.* Never plug clock into dc line.

Removal and Replacement of Parts. To disassemble the clock movements, be sure to observe the following precautions:

1. Knobs on the front of radio clocks are push-on type. Remove by grasping them and pulling

Use this diagram for better parts identification.

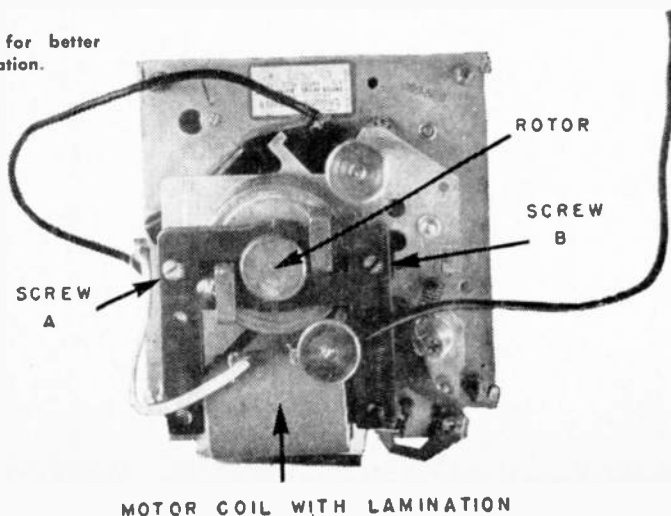




FIG. 2: With the clock motor removed completely from the radio and switching circuit, proceed with work.

1. them off gently. Knobs on the back of the clock are usually screwed on. They may have a reverse thread. Do not apply too much force. Remove with caution.
2. Bezels are usually held on with tabs bent over dial back. Straighten tabs to remove bezel.
3. Crystals may be attached with plastic tabs that snap onto the dial. Remove by gently forcing crystal off. Many crystals are part of the cabinet and cannot be removed.
4. Dials may be removed by straightening the ears that are usually bent over the back.
5. Hands may be removed by grasping them with thin-nosed pliers. Carefully remove each hand individually by grasping with a thin-nosed plier as close as possible to the shaft. Avoid bending or scratching the dial.

Excessive heat may cause damage. Do not use a large soldering iron. Apply only enough



FIG. 3: Remove the two screws labeled "A" and "B,"



FIG. 4: Removal of the screws "A" and "B" permit the motor coil and rotor to be disassembled from the frame.

heat to loosen the electrical connection.

Cleaning Movement. All movements should be blown out and cleaned with carbon tetrachloride before replacing in cabinet. Oxidized oil may be removed by rubbing with a fine grade of steel wool moistened with carbon tetrachloride.

Lubrication. Do not use too much oil. Oil collects dust. It may stain the crystal and dial. Use only clock oil. Lubricate the two arms and bearing holes and the end of the sweep second shaft of the back bearing plate. Using graphite, lubricate levers and cam gears.

Cleaning for Appearance. Clock radios should be returned as new looking as possible. Clean plastic crystals with soft cloth using only water, and glass crystals with a



FIG. 5: Using thumb and gentle pressure, push out the rotor assembly. Do not hammer; push it carefully.



FIG. 6: Insert the new rotor coil or motor, depending on which was the faulty part determined by your tests.



FIG. 7: Reassemble frame, replace screws "A" and "B."



FIG. 8: Reconnect the wire leads to the motor coil soldering terminals and replace the unit into the radio.

glass cleaner. Bezels should be cleaned with soap and water. Do not rub too hard as you may remove numbers. Plastic cabinets should be cleaned with soap and water.

Testing and Adjustment of Alarm and Switch Mechanism. After the radio has been repaired, the following adjustments should be checked:

- Turn the function switch to the automatic wake or alarm position.
- Set the automatic (alarm or wake) dial hands for any desired time.
- Turn the time set knob or clock hand control clockwise to the preset alarm hour. The radio (or alarm) should close at the alarm hour. Continue to rotate the clock hands and note if the alarm (or wake) vibrator arm drops toward the field core seven to 10 minutes after the set was automatically

turned on.

If the switch contact does not close at the correct time, the minute hand should be moved to make the necessary adjustment. The time set knob should be held firmly while the minute hand is being moved.

To adjust the alarm period, set the clock so that it reads ten minutes after the time set for the alarm. Slowly turn the adjusting screw in until the shut off lever just slides over the edge of the screw head.

To adjust the tone of the vibrator, connect power to set, have the vibrator operate, and bend the vibrator arm (close to its anchor point) nearer or farther from the field core. Do not over bend.

Replacement parts for repairing clock mechanisms are available from Semitronics Corp., 265 Canal St., New York City.

(Continued from page 87)

$$\% \text{ of modulation} = \frac{E_{\max} - E_{\min}}{E_{\max} + E_{\min}}$$

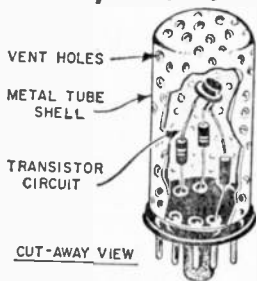
X 100

It is recommended to couple the transmitter directly to the vertical plates, because very few oscilloscopes contain amplifiers with linear frequency response over 5MC.

Alignment: The most popular application of the oscilloscope, of course, is in the alignment or servicing of FM and TV receivers. However, the procedures recommended by different manufacturers of these appliances vary to such degree, that it would be difficult to recommend a general procedure. The alignment steps are always fully described in the manuals for any given model, and they should be followed explicitly. In troubleshooting of TV receivers the manuals also

Tube Shells House Tiny Circuits

- Discarded metal vacuum tube shells make neat shielded housings for plug-in relays, transistors, and diode circuits. Pry the base from the tube and discard the innards. Solder in your transistor circuit making connections to the base pins, and you have a plug-in device that fits tube sockets. If components such as resistors radiate heat, then drill enough vent holes to provide an adequate air circulation.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



Solder Spool Carries Flux Can

- Attach a cork to the lid of your can of soldering paste and set your spool of solder down over the plug as a means for keeping the can of flux handy. It will always go wherever the spool of solder goes and will also serve as a base to keep the spool from tipping over and rolling off the bench.—J. A. C.

Putty "Tacks" Wire to Terminal

- When you want to temporarily connect a low current-carrying wire to a terminal (as in building experimental circuits) and haven't the time to fasten a test clip to the end, use a small wad of putty or modeling clay to momentarily "tack" the wire in place. Just place the bare tip of the wire to the terminal and press a small wad of the putty or clay over top of it.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

should be consulted for proper wave shapes at critical points of the circuit.

In conclusion we would like to mention, that in recent years oscilloscopes became very popular in industrial applications. Armature, testing, resistance welding, pressure measurements, motor tune-up, testing photographic shutters are just a few examples. In most of these cases the techniques are quite involved and require special accessories or modifications of the scopes. With the wide acceptance of the oscilloscopes the price of this instrument became accessible to anybody interested in electronics. Once you master the techniques of different applications, you will find this instrument a great time saver and a willing helper in most of your problems.

Nailpolish Is "Liquid" Insulation

- Nail polish makes a high-quality liquid insulation for coating bare electric wire connections and is especially easy to apply to radio-TV connections that are difficult to reach with tape. After the connection has been soldered and allowed to cool, apply the polish with the handy-applicator brush provided in the bottle. If the connection has to be unsoldered later, just the touch of a hot soldering iron will burn away such insulation with a puff of smoke.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Tape Splicing Technique

- Clear fingernail polish serves as an excellent cement when splicing recording tape. Taper cut the two ends of tape at a 45° angle, then daub some of the polish on the leading edge of one piece and overlap the other piece 1/8 in. Let dry for about ten minutes, then daub polish on the overlapping edges to ensure a perfect splice. You'll have a firm, long-lasting splice that can withstand considerable tension and flexing as the tape passes through the recording machine, and is just as good as one made with cellulose splicing tape.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Charged Plastic Dusts Platter

- If the grooves of your hi-fi phonograph records are filled with dust, here's how to remove it the harmless electrostatic way: Take a piece of Saran plastic wrap and crumple it in your fingers while holding it about an inch above the surface of the revolving platter. The static electricity produced by crumpling the plastic will attract the dust particles and hold them. If you watch very closely, you'll actually be able to see them jump from the platter to the charged wad of plastic.—J.A.C.

Free Literature

GENERAL PARTS DISTRIBUTORS

49. Want a colorful catalog of surplus goodies? *John Meshna Jr.* has one that covers everything from assemblies to Zener diodes. You can buy complex units that set the government back thousands, at a fraction of the cost!

50. This catalog is far too detailed to describe here. Circle No. 50, and *Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp.* will send one you can examine for yourself!

51. Here's another catalog that's bursting with goodies from *Radio Shack Corp.* Included is the exclusive line of *Realistic* equipment. If you can't find it here, you just can't find it!

52. We'll exert our influence to get you on the *Olson* mailing list. This catalog comes out regularly with lots of new and surplus items. If you find your name hidden in the pages, you win \$5 in free merchandise!

53. A 16-page catalog of new and surplus bargains from *ALCO Electronic Sales* is yours for circling No. 53. We'll get your name on the regular mailing list, too.

54. Catering to hams for many years *World Radio Laboratories* has a few flyers for you to look over. These include their new transmitter and an assortment of other products that deserve space in any ham shack.

55. This catalog is so widely used as a reference book, that it's regarded as a standard by people in the electronics industry. Don't you have the latest *Allied Radio* catalog? The surprising thing is that it's free!

56. Unusual scientific, optical and mathematical values. That's what *Edmund Scientific* has. War surplus equipment as well as many other hard-to-get items are included in this catalog.

106. Bargains galore, that's what's in store! *Poly-Paks Co.* will send you their latest four-page flyer listing the latest in merchandise available, including a giant \$1 special sale.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL

57. Three new courses in marine communication, aircraft communication, and guidance and mobile communications are available from *National Radio Institute*. The pamphlets are well-illustrated and educational.

58. Here are three pamphlets dealing with television trouble-shooting, radio trouble-shooting and high fidelity. These, from *Progressive Edu-Kit* are very complete and easy to understand.

59. Interested in ETV? *Adler Electronics* has a booklet describing educational television and this goes into a depth study of ETV in all its ramifications. There's a good science fair project here for someone!

105. For a complete rundown on curriculum, lesson outlines, and full details from a leading electronic school, ask for this brochure from the *Indiana Home Study Institute*.

MICROPHONES, SPEAKERS, TAPEHEADS, CARTRIDGES, HEADPHONES

60. Don't miss this bulletin of professional quality microphone stands. *Atlas Sound* will send it along with a listing of accessories, including explosion-proof loudspeakers!

61. This company makes the headsets that are used as terminal communications by our astronauts. The stereo phones that *Roanwell Corp.* has for hi-fi-nicks reflect the same standards of quality.

62. Tone-arms, cartridges, hi-fi, and stereo preamps and replacement tape heads and conversions are listed in a complete *Shure Bros.* catalog.

63. Here's a beautifully presented brochure from *Altec Lansing Corp.* Studio-type mikes, two-way speaker components and other hi-fi products.

64. For the love of mikes! *Astatic Corp.* has lots. Studio types, ham types, recording types, etc. See its catalog sheets for the details.

65. A name well-known in audio circles is *Acoustic Research*. Here's its booklet on the famous AR speakers and the new AR turntable.

66. Loudspeakers, enclosures, systems, and mikes are the specialty of the house at *Electro-Voice*, and they have a catalog to prove it. Speaker enclosures are either finished in your choice or unfinished for do-it-yourselfers.

67. Speakers and enclosures from *Argos Products Co.* feature a new and novel wall-mounting system. To find out more about this, circle No. 67.

68. If you know stereo, you know *Empire*. If you DON'T know *Empire*, you'd better ask for this four-page brochure, and get in on the news.

69. Tape recorder heads wear out. After all, the head of a tape deck is like the stylus of a phonograph, and *Robins Industries* has a booklet showing exact replacements. Lots of good info on how the things are built, too.

70. A wide variety of loudspeakers and enclosures from *Utah Electronics*

lists sizes, shapes, and prices. All types are covered in this 16-page heavily illustrated brochure.

71. Here's a "plus" deal. *ETCO* will send you a complete catalog of their new electronic kits, PLUS a four-page course leading to a novice class amateur license, PLUS a chart of electronic symbols, and finally, a booklet explaining the "why" of stereo!

72. Catalog sheets describing the *Philmore* line of UHF-TV converters, CB walkie-talkies, speaker-mikes, code oscillators, can be had by circling No. 72.

KITS

73. Here's a firm that makes everything from television kits to pocket stoves. The *Conar* catalog is yours for the asking. Circle No. 73.

74. Interested in tackling a TV kit? *Arkay Kits, Inc.* will send you full literature (including a schematic) of this truly educational kit. It's used in many of the electronic schools.

75. Nothing to hide, that's *Harmon-Kardon*! They send you a batch of literature describing their products, complete with technical laboratory reports. The equipment is of course, beautiful. It sounds as good as it looks.

76. Here's a 100-page catalog of a wide assortment of kits. They're highly-styled, highly-versatile, and *Heath Co.* will happily add your name to the mailing list. Circle 76.

77. Do you think you should expect to save money by building kits? *National Kits* has a four-pager that will be a real eye-opener.

78. A long-time builder of ham equipment, *Hallicrafters, Inc.* will happily send you lots of info on the ham, CB, and commercial radio equipment. They've also sponsored the CB REACT teams, and will fill you in on those details too.

79. A complete line of test equipment as well as a wide assortment of hi-fi and stereo gear from *PACO Kits* will come your way if you circle 79.

80. A complete booklet and price list giving you the inside data on *Schober Organs* will come your way if you check 80. We just found out that these beauties sound even better than they look!

110. When a manufacturer of high-quality high fidelity equipment produces a line of kits, you can just bet that they're going to be of the same high quality! *H. H. Scott, Inc.*, has a catalog showing you the full-color, behind-the-panel story.

ACCESSORIES

- 81. Got "furniture-sag"? Hmmm? *Adjustable Caster Co.* thinks you'd better level the shelf your turntable sits on before you try to level the turntable itself! Lots of data here.
- 82. A catalog describing a complete assortment of radio and TV tube protectors, fuses, light wipers and a wide variety of switches and outlets from *Eagle Electric* will come your way if you circle No. 82.
- 83. Are you still paying drugstore prices for tubes? *Nationwide Tube Co.* will send you their special bargain list of tubes. This will make you light up!
- 84. Here's some info on a wireless remote control for your hi-fi, or if you prefer, they have a wired version for you. There's also a sweet little phase and balance meter. *Stereosonics, Inc.* will send it all if you check #4.
- 85. Some of the teenty-weenies that *Chicago Miniature Lamp Works* sells make a ± 47 pilot lamp look like a 100 watt! They'll be happy to send you their catalog.
- 86. Data processing and display equipment, ultrasonic tools, and rechargeable batteries are described in a passel of literature from *Gulton Industries*. Check No. 86 and watch the mailbox!
- 87. A 12-page catalog describing the audio accessories that make hi-fi living a bit easier is yours from *Switchcraft, Inc.* The cables, mike mixers, and junctions are essentials!
- 88. Here's a goodly assortment of literature covering the products of the *Dow-Key Co.* They make coaxial relays, switches, and preamps for hams and CBers.
- 89. Got some questions regarding transistor ignition? *W. F. Palmer Labs* will send you a booklet which explains what transistor ignition is all about. If you decide, after reading, that this is for you, their kits will let you build your own!
- 90. A booklet on TV and radio servicing, a tube price list, and an unusual

through-the-mail diagnosis request form entitle you to an analysis of your sick set for a buck! It's all from *Century Electronics*.

91. Delayed action switches for the home or car, something brand new in miniaturized amplifiers, a new light-dimming switch as well as the other *Saxton Products* are listed in brochures.

107. Ever try to find your house number in the dark? Your visitors have the same trouble. An electro-luminescent panel makes house number easy to read and a door bell button makes this *Madigan Electronic* unit serve double duty.

108. Great Britain comes through with an assortment of hi-fi needs from the famous Garrard turn-tables to some fancy speakers, 5-core solder and quality hi-fi tubes. *British Industries* will happily send the whole package for your leisurely perusal.

109. Want to see the latest in communications receivers? *National Radio Co.* puts out a line of mighty fine ones and their catalog will tell you all about them.

111. "Get the most measurement value per dollar." That's what *Electronic Measurements Corp.* says. Looking through the catalogue they send out, they very well might be right!

TAPE RECORDERS AND TAPE

92. Want to see the latest in portable tape recorders? Curious about an intercom with a fabulous wound-to-size ratio? *Mathew Stuart, Inc.* will send all the details at your request.

93. "The Care and Feeding of Tape Recorders" is the title of a booklet that *Starkes-Tarzian* will send you. It's 16 pages jam-packed with info for the home recording enthusiast. Includes a valuable table of recording times for various tapes.

94. You can learn lots about tape recorders. Big tape recorders for studios, little tape recorders for business men, all kinds of tape recorders from *American Concertone*.

95. If you are serious about home tape recording this technical bulletin and descriptive literature from *Kodak* (Yup! They're making recording tape) will interest you.

96. Here's a list of a complete line of tape machines. Also, *SONY Super-scope* will include a list of ways that you can use a tape recorder, and some of these were new to us!

RADIO

97. Are you getting all you can from your Citizens Band radio equipment? *Cadre Industries* has a booklet that answers lots of the questions you may have.

98. Antennas for CB and ham use as well as for commercial installations is the specialty of *Antenna Specialists Co.* They also have a generator for power in the field.

99. Convert your home or shop from clutter to convenience with the *Akra-Mills* cabinets. Those see-through drawers eliminate cigar-box confusion!

100. An assortment of high fidelity components and cabinets are described in the *Sherwood* brochure. The cabinets can almost be designed to your requirements, as they use modules.

101. Very pretty, very efficient, that's the word for the new *Betacom* intercom. It's ideal for stores, offices, or just for use in the home, where it doubles as a baby-sitter.

102. Here's some more data on transistor ignition systems for cars. *Automotive Electronics Co.* has the whole story here, including typical wiring diagrams.

103. One of the best ways to make a radio signal get up 'n' git is to put the antenna up high enough, and you will need a place to hang it. Take your pick from this catalog of towers by *Tri-Ex Tower Corp.*

TELEVISION

104. The smallest television set to date is featured in this beautifully prepared brochure from *SONY Corp.* You'll be amazed at the variety this firm offers.

Radio-TV Experimenter, Dept. FL-644
505 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

I am a subscriber

Please arrange to have the literature whose numbers I have encircled sent to me as soon as possible.

Indicate total number of booklets requested

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111		

NAME (Print clearly) _____

ADDRESS _____

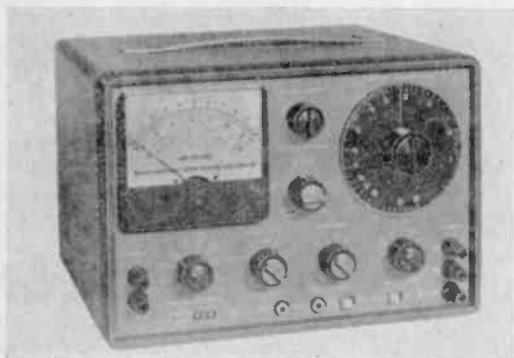
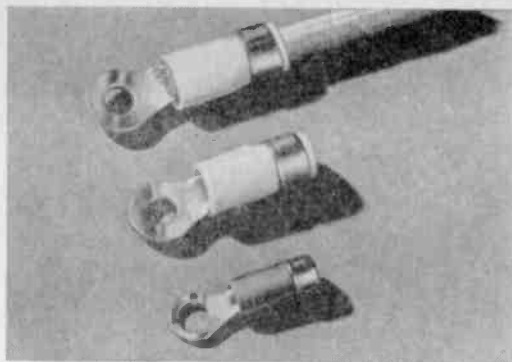
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Service on this coupon expires Nov. 2, 1963.

NEW PRODUCTS

Terminals Really the End!

Solderless terminals feature aluminum crimping rings and gold-plated metal parts for high conductivity. Teflon bushing cartridge provides for effective moisture shield as well. Crimped with manufacturer's hand or power crimping tools. AMP Inc., Dept. RTE, Harrisburg Pa.

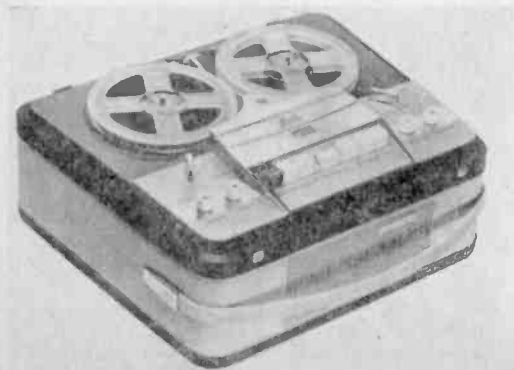
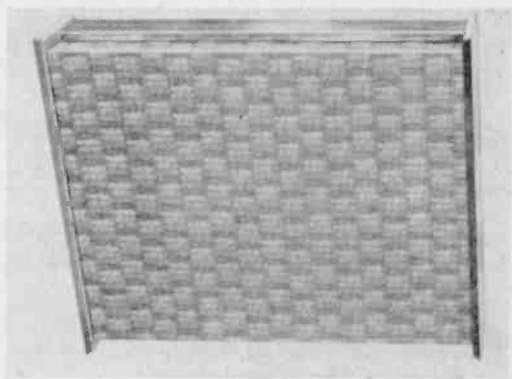


Versatile VTVM

New intermodulation, harmonic distortion meter and ac VTVM is a necessary tool in any testing laboratory. Can be used for checking phonos, tape decks, amplifiers, or any other item in the audio field. Permits serviceman to readjust hi-fi equipment to meet manufacturer's original rated specifications. \$250, wired and tested from EICO, Dept. RTE, 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

New "Loudenboomer"

The "Slenderette" shown here is only 5 in. wide and can be placed on the floor, on a wall, on a shelf, and contains five (count 'em) speakers. Two 6-in. woofers, one 8-in. mid-range, and two 3½-in. tweeters. \$39.95 from Lafayette Radio, Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

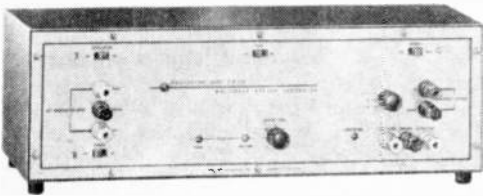


Up to 32 Hours per Reel

Thanks to a new head from Phillips, with a gap of only 0.0001 in., you can add a new standard speed to tape recorders; 15/16 ips provides up to 32 hours on a standard 7-in. reel. The rest of the unit is fully transistorized and has the other three common speeds as well! Called the Continental 401, it's available for \$399.95 from Norelco, Dept. RTE, 230 Duty Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

For the Rock-Bound

This six-meter VFO costs a lot less than a handful of crystals, and covers a much wider frequency range. If THAT isn't enough of an argument for you, remember the last time you lost a rare one because you weren't close enough to his frequency. 'Nough said? It's called the HE-61 and sells for \$19.95 from Lafayette Radio Co., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

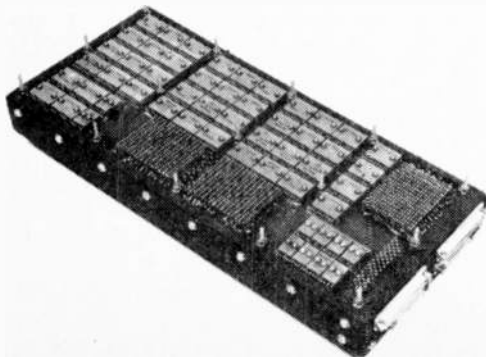
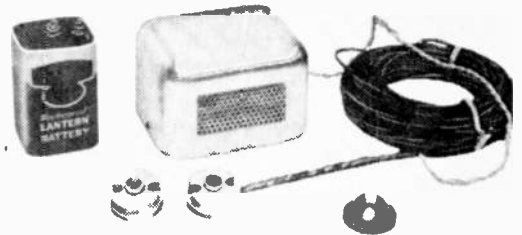


Multi-Generator

With the big boom in multiplex well under way, you'll need this piece of test equipment to service the new stereo tuners. Gives you channel separation, balance, sync pull-in and hold-in range for adjustment and measurement. Model E-490 available from Precision Apparatus Co., Dept. RTE, 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, N. Y.

Fire Insurance

Automatic fire alarm consists of six sensitive thermostatic detectors and a two-horn signal unit. Enough wire to hook the unit up and a lantern battery complete the system. A manual test button permits checking to see that all is functioning properly. Model ML-290, \$29.95 from Lafayette Radio, Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.



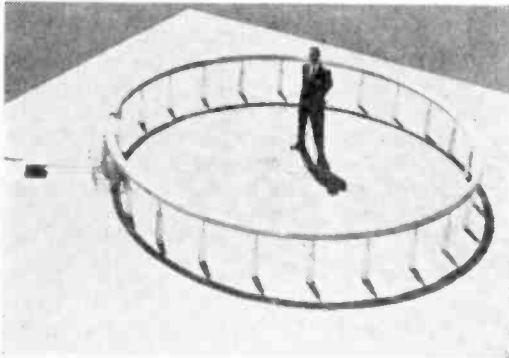
It's MAGIC

Here's an airborne digital computer that actuates vehicle controllers for guidance, or control of missiles, space vehicles or aircraft. Utilizes molecular electronics and the production model will weigh in at 34 lbs. AC Spark Plug, Dept. RTE, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

NEW PRODUCTS

Fireless-Works

Using fiber optics, light is bent and distributed in patterns and colors. The display, designed for indoor commercial and industrial use, is accompanied by taped festive music and synchronized swishes, whistles and booms. Mobilcolor, Dept. RTE, 232 E. 53rd St., New York 22, N. Y.

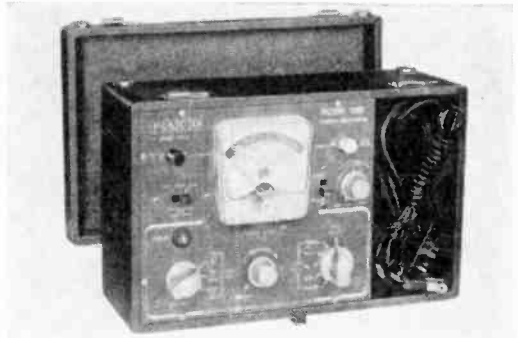


More Letters

Now it's DRRR. English translation? Directional Discontinuity Ring Radiator. Sorry, we said *English* translation! It's a new concept in antenna design in which recent tests of the 2-foot-high model performed with the same efficiency as a conventional 60-ft. tower antenna. For more info contact Northrup Corp., Ventura Div., Dept. RTE, Northrup Bldg., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Beam-Current CRT Checker

Tests AND rejuvenates all picture tubes and checks for screen brightness under hi or lo line conditions. Provides correct filament voltage continuously variable from 1.5 to 12 volts, regardless of line conditions. \$44.95 for the kit, or factory wired at \$59.95, PACO, Dept. RTE, 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, L. I., N. Y.



Portable Recorder

Boasting a signal to noise ratio of -42 db, this unit will record four-track mono and playback four track stereo with a second channel system. Operates at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips will handle up to a 7-in. reel. Model RK-137, \$89.50 from Lafayette Radio, Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

(continued on page 192)

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WMAL	Washington, D.C.	5000	KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	50000	WLBE	Leesburg, Fla.	5000
WSAV	Savannah, Ga.	5000	WDSM	Superior, Wis.	5000	WFUN	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000
WVGB	Toledo, Ga.	5000	720-416.4			WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	10000
KIDQ	Boise, Idaho	5000	WGN	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WQXI	Atlanta, Ga.	5000
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	5000	730-410.7			WGRA	Cairo, Ga.	10000
KTIB	Thibodaux, La.	5000	CJNR	Blind River, Ont.	1000	KED	Kenilworth, Hawaii	1000
WJMS	Ironwood, Mich.	1000	CKAC	Montreal, Que.	50000	KEST	Boise, Idaho	10000
KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	5000	CKDA	Daughin, Man.	10000	WRMS	Beardstown, Ill.	5000
KXOK	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	CLG	N. Vancouver, B.C.	1000	KXXY	Colby, Kans.	50000
KGVV	Belgrade, Mont.	10000	WJMW	Athens, Ala.	1000	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	5000
WPRO	Reno, Nev.	5000	KFGD	Anchorage, Alaska	10000	WRUM	Rumford, Me.	10000
KLEA	Livingston, N.Mex.	5000	KSUD	W. Memphis, Ark.	2500	WSGV	Saginaw, Mich.	5000
WIRC	Hickory, N.C.	10000	WKTG	Thomasville, Ga.	10000	KGH	Billings, Mont.	10000
WMFD	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	WLOE	Goodland, Kans.	10000	WNNY	Watertown, N.Y.	1000
KWRO	Coquille, Oreg.	50000	WFMW	Madisonville, Ky.	5000	WLSV	Wellsville, N.Y.	10000
WEJL	Seranton, Pa.	5000	WMTG	Van Clave, Ky.	10000	WTNC	Thomasville, N.C.	10000
WKYN	San Juan, P.R.	5000	WTRV	Basstrop, La.	2500	KXGO	Fargo, N. Dak.	5000
WPRO	Providence, R.I.	5000	WARB	Covington, La.	2500	KWIL	Albany, Oreg.	1000
KGFX	Pierre, S. Dak.	5000	WJTO	Bath, Maine	1000	WAEB	Allentown, Pa.	500
KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	WACE	Chicopee, Mass.	50000	WPCJ	Sharon, Pa.	1000
KSSX	Salt Lake City, Utah	10000	KWRE	Warrenton, Mo.	10000	WEAN	Providence, R.I.	5000
KGDN	Edmunds, Wash.	50000	KWOA	Worthington, Minn.	10000	WBBD	Bamberg, S.C.	10000
KZUN	Opportunity, Wash.	5000	KJRL	Billings, Mont.	500	WETB	Johnson City, Tenn.	10000
640-468.5			KWMS	Bowling Green, Ohio	10000	WMC	Memphis, Tenn.	5000
CBN	St. John's, N.F.	10000	KBOY	Medford, Oreg.	10000	KTHT	Houston, Tex.	5000
KFI	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	WNAK	Nanticoke, Pa.	10000	KFYU	Lubbock, Tex.	5000
WQI	Ames, Iowa	5000	WPIT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50000	KUTA	Glanding, Utah	10000
WHLO	Akron, Ohio	1000	WPAL	Charleston, S.C.	10000	WIGM	Mount Jackson, Va.	10000
WNAD	Norman, Okla.	1000	WLLI	Lenoir, Tenn.	10000	WTAR	Norfolk, Va.	5000
650-461.3			KPCN	Grand Forks, N.D.	5000	KGMI	Bellingham, Wash.	5000
KORL	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	KPSN	Ogden, Utah	10000	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	5000
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	50000	WPIK	Alexandria, Va.	50000	WEAQ	Eau Claire, Wis.	5000
KIKK	Pasadena, Texas	2500	WMNA	Gretina, Va.	10000	800-374.8		
660-454.3			KULE	Ephrata, Wash.	10000	CHAB	Moose Jaw, Sask.	10000
KMEQ	Omaha, Nebr.	5000	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	10000	KOKO	Paterson, B.C.	10000
WNBC	New York, N.Y.	50000	740-405.2			CFOT	Ft. Frances, Ont.	1000
WESC	Greenville, S.C.	100000	CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	50000	CJLX	Ft. William, Ont.	10000
KSKY	Dallas, Tex.	1000	CBL	Toronto, Ont.	50000	CJBQ	Belleville, Ont.	1000
670-447.5			WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	50000	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.	50000
WMAQ	Chicago, Ill.	50000	KUEQ	Phoenix, Ariz.	10000	CHRC	Quebec, Que.	10000
680-440.9			KUQV	Bival, Calif.	10000	CHAD	Montreal, Que.	10000
CHFA	Edmonton, Alta.	50000	KSSS	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	IOV	St. John's, N.F.	1000
CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	1000	KSCS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	10000	WHOS	Decorah, Ala.	10000
CJOB	Winnipeg, Man.	10000	KWTD	Wichita, Kan.	10000	WMGY	Montgomery, Ala.	10000
CKGB	Timmins, Ont.	10000	WFSG	Boea Raton, Fla.	10000	KINY	Juneau, Alaska	5000
KNBR	San Fran., Calif.	50000	WKMK	Blountston, Fla.	10000	KAGH	Crossett, Ark.	2500
KNBR	St. Petersburg, Fla.	10000	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	5000	KVOM	Morrilton, Ark.	2500
WCTT	Corbin, Ky.	10000	KYME	Boise, Idaho	5000	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	2500
WCBM	Baltimore, Md.	10000	WVLE	Olney, Ill.	10000	WVFL	Wood, Calif.	10000
WNAC	Easton, Mass.	50000	WBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	2500	BRN	Brighton, Colo.	5000
WDBC	Escanaba, Mich.	10000	WNOP	Newport, Ky.	10000	WLAD	Danbury, Conn.	2500
KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	5000	WYAD	Cambridge, Mass.	2500	WSUZ	Palatka, Fla.	10000
WNR	Binghamton, N.Y.	1000	KPBW	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	5000	WIAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	10000
WRYM	Rochester, N.Y.	2500	WGSN	Huntington, N.Y.	50000	KXIC	Lower City, Iowa	10000
WVFL	Raleigh, N.C.	50000	WMBL	Morehead City, N.C.	10000	WBOC	New Orleans, La.	10000
WISR	Butler, Pa.	2500	WPAQ	Mount Airy, N.C.	100000	WCCM	Lawrence, Mass.	10000
WAPA	San Juan, P.Rico.	10000	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	50000	WVAL	Sauk Rapids, Minn.	5000
WMP5	Memphis, Tenn.	10000	WVCH	Chester, Pa.	10000	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	10000
KBAT	San Antonio, Tex.	50000	WIAC	San Juan, P.Rico	10000	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	10000
KOMW	Omak, Wash.	10000	WTRJ	Humbolt, Tenn.	2500	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	10000
WCWA	Charleston, W. Va.	10000	WJLH	Tulahoma, Tenn.	2500	KJEM	Okla City, Okla.	5000
690-434.5			KTRH	Houston, Tex.	50000	KPDQ	Portland, Oreg.	10000
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	KCMC	Texasarkana, Tex.	10000	WCHA	Chambersburg, Pa.	10000
CBF	Montreal, Que.	50000	WBCI	Williamsburg, Va.	5000	WDSC	Dillon, S.C.	10000
WVOK	Birmingham, Ala.	50000	750-399.8			WEAB	Greer, S.C.	2500
KVNA	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	WSB	Atlanta, Ga.	50000	KREI	Sweetwater, Tenn.	10000
KEVT	Tucson, Ariz.	2500	WBMD	Baltimore, Md.	10000	KDDD	Dumas, Tex.	2500
KBBA	Benton, Ark.	2500	KMMJ	Grand Island, Neb.	10000	KBUH	Brigham City, Utah	2500
KAPF	Publio, Colo.	2500	WHEB	Portsmouth, N.H.	10000	WSVS	Crewe, Va.	50000
WVNS	Anderson, Conn.	25000	KXEL	Ourant, Okla.	2500	WKEE	Huntington, W. Va.	10000
WAFE	Jacksonville, Fla.	25000	KSLD	Portland, Oreg.	50000	WDUX	Waupaca, Wis.	10000
KULA	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	WPDX	Clarksburg, W. Va.	10000	810-370.2		
KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	10000	760-394.5			KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	50000
GGGF	Coffeyville, Kans.	10000	KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	WIGO	Indianapolis, Ind.	2500
WTIX	New Orleans, La.	5000	WJR	Detroit, Mich.	50000	WABW	Annapolis, Md.	2500
KTRC	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WCPS	Tarboro, N.C.	10000	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	50000
KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	1000	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	5000	WGY	Schenectady, N.Y.	50000
KEYR	Terrytown, Nebr.	10000	770-389.4			WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	10000
KRCO	Prineville, Oreg.	10000	KUOM	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000	WCEC	Rocky Mount, N.C.	10000
WXUR	Media, Pa.	500	WCAL	Northfield, Minn.	50000	WEDO	McKeesport, Pa.	10000
KUSD	Vermillion, S. Dak.	10000	WVW	St. Louis, Mo.	50000	WKVN	San Juan, P.R.	25000
KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	10000	KOB	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	50000	820-365.6		
KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	250	WABC	New York, N.Y.	50000	WAIT	Chicago, Ill.	50000
KWYD	Tyler, Tex.	2500	KXA	Seattle, Wash.	10000	WIKY	Evansville, Ind.	2500
WCVB	Bristol, Va.	10000	780-384.4			WOSU	Columbus, Ohio	50000
WNNT	Warsaw, Va.	25000	WBWM	Chicago, Ill.	50000	WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	50000
WELD	Fisher, W. Va.	5000	WJAG	Norfolk, Neb.	10000	WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	50000
700-428.3			WKCK	Dunn, N.C.	10000	830-361.2		
WLW	Cincinnati, Ohio	50000	WBDJ	Durham, N.C.	10000	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	250
710-422.3			KSPI	Stillwater, Okla.	2500	WCCO	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000
CJSP	Leamington, Ont.	10000	WAVA	Arlington, Va.	10000	KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	10000
CFRG	Gravelbourg, Sask.	50000	790-379.5			WNYC	New York, N.Y.	1000
CKVM	Ville Marie, Que.	10000	CFWC	Camrose, Alta.	10000	840-356.9		
WKRG	Mobile, Ala.	1000	CFDR	Dartmouth, N. S.	5000	WTUF	Mobile, Ala.	10000
KMPC	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	CKMR	Newcastle, N.B.	1000	WRYM	New Britain, Conn.	10000
KBTR	Denver, Colo.	5000	WVST	St. Louis, Mo.	50000	WLAS	Louisville, Ky.	50000
WGBS	Miami, Fla.	50000	WTUG	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000	WVPO	Stroudsburg, Pa.	2500
WRM	Rome, Ga.	10000	KECE	Tucson, Ariz.	50000	850-352.7		
KEEL	Shreveport, La.	50000	KDAN	Texasarkana, Ark.	1000	CKVL	Verdun, Que.	50000
WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	10000	KOAN	Eureka, Calif.	50000	KRRD	Red Deer, Alta.	10000
WOR	New York, N.Y.	50000	KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	CJJC	Langley Prairie, B.C.	1000
DZRH	Manila, P.I.	10000	700-428.3			WYDE	Birmingham, Ala.	10000
WKJB	Mayaguez, P. Rico	1000	710-422.3			KICY	Nome, Alaska	5000
WPTF	Paris, Tenn.	2500	720-416.4			WRUF	Gainesville, Fla.	5000
KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	2500	730-410.7			WEAT	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1000
KURV	Edinburg, Tex.	250	740-405.2			KIMO	Hilo, Hawaii	1000
			750-399.8			WHDH	Boston, Mass.	50000
			760-394.5			WKBZ	Muskegon, Mich.	1000
			770-389.4					
			780-384.4					
			790-379.5					
			800-374.8					
			810-370.2					
			820-365.6					
			830-361.2					
			840-356.9					
			850-352.7					
			860-348.6					
			870-344.6					
			880-340.7					
			890-336.9					
			900-333.1					
			910-330.2					
			920-326.4					
			930-322.6					
			940-318.8					
			950-315.0					
			960-311.2					
			970-307.4					
			980-303.6					
			990-300.0					

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	5000	CJCA	Edmonton, Alta.	10000	WDVH	Gainesville, Fla.	5000d	WVOT	Marianna, Fla.	1000d
WFLO	Floryada, Tex.	250d	CJON	St. John, N.F.	10000	WFOF	Pensacola, Fla.	1000d	WVOD	Pompano Beach, Fla.	1000d
KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	250d	KTKN	Ketchikan, Alaska	10000	WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	1000d	WVPA	Perry, Ga.	5000d
WODY	Bassett, Va.	5000d	KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	10000	WRIP	Rossville, Ga.	5000d	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1000d
WAFY	Staunton, Va.	10000d	KFGT	Flagstaff, Ariz.	5000d	WVQV	Kodiak, Alaska	250	KSGM	Chester, Ill.	500
KUEW	Waukeches, Wash.	10000d	KHJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WITY	Van Wert, Ill.	1000
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	250d	KNGL	Paradise, Calif.	5000	KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	5000d	KREB	Shreveport, La.	5000d
910—329.5											
CJDV	Drumheller, Alta.	5000	WKSS	Milford, Del.	500d	KABL	Lompoc, Calif.	5000	WDMC	Otsego, Mich.	500
CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	5000	WHAN	Hanover City, Fla.	1000	WELL	New Haven, Conn.	5000	WAFM	Memphis, Miss.	1000d
CBO	Ottawa, Ont.	1000	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	WGRJ	Lake City, Fla.	5000	WFCB	Minneapolis, Minn.	1000d
CFJC	Kamloops, B.C.	10000	WKXY	Sarasota, Fla.	1000	WRO	Waco, Tex.	10000d	WAFM	Memphis, Miss.	1000d
CHRL	Roberval, Que.	1000	WMGR	Bainbridge, Ga.	5000	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	5000d	KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	5000
WDVC	Dadeville, Ala.	5000d	WKEI	Pocatello, Idaho	5000	WFRF	Athens, Ga.	1000	KLYQ	Hamilton, Mont.	1000d
KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WTAD	Quincy, Ill.	5000	KSRM	Salmon, Idaho	5000	KLVF	Fallon, Nev.	5000d
KLCN	Blytheville, Ark.	5000	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	1000	WDLM	E. Moline, Ill.	1000d	KICA	Clevis, N. Mex.	1000
KAMD	Camden, Ark.	1000	WFMJ	Frederick, Md.	5000	WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	5000	KMIN	Grants, N. Mex.	1000
KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	1000	WREB	Holyoke, Mass.	5000	KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	5000d	WTRY	Fredonia, N.Y.	5000
KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	5000	WCKB	Battle Creek, Mich.	5000	KRO	Abbeville, La.	1000d	WLMK	Wilmington, N.C.	5000d
KOXR	Oxnard, Calif.	1000d	KKIN	Atkin, Minn.	1000d	WBOC	Salisbury, Md.	5000	WAAA	Win. Salem, N.C.	1000d
KPOF	Dr. Denver, Colo.	5000	WLSJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	5000	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	5000
WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	5000	WKOC	Pepper Bluff, Mo.	5000	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	5000	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5000
WPLA	Plant City, Fla.	1000d	KOFI	Kaispel, Mont.	5000d	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	5000	WAZS	Summersville, S.C.	5000
WGAF	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	5000	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	1000d	WRBI	Winnfield, S. Dak.	1000
KBCN	Calder, Ida.	1000d	WNNH	Rochester, N.H.	5000	KNEB	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000	WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	5000
WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	5000	WPAT	Pateron, N.J.	5000	KWYK	Ferrisburgh, N. Mex.	1000d	KFRD	Roseberg, Tex.	1000d
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	5000	WBRN	Buffalo, N.Y.	1000d	KRIK	Roswell, N. Mex.	1000d	KSCV	Riechfeld, Utah	5000
KQTY	Salina, Kans.	5000d	WZJR	Johnstown, N.Y.	1000d	WEAP	Dallas, N.Y.	5000	WFHG	Bristol, Va.	5000
WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	WSON	Washington, N.C.	5000	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	1000d	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	5000
WABI	Bangor, Maine	5000	WEOL	Elyria, Ohio	1000	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	5000	WHAW	Washburn, Wis.	1000d
WDFD	Flint, Mich.	5000	WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000	WSTW	Wooster, Ohio	1000d	WPRF	Prarie du Chien, Wis.	1000
WCOC	Meridian, Ark.	5000	KAGI	Grants, Ark.	1000d	KGWA	Enid, Okla.	5000d	CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	50000
KOVN	Billings, Mont.	1000d	WGNR	Woodbury, Pa.	1000d	KLAD	Klamath Falls, Ore.	5000d	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	10000
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	1000d	KSDN	Blodgett, S.D.	1000	WYCF	Carleton, Pa.	1000d	WEIS	Center, Ala.	250
KBIM	Roswell, N. Mex.	5000d	WSEV	Sevierville, Tenn.	5000d	WADP	Says, Pa.	1000d	WVWF	Fayette, Ala.	1000
WLAB	Jacksonville, N.C.	5000d	KDET	Center, Tex.	1000d	WATS	Kayne, Pa.	1000d	WTCS	Ft. Motson, Ala.	5000
KCJB	Minot, N. Dak.	1000	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	WBEU	Beaufort, S.C.	1000d	WKTK	Tucson, Ariz.	10000
WPFB	Middletown, Ohio	1000	KENTY	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	1000d	WBMC	McMinville, Tenn.	5000	WKIS	Pittsburg, Calif.	5000
KGLC	Miami, Okla.	1000	WSAZ	Huntington, W. Va.	1000d	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	5000	KGUO	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000d
KURY	Brookings, Ore.	1000d	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000d	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	5000	KLIR	Denver, Colo.	1000d
WAVL	Apello, Pa.	1000d	WLBL	Auburndale, Wis.	5000d	KOVO	Provo, Utah	5000	WBZY	Torrington, Conn.	1000d
WGBI	Beranton, Pa.	1000	940—319.0			WDBJ	Reno, Va.	5000	WFAB	Miami, Fla.	5000
WBSA	York, Pa.	5000	CBM	Montreal, Que.	50000	KALE	Richland, Wash.	1000	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	1000
WPRP	Ponce, P.R.	5000	CJJB	Yerkton, Sask.	10000	WTCH	Shawano, Wis.	1000	WDWO	Dawson, Ga.	1000
WNGC	North Charleston, S.C.	5000d	KOBY	Tucson, Ariz.	250	CKCH	Hull, Que.	5000	WTCB	Ft. Motson, Ala.	5000
WORD	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000d	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	50000	CKNL	Ft. St. John, B. C.	1000	WTKT	Tucson, Ariz.	10000
WJCV	Johnson City, Tenn.	5000	WMIZ	Miami, Fla.	5000	WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	5000	WCAR	Carthage, Ill.	1000
WEGP	S. Pittsburgh, Tenn.	1000d	WMAZ	Wason, Ga.	5000	WTFB	Troy, Ala.	5000	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	1000d
KNAF	Fredricksburg, Tex.	1000d	WKAH	Kaipahulu, Hawaii	10000	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	1000	KAYL	Sturm Lake, Iowa	250d
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	5000	WMIX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	10000	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	5000	KRSL	Russell, Kans.	250d
KRRY	Sherman, Tex.	1000	KIDA	Oes Moines, Iowa	5000d	KBEE	Modesto, Calif.	1000	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	250d
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WYLO	New Orleans, La.	1000	KFEF	Pueblo, Colo.	1000d	WRCM	Rayville, La.	250d
WVTR	White River Junction, Vermont	1000d	WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	1000d	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	5000	KRCH	Clare, Mich.	250d
WRNL	Richmond, Va.	1000d	WCPC	Houston, Miss.	5000d	WIIA	Atlanta, Ga.	5000d	KRMO	Monte, Mo.	250d
KORD	Pasadena, Wash.	1000d	KSWM	Aurora, Me.	5000	WVOP	Vidalia, Ga.	1000	KVSP	Artesia, N. Mex.	1000
KIKI	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KVAH	Valentia, Nebr.	5000d	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WEEB	South Plains, N.C.	5000d
KISN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000	WFNC	N. Fayetteville, N.C.	10000	KMYT	Rebert, Idaho	1000	WIEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	1000d
WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	5000d	WGRL	Bend, Ore.	1000d	WMAY	Springfield, Ill.	1000	WTIG	Mason, Ohio	250d
WOOD	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	1000d	WESA	Charleroi, Pa.	250d	WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	5000	KRKT	Billon, Ore.	250d
920—325.9											
CFRY	Portage La Prairie, Man.	1000	WGRP	Greenville, Pa.	1000d	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	1000	WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	50000
CJCH	Halifax, N.S.	10000	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	1000d	WCSS	Portland, Maine	5000	WVSC	Somerset, Pa.	250d
CJCI	Woodville, N.B.	1000	KIXZ	Amarillo, Tex.	1000d	WAMD	Aberdeen, Md.	1000d	WPRA	Mayaguez, P.R.	1000
CKCY	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10000	KTON	Blanton, Tex.	1000d	WESD	South Bridge, Mass.	1000d	WLKW	Providence, R.I.	5000d
CKNX	Wingham, Ont.	2500	WXRX	Exarkana, Tex.	1000d	WJAN	Hartsville, Mich.	1000	WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	1000d
WCTA	Adalusia, Ala.	5000	WNRG	Grundy, Va.	5000d	KQAQ	Austin, Minn.	5000d	WNOX	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000d
WVWR	Russellville, Ala.	1000d	KQOT	Yakima, Wash.	250	KOOK	Billings, Mont.	5000d	KWAM	Memphis, Tenn.	1000
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	WFAW	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	250	KILT	No. Platte, Nebr.	5000d	KTRF	Keosauqua, Tenn.	1000d
KDES	Palm Springs, Calif.	1000d	950—315.6			KVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1000d
KVEC	San Luis, Cal.	1000	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	10000	WJRN	Newark, N.J.	1000d	KDYL	Teeole, Utah	1000d
KRFX	Gr. Junction, Colo.	5000	CKEB	Barrie, Ont.	10000	KOXR	Orangeburg, N. M.	5000	WNRV	Narrows, Va.	1000d
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	1000	WRMA	Montgomery, Ala.	5000d	WCHN	Norwich, N.Y.	5000	WANT	Richmond, Va.	1000d
WMEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	1000d	KFSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000	WRCS	Ashokic, N.C.	1000d	WKLI	Sparta, Wis.	250
WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KAMI	Auburn, Calif.	5000d	WWIT	Canton, N.C.	1000d	CBKW	Bridgewater, N.S.	10000
WVOH	Hazelhurst, Ga.	5000d	KIMN	Denver, Colo.	5000	WDAY	Fargo, N. Dak.	5000	WCFL	Chicago, Ill.	50000
WGNU	Granite City, Ill.	5000	WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WREO	Ashabula, Ohio	1000d	KTOK	Okl. City, Okla.	5000
WMDK	Metropolis, Ill.	1000d	WGTA	Summersville, Ga.	5000d	WATH	Ashtabula, Ohio	5000	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	250d
WBAA	W. Lafayette, Ind.	5000	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	1000d	KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	1000d	KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	250d
KFNF	Council Bluffs, Ia.	5000	KLER	Orofino, Idaho	1000d	KNOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1000d	WHNB	Rutland, Vt.	1000d
WTCW	Whitesburg, Ky.	5000d	WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	1000d	KASE	Austin, Tex.	1000d	WBNB	Charlotte, Amalie, Virgin Islands	1000
WBOX	Bogalusa, La.	1000d	WXLW	Indianapolis, Ind.	1000	KNOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1000d	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	50000
KTCC	Jonesboro, La.	1000d	KOEL	Oelwein, Iowa	1000	WYVI	Christiansburg, V. I.	1000d	100—296.9		
WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	5000	KJRG	Newton, Kans.	5000	WBVA	Waynesboro, Va.	5000	CBX	Calgary, Alta.	50000d
WVPL	Hancock, Mich.	1000	WAGM	Barbourville, Ky.	1000	WREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	5000
KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	1000	WABW	Waukegan, Ill.	5000	WHYO	Pineville, W. Va.	1000d	CKAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	WDRK	Worcester, Mass.	5000d	WHYA	Madison, Wis.	5000d	KVNC	Windsor, Ariz.	1000
KOLO	Reno, Nev.	1000	WVJ	Detroit, Mich.	5000	WIGL	Superior, Wis.	5000d	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	10000
KQEO	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1000	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	1000d	980—305.9			KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	5000
WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	1000	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	5000d	CFPL	London, Ont.	10000	KCMJ	Palm Sprs., Calif.	1000
WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	1000	KLIK	Jefferson City, Mo.	5000d	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	KSAY	San Fran., Calif.	10000d
WGHQ	Kingston, N.Y.	5000d	KLHS	Lordsburg, N. Mex.	1000d	CFBQ	Quebec, Que.	5000	WCNU	Crestview, Fla.	1000d
WLDL	Lakeview, N.C.	5000d	WBFB	Rochester, N.Y.	1000	CHXB	Peterboro, Ont.	5000	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	2500d
WBBB	Burlington, N.C.	5000d	WBX	Ft. Rye, N.Y.	5000d	CKRM	Regina, Sask.	10000	WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	50000d
WNNI	Columbus, Ohio	1000	WPEF	Franklin, Tenn.	1000d	WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	1000d	WGUN	Deatur, Ga.	50000d
KGAL	Lebanon, Ore.	1000	KYES	Reeseburg, Ore.	1000d	WXLL	Big Delta, Alaska	100	KATN	Boise, Idaho	1000d
WKVA	Lawiston, Pa.	1000	WNCC	Barnesboro, Pa.	5000	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	5000	WCSI	Columbus, Ind.	5000
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	5000	WPEN	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	1000d
WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	1000d	WPER	Moncks Corner, S. C.	5000	KHWS	London, Calif.	5000	KIND	Independence, Kans.	250d
KEZU	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1000d	WKAT	Waterbury, S. Dak.	1000d	KCTY	Salinas, Calif.	5000	KDLA	DeRidder, La.	1000d
WLVJ	Livingston, Tenn.	1000d	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	1000d	KGLN	Glenwood Sprs., Colo.	1000d	WSDI	Baltimore, Md.	5000d
KELP	El Paso, Tex.	1000	KDSJ	Denison, Tex.	500	WSBU	Green, Conn.	1000d	WMRT	Lans	

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WMOX	Meridian, Miss.	10000	1070-280.2			KWKY	Des Moines, Iowa	1000	KOUR	Independence, Iowa	2500
WCHI	Chicago, Mo.	2500	CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	10000	KSAL	Salina, Kans.	5000	KOFO	Ottawa, Kans.	2500
KXEN	Festus, Mo.	50000	CBA	Saskville, N.B.	50000	WLCC	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	5000	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	2500
KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	250000	CHOK	Samia, Ont.	5000	WLOB	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	KBCL	Shreveport, La.	2500
WCNL	Newport, N.H.	2500	WAPI	Birmingham, Ala.	50000	WGHM	Skowhegan, Maine	5000	WSME	Sanford, La.	2500
WINS	New York, N.Y.	50000	KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	WHMC	Gaithersburg, Md.	1000	WSMA	Hastings, Mich.	2500
WABZ	Albermarle, N.C.	10000	WVCG	Coral Gables, Fla.	10000	WCOP	Boston, Mass.	5000	WAVN	Stillwater, Minn.	5000
WFGW	Black Mountain, N.C.	100000	WVBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	50000	WCEM	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	1000	WMDC	Hazlehurst, Miss.	2500
WELS	Kinston, N.C.	10000	KFBI	Wichita, Kans.	10000	KASB	Albany, Minn.	10000	KBHM	Branson, Mo.	1000
WCLL	New London, Ohio	10000	WMO	Mobile, Ala.	5000	WXTV	Lexington, Miss.	5000	KLWP	Union, Mo.	10000
KBVE	Portland, Oreg.	10000	WHPE	High Point, N.C.	10000	KRMS	Osgoode Beach, La.	10000	WGBK	Keene, N.H.	10000
WUNS	Lewisburg, Pa.	2500	WMIA	Aricibo, P.R.	500	KSEB	Shelby, Mont.	1000	WKBV	Newburgh, N.Y.	5000
WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	10000	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	10000	KDEF	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000	WSDQ	Watkinsburg, N.Y.	1000
WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	2500	WDIA	Memphis, Tenn.	50000	WRUN	Utica, N.Y.	5000	WKMT	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1000
KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	KOPY	Allee, Tex.	1000	WBGW	Burlington, N.C.	10000	WREY	Reidsville, N.C.	1000
KODA	Houston, Tex.	10000	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	10000	WGBR	Goldsboro, N.C.	5000	WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	1000
KAWA	Waco, Tex.	100000	1080-277.6			WCUE	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	10000	KEYD	Oakes, N.Dak.	10000
WELK	Charlottesville, Va.	10000	KSCO	Santa Cruz, Calif.	10000	KNED	Lima, Ohio	1000	WGAR	Cleveland, Ohio	50000
WMEV	Marion, Va.	10000	WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	50000	KAGO	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000	WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	2500
WPMH	Portsmouth, Va.	50000	WTLF	Louisville, Ky.	5000	WHUN	Huntington, Pa.	5000	KGYN	Guyton, Okla.	10000
WCST	Berkeley Sprgs., W.Va.	2500	WOAP	Owosso, Mich.	10000	WYNS	Lehighton, Pa.	10000	KAPT	Salem, Oreg.	10000
WSPY	Stevens Pt., Wis.	10000	WUFO	Amerst., N.Y.	1000	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	10000	WJUN	Mexico, Pa.	10000
1020-293.9			WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	10000	WDIX	Orangeburg, S.C.	5000	WRIB	Providence, R.I.	10000
KBGS	Los Angeles, Calif.	50000	KWJJ	Portland, Oreg.	10000	KWYC	Rock Hill, S.C.	10000	WALD	Waterboro, S.C.	10000
WCLL	Carbondale, Ill.	10000	WEPP	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10000	WSNW	Seneca, S.C.	10000	WFWL	Camden, Tenn.	2500
WPEO	Peoria, Ill.	10000	KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	50000	KINM	Rapid City, S.Dak.	50000	WCPH	Etowah, Tenn.	10000
KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50000	1090-275.1			WAPO	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000	WHEY	Millington, Tenn.	2500
1030-291.1			CHEC	Lethbridge, Alta.	5000	WCRK	Morristown, Tenn.	1000	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	2500
WBZ	Boston, Mass.	50000	CHRS	St. Paul, Minn.	5000	WTAB	Bryan, Tex.	10000	KZEE	Waco, Tex.	2500
KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	50000	KAAY	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	KIZO	El Paso, Tex.	10000	WLSB	Big Stone Gap, Va.	10000
1040-288.3			WCRA	Emmham, Ill.	2500	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	10000	WFAK	Falls Church, Va.	5000
KHVV	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	KHAI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	KJBC	Midland, Tex.	10000	KASY	Auburn, Wash.	2500
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	50000	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	10000	KPNG	Port Neches, Tex.	5000	KOZI	Chelan, Wash.	10000
KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	10000	WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	50000	KOLJ	Quannah, Tex.	5000	WRNE	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	5000
1050-285.5			WILD	Boston, Mass.	10000	KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	10000	1230-243.8		
CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	10000	WMSU	Muskegon, Mich.	10000	KOFE	Pullman, Wash.	10000	CHFC	Churchill, Man.	250
CKSB	St. Boniface, Man.	10000	KING	Seattle, Wash.	50000	KYAO	Salt Lake City, Utah	50000	CFKL	Schefferville, Que.	250
CJIC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10000	1100-272.6			KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	10000	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	250
CKOM	Toronto, Ont.	5000	KFAX	San Francisco, Calif.	50000	WABH	Deerfield, Ill.	10000	CFRJ	Jay River, Nwt.	100
WRFS	Alexandria, City, Ala.	10000	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	2500	WELC	Welch, W.Va.	10000	CFYD	Dawson Cr., Yukon T.	250
WCRI	Scottsboro, Ala.	2500	WHLI	Hempstead, N.Y.	10000	WAXX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	50000	CFPA	Port Arthur, Ont.	1000
KVWM	Show Low, Ariz.	2500	KYVA	Cleveland, Ohio	50000	WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	CKLD	Therford Mines, Que.	250
KVLC	Little Rock, Ark.	10000	1110-270.1			1160-258.5		CKMP	Midland, Ont.	250	
KOFY	San Mateo, Calif.	10000	CFML	Cornwall, Ont.	1000	WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	50000	VOAR	St. John's, Nfld.	100
KWSO	Wasco, Calif.	10000	CFTJ	Galt, Ont.	2500	KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	50000	CKVD	Val D'Or, Que.	1000
KLMO	Longmont, Colo.	2500	WMTA	Wassena, Calif.	50000	1170-256.3		WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1000	
WJCB	Crestview, Fla.	10000	WALT	Tampa, Fla.	50000	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000	WBBB	Hawleyville, Ala.	1000
WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	10000	KHPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WCOV	Montgomery, Ala.	10000	WBHP	Huntsville, Ala.	1000
WHBO	Tampa, Fla.	2500	WMBI	Chicago, Ill.	50000	KCBG	San Diego, Calif.	50000	WNUZ	Tuladega, Ala.	250
WRMF	Titusville, Fla.	5000	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	50000	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	10000	KWBC	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	250
WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	50000	WBRT	Charlotte, N.C.	50000	KROH	Honolulu, Hawaii	10000	WIFK	Sitka, Alaska	250
WBIE	Marietta, Ga.	50000	KBNB	Bend, Oreg.	5000	WLBH	Mattoon, Ill.	2500	KSUN	Sioux, Ariz.	250
WMNZ	Montezuma, Ga.	2500	WNAE	Narristown, Pa.	5000	KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1000	KRAN	Kingman, Ariz.	250
WDZ	Decatur, Ill.	10000	WJIP	Caguas, P.R.	250	KVTO	Tulsa, Okla.	50000	KRHZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	250
KNOB	Garden City, Kans.	10000	WHIM	Providence, R.I.	10000	WLED	Ponce, P.R.	250	KATO	Safford, Ariz.	250
WNES	Central City, Ky.	5000	1120-267.7			KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	10000	KINO	Winslow, Ariz.	250
KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	2500	WUST	Bethesda, Md.	2500	WVVA	Wheeling, W.Va.	50000	KCON	Conway, Ark.	250
KCJL	Shreveport, La.	2500	KMOX	St. Louis, Mo.	50000	1180-254.1		KFPW	Ft. Smith, Ark.	1000	
KVPI	Villa Platte, La.	2500	WVOL	Buffalo, N.Y.	2500	WLDJ	Jacksonville, Ill.	10000	KBTM	Jonesboro, Ark.	1000
WMSG	Dakland, Md.	5000	KCLE	Cleburne, Tex.	10000	WHAM	Rocheater, N.Y.	50000	KGEA	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000
WQMR	Silver Sprg., Md.	10000	1130-265.3			1190-252.0		KWTC	Rawl, Calif.	1000	
WVPG	Ann Arbor, Mich.	50000	CKWX	Vancouver, B.C.	50000	KRDS	Tolleson, Ariz.	250	KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	1000
KGDH	Piastone, Minn.	10000	KRDU	Denver, Colo.	1000	KEZY	Anaheim, Calif.	1000	KXO	El Centro, Calif.	250
WACR	Columbus, Miss.	10000	KLED	San Diego, Calif.	5000	KNBA	Vallejo, Calif.	2500	KDAC	Ft. Bragg, Calif.	250
KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	2500	KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	5000	WQVO	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	5000	KGFJ	Las Angeles, Calif.	1000
KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	10000	KWKH	Shreveport, La.	5000	WANN	Annapolis, Md.	10000	KPRL	Paso Robles, Calif.	1000
KLVC	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	WCAR	Detroit, Mich.	50000	WCKX	Cromwell, Conn.	10000	KRFG	Redding, Calif.	250
WBNC	Conway, N.H.	10000	WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	50000	WLBW	New York, N.Y.	10000	KWAG	Wagon Wheel, Colo.	1000
WSEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	2500	WNEW	New York, N.Y.	50000	KEX	Portland, Oreg.	50000	KEXO	Grand Junction, Colo.	250
WSTS	Massena, N.Y.	10000	1140-263.0			KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	50000	KBRR	Leadville, Colo.	250
WNSF	New York, N.Y.	50000	CKXL	Calgary, Alta.	10000	1200-249.9		KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1000	
WFGC	Franklin, N.C.	10000	CBI	Sydney, N.S.	5000	WOAI	San Antonio, Tex.	50000	KRST	Sterling, Colo.	10000
WLN	Lincolnton, N.C.	10000	KRAK	Sacramento, Calif.	50000	1210-247.8		WINF	Wainwright, Conn.	1000	
WGGP	Sanford, N.C.	10000	WMI	Miami, Fla.	10000	KZOO	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000	WGGG	Gainesville, Fla.	1000
WZIP	Cincinnati, Ohio	10000	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	10000	WCNT	Centra, Ill.	10000	WONN	Waco, Fla.	1000
KCCO	Lawton, Okla.	2500	WSV	Pekin, Ill.	10000	WKNX	Saginaw, Mich.	10000	WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1000
KFMY	Tulsa, Okla.	10000	KLPR	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10000	WCAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	50000	WSSB	New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	1000
KUBE	Pendleton, Oreg.	10000	WITA	San Juan, P.R.	500	1220-245.8		WVNY	Pensacola, Fla.	1000	
WBUT	Butler, Pa.	10000	KSDO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	10000	CJOC	Lethbridge, Alta.	10000	WCNN	Quincy, Fla.	10000
WDDS	Everett, Pa.	2500	KRMC	Miners Wells, Tex.	2500	CKDA	Victoria, B.C.	10000	WIND	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	250
WLVC	Williamsport, Pa.	10000	WRVA	Richmond, Va.	50000	CJRL	Kenora, Ont.	10000	WBIA	Augusta, Ga.	10000
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	10000	1150-260.7			CJSS	Cornwall, N.B.	10000	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1000
KLEN	Killeen, Tex.	2500	CKSA	Lloydminster, Alta.	10000	CKSM	Shawinigan, Quebec	10000	WCLI	Dublin, Ga.	1000
KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	2500	CHSJ	St. John, N.B.	10000	WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	10000	WFOM	Marietta, Ga.	1000
KCAS	Slaton, Tex.	2500	CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.	10000	WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	10000	WSOK	Savannah, Ga.	1000
WGAT	Gate City, Va.	2500	CKB	Brandon, Man.	10000	KLIP	McGehee, Ark.	10000	WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1000
WBRG	Lynchburg, Va.	10000	CKTR	Three Rivers, Que.	10000	KLIE	Fewler, Calif.	2500	KBAR	Burley, Idaho	250
WCMS	Norfolk, Va.	10000	WBCA	Bay Minette, Ala.	10000	KIBB	Palo Alto, Calif.	10000	KORT	Okemuncie, Idaho	1000
KNXB	Kirkland, Wash.	10000	WGEA	Geneva, Ala.	5000	KCAR	Pomona, Calif.	2500	KRKK	Reburg, Idaho	1000
WCEF	Parkersburg, W. Va.	50000	WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000	KFCB	Denver, Colo.	10000	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1000
WECL	Eau Claire, Wis.	10000	WCKY	Coolidge, Ariz.	5000	WDEE	Hamden, Conn.	10000	WQUA	Moline, Ill.	1000
WLIP	Kenosha, Wis.	2500	KLXR	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WQTY	Arlington, Fla.	10000	WHCO	Sparta, Ill.	250
KWIV	Douglas, Wyo.	2500	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	2500	WQSL	Kissimmee, Fla.	10000	WHAM	Hammond, Ind.	1000
1060-282.8			KRKO	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WNET	Miami, Fla.	2500	WSAL	Logansport, Ind.	1000
CFCN	Calgary, Alta.	10000	KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	5000	KIBF	Palto Alto, Calif.	10000	WTCJ	Tell City, Ind.	1000
CJLR	Quebec, Que.	10000	KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	10000	WKRK	Waukegan, Ill.	10000	WBOW	Waco, Ind.	10000
KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	500	CKNX	Wilmetton, Conn.	5000	WLSM	Salem, Ind.	50000	WJBF	Marshalltown, Iowa	1000
KVPG	Chico, Calif.	10000	WNCB	Wilmington, Del.	5000	1220-245.8		WHOR	Danville, Ky.	10000	
WNOE	New Orleans, La.	50000	WNTB	Daytona Bch., Fla.	10000	1210-247.8		WHIP	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1000	
WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	10000	WTMP	Tampa, Fla.	50000	1220-245.8		WMLF	Pineville, Ky.	10000	
WMAP	Monroe, N.C.	2500	WFPM	Fort Valley, Ga.	100						

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WS00	Sit. Ste. Marie, Mich.	1000	KVRD	Cottonwood, Ariz.	250	KVLF	Alpine, Tex.	1000	KWHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1000
WSTR	Sturgis, Mich.	1000	KZCW	Wilkes of Globe, Ariz.	1000	KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1000	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1000
KXRR	Alexandria, Minn.	250	KVVC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	250	KORA	Bryan, Tex.	250	WEZE	Boston, Mass.	5000
WKLK	Cloquet, Minn.	1000	KWAK	Stuttgart, Ark.	250	KOCA	Kilgore, Tex.	250	WALM	Albion, Mich.	1000
KGHS	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	250	KPLY	Crescent City, Calif.	1000	KSOX	Raymondville, Tex.	250	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	5000
KYSM	Mankato, Minn.	1000	KMBY	Monterey, Calif.	1000	KCKG	Sonora, Tex.	1000	KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1000
KMRS	Morris, Minn.	250	KPPC	Pasadena, Calif.	1000	KXOX	Sweetwater, Tex.	1000	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1000
KTRF	Thief Riv. Falls, Minn.	250	KLOA	Ridgester, Calif.	250	WSKI	Montpellier, Vt.	1000	WGYM	Greenville, Miss.	5000
KWNO	Winona, Minn.	1000	KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1000	WSSV	Roanoke, Va.	1000	WNLS	Lake, Miss.	5000
WCMA	Corinth, Miss.	1000	KRNO	San Bernardino, Calif.	1000	WROV	Roanoke, Va.	1000	KGSJ	Springfield, Mo.	5000
KWXY	Hattiesburg, Miss.	250	KKLO	San Bernardino, Calif.	1000	WTON	Staunton, Va.	1000	KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	1000
WSSK	Starkville, Miss.	250	KKSA	San Diego, Calif.	250	KXLE	Ellensburg, Wash.	250	WBUD	Trenton, N.J.	5000
WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	250	KSMO	Santa Maria, Calif.	250	KGYO	Olympia, Wash.	1000	KVSF	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1000
KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000	KBSU	Susanville, Calif.	1000	WKOY	Bluefield, W.Va.	1000	WBNR	Bacon, N.Y.	1000
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	250	KHDO	Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	1000	WTPC	Charleston, W.Va.	1000	WNDR	Syracuse, N.Y.	5000
KNCM	Merber, Mo.	1000	KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1000	WDNE	Elkins, W.Va.	1000	WGRV	Ashboro, N.C.	5000
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1000	KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1000	WDMN	Manitowish, Wis.	1000	WCLD	Clinton, N.C.	1000
KHDN	Hardin, Mont.	1000	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	250	WIBU	Poyntia, Wis.	1000	WDDK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000
KLCO	Lewiston, Mont.	1000	KWBC	Waterbury, Conn.	1000	WOBT	Rhineland, Wis.	1000	WNXT	Portsmouth, Ohio	5000
KLBC	Libby, Mont.	250	WBCO	Chaplay, Fla.	250	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1000	KWSH	Wewaka-Seminole, Okla.	1000
KTNC	Falls City, Neb.	100	WLGC	Eustis, Fla.	250	KFCB	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000	KMCM	McMinville, Ore.	1000
KHAS	Hastings, Neb.	250	WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	1000	KLUK	Evanston, Wyo.	1000	WVYN	Erle, Pa.	5000
KELY	Ely, Nev.	250	WMBB	Melbourne, Fla.	250	KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1000	WVHB	Phillipsburg, Pa.	5000
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	250	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000	KKAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1000	WVIR	Virgil, Pa.	5000
KDOT	Reno, Nev.	250	WBHB	Fitzgerald, Ga.	1000	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1000	WMUO	Greenville, S.C.	5000
WUDU	Berlin, N.H.	1000	WDUN	Gainesville, Ga.	1000	CHWD	Oakville, Ont.	1000	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1000
WTSJ	Clarendon, N.H.	1000	WLAG	Lananga, Ga.	1000	KCBL	Matane, Que.	5000	WKYR	Winner, S.Dak.	5000
WCWC	Woodward, N.J.	1000	WBML	Macon, Ga.	1000	CKOM	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000	WNOD	Chatanooga, Tenn.	1000
KALG	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	250	WVNS	Statesboro, Ga.	1000	WZOB	Fort Payne, Ala.	250	WMCH	Chatt Hill, Tenn.	1000
KOTS	Deming, N.Mex.	250	WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	250	WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	1000	WDKN	Dickson, Tenn.	1000
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	1000	WTWA	Thomas, Ga.	250	KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	5000	WCLC	Jamestown, Tenn.	1000
KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	250	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1000	KKHL	Wilcox, Ariz.	1000	KSPF	Diboll, Tex.	1000
KRSY	Roswell, N.Mex.	1000	KFLI	Mountain Home, Idaho	250	KFAY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000	KPSJ	Paris, Tex.	5000
WNIA	Cheektowaga, N.Y.	500	KWKI	Pocatello, Idaho	250	KALO	Little Rock, Ark.	1000	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1000
WENY	Elmwood, N.Y.	1000	WEDC	Chicago, Ill.	1000	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	5000	KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1000
WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	1000	WSSC	Chicago, Ill.	1000	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1000
WLFH	White Falls, N.Y.	1000	WBBQ	Harrisburg, Ill.	1000	KDHI	Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.	1000	WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	5000
WFAS	White Plains, N.Y.	1000	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	250	KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	5000	WBCR	Christiansburg, Va.	1000
WSKY	Ashville, N.C.	1000	WSDR	Sterling, Ill.	5000	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1000	KWJQ	Moss Lake, Wash.	1000
WFAI	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000	WBSU	Anderson, Ind.	1000	WNER	Live Oak, Fla.	1000	WVWV	Grafton, W.Va.	5000
WFRP	High Point, N.C.	1000	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	1000	WRIM	Pahokee, Fla.	5000	WVWV	Black River Falls, Wis.	1000
WISF	Kinston, N.C.	1000	KWLG	Wilton, Iowa	1000	WRAM	Waco, Fla.	5000	WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1000
WNCB	Newton, N.C.	1000	KBIZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1000	WDAE	Tampa, Fla.	5000	KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	5000
WBCI	Roanoke Rap., N.C.	1000	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1000	WLYB	Albany, Ga.	1000			
KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	250	KIUL	Garden City, Iowa	1000	WYTH	Madison, Ga.	5000			
WCFD	Cincinnati, Ohio	250	KAKE	Wichita, Kans.	250	WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	5000			
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	1000	WINN	Louisville, Ky.	1000	WGL	FT. Wayne, Ind.	1000			
WRO	Ironton, Ohio	250	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1000	WRAY	Princeton, Ind.	1000			
WTOL	Toledo, Ohio	1000	WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	1000	KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5000			
KADA	N. of Ada, Okla.	250	WSFC	Somerset, Ky.	1000	KFKU	Lawrence, Kans.	5000			
WBZZ	Pointe d'Or, Okla.	250	KANE	New Iberia, La.	1000	WREN	Topeka, Kans.	5000			
KIAB	Astoria, Ore.	250	WCOU	Lewiston, Maine	1000	WNVL	Nicholasville, Ky.	500			
KRNS	Burns, Ore.	250	WCEN	Cambridge, Md.	1000	WLCK	Scottsville, Ky.	5000			
KOOS	Coos Bay, Ore.	250	WHEJ	Hagerstown, Md.	250	WGUY	Bangor, Maine	5000			
KGRS	Gresham, Ore.	1000	WHAJ	Greenfield, Mass.	1000	WARE	Ware, Mass.	1000			
KYJC	Medford, Ore.	250	WOCB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1000	WWBC	Bay City, Mich.	1000			
KQIK	Lakeview, Ore.	250	WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	1000	KOTE	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1000			
KTDQ	Toledo, Ore.	250	WCBT	Chapman, Mich.	250	KCUK	Red Wins, Minn.	1000			
WBVP	Beaumont, Pa.	1000	WJPD	Waynesburg, Mich.	1000	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	5000			
WEEX	Easton, Pa.	1000	WJIM	Lansing, Mich.	1000	KBTC	Houston, Mo.	5000			
WKBO	Harrisburg, Pa.	1000	WMFG	Hibbing, Minn.	1000	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	5000			
WCRO	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	KPRM	Park Rapids, Minn.	1000	WNTY	Morrisstown, N.J.	5000			
WBZP	Leek Haven, Pa.	250	WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000	WIPS	Tioga County, N.Y.	1000			
WTVV	Titusville, Pa.	5000	WMPA	Aberdeen, Miss.	1000	WFAG	Farmville, N.C.	5000			
WNIK	Arcadio, P.R.	1000	WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	1000	WKDX	Hamlet, N.C.	1000			
WERI	Westerly, R.I.	1000	WGMG	Guffport, Miss.	250	WBRM	Marion, N.C.	1000			
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1000	WMIS	Natchez, Miss.	250	WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	5000			
WNOK	Columbia, S.C.	1000	KFMO	Jaffier River, Mo.	1000	KQEN	Roseburg, Ore.	5000			
WOLS	Florence, S.C.	1000	WKOS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1000	WLEM	Emery, Ore.	1000			
KBDI	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1000	KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000	WPML	Montrose, Pa.	1000			
WABI	McMinville, Tenn.	1000	KNEM	Nevada, Mo.	1000	WRYT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000			
KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1000	WNOW	York, Pa.	1000			
KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	250	KLTX	Glasgow, Mont.	250	WTMA	Charleston, S.C.	5000			
KNUZ	Houston, Tex.	1000	KBLL	Helena, Mont.	250	WKCM	Winnboro, S.C.	5000			
KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	250	KFOR	Lincoln, Neb.	1000	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1000			
KLYT	Levelland, Tex.	1000	KODY	North Platte, Neb.	1000	WNTT	Tazewell, Tenn.	5000			
KEEE	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1000	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1000	KFTY	Fort Payne, Tex.	5000			
KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	250	WSNJ	Bridgeport, N.J.	1000	KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	5000			
KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	250	KAVE	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	250	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	1000			
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1000	KCLV	Clovis, N.Mex.	1000	KFTO	Seminole, Tex.	1000			
KSSY	Sulphur Spgs., Tex.	1000	WGBB	Freeport, N.Y.	1000	KANN	Ogden, Utah	1000			
KWTX	Waxahatchie, Tex.	1000	WGBM	Geneva, N.Y.	1000	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	5000			
KMUR	Murray, Utah	250	WJTB	Jamestown, N.Y.	5000	WDVA	Danville, Va.	5000			
KOAL	Price, Utah	250	WVOS	Liberty, N.Y.	1000	WYSR	Franklin, Va.	1000			
WJOY	Burlington, Vt.	1000	WNBS	Saranas Lake, N.Y.	1000	KWSB	Pullman, Wash.	1000			
WBBJ	Abingdon, Va.	1000	WSNY	Shenostady, N.Y.	1000	KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1000			
WCFV	Clifton Forge, Va.	1000	WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	1000	WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000			
WFWA	Federicksburg, Va.	1000	WPNF	Brevard, N.C.	250	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	5000			
WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	1000	WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	1000	DYBU	Cebu, P.I.	1000			
KWYZ	Everett, Wash.	1000	WCNC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000	WCRT	Birmingham, Ala.	5000			
KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	250	WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1000	KPIN	Casa Grande, Ariz.	1000			
KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1000	WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1000	KCCB	Corning, Ark.	5000			
WLOG	Logan, W.Va.	1000	KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	250	KBCH	Nashville, Ark.	5000			
WTAP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1000	WBBW	Youngstown, Ohio	1000	KGLI	San Fernando, Calif.	5000			
WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	1000	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1000	KYA	San Francisco, Calif.	5000			
WCLO	Janesville, Wis.	1000	KVSO	Anders, Okla.	250	KSNB	Aspen, Colo.	5000			
WVWF	Wausau, Wis.	1000	KBEK	Elk City, Okla.	250	WMMM	Wapping, Conn.	1000			
KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1000	KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	250	WNRK	Newark, Del.	5000			
			KFLY	Corvallis, Ore.	1000	WDDC	Washington, D.C.	5000			
			KKID	Pendleton, Ore.	1000	WFTW	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	1000			
			KPRB	Redmond, Ore.	1000	WAME	Miami, Fla.	1000			
			WRTA	Altoona, Pa.	1000	WPPF	Palatka, Fla.	1000			
			WHUM	Reading, Pa.	250	WBAB	Baxley, Ga.	1000			
			WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	1000	WBBK	Blacks, Ga.	1000			
			WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1000	WTHJ	East Point, Ga.	5000			
			WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1000	KIFI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	5000			
			WVON	Woonsocket, R.I.	1000	KWEI	Wesler, Ida.	1000			
			WKDK	Newberry, S.C.	250	WIBV	Bellefonte, Ill.	5000			
			WDXY	Sumter, S.C.	250	WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000			
			WBEJ	Elizabethton, Tenn.	1000	KFGQ	Boona, Iowa	100			

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WPID	Piedmont, Ala.	1000d	KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1000d	WLJK	Asbury Park, N. J.	1000	WJPR	Greenview, Miss.	1000
WNPT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000	KIVY	Crockett, Tex.	500d	WJLM	Camden, N. J.	1000	WDAL	Meridian, Miss.	1000d
KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000d	KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	5000	KARA	Albuquerque, N.M.	1000d	KUKU	Willow Springs, Mo.	1000d
KNBY	Newport, Ark.	1000d	KTRN	White Falls, Tex.	5000	WVIP	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	5000d	KGAK	Gallup, N.Mex.	5000
KCGH	Arroyo Grande, Calif.	500d	WPVA	Colonial Hgts., Va.	5000d	WTBL	Utica, N.Y.	1000	WEVD	New York, N.Y.	5000
KFOJ	Long Beach, Calif.	1000	WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1000d	WISE	Asheville, N.C.	5000	WP0W	New York, N.Y.	5000
KCIH	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	5000	WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1000	WEBO	Owego, N.Y.	1000d
KJIS	Stockton, Calif.	1000	WAPF	Potomac, Wash.	1000	WURM	Durham, N.C.	5000	WHZ	Hamden, Conn.	1000
KLNL	Oenver, Colo.	5000	WAWP	Washington, Wash.	1000d	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	5000	WUSM	Havlock, N.C.	1000d
KLNS	Seaford, Del.	1000d	WMLW	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000d	WFAH	Alliance, Ohio	1000d	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1000
WDSF	DeFuniak Springs, Florida	5000d	WC0W	Sparta, Wis.	5000d	KNPT	Newport, Oreg.	5000	WFIN	Findlay, Ohio	1000
WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000d	KOWB	Laramie, Wyo.	5000	WBFD	Bedford, Pa.	5000d	WK0V	Wellstown, Ohio	500d
WIPK	Lake Wales, Fla.	1000d	1300—230.6			WGSA	Ephrata, Pa.	5000d	WELW	Willoughby, O.	500wd
WIND	Sarasota, Fla.	500d	CBAF	Moneton, N.B.	5000	WNAE	Warren, Pa.	5000d	KPOJ	Portland, Oreg.	5000
WJND	Wacon, Ga.	5000d	CJME	Regina, Sask.	1000	WKDK	Kingstree, S.C.	5000d	WBEF	Bellefonte, Pa.	1000
WNRO	Aurora, Ill.	1000d	WBSA	Beaz, Ala.	1000d	WDXI	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000	WCUU	Erie, Pa.	5000
WGBF	Evansville, Ind.	5000	WTLN	Tallahassee, Ala.	1000d	WBNT	Onelda, Tenn.	1000d	WLAT	Conway, S. C.	5000
KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1000d	WEZQ	Winfield, Ala.	500d	KZIP	Amarillo, Tex.	1000d	WFBC	Greenville, S.C.	5000
KSOQ	Arkansas City, Kans.	1000	KWCB	Searcy, Ark.	1000d	WRR	Dallas, Tex.	5000	WAEW	Crossville, Tenn.	1000d
WCPM	Cumberland, Ky.	1000d	KROP	Brawley, Calif.	1000	KOYL	Odessa, Tex.	1000d	WTR0	Dyersburg, Tenn.	500d
WDSU	New Orleans, La.	5000	KWKO	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KUB0	San Antonio, Tex.	5000d	KMIL	Cameron, Tex.	500d
KWCL	Oak Grove, La.	5000d	KWVK	Pasadena, Calif.	5000	WEEL	Fairfax, Va.	1000	KSWA	Graham, Tex.	500d
WFLA	Ft. Lauderdale, Mass.	5000d	KWCO	Kolo. Sprgs., Calif.	5000	WELP	Newport News, Va.	5000	KINE	Kingsville, Tex.	1000
WFCM	Alma, Mich.	5000d	WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1000	KARY	Prosser, Wash.	1000d	KDKK	Tyler, Tex.	1000d
WTCN	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000	WRKT	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	5000	WIBA	Madison, Wis.	5000	WBTM	Danville, Va.	1000
KVOX	Meorhead, Minn.	1000	WFFG	Marathon, Fla.	5000d	1320—227.1			WRAA	Luray, Va.	5000
KDKD	Cinton, Mo.	1000d	WSOL	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	CHQM	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	WOLD	Marion, Va.	1000d
KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	5000d	WMTT	Moultrie, Ga.	5000d	CKEK	New Glasgow, N.S.	5000	WESR	Tasley, Va.	1000d
KCHI	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1000d	WNEA	Newman, Ga.	500	CJS0	Sorel, P.Q.	1000	KFKF	Belleuve, Wash.	5000d
KTRR	Henderson, Nev.	5000d	WIMO	Winder, Ga.	1000d	CKKW	Kitchener, Ont.	1000	KCPKA	Spokane, Wash.	5000d
KRZE	Farmingt'n, N. Mex.	5000d	KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	5000	WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	5000d	WETZ	New Martinsville, W.Va.	1000d
WADO	New York, N.Y.	5000	WTAQ	LaGrange, Ill.	1000	KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	500d	WHBL	Sheboygan, Wis.	1000
WROC	Rochester, N.Y.	5000d	WFRX	W. Frankfort, Ill.	1000d	KWHN	Fort Smith, Ark.	5000	KOVE	Lander, Wyo.	5000
WSAT	Salisbury, N.C.	1000	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	500d	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1000d	1340—223.7		
WYAL	Scottland Neck, N.C.	5000d	WMTR	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000	KHSH	Hemet, Calif.	500d	CFGB	Gosse Bay, Nfld.	1000
WONW	DeFiance, Ohio	1000	WMLG	Madison, Iowa	5000	KLAN	Lemore, Calif.	1000d	CFJB	Cabano, Que.	250
WTRR	Jackson, Ohio	1000d	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1000	KCRS	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	CFYL	Wayburn, Sask.	1000
KLCO	Poteau, Okla.	1000d	WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1000	KRAA	Oceanside, Calif.	5000	CFYK	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	250
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	500d	KANB	Shreveport, La.	1000d	KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1000d	CHAD	Amas, Que.	250
WBXR	Berwick, Pa.	500d	WFRB	Baltimore, Md.	5000	WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.	250
WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	500d	WJDA	Quincy, Mass.	1000d	WGMA	Hollywood, Fla.	1000d	CHRD	Drummondville, Que.	250
WKST	New Castle, Pa.	1000	WOOD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5000	WZOK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	CKAQ	Quebec, Que.	250
WAMS	Areebis, P.R.	5000	KMMO	Marshall, Mo.	1000d	WAMR	Venice, Fla.	500d	CKAB	Perry Sound, Ont.	250
WCNN	Anderson, S.C.	5000d	KBRL	McCook, Nebr.	5000d	WHIE	Grimm, Ga.	5000d	CKOX	Woodstock, Ont.	250
WMBF	Mullins, S.C.	5000d	KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	5000	WJ00	W. Kanaka, Ill.	1000	WKUL	Cullman, Ala.	1000
KBHB	Sturgis, S. D.	1000d	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	250d	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	500d	WJOI	Florence, Ala.	1000
WMCP	Columbia, Tenn.	1000d	WOSC	Fulton, N.Y.	1000d	KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	500d	WGWC	Seima, Ala.	250
WDNT	Dayton, Tenn.	1000d	WEEE	Rensselaer, N.Y.	5000d	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	5000	WFEB	Sylacauga, Ala.	250
KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	500d	WGLD	Goldsboro, N.C.	1000d	WBRT	Bardstown, Ky.	1000d	KIBH	Clinton, Alaska	250
KWHI	Brenham, Tex.	1000d	WLYL	Lauraville, N.C.	500	WNGO	Mayfield, Ky.	1000d	KKAB	Miami, Ariz.	250
KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1000d	WYSD	Mt. Airy, N.C.	5000	KHAL	Home, La.	1000d	KKIT	Taos, N.M.	250
KRAN	Merton, Tex.	5000	WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	WJ02	Salisbury, Mass.	1000d	KN0G	Nogales, Ariz.	250
WVFG	Pearall, Tex.	5000d	WM0E	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	500	WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1000	KPGE	Page, Ariz.	250
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	K00V	Medford, Oreg.	5000d	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	5000	KENT	Prescott, Ariz.	250
WKDE	Altavista, Va.	500d	KACI	The Dalles, Oreg.	1000d	WDMJ	Marquette, Mich.	1000	KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1000
WYVE	Wytheville, Va.	1000d	WLCY	Clayton, Pa.	1000d	WR1W	Pleasant, Mich.	5000d	WBRS	Salt Springs, Ark.	1000
KMAS	Shelton, Wash.	1000d	WTLT	Hazleton, Pa.	1000d	KXLW	Clayton, Mo.	1000d	KENL	Arcata, Calif.	250
KUDY	Spokane, Wash.	5000d	WTHL	Maysgetz, P.R.	1000d	KOLT	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	5000	KMAK	Fresno, Calif.	1000
KIT	Yakima, Wash.	5000	WLOW	Aiken, S.C.	5000d	WHDG	Hornell, N.Y.	5000	KD0L	Mojave, Calif.	100
WYAR	Richard, W. Va.	1000d	WCKI	Greer, S.C.	1000d	WQSR	Forest City, N.C.	1000	KSFE	Needles, Calif.	250
WNAM	Neenah, Wis.	5000	WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	5000	WCOG	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KA0R	Orville, Calif.	250
1290—232.4			WQIZ	St. George, S.C.	5000	WKRK	Murphy, N.C.	5000d	KATY	San Luis Obispo, California	1000
CFAM	Altona, Man.	10000	KDLY	Lawson, N.Dak.	5000	WEEW	Washington, N.C.	500d	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000
CKSL	London, Ont.	5000	WMTN	Morristown, Tenn.	5000d	KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1000d	K0MY	Watsonville, Calif.	1000
WTHG	Jackson, Ala.	1000d	WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	5000d	WH0K	Lancaster, Ohio	1000d	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	1000
WSHF	Shelfield, Ala.	1000d	KVET	Austin, Tex.	1000	W010	Clinton, N.D.	1000d	KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	250
WMLS	Sylacauga, Ala.	1000d	KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	1000	KATR	Eugene, Oreg.	1000d	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	250
KEOS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000	KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	500d	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	5000	WNHC	New Haven, Conn.	1000
CKUB	Tucson, Ariz.	1000	KKAS	Silsbee, Tex.	5000	WGET	Gettysburg, Pa.	1000	W018	New York, D. C.	1000
KKIZ	El Dorado, Ark.	5000d	KSTU	Sogan, Utah	1000d	WJAB	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WLAN	Clearwater, Fla.	250
KU0A	Siloam Sprgs., Ark.	5000d	K01L	Seattle, Wash.	5000	WSCR	Seranton, Pa.	1000	WROD	Daytona Beh., Fla.	1000
KHSL	Chico, Calif.	5000	WCLG	Margantown, W.Va.	1000d	WUN0	Rio Piedras, P.R.	5000	WDRS	Lake City, Fla.	1000
KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	5000d	WKLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1000d	W01C	Columbia, S. C.	5000	WTYS	Marianna, Fla.	1000
KMEN	San Bernardino, California	5000	1310—228.9			W01D	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	WQXT	Palm Beach, Fla.	250
KATL	Santa Barbara, Calif.	5000d	CK0Y	Ottawa, Ont.	50000	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	5000d	WNSB	Sebring, Fla.	250
WCCO	Hartford, Conn.	1000d	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1000d	WMSR	Manchester, Tenn.	5000d	WSEB	Valparaiso-Niceville, Fla.	250
WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1000d	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1000	KVYC	Colo. City, Tex.	1000d	WAKE	Atlanta, Ga.	1000
WTMC	Ocala, Fla.	5000	CHGB	St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Quebec	5000d	KXYZ	Houston, Tex.	5000	WGAU	Athens, Ga.	1000
WSCM	Panama City Beach, Florida	5000d	WJAM	Marion, Ala.	5000d	KCPX	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WBBQ	Augusta, Ga.	1000
WIRK	W. Palm Beh., Fla.	5000	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	5000	WDM5	Lynchburg, Va.	1000	WGA	Cedartown, Ga.	1000
WDEC	Americus, Ga.	1000d	KB0K	Malvern, Ark.	1000d	WEET	Richmond, Va.	1000d	W0KS	Columbus, Ga.	1000
WCHK	Canton, Ga.	1000d	KI0T	Barstow, Calif.	5000	KXRO	Aberdeen, Wash.	5000	WBBT	Lyons, Ga.	1000
WTOC	Savannah, Ga.	1000d	KPOD	Crecent City, Calif.	1000d	KHIT	Wallis Wallis, Wash.	1000d	WTFI	Tifton, Ga.	1000
WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	5000	KDIA	Oakland, Calif.	1000	WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1000d	KAIN	Nampa, Idaho	1000
KNWS	Pratt, Kansas	5000	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	1000d	WFRH	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	5000	KPST	Preston, Idaho	250
WCBL	Benton, Ky.	5000d	KFKA	Greely, Colo.	1000	1330—225.4			KSKI	Sun Valley, Idaho	1000
WJFJ	Jennings, La.	1000d	WCHN	Chickasha, Okla.	5000d	WROS	Scottsboro, Ala.	1000d	W020	Decatur, Ill.	1000
WHR	Houghton Lake, Mich.	5000	WOOD	Deland, Fla.	5000d	KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	5000	WJPF	Peoria, Ill.	1000
KNIL	Niles, Mich.	5000	WAUC	Waukegna, Fla.	5000	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	500d	WJ0J	Joliet, Ill.	1000
W01A	Saline, Mich.	5000d	W0KA	Doughs, Ga.	1000d	KLOM	Lompoc, Calif.	1000	WB1W	Bedford, Ind.	1000
KBMO	Benson, Minn.	1000d	WRRO	Waynesboro, Ga.	1000d	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1000
WBLE	Batesville, Miss.	1000d	WBMK	West Point, Ga.	1000d	KLBS	Los Banos, Calif.	500d	WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1000
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1000d	KNUJ	Makawae, Hawaii	1000	KAHR	Redding, Calif.	5000d	KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1000
KGVO	Missoula, Mont.	5000	KLIX	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000	WARN	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	1000d	KLIL	Elsterville, Iowa	1000
K010	Omaha, Nebr.	5000	W00D	Deland, Fla.	5000d	K01D	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	W021	Waukegan, Ill.	1000
W019	Dayton, Ohio	5000	WAUC	Waukegna, Fla.	5000	W022	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	WJ0L	Joliet, Ill.	1000
KSRC	Soeoro, N.M.	5000	W0KA	Doughs, Ga.	1000d	W023	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	WB1V	Bedford, Ind.	1000
WG1I	Babylon, N. Y.	1000d	WRRO	Waynesboro, Ga.	1000d	W024	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1000
WNBF	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	WBMK	West Point, Ga.	1000d	W025	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	5000	W026	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WAGN	Menominee, Mich.	1000	WDFC	Dade City, Fla.	1000d	1370-218.8			WGMM	Millington, Tenn.	800d
WMBN	Patoskey, Mich.	1000	WXCY	Ft. Myers, Fla.	1000d	WBYE	Calera, Ala.	1000d	KJET	Beaumont, Tex.	1000
WEXL	Royal Oak, Mich.	1000	WBSG	Blackshear, Ga.	1000d	CFLL	Valladolid, P.Q.	1000	KCRM	Crane, Tex.	1000d
KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1000	WRWH	Cleveland, Ga.	1000d	TPA	Prescott, Ark.	500d	KTSM	El Paso, Tex.	5000
WEVE	Eveleth, Minn.	1000	WRPB	Warner Robins, Ga.	5000d	KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1000	K4UL	Muleshoe, Tex.	1000d
KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1000	KRLC	Lawton, Idaho	5000	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	5000	KBP3	Pleasanton, Tex.	1000d
KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1000	WJBD	Salem, Ill.	500d	KGEM	Tulare, Calif.	1000d	W3BY	Rutland, Vt.	5000
WJWB	Brookhaven, Miss.	250	WIOU	Kokomo, Ind.	5000	WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	500d	WBG3	Richmond, Va.	5000
WAML	Lauder, Miss.	250	KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	WKOS	Ocala, Fla.	5000d	KRKO	Corvallis, Wash.	5000
KXED	Mexico, Mo.	1000d	KMAN	Manhattan, Kans.	5000	WAXE	Yreka Beach, Fla.	5000	KPEP	Spokane, Wash.	5000d
KLID	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1000d	WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	5000d	WFRD	Manchester, Ga.	1000d	WMTD	Hinton, W.Va.	1000d
KSMO	Salem, Mo.	1000	WSMB	New Orleans, La.	5000	WKLE	Washington, Ga.	1000d	WBEL	Beloit, Wis.	5000
KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1000	WHMT	Honolulu, Mich.	500	WPRC	Lincoln, Ill.	1000d	1390-215.7		
KCAP	Helena, Mont.	1000	KDID	Ortonville, Minn.	1000d	WTTS	Bloomington, Ind.	5000	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1000
KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	1000	WCMP	Pine City, Minn.	1000d	WGRY	Gary, Ind.	1000d	WHMA	Annistean, Ala.	5000
KATL	Miles City, Mont.	1000	WKOZ	Kosciusko, Miss.	5000d	KGTH	Dubuque, Iowa	5000	K3QN	DeQuene, Ark.	5000
KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	250	WKCH	Charleston, Mo.	1000d	KGNB	Dodge City, Kans.	5000	KAMO	Rogers, Ark.	1000d
KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	500	KBRX	O'Neill, Nebr.	1000d	KALN	Iola, Kans.	500	KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	5000
KGFW	Kearney, Nebr.	1000	WLNH	Laconia, N.H.	5000d	WGOH	Grayson, Ky.	5000d	KCEY	Turlock, Calif.	5000
KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1000	WHWH	Princeton, N.J.	250	WTKY	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1000d	KFML	Denver, Colo.	1000d
KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.	250	KABQ	Albuquerque, N.M.	5000	KAPB	Marksville, La.	1000d	WAVP	Avon Park, Fla.	1000d
KBET	Reno, Nev.	1000	WCBA	Corning, N.Y.	1000d	WMHI	Braddock's Hts., Md.	500d	WPUP	Chicasso, Fla.	5000d
WDCR	Hanover, N.H.	1000	WBMT	Black Mountain, N.C.	500d	WKIK	Leonardtown, Md.	1000d	WYNR	Chicago, Ill.	5000
WNID	Atlantic City, N.J.	1000	WHIP	Mooreville, N.C.	1000d	WDEA	Elisworth, Me.	5000d	WF1W	Fairfield, Ill.	1000d
KRRE	Acton, N. Mex.	1000	KQDI	Bismarck, N. D.	5000	WGHN	Grand Haven, Mich.	500d	W2FC	Seymour, Ind.	1000
KRRI	Ruidoso, N. Mex.	1000	WADC	Arcan, Ohio	5000	KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1000	KCLN	Clinton, Iowa	1000d
KKIT	Taos, N. Mex.	250	WCSC	Collins, Ohio	1000d	KWDB	Canton, Miss.	1000d	KCBC	Des Moines, Iowa	1000d
KSIL	Silver City, N. Mex.	1000	WCHI	Chillicothe, Ohio	1000d	KWRT	Boonville, Mo.	1000d	KNCK	Conover, Kans.	500d
WMB0	Auburn, N.Y.	1000	KRHD	Duncan, Okla.	250	KCRV	Caruthersville, Mo.	1000d	W4AB	Albany, Ky.	1000d
WENT	Gloversville, N.Y.	250	KTQ	Tahlequah, Okla.	1000d	KXLF	Butte, Mont.	5000	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1000d
WXYJ	Jamestown, N.Y.	250	KRSH	Shawnee, Okla.	1000d	KAWL	York, Nebr.	500d	KFRF	Franklin, La.	5000
WUSJ	Lockport, N.Y.	1000	KROO	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000d	WFEA	Manchester, N.H.	5000	WEGP	Presque Isle, Me.	5000d
WISA	Massena, N.Y.	1000	WDRK	York, Pa.	5000	WALK	Patuxent, N.Y.	5000	KJPW	Waynesville, Mo.	1000d
WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1000	WDAR	Darlington, S.C.	1000d	WSAY	Rochester, N.Y.	5000	WCAT	Orange, Mass.	1000d
WIRY	Plattsburgh, N.Y.	1000	WGSW	Greenwood, S.C.	1000d	WLTG	Fairmont, N.C.	5000d	WCLM	Plymouth, Mass.	5000
WJRY	Lenoir, N.C.	1000	WRKM	Carthage, Tenn.	1000d	WTAB	Taber City, N.C.	5000d	WPCR	Charlotte, Mich.	1000d
WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1000	KRAT	Renton, Wash.	500d	KFJM	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000d	W4OH	Quincy, Minn.	500
WOXF	Oxford, N.C.	1000	KTXJ	Jasper, Tex.	1000d	WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	5000	KRFO	Owatonna, Minn.	500d
WQOW	Greenville, N.C.	1000	KCOR	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KAST	Astoria, Oreg.	1000	WROA	Gulfport, Miss.	1000d
WGN1	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	WBLT	Bedford, Va.	1000d	WOTR	Corry, Pa.	1000	WQIC	Meridian, Miss.	5000d
WAIR	Wilson-Salem, N.C.	1000	WFLS	Fredricksburg, Va.	5000d	WPAZ	Pottstown, Pa.	1000d	KJPW	Waynesville, Mo.	1000d
KGPC	Grafton, N. Dak.	250	WNVA	Norton, Va.	5000d	WKMC	Roaring Sprgs., Pa.	1000d	KENN	Farmington, N. Mex.	5000
WNGO	Ashtand, Ohio	250	WVAV	Portsmouth, Va.	5000	W1WV	Vegetus, Pa.	5000	KHOB	Hobbs, N. Mex.	5000d
WQUB	Athens, Ohio	250	WVPR	Portsmouth, Va.	5000	W2FD	Wickliffe, R.I.	500d	WEOK	Scruggs, N.Y.	5000d
W1ZE	Springfield, Ohio	1000	1360-220.4			W0EF	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000	WFLB	Youghiogheny, N.Y.	1000d
K1HN	Hugo, Okla.	1000	CKBK	Bathurst, Nfld.	10000	WDXE	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	1000d	W0ED	Rocky Mount, N.C.	5000
KOCY	Okla. City, Okla.	250	W0WB	Jasper, Ala.	1000d	W0RS	Regersville, Tenn.	1000d	WADA	Shelby, N.C.	5000
K1OW	Sand Springs, Okla.	250	W1QJ	Mobile, Ala.	5000d	K0KE	Austin, Tex.	1000d	WJRM	Troy, N.C.	5000
K1WV	Enterprise, Oreg.	250	W0FC	Monroeville, Ala.	1000d	KFR0	Longview, Tex.	1000	KLPM	Minot, N. Dak.	5000
K1HR	Hood River, Oreg.	250	W0LR	Reno, Okla.	5000	KUKO	Post, Tex.	5000d	W0HP	Bellefontaine, Ohio	5000d
K1FR	North Bend, Oreg.	1000	W0EL	Reynolds, Okla.	5000	KSP0	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000d	W0PD	Middleport, Penn.	1000d
WCVI	Connellsville, Pa.	1000d	KRUX	Blanco, Ark.	5000	W0BT	Benton, Vt.	1000d	W0OH	Ohio	1000d
WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	100	K1YR	Clarksville, Ark.	500d	W0EE	Martinsville, Va.	5000d	W0FMJ	Youngstown, Ohio	5000
WKRZ	Oil City, Pa.	1000	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1000	W0JS	South Hill, Va.	5000d	KCRF	Enid, Okla.	1000
WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1000	KFFV	Medesto, Calif.	1000	KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1000d	KSLM	Salem, Oreg.	5000
WRAW	Reading, Pa.	1000	KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1000d	W0MO	Moundsville, W. Va.	1000d	WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	5000
WTRN	Tyrene, Pa.	1000	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	5000	WCCN	Neillsville, Wis.	5000d	WRSC	State College, Pa.	1000d
WBRE	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1000	KDEY	Boulder, Colo.	5000d	K0VO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000	WISA	Isabella, Pa.	5000
W0PA	Williamsport, Pa.	1000	W0RC	Hartford, Conn.	5000d	1380-217.3			WHPB	Benton, S.C.	5000
WGRF	Aguadilla, P.R.	250	W0BS	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000d	CFDA	Victoriaville, Que.	1000	KJAM	Madison, S.D.	8000d
WRKE	Charleston, S.C.	1000	W0F8	Niagara Falls, Fla.	5000d	CKPC	Brantford, Ont.	1000d	WTIS	Jackson, Tenn.	5000
WRHI	Rock Hill, S.C.	1000	W0MI	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000	CKXK	Kingston, Ont.	5000	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	500d
WSSC	Sumter, S.C.	1000	W0SF	Sanford, Fla.	500d	W0AB	Arab, Ala.	1000d	KBEC	Waxahachie, Tex.	500d
K1JV	Huron, S. D.	1000	W0NT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1000d	W0AG	Greenville, Ala.	1000d	KLGN	Lagan, Utah	1000
WRSD	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1000	W0ZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1000d	KDXE	N. Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	WEAM	Arlington, Va.	5000
WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1000	W0LA	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1000d	KBYM	Lancaster, Calif.	1000d	W0LB	Lynchburg, Va.	5000
W0RC	Columbia, Tenn.	1000	W0AC	Metter, Ga.	500d	KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1000	KBBO	Yakima, Wash.	1000
WGRV	Greenville, Tenn.	1000	W0YN	Rome, Ga.	500d	KBSW	Salinas, Calif.	1000	1400-214.2		
W0GN	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	W0YV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1000	CKDH	Amherst, N.S.	250
WHHM	Memphis, Tenn.	1000d	W0WC	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0MS	Wilmington, Del.	5000	C1FP	Riviere-du-Loup, Que.	1000
W0DT	Windsor, Tenn.	1000d	W0WR	Sanford, Fla.	500d	W0LZ	Lake Worth, Fla.	500d	KCRN	Rouyn, Que.	250
W0KC	Ablene, Tex.	250	W0WJ	Wint. Yaver, Fla.	1000d	W0XQ	Ormond Beh., Fla.	1000d	CKSW	Swift Current, Sask.	1000
KTSL	Burnett, Tex.	250	W0WA	Wainbridge, Ga.	1000d	W0YQ	St. Petersburg, Fla.	5000	WMSL	Decatur, Ala.	1000
KAND	Corsicana, Tex.	250	W0WZ	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0ZC	Osage, Ga.	5000d	WXAL	Demopolis, Ala.	1000d
KSET	El Paso, Tex.	250	W0WY	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	KPO1	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	W0FA	Fl. Payne, Ala.	250
KLBK	Lubbock, Tex.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0ZB	Brazil, Ind.	1000	W0LD	Homedale, Ala.	1000
KREB	Lurkin, Tex.	250	W0WU	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0ZG	Wayne, Ind.	5000	W0HO	Opekela, Ala.	1000
KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	250	W0WT	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	K0CM	Carroll, Iowa	5000	KSEW	Sitka, Alaska	250
K0FC	Port Arthur, Tex.	250	W0WQ	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	K0CII	Washington, Iowa	5000	KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	250
KTEO	San Angelo, Tex.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0MTA	Central City, Ky.	5000	KJKJ	Flagstaff, Ariz.	250
KVIC	Victoria, Tex.	250	W0WU	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WKY	Winchester, Ky.	1000d	KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	250
WTWN	St. Johnsburg, Vt.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WYK	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	KTCU	Tucson, Ariz.	250
WSTA	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WTH	Port Huron, Mich.	1000d	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	250
WKEY	Covington, Va.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WPLB	Greenville, Mich.	5000	KELD	El Dorado, Ark.	1000
W0HAP	Hopewell, Va.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WLN	Lincoln, Minn.	1000d	KCLN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1000
W0MA	Orange, Va.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	KAGE	Winona, Minn.	5000	KWYN	Wynne, Ark.	1000
KAGT	Anaerotes, Wash.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WLT	Windsor, N.C.	5000	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1000
KGRS	Pasco, Wash.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WLS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	5000	KREO	Indio, Calif.	250
KAPA	Raymond, Wash.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0W1Z	Windsor, Ohio	5000	KQMS	Redding, Calif.	250
KMEL	Wenatche, Wash.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WPK	Waverly, Ohio	1000d	W0FA	Fl. Payne, Ala.	250
W0HAR	Clarksburg, W. Va.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0HZZ	La Junta, Colo.	250
W0WEP	Martinsburg, W. Va.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0STC	Stamford, Conn.	1000
W0MOM	Montgomery, W. Va.	250	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0L1L	Williamstont, Conn.	1000
W0VE	Weth, W. Va.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0FLT	Fl. Lauderdale, Fla.	250
W0LDY	Ladysmith, Wis.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0VNE	Ft. Walton Beh., Fla.	1000d
W0RIT	Millwaukee, Wis.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0RHC	Jacksonville, Fla.	250
W0SGT	Jackson, Wyo.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0PRY	Perry, Fla.	250
KYCN	Wheatland, Wyo.	1000	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0WV	Waynesville, N.C.	1000d	W0RSN	Sanford, Fla.	1000

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
W5GC	Elberton, Ga.	1000	WBOY	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1000	WBYN	Mayodan, N.C.	5000	WBAB	Babylon, N.Y.	10000
W5EX	Macon, Ga.	1000	WRON	Roncveter, W.Va.	1000	WGS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	5000	WJIL	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	10000
W5MG	Moultrie, Ga.	1000	WSPZ	Spencer, W.Va.	1000	WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1000	W5GO	Dodge, N.Y.	10000
W5OH	Newnan, Ga.	1000	WKWK	Wheeling, W.Va.	250	WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	WBLA	Elizabethtown, N.C.	10000
W5SA	Savannah, Ga.	1000	WATH	Williamson, W.Va.	1000	KTIS	Hotart, Okla.	10000	WBLY	Lexington, N.C.	50000
KART	Jerome, Idaho	250	WATW	Arden, Wis.	1000	W5NG	Con Boy, Ore.	5000	W5LO	High Fork, N.D.	1000
K5SC	McAdams, Idaho	250	W5IZ	Eau Claire, Wis.	1000	W5CJ	Catesville, Pa.	5000	WHHH	Warren, Ohio	5000
K5PT	Sandpoint, Idaho	1000	W5JZ	Green Bay, Wis.	1000	W5EO	DuBois, Pa.	5000	K5MD	Madford, Ore.	5000
W5WS	Champaign, Ill.	1000	W5RJ	Racine, Wis.	1000	W5UC	Ponce, P.R.	1000	K5DL	The Dalles, Ore.	1000
W5GL	Galesburg, Ill.	1000	W5RD	Reedsburg, Wis.	1000	W5RE	Cheraw, S.C.	10000	W5CD	Carbondale, Pa.	50000
W5ROZ	Evansville, Ind.	1000	W5RG	Wausau, Wis.	1000	K5LE	Aberdeen, S. D.	1000	W5PL	Lansdale, Pa.	5000
W5BAT	Marion, Ind.	1000	K5TI	Caspar, Wyo.	1000	W5EM	Erwin, Tenn.	50000	W5GB	Red Lion, Pa.	10000
K5CG	Centerville, Iowa	1000	K5DI	Cody, Wyo.	1000	W5KR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1000	W5QK	Greenville, S.C.	5000
K5VF	Ford Dodge, Iowa	1000				K5YN	Ben L., Wis.	5000	W5HL	Holly, S.C.	1000
K5EM	Emporia, Kans.	250				KTRE	Lufkin, Tex.	1000	W5ZY	Cowan, Tenn.	10000
K5YS	Hays, Kans.	250	1410-212.6			K5NB	New Braunfels, Tex.	10000	W5DM	McKenzie, Tenn.	5000
W5CYN	Cynthiana, Ky.	1000	CFUN	Vanceover, B.C.	10000	K5EP	San Angelo, Tex.	10000	K5DA	Amariillo, Tex.	5000
W5IEL	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1000	CHLP	Montreal, Que.	10000	W5SR	St. Albans, Vt.	10000	K5YS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000
W5FTG	London, Ky.	250	ALIA	Ala.	5000	W5DY	Gloucester, Va.	10000	K5NT	Denton, Tex.	5000
W5FPR	Hammond, La.	250	WRCK	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000	W5CW	Warrenton, Va.	50000	K5EX	Livingston, Tex.	50000
K5AK	Lake Charles, La.	1000	KTCS	Ft Smith, Ark.	1000	K5TI	Chehalis, Wash.	1000	W5KL	Blackstone, Va.	5000
K5DF	Augusta, La.	1000	K5RN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	K5JA	Walla Walla, Wash.	5000	K5DC	Spokane, Wash.	50000
W5IDE	Biddeford, Maine	1000	K5RM	Carmel, Calif.	5000	W5PL	Plymouth, Wis.	5000	W5HS	Bluefield, W.Va.	5000
W5WIN	Baltimore, Md.	1000	K5KOK	Lompoc, Calif.	5000				W5AJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	5000
W5ALE	Fall River, Mass.	1000	K5MYC	Marysville, Calif.	5000	1430-209.7			W5JPG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000
W5LLH	Lowell, Mass.	1000	K5AL	Redland, Calif.	50000	CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	10000	1450-206.8		
W5HMP	Northampton, Mass.	1000	K5CF	Ft Collins, Colo.	1000	W5HK	Pell City, Ala.	10000	CFBM	Brochet, Man.	100
W5ELL	Battle Creek, Mich.	1000	W5OP	Hartford, Conn.	5000	K5HM	Monticello, Ark.	10000	CFB	Gander, Nfld.	250
W5JLB	Detroit, Mich.	10000	W5DOV	Dover, Del.	50000	K5AM	El Centro, Calif.	10000	CFAB	Windsor, Ont.	250
W5HF	Houghton, Mich.	250	W5MYR	Ft Myers, Fla.	5000	K5RM	Fransco, Calif.	5000	CFAR	Brookville, Ont.	250
W5MAB	Munising, Mich.	250	W5BL	Leesburg, Fla.	10000	K5ALJ	Pasadena, Calif.	5000	CFUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1000
W5SAM	Saginaw, Mich.	1000	W5RFB	Palmdesse, Fla.	5000	K5AY	Amherst, Calif.	5000	CFEG	Granby, P.Q.	1000
W5WSJ	St. Joseph, Mich.	1000	W5RFX	Gridley, Calif.	5000	K5SI	Aurora, Colo.	5000	W5NG	Anniston, Ala.	1000
W5TCM	Traverse City, Mich.	1000	W5SNE	Cummings, Ga.	10000	W5DB	Bromesford, Fla.	5000	W5YM	Bessemer, Ala.	1000
K5EYL	Long Prairie, Minn.	1000	W5DAX	McRae, Ga.	10000	W5LAK	Lakeland, Fla.	5000	W5DG	Dothan, Ala.	1000
K5WN	Marshall, Minn.	1000	W5LAQ	Rome, Ga.	10000	W5PCF	Panama City, Fla.	10000	W5FX	Huntsville, Ala.	1000
K5TW	Hpls., St. Paul, Minn.	1000	W5RMN	Elgin, Ill.	10000	W5GFS	Covington, Ga.	10000	W5LAY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1000
W5HLB	Virginia, Minn.	1000	W5TIM	Taylorville, Ill.	10000	W5RCD	Dalton, Ga.	5000	K5LAM	Cordeva, Alaska	250
W5BIP	Booneville, Miss.	250	W5AYZ	Lafayette, Ind.	5000	W5GTS	Tifton, Ga.	5000	K5AWT	Douglas, Alaska	250
W5NAG	Grenada, Miss.	250	K5GN	Redland, Iowa	5000	W5NSH	Highland Park, Ill.	10000	K5NOT	Prescott, Ariz.	250
W5FGR	Hattiesburg, Miss.	250	K5LEM	Leavenworth, Kans.	50000	W5MCH	Ottawa, Ill.	5000	K5OLD	Tucson, Ariz.	250
W5JQS	Jackson, Miss.	250	K5WBB	Wichita, Kans.	5000	W5IRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	K5ENA	Mena, Ark.	250
W5MBC	Macon, Miss.	250	W5BJW	Bowling Green, Ky.	5000	K5AM	Ames, Iowa	10000	K5YON	York, Calif.	250
W5KDC	Columbia, Miss.	250	W5HLS	Harlan, Ky.	50000	K5MR	Morgan City, La.	5000	K5OWN	Euclid, Calif.	250
K5JCF	Festus, Mo.	250	W5BNA	Alexandria, La.	10000	W5NAV	Annapolis, Md.	5000	K5PAL	Palm Springs, Calif.	250
K5SIM	Sikeston, Mo.	1000	W5DWH	Harway, Md.	10000	W5TTF	Amherst, Mass.	5000	K5TIP	Porterville, Calif.	1000
K5TTS	Springfield, Mo.	1000	W5HAG	Hill, Md.	10000	W5LML	Madford, Mass.	50000	K5KAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1000
K5DRG	Deer Lodge, Mont.	250	W5OKW	Brookton, Mass.	10000	W5ION	Ionida, Mich.	50000	K5KVL	Senora, Calif.	250
K5XGN	Glendive, Mont.	250	W5GRD	Grand Rap., Mich.	10000	W5BRB	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	50000	K5VEN	Ventura, Calif.	1000
K5ARB	Great Falls, Mont.	1000	K5LFD	Litchfield, Minn.	5000	W5LAU	Laurel, Miss.	50000	K5AGR	Ala. City, Calif.	100
K5ALP	Allamore, Neb.	1000	K5RWB	Roseau, Minn.	10000	K5AOL	Carrollton, Mo.	5000	K5GIW	Alameda, Calif.	250
K5LIN	Lincoln, Neb.	250	W5DSK	Cleveland, Miss.	10000	W5LST	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	K5YOU	Greely, Colo.	1000
K5BMI	Henderson, Nev.	250	W5BKN	Newtown, Miss.	5000	K5RGI	Grand Island, Nebr.	5000	W5NAB	Bridgeport, Conn.	1000
K5WNA	Winneuxca, Nev.	1000	K5KOP	Keosauqua, Mo.	5000	W5GFL	Roswell, N.M.	50000	W5WLM	Wilmington, Del.	1000
W5BRL	Berlin, N.H.	250	W5HTG	Eatonville, N.H.	5000	W5ENE	Endicott, N.Y.	5000	W5LWM	Washington, D. C.	1000
W5TSL	Hanover, N.H.	250	W5DOE	Dunkirk, N.Y.	1000	W5MNC	Morgantown, N.C.	50000	W5WJF	Brooksville, Fla.	250
W5LTN	Littleton, N. H.	250	W5ELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1000	W5DJS	Mt. Olive, N.C.	10000	W5WFJ	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1000
W5SNT	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	250	W5SET	Glen Falls, N.Y.	10000	W5RXO	Roxboro, N.C.	10000	W5SKM	Miami, Fla.	1000
K5CHS	Truth or Consequences, N. Mexico	250	W5OTT	Watertown, N.Y.	5000	W5FOB	Fosteria, Ohio	1000	W5BSP	Sarasota, Fla.	1000
K5TNM	Tucumcari, N. Mex.	250	W5EGO	Concord, N.C.	10000	W5WCL	Newark, Ohio	5000	W5STU	Stuart, Fla.	250
W5OND	Pleasantville, N.J.	1000	W5SRP	Ridham, N.C.	10000	K5ALV	Alva, Okla.	500	W5TAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	1000
W5ABY	Albany, N.Y.	1000	W5WNG	Wayton, Ohio	5000	K5GAY	Salem, Ore.	50000	W5GFC	Albany, Ga.	1000
W5YSL	Buffalo, N.Y.	1000	K5PAM	Portland, Oreg.	50000	W5VAM	Altoona, Pa.	1000	W5BPF	Cartersville, Ga.	1000
W5SLB	Sparksburg, N.Y.	1000	W5LSH	Lansford, Pa.	50000	W5FRA	Franklin, Pa.	5000	W5CON	Conover, Ga.	250
W5BMA	Beaufort, N.C.	250	K5QVC	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	W5NEL	Caguas, P.R.	1000	W5KEU	Grimm, Ga.	1000
W5BGB	Greensboro, N.C.	1000	W5KPC	Clinton, S.C.	10000	W5BLR	Batesburg, S.C.	50000	W5VMG	Milledgeville, Ga.	1000
W5WSC	Statesville, N.C.	1000	W5YMB	Manning, S.C.	10000	W5ATP	Atlanta, S.C.	1000	W5BYG	Savannah, Ga.	1000
W5LSE	Wallace, N.C.	1000	W5MHT	Martin, Tenn.	10000	W5KBR	Brookings, S. Dak.	10000	W5LVD	Valdosta, Ga.	1000
W5HNC	Waynesville, N.C.	1000	W5WMT	Martin, Tenn.	10000	W5WCT	Fountain City, Tenn.	10000	K5EOK	Payette, Idaho	250
W5WFD	Weldon, N.C.	1000	K5KAB	Atlanta, S.C.	5000	W5WNO	Madison, Tenn.	50000	K5KEE	Twin Falls, Idaho	1000
K5WJF	Jamestown, N. Dak.	1000	K5BAN	Bowling, Tex.	5000	W5WHR	Memphis, Tenn.	1000	W5WON	Wagon Wheel, Idaho	1000
W5PMAN	Mansfield, Ohio	10000	K5VLB	Cleveland, Tex.	5000	K5BTP	Breckenridge, Tex.	10000	W5KCI	Kewanee, Ill.	100
W5WPY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1000	K5XDT	Dalhart, Tex.	5000	K5EES	Gladewater, Tex.	10000	W5WNE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1000
K5WON	Bartlesville, Okla.	250	K5KAD	Marshall, Tex.	500	K5COH	Houston, Tex.	10000	W5XVW	Jeffersonville, Ind.	250
K5TMC	McAlester, Okla.	250	K5KRJ	Odessa, Tex.	1000	K5LOD	Oledo, Utah	5000	W5ASK	Lafayette, Ind.	1000
K5KNR	Norman, Okla.	250	K5KAL	Alv, Tex.	5000	W5WIV	Wesley, Va.	10000	K5VVC	Vincennes, Ind.	1000
K5KND	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	10000	W5RBS	Rosario, Tex.	50000	W5WDR	Dorchester, Va.	10000	K5LWN	Clinton, Miss.	250
K5WET	Erie, Pa.	1000	K5WKB	LaCrosse, Wis.	5000	W5WEI	Weirton, W.Va.	1000	W5BWC	Hutchinson, Kans.	1000
W5HGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	10000	K5WYD	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000	W5BEV	Beaver Dam, Wis.	10000	W5WXL	Manchester, Ky.	1000
W5KBI	St. Marys, Pa.	1000	1420-211.1			CFCP	Courtenay, B.C.	1000	W5PAD	Paducah, Ky.	1000
W5WCK	Seranton, Pa.	1000	CKPT	Peterborough, Ont.	1000	W5WHY	Montgomery, Ala.	5000	K5SIG	Crowley, La.	1000
W5WRAK	Williamsport, Pa.	1000	C5MT	Chicoutimi, Que.	1000	W5WBT	Beattadale, Ariz.	50000	K5KNC	Natchitoches, La.	1000
W5WCS	Columbia, S.C.	1000	W5ACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	50000	K5HGF	Haystack, Ariz.	1000	W5WRK	Rockland, Maine	250
W5WGT	Georgetown, S.C.	250	K5HFS	Sierra Vista, Ariz.	10000	K5KRD	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	1000	W5WKT	South Paris, Maine	250
W5WJM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1000	K5PCC	Peachonts, Ark.	10000	K5KHG	Fayetteville, Ark.	10000	W5WBO	Cumberland, Md.	1000
W5WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1000	K5STN	Stockton, Calif.	5000	K5KOK	Little Rock, Ark.	50000	W5WAS	Springfield, Mass.	1000
W5WSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	250	W5LIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	5000	K5KVN	Napa, Calif.	500	W5WATZ	Alpena Township, Mich.	1000
W5WGP	Maryville, Tenn.	10000	W5BRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1000	K5KPR	Riverside, Calif.	1000	W5HTC	Holland, Mich.	1000
W5HAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1000	W5DBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	50000	K5KCO	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000	W5MIQ	Iron Mtn., Mich.	250
K5KRUN	Ballinger, Tex.	250	W5WETH	St. Augustine, Fla.	10000	K5KCS	Crystal Lake, Ill.	5000	W5IBM	Jackson, Mich.	1000
K5WFA	Big Falls, Tex.	250	W5WBL	Colombus, Ga.	10000	W5WAB	Winter Park, Fla.	5000	W5KLA	Ludington, Mich.	250
K5KUNO	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	W5WPN	Louisville, Ga.	10000	W5WCC	Bremen, Ga.	10000	W5HLS	Port Huron, Mich.	1000
K5KLE	Nr. Galveston, Tex.	250	W5LET	Toccoa, Ga.	50000	W5WRA	Anna, Ill.	5000	K5ATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	250
K5GVL	Greenville, Tex.	250	W5WNI	Murphysboro, Ill.	5000	W5WIK	Normal, Ill.	50000	K5BUN	Benidji, Minn.	1000
K5KBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	1000	W5WMS	Michigan City, Ind.	50000	W5WRK	Rockford, Ill.	5000	W5WEL	Wesley, Minn.	1000
K5KIUN	Pecos, Tex.	1000	W5WOC	Davenport, Iowa	5000	W5WPG	Portland, Ind.	5000	K5FAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000
K5KFE	Perryton, Tex.	250	W5WBC	Pittsfield, Mass.	1000	K5KCH	Cherokee, Iowa	5000	W5WRO	Clarksdale, Miss.	250
K5KVOP	Platteville, Tex.	250	W5WAM	Flint, Mich.	10000	K5KEW					

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WBHT	Harriman, Tenn.	5000d	KBOR	Brownville, Tex.	1000	KMAE	McKinney, Tex.	1000d	WHLL	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000d
WKBJ	Milan, Tenn.	1000d	KWEL	Midland, Tex.	1000	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1000	WCWC	Ripon, Wis.	5000d
KBBB	Borger, Tex.	500d	KCFH	Cuero, Tex.	500d	KBBC	Centerville, Utah	1000d			

U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Location

Abbreviations: C.L., call letters; Kc., frequency in kilocycles; N.A., network affiliation—A: American Broadcasting Co.; C: Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; M: Mutual Broadcasting System; N: National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.
Abbeville, Ala.	WARI	1480		Anaconda, Mont.	KANA	580		Aurora, Colo.	KOSI	1430	M	Bellevue, Wash.	KFKF	1330	
Abbeville, La.	KROF	960		Anacondes, Wash.	KAGT	1340		Aurora, Ill.	WMRO	1280	M	Bellvue, Wash.	KBVU	1540	
Abbeville, S.C.	WABV	1590		Anaheim, Calif.	KEZY	1190			WKWD	1580		Bellingham, Wash.	KPUG	1170	M
Abbotsford, B. C.	CFVR	250		Anchorage, Alaska	KBVR	1270			KSKM	940	M		KGMI	790	A
Aberdeen, Md.	WAMD	970			KFOQ	730	C-A	Aurora, Mo.	KAUS	1480	M		KQST	1550	
Aberdeen, Miss.	WMFA	1240			KENI	550	A-M-N	Austin, Minn.	KQAZ	970		Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	KENY	930	
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	KDLE	1420		Andalusia, Ala.	WCTA	920		Austin, Tex.	KNOW	1490	A				
	KSDN	930	A	Anderson, Calif.	KPON	1580			KBCE	970		Belmont, N.C.	WCGB	1270	M-A
	KXRO	1320		Anderson, Ind.	WHUT	1470	M		KTSC	590	C	Beloit, Wis.	WGEZ	1490	M
Aberdeen, Wash.	KBKW	1450			WHBU	1240	C		KOKE	1370			WBEL	1380	
Abilene, Tex.	KRBC	1470	A	Anderson, S.C.	WAIM	1230	C		KVET	1300	M	Elton, S.C.	WHPB	1390	
	KCAD	1560			WANS	1280	M		KBIG	740		Elton, Tex.	KTON	940	
	KNIT	1280		Andrews, Tex.	KACT	1360			WAVP	1390		Elzoni, Miss.	WELZ	1460	
	KWKC	1340	M	Annapolis, Md.	WANN	1190			WAVO	1420		Bemidji, Minn.	KBUN	1450	
Abingdon, Va.	WBBI	1230			WABW	810			KNDZ	1340		Bend, Ore.	KBND	1110	A
Ada, Okla.	KADA	1230	A		WNAV	1430			WBAB	1440	M		KGRL	940	
Adel, Ga.	WAAG	1470		Ann Arbor, Mich.	WHRV	1600	M		WGLI	1290		Eannetsville, S.C.	WBSC	1550	M
Adrian, Mich.	WABJ	1490	A		WPAG	1050			WLEW	1540		Bennington, Vt.	WBTN	1370	
Aguadilla, P.R.	WABA	850		Anna, Ill.	WRAJ	1440			WAGR	930		Benson, Minn.	KBMO	1280	
	WGRF	1340		Anniston, Ala.	WANA	1490			WAZA	1360		Benson, N.C.	WPYB	1590	
	WRCS	970			WDNG	1450	A		KBKR	1490		Benton, Ark.	KBBA	690	
Ahoskie, N.C.	WAKN	950			WHMA	1390			KAFY	550	M	Benton, Ky.	WCBL	1290	
Albany, S.C.	WKND	1330	D	Anoka, Minn.	KAND	1470		Bakersfield, Calif.	KERN	1400	C	Benton Harbor, Mich.	WYFB	1060	
	KKIN	1000	D	Ansonia, Conn.	WADS	690	M		KGEE	1230		Berkeley, Calif.	KRE	1400	
Altin, Minn.	WAKR	1590	A	Antigo, Wis.	WATK	900			KUZZ	800		Berkeley Springs, W.Va.	WCST	1010	
Akron, Ohio	WADC	1350	C	Antigonish, N.S.	CJFX	580			KLYD	1350		Berlin, N.H.	WMQU	1230	
	WCUE	1150	M	Apollo, Pa.	WAVL	910			KWAC	1490			WBRL	1400	
	WHLO	640	M	Appopka, Fla.	WVCF	1520			KPMC	1560	A	Berry Hill, Tenn.	WVOL	1470	
Alamogordo, N.M.	KALG	1230	M	Apple Valley, Cal.	KAVR	960		Bellingham, Wash.	KPUG	1170	M	Berryville, Ark.	KTMS	1490	
	KRAC	1270		Appleton, Wis.	WAPL	1570		Baldwinsville, N.Y.	WBSJ	1530		Bessemer, Ala.	WYAM	1450	
Alamosa, Colo.	KGW	1450	M		WHBY	1230	M	Balleriger, Tex.	KRUN	1400		Bethesda, Md.	WUJ2	1120	
Albany, Ga.	WALG	1590	A	Arab, Ala.	WRAB	1380		Baltimore, Md.	WBAL	1090	N	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA	1100	
	WLYB	1250		Arcadia, Fla.	WAPG	1480			WBMD	750		Beverly, Mass.	WML0	1570	
	WGPC	1450	C	Arcata, Calif.	KENL	1340			WCAO	600		Bideford, Maine	WIDE	1400	M
	WJAZ	960		Ardmore, Okla.	KVSO	1240	A		WCBM	680	C	Big Delta, Alaska	WXLL	980	
Albany, Ky.	WANY	1390		Arcesibo, P.R.	WCMN	1280			WFBR	1300		Big Lake, Tex.	KBTL	290	
Albany, Minn.	KASM	1150			WHIA	1070		Bamberg, S.C.	WBD	790		Big Rapids, Mich.	WBRL	1490	
Albany, N.Y.	WABY	1400		Argentina, Nfld.	VOUS	1480		Bangor, Maine	WABI	910	A	Big Spr., Tex.	KBST	1490	A
	KGW	1460	M	Arkadelphia, Ark.	KVRC	1240	M		WGUY	1250	C		KHEM	1270	
	WPR	1540	A	Ark. City, Kans.	KSOK	1280			WLBZ	620	N	Big Stone Gap, Va.	WLSD	1220	
	WROW	590	C	Arlington, Fla.	WQTY	1220		Banning, Calif.	KPAS	1490		Biloxi, Miss.	WLOX	1490	
Albany, Oreg.	KWIL	790	M	Arlington, Va.	WAVA	780		Bardonia, Ky.	WBRT	1320			WMI	570	
	KRKT	990			WEAM	1390		Barnesboro, Pa.	WNCC	950		Billings, Mont.	KBMJ	1270	
Albemarle, N.C.	WABZ	1010		Artesia, N.M.	KSPV	990	M	Barnwell, S.C.	WBWA	1450			KGHL	790	N
	WZKY	1580		Arvada, Colo.	KDAB	1550		Barre, Vt.	WSNO	1450			KODK	970	C
Albert Lea, Minn.	KWJ	1460	M	Arroyo Grande, Calif.	KCGH	1280		Barre, Vt.	WSNO	1450			KOYN	910	
Albertville, Ala.	WAVU	630		Ashburn, Ga.	WMES	1280		Barron, Ont.	KCBK	950			KURL	730	
Albion, Mich.	WALM	1260		Asbury Park, N.J.	WJLK	1310		Barron, Calif.	KWTC	1230	A	Binghamton, N.Y.	WINR	680	N
Albuquerque, N.M.	KABQ	1350		Ashburn, Ga.	WMES	1280		Bartlesville, Okla.	KWON	1400	M		WKOP	1360	M
	KDEF	1150	A	Asheboro, N.C.	WGWR	1260		Bartow, Fla.	WBAR	1460		Birmingham, Ala.	WBFB	1290	C
	KGGM	610	C	Asheville, N.C.	WISE	1510	M-A	Bassett, Va.	WODY	900			WBHM	1550	
	KGOB	770	N		WIOS	1380	N-A	Bastrop, La.	KTRY	730			WBRC	960	A
	KGQ	920	M		WNSK	1230	C	Batavia, N.Y.	KVOB	1340			WCR2	1260	A
	KARA	1310		Ashland, Ky.	WCMI	1340	C	Batesburg, S.C.	WBTA	1490	M		WENN	1320	M
	KVOD	730		Ashland, Ohio	WCNC	1340		Batesville, Ark.	WBTA	1490			WATV	900	M
	KLOS	1450		Ashland, Oreg.	KWIN	1400	M	Batesville, Miss.	WBLE	1290			WYDE	650	
	KMNF	1520		Ashland, Va.	KRVG	1350		Bath, Maine	WJTO	730			WYK	890	
	KRZY	1580		Ashland, Wis.	WIVF	1430		Bath, N.Y.	WFSR	1580			WVOK	690	
Alcoa, Tenn.	WEAG	1470		Ashtabula, Ohio	WAQI	1600		Bathurst, Nfld.	KCBK	1360		3Isbees, Ariz.	KSUN	1230	A
Alexander City, Ala.	WRFS	1050		Aspen, Colo.	KSNO	5000	D	Baton Rouge, La.	WAIL	1460		Bishop, Calif.	KIBS	1250	A
Alexandria, La.	KALB	580	A	Astoria, Oreg.	KAST	1370	M		WYBK	1380		Bishopville, S.C.	WAGS	1380	
	KDBS	1410			KIAL	1270			WYRK	1380		Bismarek, N.Dak.	KFYR	550	N
	KSYL	970	N	Atchison, Kans.	KARE	1430			WIBR	1300			KDJI	1500	
Alexandria, Minn.	KXRA	1230	A	Athens, Ga.	WDOL	1470			WJBO	1150	N	Bismarck-Mandan, N.Dak.	NBOM	1270	
Alexandria, Va.	WPIK	780	M		WRFC	960			WCLS	910			KBOM	1350	
Algona, Iowa	KLGA	1600		Athens, Ohio	WATH	970			WXOK	1260		Black Mountain, N.C.	WBMT	1350	
Aliso, Tex.	KWJ	1070	A		WUBJ	1340		Battle Creek, Mich.	WBCK	930			WFGW	1010	
Allegany, W. Va.	WDWE	1580		Athens, Tenn.	WLAR	1450	M	Baxley, Ga.	WELL	1400		Black River Falls, Wis.	WVW1	1260	
Allentown, Pa.	WHOL	1600		Athens, Tex.	KBUD	1410		Bay City, Mich.	WBCM	1440	A		WVW2	1260	
	WAEB	790		Atlanta, Ga.	WPLO	390	C		WBWC	1250	M	Blackfoot, Idaho	KBLL	690	
	WKAP	1320			WAKE	1340		Bay City, Tex.	KIOX	1270	M	Blackhear, Ga.	WBSG	1350	
Alliance, Nebr.	KCOV	1400			WAOK	1380		Bay Minette, Ala.	WBCA	1150		Blackstone, Va.	WKLV	1440	
Alliance, Ohio	WFAH	1310			WERD	860		Bayamon, P.R.	WRBJ	1560		Blackwell, Okla.	KLTR	1580	
Alma, Ga.	WCSQ	1400			WGKA	1600		Baytown, Tex.	KWBA	1360		Blaine, Wash.	KARI	550	
Alma, Mich.	WFCY	1280			WGST	920	A	Beacon, N.Y.	WVBF	1260		Blakely, Ga.	WBBK	1280	
Alpena Township, Mich.	WATZ	1450			WGIN	970		Beardstown, Ill.	WRMS	790		Blanding, Utah	WBLD	610	
	KVLF	1240	M		WQKI	790		Beatrice, Nebr.	KWBE	1450		Bloomington, Ill.	CJNR	730	
Altavista, Va.	WKDE	1280			WSB	750	N	Beaufort, N.C.	WBMA	1400		Bloomington, Ind.	WTTS	1370	A
Alton, Ill.	WOKZ	1570			WYZE	1480	C	Beaufort, S.C.	WBEU	960			WCRN	930	A
Altona, Nn.	WATN	1250		Atlanta, Tex.	KALT	900			WSIB	1490		Bloomington, Pa.	WMLM	550	
Altona, Pa.	WFBG	1280	N	Atlanta, Iowa	KJAN	1220		Beaumont, Tex.	KFDN	560	A	Blountstown, Fla.	WKMK	1370	
Altoona, Pa.	WRTA	1240	A	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	WKTG	1600			KFLD	1450		Blue Earth, Minn.	KCLH	1360	
	WVAM	1430	C	Atlantic City, N.J.	WFPG	1450	C		KTRM	990		Bluefield, W. Va.	WKQY	1240	
Alturas, Calif.	WCNO	570			WLDJ	1490	A-M	Beaver Dam, Wis.	WBEV	1430			WVOK	1560	
Altus, Okla.	KWHW	1450		Atmore, Ala.	WATM	1590		Beaver Falls, Pa.	WBVP	1230			WVOK	1560	
Alva, Okla.	KALV	1430		Attleboro, Mass.	WARA	1320		Beckley, W. Va.	WJLS	560	C	Blythe, Calif.	KYDR	1450	A
Amarillo, Tex.	KBYU	1010	A												

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Bolivar, Mo.	KBLR 1530	Cabano, Que.	KXLF 1370 N	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	WGIV 1600	Clleho, Va.	WDIC 1430
Bouvar, Tenn.	WBOL 1560	Cadillac, Mich.	CJAF 1340	Charlotte, N.C.	WKTC 1310	Clinton, Ill.	WHOW 1520
Bonham, Tex.	KFYN 1420	Caguas, P.R.	WATT 1240 M	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WSOC 930 M	Clinton, Iowa	KROL 1390
Boone, Iowa	KFGQ 1260	Cairo, Ga.	WNEL 1340	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WIST 1240 N	Clinton, Mo.	KCLD 1280
Boone, N.C.	KWBG 1590	Cairo, Ill.	WVJP 1110	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WVOK 1480	Clinton, N.C.	KWRZ 880 A
Boonville, Ind.	WBWL 1540	Cairo, Ill.	WGRA 790	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WBNN 1060	Clinton, Okla.	KWCE 1320
Boonville, Mo.	KWRT 1370	Calais, Maine	WQDY 1230 N	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WGTA 1340	Clinton, S.C.	WPCC 1410
Booneville, Miss.	WBIP 1400 A	Caldwell, Idaho	KCIO 1490	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WBNN 1000	Clinton, Tenn.	WYSH 1380
Boonville, N.Y.	WBRV 900	Calera, Ala.	KBGN 910	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WCHV 1260 A	Cloquet, Minn.	WKLL 1230
Borger, Tex.	KHUZ 1490	Calixico, Calif.	WBYE 1370	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WELK 1010	Cloviss, N.Mex.	KCLK 1240
Boston, Mass.	KBBB 1600	Calgary, Alta.	KIGO 1490 A	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WINA 1400 M	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	KICA 980
Boston, Mass.	WLOA 1550	Camden, Ark.	CFAC 860	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WVFC 630	Coahuila, Calif.	KCHV 970
Boston, Mass.	WCOP 1150	Camden, N.J.	CBX 1010	Chattanooga, Tenn.	CFCY 630	Coalinga, Calif.	KBKA 1270
Boston, Mass.	WILD 1090	Camden, N.J.	CFCN 1060	Chattanooga, Tenn.	CFCO 630	Coeville, S.C.	WCOC 1420
Boston, Mass.	WNAE 680	Camden, N.J.	CKXL 1140	Chattanooga, Tenn.	CFCO 630	Cocoa, Fla.	WKKO 860
Boston, Mass.	WEZE 1260 N	Camden, N.J.	WCGA 900	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WMOC 1450 M	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boston, Mass.	WEEL 590 C	Camden, N.J.	WCEN 1240	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WAPO 1450 A-M	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boston, Mass.	WHDH 850	Camden, N.J.	WTAD 740 A	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WDEF 1370 N	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boston, Mass.	WLEX 1510	Camden, N.J.	WILE 1270	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WDDD 1310	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boston, Mass.	WORL 950 M	Camden, N.J.	WJLR 1490	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boulder, Colo.	KBOL 1490	Camden, N.J.	WCAM 1310	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boulder, Colo.	KDEY 1360	Camden, N.J.	WKDN 800	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bowie, Tex.	KBAN 1410	Camden, S.C.	WACA 1590	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bowling Green, Ky.	WKCT 930 A	Camden, Tenn.	WFWL 1220	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bowling Green, Ky.	WBGJ 1340	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bowl, Green, Ohio	WLBJ 1410 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Boynton Beach, Fla.	WVGS 730	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bozeman, Mont.	WZZZ 1510	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bozeman, Mont.	KXXL 1450 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bozeman, Mont.	KBMN 1230	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bradbury Hgts., Md.	WPQC 1580	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bradford, Pa.	WLOA 1550	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bradford, Pa.	WMHI 1370	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bradford, Pa.	WTRH 1490	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bradford, Pa.	WBRD 1420	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bradford, Pa.	WESB 1490 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brady, Tex.	KNEI 1490	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brainerd, Minn.	KLIZ 1380	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brampton, Ont.	CHC 780	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brandon, Man.	CKX 1150	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Branson, Mo.	KBHM 1220	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brantford, Ont.	CKPC 1380	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brattleboro, Vt.	WISA 1450 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brawley, Calif.	KWYV 1490	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brazil, Ind.	KROP 1300 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Breckenridge, Minn.	KBMW 1450	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Breckenridge, Tex.	KSTB 1430	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bremen, Ga.	WWCC 1440	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bremerton, Wash.	KBRD 1490	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brenham, Tex.	KWHI 1280	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brevard, N.C.	WPFI 1540 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brewster, N.Y.	WBRW 1510	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brewton, Ala.	WEBJ 1240 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bridgeport, Ala.	WBTS 1480	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC 600 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bridgeport, Conn.	WNAB 1450 A-M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bridgeport, Conn.	WSNJ 1240 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bridgeport, Conn.	CKRW 1000	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brighton, Colo.	KBRN 800	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brunswick, Ga.	KBRI 1570	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bristol, Conn.	WBIS 1440	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bristol, Conn.	WOPI 1490 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bristol, Conn.	WYKE 1550	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bristol, Va.	WCFY 690	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brockton, Mass.	WFHG 980 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brockton, Mass.	WBET 1460	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brockton, Mass.	WDKW 1410	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brockton, Mass.	CFJR 1450	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Broken Bow, Nebr.	KCNJ 1280	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brookfield, Mo.	KGHM 1470	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brookhaven, Miss.	WCHI 1470	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brookings, Oreg.	KURY 910	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brookings, S.Dak.	KBRK 1430	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brookline, Mass.	WBOS 1600	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brookline, Fla.	WVJB 1450	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brownfield, Tex.	KTFY 1300	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brownsville, Tex.	WGB 1600 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brownwood, Tex.	KBWD 1380 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brunswick, Ga.	KEAN 1240	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brunswick, Ga.	WGIG 1440 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brunswick, Ga.	WMQD 1490	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Brunswick, Maine	WOME 900	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bryan, Ohio	WBDO 1520	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bryan, Tex.	KORA 1240	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bryan, Tex.	WTAW 1150	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buckhannon, W.Va.	WBUC 1460	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Bucyrus, Ohio	WBEO 1540	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WBEN 930 C	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WYSL 1400	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WEER 970 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WGB 1550	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WBKB 1520 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WWOL 1120 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	KBBS 1450	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Buffalo, N.Y.	WDMF 1460	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burbank, Calif.	KBLA 1500	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burley, Idaho	KBAR 1230 A-M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burlington, Iowa	KBUR 1490 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burlington, N.C.	WBBS 920 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burlington, N.C.	WBAG 1150	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burlington, Vt.	WDOT 1400	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burlington, Vt.	WJOY 1230 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burlington, Vt.	WYMT 620 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burnett, Tex.	KTSL 1340	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burns, Oreg.	KRNS 1230	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Burns, Oreg.	WRN 1240	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Butler, Ala.	KNAM 1530	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Butler, Mo.	WBUT 1050	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Butler, Mo.	WISR 680	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Butte, Mont.	KBOW 1490 C	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Butte, Mont.	KOPR 550 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Cabano, Que.	KXLF 1370 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Cadillac, Mich.	CJAF 1340	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Caguas, P.R.	WATT 1240 M	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Cairo, Ga.	WVJP 1110	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Cairo, Ill.	WGRA 790	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Cairo, Ill.	WQDY 1230 N	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Caldwell, Idaho	KCIO 1490	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Calera, Ala.	KBGN 910	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Calixico, Calif.	WBYE 1370	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Calgary, Alta.	KIGO 1490 A	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO 860
Camden, Ark.	CFAC 860	Camden, Tenn.	WMLB 1330	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WNOO 1260	Columbia, Mo.	WKKO

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Coudersport, Pa.	WFRM 800			Eldorado, Kans.	KBTO 1860	Farrell, Pa.	WFAR 1470
Council Bluffs, Iowa				Eldorado Springs, Mo.	KBCE 1580	Farrell, Tex.	KZOL 1570
	KFFF 920	Denver City, Tex.	KPOF 910	Elgin, Ill.	KESM 1580	Fayette, Ala.	WWVF 990
	KSUI 1560 M-A	De Queen, Ark.	KFCF 1220	Elizabeth City, N.C.	WRMN 1410	Fayetteville, Ark.	KHOG 1440
Courtenay, B.C.	CFPC 1440	De Ridder, La.	KDQN 1390				KFAY 1250 M
Covington, Ga.	WARG 1430	Des Moines, Iowa	KDLA 1010	Elizabethton, Tenn.	WCNC 1240	Fayetteville, N.C.	WFAY 1230 C
Covington, La.	WAFB 730		KCBC 1380 A	Elizabethton, Ky.	WGAI 580 M		WFNC 940 M
Covington, Tenn.	WKBL 1230		KIDA 940 M	Elizabethtown, Pa.	WBEJ 1400		WFLB 1490 A
Covington, Va.	WVBC 1340 A		KRNT 1350 C			Fayetteville, Tenn.	WEKR 1240 M
Cowan, Tenn.	WZYX 1440		KSO 460	Elizabethtown, Pa.	WBLA 1440		
Craig, Colo.	KRAI 550		KWKY 1150 M	Elizabethtown, Pa.	WEZN 1600	Fergus Falls, Minn.	KOTE 1250 M
Cranbrook, B.C.	CKEK 570		WHD 1040 N	Elk City, Okla.	KBEK 1240 A		
Crane, Tex.	KCRR 1380	Detroit, Mich.	WCAR 1130	Elkhart, Ind.	WTRC 1340 N	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	WFAP 1570
Crecent City, Calif.	KPLY 1240		WJBC 1500	Elkhart, N.C.	WCMR 1270	Ferriday, La.	KNFV 1600
	KPOD 1310		WJLB 1490	Elkins, N.C.	WIFM 1540	Festus, Mo.	KJCF 1400
Creston, Iowa	KSIB 1520		WJR 760	Elkins, W.Va.	WDNE 1240		KXEN 1010
Crestview, Fla.	WCNU 010		WVJ 950 N	Elko, Nev.	KELK 1240 M	Findlay, Ohio	WFIN 1830
	WJSB 1050	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	WXYZ 1270 A	Elkton, Md.	WSEB 1550	Fisher, W.Va.	WELD 690 A
Crews, Va.	WSVS 800			Ellensburg, Wash.	KXLE 1240	Fitchburg, Mass.	WEIM 1280 M
Crockett, Tex.	KIVY 1290	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	KOLM 1340	Ellsworth, Me.	WDEA 1370		WFLG 960
Crookston, Minn.	KROX 1280			Elmira, N.Y.	WELM 1410 A-C	Fitzgerald, Ga.	WFCB 1240 M
Crossett, Ark.	KAGH 800			Elmira Heights, N.Y.	WENY 1280 N	Flagstaff, Ariz.	KCLB 600 N
Crossville, Tenn.	WAEW 330						KFGT 1000
Crowley, La.	WVBC 1560 M						KJKJ 1400
Cuero, Tex.	KCFH 1600						KVNA 690 A
Cullman, Ala.	WFMH 1460						KEOB 1290
	WKUL 1340						KFMF 1240 M
Culpeper, Va.	WCVA 1490 M						KFBI 1240 M
Cumberland, Ky.	WCPM 1280						WFDF 910 N
Cumersland, Md.	WUBO 1450						WTRX 1330 A
	WCBO 1370 M						WAMM 1420
Cummings, Ga.	WSNE 1410						WMRP 1570
Cushing, Okla.	KUSH 1600						WKMF 1470 M
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio							WTAC 800 A
	WCVE 1150						WJBI 1840 M
Cypress Gardens, Fla.	WGTO 1440						WOWL 1240 A
Cynthiana, Ky.	WOCF 1350						WJMX 970 A
Dade City, Fla.	WDVC 910						WOLS 1230
Dadeville, Ala.	KXIT 1410						WYNN 540
Dallas, N.C.	WAAK 960						KFLD 900
Dallas, Oreg.	KROW 1460						WFB 1310
Dallas, Tex.	KRLD 1080						KFIZ 1450 M
	KRLL 1040						KBJT 1570
	KSXY 660						WMAG 860
	KLIF 1190						WBBO 780
	WFAX 570 A						WAGY 1320
	WFAX 820 N						KXJZ 950
	KBOX 1480						WFAW 940
	WRR 1310						KDAC 1230
	KACI 1400						KCOL 1410 A
The Dalles, Oreg.	KODL 440						KZIX 600
	WBLJ 1230 M						KVFD 1400 M
	WRCD 1430						KWMT 540 A
Danbury, Conn.	WLAD 800						WAC 990
Danville, Ill.	WOAN 1490						WFTL 1400
	WITY 980						WVIL 1580
Danville, Ky.	WHIR 1230 M						KXGI 1360
Danville, Va.	WBTM 1330 A						KFTM 1400
	WDYA 1250 M						WYR 110
	WVPR 970						WYX 1350
	WVFA 1250 M						WFP 1400
	WVFA 820 N						WZOB 1250
	KBOX 1480						WARR 1390
	WRR 1310						WIRA 1400
	KACI 1400						
	KODL 440						
	WBLJ 1230 M						
	WRCD 1430						
	WLAD 800						
	WOAN 1490						
	WITY 980						
	WHIR 1230 M						
	WBTM 1330 A						
	WDYA 1250 M						
	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
	WVFA 820 N						
	KBOX 1480						
	WRR 1310						
	KACI 1400						
	KODL 440						
	WBLJ 1230 M						
	WRCD 1430						
	WLAD 800						
	WOAN 1490						
	WITY 980						
	WHIR 1230 M						
	WBTM 1330 A						
	WDYA 1250 M						
	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
	WVFA 820 N						
	KBOX 1480						
	WRR 1310						
	KACI 1400						
	KODL 440						
	WBLJ 1230 M						
	WRCD 1430						
	WLAD 800						
	WOAN 1490						
	WITY 980						
	WHIR 1230 M						
	WBTM 1330 A						
	WDYA 1250 M						
	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
	WVFA 820 N						
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	WBTM 1330 A						
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	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
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	WDYA 1250 M						
	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
	WVFA 820 N						
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	WLAD 800						
	WOAN 1490						
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	WHIR 1230 M						
	WBTM 1330 A						
	WDYA 1250 M						
	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
	WVFA 820 N						
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	KACI 1400						
	KODL 440						
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	WRCD 1430						
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	WBTM 1330 A						
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	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
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	WRCD 1430						
	WLAD 800						
	WOAN 1490						
	WITY 980						
	WHIR 1230 M						
	WBTM 1330 A						
	WDYA 1250 M						
	WVPR 970						
	WVFA 1250 M						
	WVFA 820 N						
	KBOX 1480						
	WRR 1310						

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Fredericksburg, Va.	WFVA 1230 A	Grand Haven, Mich.	WGHN 1370	Hanover, Pa.	WHVR 1280	Hogalum, Wash.	KHOK 1560
Fredonia, N.Y.	WFWS 1350	Grand Island, Nebr.	KMMJ 750 A	Hardin, Mont.	KHDN 1230	Hornell, N.Y.	WHHG 1320
Fredericktown, Mo.	CFNB 550			Harlan, Ky.	WHLN 1410		WLEA 1480 M
	KFTW 1450			Harrington, Tex.	KGBT 1530	Hot Springs, Ark.	KAAB 1340 A
	WBUS 1570	Grand Junction, Colo.	KRCJ 1430 C	Harriman, Tenn.	WHBT 1800		KBHS 500
	WFRL 1570			Harrisburg, Pa.	WHBB 1240		KZNG 1470 M
	WGBB 1240				WHGB 1400 A	Hot Springs, Ark.	S. Dak. KOBS 580
	KBRZ 1460				WCMB 1460 M	Houghton, Mich.	WHDF 1400
	WBFC 1490				WHP 580 C	Houghton Lake, Mich.	
	WSHN 1550	Grand Prairie, Tex.	KPCW 730		WKBD 1230 N		WHGR 1290
	KHUB 1340			Harrison, Ark.	KHDZ 900		WHOU 1340
	WFRO 900	Grand Rapids, Mich.	WJEF 1230 C	Harrisonburg, Va.	WHBG 1360		WHOU 1340
	KARM 1430 A			Harrisburg, Ky.	WHBA 1250		KCIL 1490 N
	KBIF 900			Hartford, Conn.	WDRG 1360 C		WCPC 940
	KIRV 1510				WCCC 1290 M	Houston, Miss.	KTCB 1250
	KEAP 940				WPDP 1410 M-A	Houston, Tex.	KCOH 1430
	KXEX 1550				WVIC 1080 N		KILT 610
	KFRE 940 C			Hartford, Wis.	WTKM 1540		KNUZ 1230
	KGST 1600			Hartselle, Ala.	WHRT 960		KODA 1010
	WPK 1340			Hartsville, S.C.	WHSC 1450 M		KPRC 950 N
	KMJ 580 N			Hartwell, Ga.	WKLY 980		KTHT 790
	KYND 1900			Hartwood, W.Va.	WMCW 1600		KTRH 400 C
	WFRF 1450 M			Harvard, Ill.	WBEE 1570		KTCB 1320 A
	WFRB 560			Harvey, Ill.	WBCH 1220		KYOK 1590
	WFUL 1270			Hastings, Mich.	KHAS 1250	Howell, Mich.	WHMI 1350
	KFAL 900			Hastings, Nebr.	WHAS 1250	Hudson, N.Y.	WHUC 1230
	WOSC 1300			Hattiesburg, Miss.	WBKS 930	Hugo, Okla.	KIHN 1400
	WFVJ 1460				WHSY 1230 A	Hull, Que.	CKCK 970
	WGAD 1350 A				WXXX 1310	Humasoo, P.R.	WALO 1240
	WETO 980 M				CHLC 580	Huron, S. Dak.	WJRO 740
	WAXX 570				WUSM 1330	Huntingdon, Pa.	WHUN 1500
	WEAC 1500				WHAV 1490	Huntington, Ind.	WHLT 1300
	WFGN 1570				KOJM 610 M	Huntington, N.Y.	WGSN 740
	WDVH 980						WKEE 800 M-A
	WGGG 1230 M						WSAZ 950 N
	WRUF 850 N						WVTV 1470
	WVGA 550 C						WBHP 1230 M
	WDUN 240						WEUP 1600
	WVLA 1580						WFX1 1550 A
	KGAF 1580						WAAV 1450 A
	WHMC 1150						CKAR 630
	WBOB 1360 M						KSAM 1490
	WGIL 1400						WJZO 1340
	WAIK 1590 A						KWBV 1450 N
	WHIN 1010						KWHK 1260
	WLEH 1300						KDUZ 1260
	KGAK 930 A						KBEL 1240
	KYVA 1230						KID 590 C
	CKGR 1110						KIF1 1260 A-M
	KILE 1400						KR 850
	KGBC 1540						KUPJ 1220
	CBG 1450						KIND 1010 M
	KNCO 1050						KCCX 1510
	KIUL 1240 M						WDAD 1450 C
	WGAW 1340						WFBM 1260 A
	WGCA 1270						WGE 1590
	WGRY 1370						WIBC 1070
	WGNC 1450 A						WIGO 810
	WTC 1370						WIRE 1430 N
	WGAT 1050						WISB 1310 C
	WATC 900						WLVW 950 M
	WGEE 1150						KBAB 1490
	WGSB 1480						WDLT 1380
	WGVA 1240 A						WGNP 1520
	WJWL 900						KREO 1400 A
	WAXU 1450						KTYM 1460
	WGTN 1400 M						WCHB 1440
	WGOD 1470						KGHS 1230
	KGTN 1530						CHAK 860
	WGTE 1320 M						KALN 1370
	KIML 1490						WION 1430
	KPER 1290						KXIC 800
	KEES 1430						WSU1 910
	WKCY 1450						WMIQ 1450 A
	WCDS 1440 D						KWBK 1230 M
	KLTZ 1240						WXIX 1480
	WISZ 1590						WIRO 1230 M
	KRUX 1360						WJMS 630 M
	KIEV 870						WIRV 1550
	KXGN 1400						WISB 1590
	KGO 590						WJPD 1240
	WSET 1410						WJAN 970
	WWSC 1450 A						WBC1 540
	WKIG 1580						WHCU 870 C
	WGLN 980 M						WTKD 1470 A
	WDD 1240 A						WJAX 1450
	WDD 1420						WTGS 1390 A
	WENT 1340 C						KBGM 1500
	KBLY 1260						WXAX 930 N
	KICM 1250						WJAX 930 N
	KEVE 1440 M						WJAX 930 N
	KUXL 1570						WZOK 1320 A-M
	WFCM 730						WMBR 1460 C
	WGBR 1150 A						WOB 1360
	WGOL 1300						WPDQ 600
	KCTI 1450						WQIK 1280
	KLDE 730 M						
	CFGB 1340						
	WKAM 1460						
	KGPC 1340						
	WVVV 1260						
	KSWA 1330						
	CHEF 1450						
	KFDR 1360						
	CFGP 1050						
	CHAM 1540						
	CKCM 620						
	KFJM 1370						
	KILO 1440 C						
	KNOX 1310 M						

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Jacksonville, Ill.	WRHC 1400 WJIL 1550 WLDS 1180	Kirkland, Wash.	KCDI 1460 KNBX 1050	Leamington, Ont.	CISP 710 KLO 1410	Louisburg, N.C.	WYRN 1480 WPRN 1420
Jacksonville, N.C.	WJNC 1240 M WLAS 910 KEBE 1400	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	CJKL 560	Leavenworth, Kans.	KCLO 1410	Louisville, Ga.	WAVE 970 N WAKY 780 M
Jacksonville Beh., Fla.	WZRO 1010 KEYJ 1400 M	Kirkville, Mo.	KIRX 1450 A	Lebanon, Ky.	WLBW 1530	Louisville, Ky.	WAKY 970 N WHAS 840 C WKLO 1080 A WNN 1240 WKYW 500 C WLOU 1350
Jamestown, N.Dak.	KBJB 600 C	Kissimmee, Fla.	CKCR 1490	Lebanon, Mo.	KLWT 1290	Louisville, Miss.	WLSM 1270
Jamestown, N.Y.	WJTN 1240 A WXY 1500	Kitchener, Ont.	CKKW 1320	Lebanon, Ore.	KGAL 920	Loveland, Colo.	KLOV 1570
Jamestown, Tenn.	WCLE 1260	Kittanning, Pa.	WACB 1380	Lebanon, Pa.	WLBW 1270	Loves Park, Ill.	WLUV 1520
Janesville, Wis.	WCLO 1230 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGO 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lovington, N.Mex.	KLEA 630
Jasper, Ala.	WVWB 1360	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lowell, Mass.	WHL 400
Jasper, Ind.	WVWB 1360	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lubbock, Tex.	KXBD 1590 M-N KDAY 580 KLBK 1340 KFYO 790 C KLLL 1480 M KSEL 950 A
Jasper, Tex.	WITZ 990	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lueders, Miss.	WKL 1450 A
Jefferson City, Mo.	KTJ 1350 KLK 950	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Ludington, Mich.	WLVA 1540
Jefferson City, Tenn.	WKOS 1240 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lufkin, Tex.	KRBA 1340 A KTRE 1420 M
Jeffersonville, Ind.	WJFC 1480 WXVW 250	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lumberton, N.C.	WAGR 580 WTSB 1340 M
Jena, La.	KCKW 1480	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Luray, Va.	WRAA 1330
Jennings, La.	KJEF 1280	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lynchburg, Va.	WVMS 1320 WDRS 1390 M WBRG 1050 WLYN 1360
Jenoma, Idaho	WJEN 1400	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lynn, Mass.	WLYN 1360
Jerryville, Ill.	WJEM 1480	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Lyons, Ga.	WBTB 1340
Jesup, Ga.	WBRG 1370	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Macon, Ill.	WKAI 1510
Johnson City, Tenn.	WJCV 910 C WETB 790 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Macon, Ga.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Johnston, S.C.	WJES 250	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Macon, Miss.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Johnstown, N.Y.	WJZR 950	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madera, Calif.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Johnstown, Pa.	WJZR 950 WARD 1490 C	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Calif.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Joliet, Ill.	WJOL 1340 WJRC 1510	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Fla.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Joliet, Que.	CJLM 1350	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Ind.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Jonesboro, Ark.	KBTM 1230 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, S.D.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Jonesboro, La.	KTCC 920	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Tenn.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Jonesville, La.	WJSO 1590	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Jouque, Que.	KCRS 590	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Macon, Miss.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Joplin, Mo.	WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 KFSB 1910	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madera, Calif.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Junction, Tex.	KMBL 1450	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madell, Okla.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
June, City, Kans.	KJCK 1420	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Ga.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Juneau, Alaska	KINY 800 C-A	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Ind.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kailua, Hawaii	KLEI 1130	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, S.D.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kaimuki, Hawaii	KAIM 870	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Tenn.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKAD 1420 WKZO 590 C WKLZ 1470 M WKMI 1360	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madison, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kalispell, Mont.	KGZ 600 M KOFI 930	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Madisonville, Ky.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kamloops, B.C.	KFCJ 910	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Magee, Miss.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kane, Pa.	WADP 950	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Magnolia, Ark.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kankakee, Ill.	WKAN 1320	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Makawao, Hawaii	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Malden, Me.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kans. City, Kans.	WKCK 1340	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Malden, N.Y.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kansas City, Mo.	KCMO 810 A KCFB 1340 KPRS 1590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Malvern, Ark.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kealahou, Hawaii	KEKO 790	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manassas, Va.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Keary, Nebr.	KGAW 1240 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manati, P.R.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Keene, N.H.	WKNE 1390 WKBK 1220	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manchester, Conn.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Keosau, B.C.	KCOV 630	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manchester, Ga.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Keosau, Wash.	KLOG 1480	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manchester, Ky.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Keosau, Wash.	KMER 950	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manchester, N.H.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kendallville, Ind.	WKAW 1570	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kendy, Tex.	KAML 990	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kennett, Mo.	KBOA 830	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.	KEPR 810 C	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kenora, Ont.	CJRL 1220	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kenosha, Wis.	WLIP 1050	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kentville, N.S.	KREN 1350	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kerkira, Iowa	KOKR 1310	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kermitt, Tex.	KERB 600	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kerrville, Tex.	KERV 1230	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kershaw, S.C.	WKSC 1300	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Ketchikan, Alaska	KTKN 930 C-A	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kewanee, Ill.	KABI 580	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Keyser, W.Va.	WKYR 1270 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Key West, Fla.	WKWF 1600 A-M WKIZ 1500	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kilgore, Tex.	KOCA 1240	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Killeen, Tex.	KLEN 1050	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kimball, Nebr.	KIMB 1260 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
King City, Calif.	KRCN 920	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kingman, Ariz.	KAAA 1230 A	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kings Mountain, N.C.	WKMT 1220	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kingsport, Tenn.	WKIN 1320	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kingston, N.Y.	WKPT 1550 N WBAZ 1550 M WBA 920	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kingston, Ont.	WCRC 1490 CKLC 1380 CKWS 960	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kingstree, S.C.	WKDK 1310	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kingsville, Tex.	KKINE 1330	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kinston, N.C.	WKLS 1010 WFTC 960 A WISF 1230 M	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kirkland, Wash.	KCDI 1460 KNBX 1050	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kirkland Lake, Ont.	CJKL 560	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kirkville, Mo.	KIRX 1450 A	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kissimmee, Fla.	CKCR 1490	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kitchener, Ont.	CKKW 1320	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C WNEX 1400 A-M
Kittanning, Pa.	WACB 1380	Klamath Falls, Ore.	KAGD 1150 M KFLW 1450 A-C	Lebanon, Tenn.	WLBR 1270	Manitowish, Wis.	WMBL 1240 WYB 900 WBB 1280 WMAZ 940 C

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Martinsville, Va.	WHEE 1870 WMVA 1450 N	Milledgeville, Ga.	WMVG 1450 M WGSB 1570	Moultrie, Ga.	WMGA 1400 A WMTM 1300	Newnan, Ga.	WCOH 1400 M WNEA 1300
Marystewn, Nfld. Can.	CHCM 560 KMVC 1410 M	Millen, Ga.	WHEY 1220	Moundsville, W.Va.	WMOD 1370	New Orleans, La.	WDSU 1280 N WJMR 980 M WBOK 800 WNOE 1060
Marysville, Calif.	KNYD 1570	Millington, Tenn.	WGMM 1380 WMYB 1440	Mountain Grove, Mo.	KLRS 1360		WSMB 1350 A WNPS 1450 WWTX 690
Marysville, Kans.	KNIM 1580	Millville, N.J.	WEBC 1330 M	Mountain Home, Ark.	KTLO 1490		WVU 1280 N WVW 600 WYLD 940 M
Marysville, Mo.	KNIM 1580	Milton, Fla.	WSRA 1490	Mountain Home, Ida.	KFLI 1240	Newport, Ark.	KNBY 1280 KNOP 740
Maryville, Tenn.	WGAP 1400	Milton, Pa.	WMLP 1570 WABJ 1380	Mt. Airy, N.C.	WPAQ 740 WYSD 1300 M	Newport, N.H.	WCNL 1010
Mason City, Iowa	KGLO 1300 C KRIB 1490 KSMN 1010	Minneapolis, Minn.	WEMP 1250 WFOX 860 M WRO 1340	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	WMC 1360	Newport, Oreg.	KNPT 1310
Massena, N.Y.	WMSA 1340 A WSTS 1050	Minden, La.	WISN 1150	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	WBRB 1430	Newport, R.I.	WADK 1540
Massillon, Ohio	WTFG 990	Minneapolis, Minn.	WML 1290 WOL 1330 WMLN 1400 WDY 1180	Mt. Dora, Fla.	WGT 580	Newport, Tenn.	WLK 1270
Matane, Que.	CKBL 1250	Minneapolis, Minn.	WMLN 1400 WDBY 1180 WPBC 980 WTCN 1280 A WTCR 990 KRTS 900 KUOM 770 KLFM 1390 KQDY 1320 KCJB 910 C	Mt. Jackson, Va.	WSIG 790	Newport, Va.	WIK 1490
Mattoon, W.Va.	WHJC 1160	Minot, N. Dak.	WKY 620 N KASO 1240	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	WVIP 1310	New Richmond, Wis.	WIXK 1590
Mattson, Ill.	WLBH 1370	Mission, Kans.	WFLY 1520 D	Mt. Olive, N.C.	WDIS 1430	New Rochelle, N.Y.	WVOX 1460
Mauston, Wis.	WRJC 1270	Missoula, Mont.	KORC 1140 WCCO 830 C WLOL 1330 WMLN 1400 WDBY 1180 WPBC 980 WTCN 1280 A WTCR 990 KRTS 900 KUOM 770 KLFM 1390 KQDY 1320 KCJB 910 C	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	WCEN 1150	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	WBSB 1230 M WBS 1530 KCOB 1280
Mayaguez, P.R.	WAE 600 WJB 710 WORA 760 WPR 990 WTL 1300	Mobile, Ala.	WALA 1410 WAKI 1320 WABB 1480 A WGOK 900 WTFU 840 WKRJ 710 C WLIQ 1360 WGOZ 360 KOLY 1300 WSDC 1560 D KTRB 860 KBEE 970 A KFIV 1360 A KDOL 1340 WGA 1230 A VKKM 1330 M	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	WCEN 1150	New Westminster, B.C.	CKNW 980 WABC 770 A WBNS 1380 WCBS 880 C WEVD 1330 WHOM 1480 WINS 1010 M WLIB 1190 WMCA 570 WHN 1050 WNEW 1130 WNYC 830 WOR 710 WADD 1280 WPOW 1330 WQXR 1560 WNBC 660 N
Mayfield, Ky.	WNGO 1320	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	WMST 1150	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	WHL 1270 WJIL 1440 M
Mayodan, N.C.	WMYN 1420	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	WPCO 1590	Niagara Falls, Ont.	CHVC 1600
Mayville, Ky.	WFTM 1240 M	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	KAPS 1470	Nicholasville, Ky.	WNVL 1250
McAleston, Okla.	KTMC 1400	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Niles, Mich.	WNVL 1250
McAllen, Tex.	KNED 1150	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McAlister, Tex.	KAM 1450	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
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McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	WBER 950 CBAF 1330 CKCW 1220 KRW 990 WFM 1330 WMRE 1490 KMLB 1440 A-N KLIC 1230 M KNOE 540 WQTE 560 WFAF 1080 WFKZ 1280 WMFC 1360 CKML 610 KIDD 630 KMBY 1240 C KDMA 1460 KSLV 240 WMNZ 1050 WBAM 740 WGOV 1170 C WAPX 1600 N WHYY 1440 N WNGY 800 M WRMA 950	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	KBR 1430	Norfolk, Va.	WTAR 790 C WCMS 1050 WNOR 1230 WRAP 850 WVW 1440
McCamey, Tex.	WHNY 1250 A	Modesto, Calif.	W				

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	
Delwain, Iowa	KRIG	1410	M	Park Falls, Wis.	WTAP	1230	A-M	Platteville, Wis.	WSWV	1590		Pueblo, Colo.	KDZA	1230		
Ogallala, Nebr.	KOEL	950		Park Rapids, Minn.	WPPF	1450		Plattsburg, N.Y.	WEAV	960	A-N	KAPI	690			
Ogden, Utah	KOGA	930							WIRY	1340	M	KFEL	970			
	KLO	1430	M					Pleasanton, Tex.	KBOP	1380		KGHF	1350	A-M		
	KANN	1250		Parry Sound, Ont.	CKAR-1	1340		Pleasantville, N.J.	WOND	1400		KCSJ	590			
	KSNV	730		Parsons, Kans.	KLKC	1540		Plymouth, Mass.	WPLM	1390		KTXX	1480			
	KVOG	1480		Pasadena, Calif.	KALI	1430		Plymouth, N.C.	WPFL	1430		WKSY	1250	A		
Ogdensburg, N.Y.	WKRR	1940	M		KPPC	1240		Plymouth, Wis.	WPLY	1420		WPUV	1580			
Oil City, Pa.	WKRC	1440			KRLA	1110		Pocahontas, Ark.	KPOC	1420		KWSC	1250			
Okeechobee, Fla.	WKOC	1520			KRWK	1300		Pocatello, Idaho	KSEI	930	N	KOFE	1150			
Okla. City, Okla.	KBYE	890	A	Pasadena, Tex.	KLVL	1460			KWIK	1240	M	WCFF	1580			
	KLPR	1140			KIKK	650		Pocomoke City, Md.	KSNM	1290		WPME	1540			
	KOCY	1340		Pascagoula-Moss Point, Miss.	WPMP	1580	A	Pointe Claire, Que.	WOMV	540		Putnam, Conn.	WPNY	1350		
	KOMA	1520			KORD	910		Pomona, Calif.	WKOW	1600		Puyallup, Wash.	KOLJ	1150		
	KTOD	1000	A-M	Pasco, Wash.	KORS	1340			KKAR	1220		Quahog, Tex.	WVVA	1530		
	KJEM	920			KPRL	1230	M	Pompano Beach, Fla.	WL0D	980		Quatre, Que.	CBV	980		
	WKY	930		Paso Robles, Calif.	WALK	1370			WP0M	1470	A	CHRC	800			
Okmulgee, Okla.	KOKL	1240		Patchogue, L.I., N.Y.	WPAC	1580			WPRP	910		CJLR	1060			
Old Saybrook, Conn.	WLIS	1420			WPAT	930		Poneca City, Okla.	WBZZ	1230	M	CJQC	340			
Olean, N.Y.	WMNS	1360		Paterson, N.J.	WVTL	1470		Ponce, P.R.	WPEC	1410		CKCV	1280			
	WHOL	1450	A	Patonsville, Va.	KVLH	1470			WPAB	550		CKGK	570			
Olney, Ill.	WVLN	740		Pawtucket, R.I.	WYTF	1470	A		WLEO	1170		WCNH	1230	M		
Olympia, Wash.	KGY	1240	M	Payette, Idaho	KEOK	1450			WISD	1260		WGEM	1440	A		
	KBN	920		Payette River, Alta.	CKYL	610			WP0N	1460		WTAO	930	C		
Omaha, Nebr.	KFAB	1110	N	Pearsall, Tex.	KVWG	1280		Pontiac, Mich.	WSEL	1460		WJDA	1300			
	KOIL	1290		Peas, Tex.	XIUN	1400	M	Pontotoc, Miss.	WKOC	930		WFOA	1370			
	KOOD	1420		Peekskill, N.Y.	WLNA	1420		Poplar Bluff, Mo.	WPG	1440		Quintan, Ga.	WRAC	1460		
	KME0	660	M	Pekin, Ill.	WSIV	1140		Poplarville, Miss.	WRPM	1530		Racine, Wis.	WRJN	1400	A	
	KDMW	590	C	Pell City, Ala.	WFHK	1430		Portage, Pa.	WWML	1470		Radford, Va.	WRAD	1460		
Omak, Wash.	WDR	980		Pembroke, Ont.	CHOW	1350		Portage, Wis.	WPRD	1350		Raleigh, N.C.	WKIX	850	A	
Oneida, N.Y.	WMCR	1600		Pendleton, Ore.	KKID	1240	A	Portage la Prairie, Man.	CFRY	920		WRNO	1550			
Oneida, Tenn.	WBNT	1310			KUBE	1050		Portageville, Mo.	KMIS	1050		WPT	680	N		
O'Neill, Nebr.	KBRX	1350		Pennington Gap, Va.	KUMA	1290	A	Port Alberni, B.C.	KWIP	1410		WRAL	1240			
Oneonta, Ala.	WCRL	1570			WSWV	1570		Portales, N.Max.	KENM	1450		WRAL	1240			
Oneonta, N.Y.	WDOS	730		Pensacola, Fla.	WBSW	980		Port Angeles, Wash.	KAPY	1000	D	WRAL	1240			
Ontario, Calif.	KASK	1510			WBOP	980			KONP	1450		WRTL	1460			
Ontario, Ore.	KTN	1380			WME	610	C		CFPA	1230		KOTA	1380	C		
Opelika, Ala.	WPHO	1440	M		WNYV	1230	A		KOLE	1340		KTIMM	1150			
Opelousas, La.	KSLO	1230	A		WCOA	1370	N		KFAC	1250	M	KRSJ	1340			
Opp, Ala.	WAMI	860			WPFA	790			CHUC	1450		KRV	920			
Opportunity, Wash.	KZUN	630		Penticton, B.C.	CKOK	800		Porterville, Calif.	KACY	1520		Raton, N.Mex.	KRTN	1490	A	
Orange, Mass.	WCAT	1390			WAAP	1350	N	Port Hope, Ont.	CHUC	1450		Ravenswood, W.Va.	WMOV	1360		
Orange, Tex.	KOGT	1600		Peoria, Ill.	WMBO	1470	C	Port Hueneme, Calif.	KWHL	1450		Rawlins, Wyo.	KRAL	1240	A-M	
Orange, Va.	WDK	150	A		WPED	1020	M	Port Huron, Mich.	WHL5	1450		Raymond, Wash.	KAPA	1340		
Orangeburg, S.C.	WORG	1580			WPRY	1400			WTTH	1380	A	Raymondville, Tex.	KSOX	1240		
	WTND	920		Perry, Fla.	WPGA	980			WOLC	1490		Rayville, La.	WKU	850	A	
	WYR	550	M	Perry, Ga.	KDLS	1310		Port Lavaca, Tex.	KGLQ	1560		Reading, Pa.	WHUM	1240	C	
Orange Park, Fla.	CFOR	1570		Perry, Iowa	KEYE	1400	M	Portland, Ind.	WPGI	1440			WRAW	1340	N	
Oregon City, Ore.	WBDO	980	M	Perryton, Tex.	WARU	1600		Portland, Maine	WCSH	970	N		KRDG	1230	M	
Orillia, Ont.	WHOO	990	M	Peru, Ind.	KTOB	1490			WGAN	560	C	Redding, Calif.	KAHR	1330		
Orlando, Fla.	WHIY	1270		Petaluma, Calif.	CHEX	980			WLOB	1310			KQMS	1400		
	WLOF	950		Peterborough, Ont.	CKPT	1420			WPDR	1490	A-M		KVCV	600	C	
	WKIS	740	N	Petersburg, Va.	WSSV	1240	M	Portland, Ore.	KBPS	1450			KVF	540		
Ormond Beh., Fla.	WQXQ	1380		Petoskey, Mich.	WMBN	1340			KBEV	1910		Red Bluff, Calif.	KBLF	1490		
Orofino, Idaho	KLER	950		Phenix City, Ala.	WPNX	1460	A		KEX	1910		Red Deer, Alta.	KCRD	850		
Oroville, Calif.	KDIO	1340		Phenix City, Miss.	WHCO	1490			KGW	620	N	Redfield, S.Dak.	KFCB	1380		
Ortonville, Minn.	KDIO	1350		Philadelphia, Pa.	WDBS	1420	C		KOIN	970	C	Redlands, Calif.	KCAL	1410		
Osage Beh., Mo.	KRMS	1150		Philadelphia, Pa.	WDBS	1420	C		KPAM	1410		Red Lion, Pa.	WGCB	1440		
Oseola, Ark.	KOSE	860			WFLN	900			KPDJ	800		Red Lodge, Mont.	KBN	1450		
Oshawa, Ont.	CKLB	1350			WFIL	560	A		KWJL	1080	A	Redmond, Ore.	KPRB	1240		
Oshkosh, Wis.	WOSH	1490	A		WIBG	900			KXJ	750		Red Wing, Minn.	KCU2	1250		
Oskaloosa, Iowa	KBOE	740			WIP	610			KPNJ	1150		Redwood Falls, Minn.	KLGR	1490		
Oswego, N.Y.	KRSC	1400			WIM	1540			WPBX	1380		Reedsburg, Wis.	WRDB	1470		
Othello, Wash.	KRSC	1400			WPN	950	M		WHBB	750		Reedsport, Ore.	KRAF	1400		
Otsego, Mich.	WDMC	980			WTEL	860			WHEB	1400		Regina, Sask.	CJME	1300		
Ottawa, Ill.	WCMY	1430		Philipsburg, Pa.	WPHB	1260			WNXT	1260	A		CKCK	620		
Ottawa, Kans.	KOFO	1220		Phillipsburg, Kans.	KKAN	1490			WH1H	1400	A-M		CKRM	980		
	CB0	910		Phoenix, Ariz.	KIFN	860			WPMH	1010		Reidsville, N.C.	WFRG	1600	A	
	CFRA	580			KKIV	1400			WVAV	1350	N		WREY	1220		
	KBY	1310			KHAT	1480		Post, Tex.	KUKO	1370		Remsen, N.Y.	WBM	1450		
Ottumwa, Iowa	KBIZ	1240	A		KHEP	1280		Poteau, Okla.	KLCO	1280		Reno, Nev.	KOH	630	N	
	KLEE	1480			KKAC	1010		Poteau, Me.	KWIP	1450	A		KBET	1340	C	
Owatonna, Minn.	KRFO	1390			KOY	550	A	Potsdam, N.Y.	WPDM	1470			KOLO	920	M	
Owego, N.Y.	WBO	1390			KOD	950	C	Pottstown, Pa.	WPZA	1370			KONE	1450		
Owensboro, Ky.	WOMI	1490	M		KPH	910	C	Pottsville, Pa.	WPAM	1450			KD0T	1300		
	WVJ	1420	A		KQK	1230	N		WPPA	1360	M	Rensselaer, N.Y.	WEEC	1300		
Owen Sound, Ont.	CFB	520	P		KRIZ	1230		Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WEOK	1390		Rexburg, Idaho	KRXK	1230		
Owosso, Mich.	W0AP	1080			KTAR	620	N		WYU	1450	A	Rhineland, Wis.	W0BT	1240		
Oxford, Miss.	WSU	1420		Picayune, Miss.	WRJW	1320			KPOW	1260	A-M	Rice Lake, Wis.	WJMC	1240	M	
Oxford, N.C.	W0XF	1340		Piedmont, Ala.	WPID	1280			WIBU	1240		Richfield, Utah	KSWC	980		
Oxnard, Calif.	K0XR	910		Pierre, S.Dak.	KKCR	1590			WPRE	980		Richland, Wash.	WRGO	1450		
Ozark, Ala.	WKYE	570	M		KWLS	1570			WPSK	1570		Richland, Va.	WRIC	540		
Paducah, Ky.	WDXR	1560	N		KCCR	1590			WYCA	1490	N	Richmond, Ind.	WKBY	1490	A	
	WPAD	1450	C		WLSI	900			KENT	1340		Richmond, Ky.	WKY	1340	M	
	KPGE	1340			WPKE	1240	M		KN0T	1450	A	Richmond, Va.	WANT	990		
Page, Ariz.	WRIM	1250		Pine Bluff, Ark.	KCLA	1400			KTPA	1370			WBL	1480		
Pahokee, Fla.	WPVL	1460			KADL	1270		Prescott, Ark.	WAGM	950			WRGM	1590		
Painesville, Ohio	WSP1	1490	M		KOTN	1480	M	Presque Isle, Me.	WEGP	1390			WEE	1230	M	
Paintsville, Ky.	WPF1	1260			KJBS	1530			WEGP	1390			WET	1320		
Paink, Fla.	WVJ	800			KPBA	1590			WPR	960			WMBG	1380	A	
Palatka, Fla.	WVJ	800			WCMP	1350		Preston, Idaho	WPR	960						

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Wickenburg, Ariz.	KWFT 620 C	Wilson, N.C.	WGTM 590 C	Wair	WAIR 1340	KIMA	1460 C
Wickford, R.I.	KAKA 1250		WLLY 1350	WPEG	WPEG 1550	KBBO	1390
Widwood, N.J.	WKFD 1370	Winchester, Ky.	WWKY 1890	WWSJ	WWSJ 600 N	KQDT	940
Wilford, R.I.	WCMC 1570 M	Winchester, Tenn.	WCDT 1340	WTOB	WTOB 1380 M-C	KUTI	980
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	WBXK 1240	Winchester, Va.	WINC 1400 A	WOKB	WOKB 1600	KYAK	1390 M
	WBRE 1340 A		WHPL 610	WSIR	WSIR 1490 M	KYNT	1450
	WILK 980 A	Windemere, Fla.	WXIV 1480	WVBR	WVBR 1440 M	WNAX	370 C
Willcox, Ariz.	KHIL 1250	Winder, Ga.	WIMO 1300	WVSN	WVSN 1440 M	WYLS	1600
Williamsburg, Ky.	WEZJ 1440	Windom, Minn.	KDOM 1580	WFRR	WFRR 1320 M	Yarmouth, N.S.	YAR 550
Williamsburg, Va.	WBCL 1440	Windsor, Conn.	WSOR 1480	WVNE	WVNE 1220	Yauco, P.R.	WKF 1570
Williams Lake, B.C.	CKCQ-1 740	Windsor, N.S.	CFAB 1450	WVNR	WVNR 1240	Yazoo City, Miss.	WAFZ 1230
		Windsor, Ont.	CBE 1550	WVNB	WVNB 1230	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	CFYK 140
Williamson, W.Va.	WBTH 1400 M	Winfield, Ala.	WEZQ 1300	WVCK	WVCK 1450 M		
Williamsport, Pa.	WLYC 1050	Wingham, Ont.	CKNX 920	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	York, Nebr.	KAWL 1370
	WRAC 1400 N	Winnemucca, Nev.	KWNA 1400	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	York, Pa.	WNOV 1250 M
	WWPA 1340 C	Winnfield, La.	KVCL 1270	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		WOKR 1850 N
Williamston, N.C.	WIAM 900	Winnipeg, Man.	KWYR 1260	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		WSBA 910 A
Willmantic, Conn.	WILI 1400 M	Winnsboro, La.	KMAR 1570	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	York, S.C.	WYCL 1580
Williston, N.D.	WEVZ 1360	Winnsboro, S.C.	WKCM 1250	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Yorkton, Sask.	CJGX 940
Willmar, Minn.	KWLM 1340 A	Winona, Minn.	KWOB 1230 A	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Youngstown, Ohio.	WBBW 1240 M
Willoughby, Ohio	WELW 1350 D	Winona, Miss.	WQNA 1570	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		WBNJ 1390 N
Willow Springs, Mo.	KUKU 1330	Winslow, Ariz.	KVNC 1010 A	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		WKBK 570 C
Willows, Calif.	KIQS 1560	Winston-Salem, N.C.	KINO 1230	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		WYLS 1460
Wilmington, Del.	WAMS 1380 M		WAAA 980	WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Ypsilanti, Mich.	WYKZ 1520
	WDEL 1150 N			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		WYKZ 1520
	WILM 1450 A			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Yreka, Calif.	KSYG 1490
	WTLX 1240 A			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Yuba City, Calif.	KUBA 1600
Wilmington, N.C.	WMFD 630 A			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		KAGR 1450
	WHSL 1490			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Yuma, Ariz.	KBLU 1230
	WKLK 980			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		KVOY 1400 A
	WGNI 1840 M			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M		KYUM 560 N
Willmot Station, N.S.	CKAD 1490			WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Zanesville, Ohio	WHIZ 1240 N
				WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Zarephath, N.J.	WAWZ 1380
				WVDR	WVDR 1580 M	Zephyr Hills, Fla.	WZRH 1400

U. S. AM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KAAA	Kingman, Ariz.	1230	KARY	Prosser, Wash.	1510	KBLY	Gold Beach, Ore.	1230
KAAB	Hot Springs, Ark.	1340	KASE	Austin, Tex.	870	KBMA	Bozeman, Mont.	1230
KAAV	Little Rock, Ark.	1090	KASH	Eugene, Ore.	1600	KBMN	Benson, Minn.	1290
KABC	Los Angeles, Calif.	790	KASI	Ames, Iowa	1430	KBMO	Bismarck, N.D.	1230
KABI	Ketchikan, Alaska	580	KASK	Oakland, Calif.	1510	KBMW	Breckinridge, Minn.	1450
KABL	Oakland, Calif.	960	KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1240	KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	1470
KABQ	Albuquerque, N.M.	1350	KASB	Albany, Minn.	1150	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1240
KACB	Riverside, Calif.	1570	KASO	Minden, La.	1240	KBND	Bend, Ore.	1110
KACI	The Dalles, Ore.	1370	KASQ	Arroyo, Ariz.	970	KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	1490
KACT	Andrews, Tex.	1360	KASU	Aburn, Wash.	1220	KBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	940
KACY	Port Hueneue, Calif.	1520	KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	1450	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	950
KADA	Ada, Okla.	1230	KATI	Casper, Wyo.	1400	KBOK	Malvern, Ark.	1310
KADL	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1270	KATL	Miles City, Mont.	1340	KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1490
KADD	Marshall, Tex.	1410	KATN	Boise, Idaho	1010	KBOM	Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak.	1270
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	1460	KATP	Safford, Ariz.	1230	KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1340
KAFP	Petaluma, Calif.	1450	KATQ	Texasark, Tex.	1320	KBOP	Pleasanton, Tex.	1380
KAFY	Bakersfield, Calif.	550	KATR	Eugene, Ore.	1320	KBOR	Brownsville, Tex.	1600
KAGE	Winona, Minn.	1380	KATY	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1340	KBOW	Butte, Mont.	1490
KAGH	Crossett, Ark.	800	KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	1600	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	1480
KAGI	Grants Pass, Ore.	930	KAUS	Austin, Minn.	1480	KBOY	Medford, Ore.	1240
KAGO	Klamath Falls, Ore.	1150	KAVE	Carroll, N.Mex.	1240	KBPS	Portland, Ore.	1450
KAGH	Yuba City, Calif.	1450	KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1320	KBRC	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1430
KAGE	Anacosta, Wash.	950	KAVL	Lancaster, Calif.	610	KBRI	Brinkley, Ariz.	1490
KAHI	Auburn, Calif.	950	KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	980	KBRL	Brookings, S. Dak.	1440
KAHR	Redding, Calif.	1330	KAWA	Waco, Tex.	1010	KBRR	McCook, Nebr.	1300
KAHU	Waipahu, Hawaii	940	KAWL	York, Neb.	1370	KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	800
KAIM	Kaimuki, Hawaii	870	KAWT	Douglas, Ariz.	1450	KBRP	Bremerton, Wash.	1490
KAIN	Nampa, Ida.	1340	KAYC	Beaumont, Tex.	1450	KBRR	Leadville, Colo.	1230
KAIR	Tucson, Ariz.	1490	KAYE	Puyallup, Wash.	1480	KBRZ	Springdale, Ark.	1340
KAKA	Grants Pass, Ore.	1270	KAYG	Glackwood, Wash.	1450	KBSB	San Bernardino, Calif.	940
KAKB	Wickenburg, Ariz.	1250	KAYH	Apple Valley, Calif.	980	KBSR	San Diego, Calif.	1490
KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	970	KAYS	Seattle, Wash.	1150	KBSX	O'Neill, Nebr.	1350
KAKK	Wichita, Kan.	1240	KAYO	Hays, Kans.	1400	KBRZ	Freeport, Texas	1460
KALB	Alexandria, La.	580	KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	970	KBSF	Springhill, La.	1460
KALE	Richland, Wash.	960	KAYB	Indianola, Iowa	1490	KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	1490
KALF	Mesa, Ariz.	1510	KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	1410	KBTA	Houstonville, Ark.	1340
KALG	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	1230	KBAM	Longview, Wash.	1270	KBTC	Bateson, Mo.	1230
KALI	Pasadena, Calif.	1430	KBAY	Elk City, Okla.	1240	KBTH	Chesham, N.Mex.	1420
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	910	KBAR	Burley, Idaho	1230	KBTN	Nashua, Mo.	810
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1290	KBAT	San Antonio, Tex.	680	KBTO	El Dorado, Ark.	1360
KALN	Iola, Kan.	1370	KBBB	Benton, Ark.	690	KBTR	Denver, Colo.	710
KALO	Little Rock, Ark.	1250	KBBB	Borger, Tex.	1600	KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1370
KALT	Atlanta, Tex.	900	KBBC	Centerville, Utah	1600	KBUJ	Athens, Tex.	1410
KALV	Alva, Okla.	1430	KBBQ	Yakima, Wash.	1390	KBUJ	Brigham City, Utah	800
KAMD	Madison, Ore.	910	KBBR	North Bend, Ore.	1340	KBUJ	Brinkley, Minn.	1450
KAML	Kenedy, Tex.	990	KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	1450	KBUR	Burlington, Iowa	1490
KAMO	Rogers, Ark.	1390	KBBT	Oceanlake, Ore.	1380	KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	1590
KAMP	El Centro, Calif.	1430	KBCB	Shreveport, La.	1220	KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	1010
KAMY	McCamey, Tex.	1450	KBCA	Mission, Kans.	1480	KBUZ	Mesa, Ariz.	1310
KANA	Anaconda, Mont.	580	KBCE	Wadsworth, Tex.	1390	KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1380
KANB	Shreveport, La.	1300	KBCE	Maxata, Calif.	970	KBVU	Bellevue, Wash.	1540
KANC	Corvallis, Ore.	1340	KBCK	Elk City, Okla.	1240	KBWD	Brownwood, Tex.	1380
KANE	New Iberia, La.	1240	KBCL	Idaho City, Idaho	940	KBYC	Okla. City, Okla.	1400
KANI	Wharton, Tex.	1500	KBEN	Carrizo Springs, Tex.	1450	KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	1400
KANN	Ogden, Utah	1250	KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	1150	KBYP	Shamrock, Tex.	1520
KANO	Anoka, Minn.	1470	KBET	Reno, Nev.	1340	KBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1270
KAOH	Duluth, Minn.	1390	KBEF	Portland, Ore.	1010	KBYZ	Salem, Ore.	1490
KAOK	Lake Charles, La.	1400	KBEV	Belle Fourche, S. Dak.	1450	KBZZ	LaJunta, Colo.	1400
KAOR	Carroll, Mo.	1430	KBGN	Caldwell, Idaho	910	KCAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	1010
KAOR	Oroville, Calif.	1490	KBGH	Helena, Mont.	1240	KCAD	Lubbock, Tex.	1560
KAPA	Raymond, Wash.	1340	KBHG	Sturgis, S. D.	1410	KCAL	Redland, Calif.	1490
KAPB	Marksville, La.	1370	KBHC	Nashville, Ark.	1260	KCAN	Canyon, Tex.	1550
KAPE	San Antonio, Tex.	1480	KBHM	Brandon, Mo.	1220	KCAP	Helena, Mont.	1220
KAPI	Pueblo, Colo.	690	KBHS	Hot Springs, Ark.	590	KCAR	Clarksville, Tex.	1350
KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	930	KBIF	Fresno, Calif.	900	KCAS	Slaton, Tex.	1050
KAPS	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1470	KBIG	Avallon, Calif.	740	KCBC	Des Moines, Iowa	1390
KAPT	Salinas, Calif.	1290	KBIS	Bismarck, N.D.	910	KCBM	Lubbock, Tex.	1250
KAPY	Port Angeles, Wash.	1290	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	970	KCBQ	San Diego, Calif.	1170
KARA	Albuquerque, N.M.	1310	KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	1490	KCBS	San Fran., Calif.	740
KARE	Atchison, Kan.	1470	KBIT	Ottumwa, Iowa	1240	KCCB	Paris, Ark.	1460
KARI	Blaine, Wash.	550	KBJT	Fordey, Ark.	1570	KCCO	Lawton, Okla.	1050
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	920	KBKR	Baker, Ore.	1490	KCCR	Pierre, S. Dak.	1590
KARM	Fresno, Calif.	1430	KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1450	KCCY	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1150
KARS	Bellevue, Mont.	860	KBLB	Burbank, Calif.	1400	KCCZ	Independence, Mo.	1510
KART	Jerome, Idaho	1400	KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1490	KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	1490
			KBLI	Blackfoot, Idaho	690	KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	790
			KBLR	Bolivar, Mo.	1550	KCEY	Tullock, Calif.	1390
			KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1290	KCFB	Spokane, Wash.	1800
			KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	1320	KCFH	Cuero, Tex.	1360

G.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KDAL	Duluth, Minn.	610	KEYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1440	G.L.C.	Miami, Okla.	910
KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	790	KEYV	Provo, Utah	1450	KGLE	Glendive, Mont.	590
KDAY	Lubbock, Tex.	580	KEYZ	Williston, N.Dak.	1360	KG.LN	Glendwood Sprgs., Colo.	980
KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	1580	KEZU	Rapid City, S.Dak.	920	KG.LO	Mason City, Iowa	1400
KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1490	KEZU	Anaheim, Calif.	1190	KG.LS	Safford, Ariz.	1480
KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1360	KFAB	Omaha, Nebr.	1110	K.G.M.B	Honolulu, Hawaii	590
KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	800	KFAC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1330	K.G.M.C	Englewood, Colo.	1150
KDBS	Alexandria, La.	1410	KFAL	Fulton, Mo.	1450	K.G.M.I	Bethesda, Wash.	790
KDCE	Espanola, N.M.	970	KFAM	St. Cloud, Minn.	610	K.G.M.O	Case Girardeau, Mo.	1200
KDDD	Dumas, Tex.	800	KFAR	Albany, N.Y.	450	K.G.M.R	Jacksonville, Ark.	1500
KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	1240	KFAX	San Francisco, Calif.	1100	K.G.M.S	Sacramento, Calif.	1380
KDEE	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1150	KFAY	Fayetteville, Ark.	1250	K.G.M.T	Fairbury, Nebr.	1310
KDEN	Denver, Colo.	1340	KFBB	Great Falls, Mont.	1310	K.G.N.B	New Braunfels, Tex.	1420
KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	910	KFBC	Cheney, Wyo.	1240	K.G.N.C	Amarillo, Tex.	710
KDES	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	920	KFBB	Sacramento, Calif.	1530	K.G.N.O	Dodge City, Kans.	1370
KDET	Center, Tex.	930	KFCB	Redfield, S. Dak.	1380	K.G.N.S	Laredo, Tex.	1390
KDEX	Dexter, Mo.	1590	KFDA	Amarillo, Tex.	1440	K.G.O	San Francisco, Calif.	810
KDEY	Boulder, Colo.	1360	KFDI	Van Buren, Ark.	1580	K.G.O.S	Oregon City, Oreg.	1520
KDFN	Dunipah, Mo.	1500	KFDI	Wichita, Kansas	1070	K.G.O.T	Torrington, Wyo.	1490
KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1240	KFDM	Beaumont, Tex.	560	K.G.P.C	Grafton, N.Oak.	1340
KDHI	Twenty-nine Palms, California	1250	KFDR	Grand Coules, Wash.	1360	K.G.R.I	Henderson, Tex.	1000
KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	1250	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	970	K.G.R.L	Bend, Oreg.	940
KUIA	Oakland, Calif.	1310	KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	680	K.G.R.N	Gronnell, Iowa	1410
KDIO	Ortenville, Minn.	1350	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1360	K.G.R.R	Gresham, Oreg.	1230
KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	1280	KFGG	Boone, Iowa	1260	K.G.R.S	Park, Wash.	1340
KDJJ	Holbrook, Ariz.	1270	KFGT	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1330	K.G.R.T	San Crues, N.Mex.	570
KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	KFH	White, Kans.	630	K.G.S.T	Fresno, Calif.	1600
KDKD	Clinton, Mo.	1280	KFIC	Los Angeles, Calif.	1400	K.G.T.N	Georgetown, Tex.	1530
KDLA	DeRidder, La.	1010	KFIF	Tucson, Ariz.	1550	K.G.U	Honolulu, Hawaii	760
KULE	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1420	KFJF	Modesto, Calif.	1360	K.G.U.C	Gunnison, Colo.	1490
KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	1230	KFJF	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1450	K.G.U.D	Santa Barbara, Calif.	990
KDLM	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	1340	KFJB	Marshalltown, Iowa	1230	K.G.U.L	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1560
KDLR	Devils Lake, N.Dak.	1240	KFJM	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1370	K.G.V.L	Greenville, Tex.	1400
KDLS	Perry, Iowa	1310	KFJZ	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1270	K.G.W	Missoula, Mont.	1290
KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1450	KFKA	Great Falls, N.D.	1110	K.G.W.V	Belgrade, Mont.	630
KDMO	Carthage, Mo.	1450	KFKB	Bellevue, Wash.	1330	K.G.W.P	Portland, Oreg.	620
KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	1290	KFKU	Lawrence, Kans.	1250	K.G.W.A	Enid, Okla.	490
KDNC	Spokane, Wash.	1440	KFLA	Scott City, Kans.	1310	K.G.Y	Olympia, Wash.	1240
KDNT	Denton, Tex.	1440	KFLD	Floydada, Tex.	900	K.G.Y.N	Guymon, Okla.	1220
KDOK	Tyler, Tex.	1330	KFLI	Mountain Home, Ida.	1340	K.H.A.I	Honolulu, Hawaii	1090
KDOL	Mojava, Calif.	1340	KFLJ	Waisenburg, Colo.	1380	K.H.A.K	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1300
KDOM	Windom, Minn.	1580	KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	1450	K.H.A.L	Home, La.	1530
KDON	Salinas, Calif.	1480	KFLY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1450	K.H.A.S	Anchorage, Alaska	1230
KDOT	Reno, Nev.	1230	KFMB	San Diego, Calif.	540	K.H.A.S	Hastings, Nebr.	1230
KDOV	Medford, Oreg.	1300	KFM	Tulsa, Okla.	1050	K.H.A.T	Phoenix, Ariz.	1480
KDQD	DeQueen, Ark.	1390	KFML	Denver, Colo.	1390	K.H.B.C	Hilo, Hawaii	910
KDRG	Deer Lodge, Mont.	1400	KFMO	Flat River, Mo.	1240	K.H.B.M	Monticello, Ark.	1430
KDRD	Sedalia, Mo.	1490	KFNC	Council Bluffs, Iowa	920	K.H.B.R	Hillsboro, Tex.	1560
KDRS	Paragould, Ark.	1490	KFNV	Ferriday, La.	1600	K.H.D.N	Hardin, Mont.	1230
KDRS	Deadwood, S.Dak.	980	KFNW	Fargo, N.Dak.	900	K.H.E.M	High Springs, Tex.	1230
KDSN	Denslow, Iowa	980	KFOR	Lincoln, Nebr.	1240	K.H.E.R	Amery, Wis.	1590
KDSX	Denson, Tex.	950	KFOX	Long Beach, Calif.	1280	K.H.E.P	Phoenix, Ariz.	1280
KDTA	Delta, Colo.	1400	KFR	Smith, Tex.	1230	K.H.E.S	Santa Maria, Calif.	1600
KDTH	Dubuque, Iowa	1370	KFQD	Anchorage, Alaska	730	K.H.E.Y	El Paso, Tex.	690
KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1260	KFRA	Franklin, La.	1390	K.H.F.H	Fry, Ariz.	1420
KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	630	KFRB	Fairbanks, Alaska	900	K.H.H.H	Pampa, Tex.	1230
KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	1200	KFRS	San Francisco, Calif.	610	K.H.L	Wilcox, Ariz.	1250
KDXX	No. Little Rock, Ark.	1380	KFRE	Rosenberg, Tex.	940	K.H.I.T	Wallis Wallis, Wash.	1320
KDXU	St. George, Utah	980	KFRS	Fresno, Calif.	980	K.H.L.S	Los Angeles, Calif.	980
KDYI	Deer Park, Utah	990	KFRM	Kansas City, Mo.	1240	K.H.M	Waco, Tex.	1070
KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1230	KFRU	London, Tex.	370	K.H.O.B	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1390
KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1240	KFRU	Columbia, Mo.	1400	K.H.O.E	Truckee, Calif.	1400
KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	980	KFSA	Ft. Smith, Ark.	950	K.H.O.G	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440
KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	1400	KFSB	Joplin, Mo.	1310	K.H.O.K	Hoquiam, Wash.	1560
KECK	Odesa, Tex.	920	KFSC	Denver, Colo.	1220	K.H.O.T	Madera, Calif.	1230
KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	1550	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	1130	K.H.O.W	Denver, Colo.	1230
KEDO	Longview, Tex.	1450	KFST	Ft. Stockton, Tex.	860	K.H.O.Z	Harrison, Ark.	1480
KEED	Springfield, Oreg.	1050	KFTM	Ft. Morgan, Colo.	1250	K.H.P	Phoenix, Ariz.	1320
KEEE	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1230	KFTW	Fredericktown, Mo.	1450	K.H.S.J	Hemet, Calif.	1290
KEEL	Shreveport, La.	710	KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	710	K.H.S.L	Chico, Calif.	1290
KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	1370	KFUD	St. Louis, Mo.	850	K.H.U.B	Fremont, Nebr.	1230
KEEP	Twin Falls, Idaho	1450	KFVS	Case Girardeau, Mo.	960	K.H.U.M	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1580
KEES	Gladewater, Tex.	1430	KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	980	K.H.U.Z	Borger, Tex.	1480
KEKO	Keatakeka, Hawaii	790	KFXD	Nampa, Idaho	580	K.H.V.H	Honolulu, Hawaii	1480
KELD	El Dorado, Ark.	1400	KFXM	Merced, Calif.	990	K.I.A.L	Astoria, Oreg.	1230
KELI	Tulsa, Okla.	1430	KFYB	Bonham, Tex.	1420	K.I.B	San Francisco, Calif.	1230
KELK	Elk, Nev.	1240	KFYU	Lubbock, Tex.	790	K.I.B.S	Seward, Alaska	1340
KELO	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1320	KFYR	Bismarck, N.Dak.	550	K.I.B.L	Beville, Tex.	1490
KELP	El Paso, Tex.	920	KG.A	Spokane, Wash.	1510	K.I.B.S	Bishop, Calif.	1230
KELR	El Reno, Okla.	1230	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	1580	K.I.C.A	Clovis, N.M.	980
KELY	Ely, Nev.	1280	KGAK	Galup, N.Mex.	930	K.I.C.D	Spencer, Iowa	1240
KENA	Menard, Ark.	1450	KGAL	Lebanon, Oreg.	1500	K.I.C.K	Springfield, Mo.	1340
KENE	Teppenhish, Wash.	1490	KGAR	Vancouver, Wash.	1550	K.I.C.M	Golden, Colo.	1250
KENI	Anchorage, Alaska	550	KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1390	K.I.C.O	Calistoga, Calif.	1490
KENL	Arcata, Calif.	1340	KGAY	Salem, Oreg.	1430	K.I.C.Y	Noma, Alaska	850
KENM	Portales, N.Mex.	1450	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	1360	K.I.D	Idaho Falls, Idaho	590
KENO	Las Vegas, Nev.	1460	KGBC	Galveston, Tex.	1020	K.I.D.D	Monterey, Calif.	630
KENY	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	930	KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	1540	K.I.D.O	Boise, Idaho	690
KEOK	Payette, Idaho	1450	KGBT	Hartlingen, Tex.	1530	K.I.E.V	Glendale, Calif.	870
KEOS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1290	KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	1260	K.I.F.G	Walla Walla, Wash.	1310
KEPR	Kennewick, Wash.	610	KGBY	Sidney, N.D.	1450	K.I.F.I	Idaho Falls, Idaho	260
KEPS	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1270	KGCX	Sidney, Mont.	1480	K.I.F.N	Phoenix, Ariz.	860
KERB	Kernit, Tex.	600	KGDN	Edmonds, Wash.	630	K.I.F.W	Sitka, Alaska	1230
KERC	Eastland, Wash.	1290	KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	1230	K.I.H.N	Hugo, Okla.	1340
KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	1280	KGEG	Stirling, Colo.	1230	K.I.H.R	Hood River, Oreg.	1340
KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1410	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1140	K.I.J.V	Huron, S.Dak.	1340
KERV	Kerville, Tex.	1230	KGEN	Boise, Idaho	1140	K.I.K.I	Honolulu, Hawaii	850
KESM	Eldorado Springs, Mo.	1580	KGEE	Tulare, Calif.	1390	K.I.K.K	Pasadena, Tex.	1480
KEST	Boise, Idaho	790	KGEE	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610	K.I.K.M	Rand City, Mo.	1340
KETO	Seattle, Wash.	1590	KGEE	Kaliispell, Mont.	600	K.I.K.S	Sulphur, La.	1310
KETX	Livingston, Tex.	1440	KGEE	Shawnee, Okla.	1450	K.I.L.E	Galveston, Tex.	1440
KEUN	Empire, La.	1490	KGEE	Los Angeles, Calif.	1230	K.I.L.O	Grand Forks, S.Dak.	1400
KEVE	Minneapolis, Minn.	1440	KGEE	Roswell, N.Mex.	1400	K.I.L.T	Houston, Tex.	610
KEVL	White Castle, La.	1590	KGEE	Kearney, Nebr.	1370	K.I.M.A	Yakima, Wash.	1460
KEVT	Tucson, Ariz.	910	KGEE	Pierre, S.Dak.	630	K.I.M.B	Kimball, Nebr.	1260
KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	690	KGEE	Coffeeville, Kans.	690	K.I.M.L	Gillette, Wyo.	1190
KEWI	Topeka, Kans.	1440	KGEE	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610	K.I.M.M	Rand City, S.D.	1150
KEWJ	Portland, Oreg.	1190	KGEE	Pueblo, Colo.	1350	K.I.M.N	Denver, Colo.	930
KEYD	Oak, N.Dak.	1220	KGEE	Billings, Mont.	790	K.I.M.O	Hilo, Hawaii	850
KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	1400	KGEE	Brookfield, Mo.	1470	K.I.M.P	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	960
KEYJ	Jamestown, N.Dak.	1400	KGEE	International Falls, Minn.	1230	K.I.N.D	Independence, Kans.	1010
KEYL	Long Prairie, Minn.	1400	KGEE	Hollister, Calif.	1520	K.I.N.E	Kingsville, Tex.	1330
KEYR	Terryton, Nebr.	690	KGEE	San Fernando, Calif.	1450	K.I.N.G	Seattle, Wash.	1090
			KGEE	Tyler, Tex.	1490	K.I.N.O	Winslow, Ariz.	1230
			KGEE	San Angelo, Tex.	980	K.I.N.S	Eureka, Calif.	980
			KGEE	Benton, Ark.	1600	K.I.N.T	El Paso, Tex.	1590
						K.I.N.Y	Juneau, Alaska	800

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1580	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1310	KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	910
KLOW	Loveland, Colo.	1570	KNPT	Newport, Ore.	1310	KPKI	Colorado Sprngs., Colo.	1580
KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	1050	KNUI	Makawao, Hawaii	1310	KPIN	Casa Grande, Ariz.	1260
KLPM	Minot, N. Dak.	1390	KNUJ	New Ulm, Minn.	860	KPIR	Eugene, Wash.	1500
KLPR	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1140	KNUZ	Houston, Tex.	1230	KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	1050
KLPW	Union, Mo.	1220	KNWC	Sioux Falls, S.D.	1270	KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	1470
KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	1090	KPLT	Paris, Tex.	1490
KLRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1360	KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	1070	KPLW	Union, Mo.	1220
KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	960	KOAC	Denver, Colo.	850	KPLY	Crescent City, Calif.	1240
KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	1580	KOAC	Corvallis, Oreg.	550	KPMC	Bakersfield, Calif.	1560
KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	1240	KOAL	Paeke, Utah	1230	KPNG	Port Neches, Tex.	1150
KLUB	Salt Lake City, Utah	570	KOAM	Pittsburg, Kans.	860	KPOC	Pocahontas, Ark.	1420
KLUP	Las Vegas, Nev.	1050	KOB	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	770	KPOD	Prescott City, Calif.	1310
KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1280	KOBE	El Paso, Tex.	1450	KPOE	Denver, Colo.	1300
KLUX	Evansville, Wyo.	1240	KOBH	Hot Springs, S.Dak.	1450	KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	580
KLUV	Haynesville, La.	1580	KOCA	Kilgore, Tex.	1240	KPOJ	Portland, Oreg.	1330
KLVL	Pasadena, Tex.	1480	KOCK	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1340	KPOK	Scottsdale, Ariz.	1440
KLVT	Levelland, Tex.	1230	KODA	Houston, Tex.	1010	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1540
KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	1320	KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1230	KPON	Anderson, Calif.	1580
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	1530	KODY	Cody, Wyo.	1400	KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1370
KLYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1350	KODL	The Dalles, Oreg.	1440	KPOW	Power, Wyo.	1260
KLYK	Clarksville, Ark.	1230	KODM	Worthington, Nebr.	1230	KPPC	Passaic, Calif.	1400
KLYQ	Hamilton, Mont.	980	KOEL	Oelwein, Iowa	950	KPQ	Wenatchee, Wash.	560
KLYR	Clarksville, Ark.	1360	KOEL	Pulman, Wash.	1150	KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1240
KLZ	Denver, Colo.	560	KOFI	Kalispell, Mont.	930	KPRC	Houston, Tex.	950
KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	960	KOFI	Ottawa, Kans.	1220	KPRIK	Livingston, Mont.	1340
KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	630	KOFY	San Mateo, Calif.	1050	KPRP	Paso Robles, Calif.	1230
KMAD	Madill, Okla.	1530	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	950	KPRM	Park Rapids, Minn.	1240
KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	1690	KOGM	Man Diego, Calif.	600	KPRR	Riverside, Calif.	1590
KMCK	Fresno, Calif.	1340	KOGT	Orange, Tex.	1630	KPRV	Sioux Falls, Iowa	1590
KMAM	Butler, Mo.	1530	KOH	Reno, Nev.	690	KPSO	Falunrias, Calif.	1260
KMAN	Manhattan, Kans.	1350	KOHU	Honolulu, Hawaii	1170	KPST	Preston, Idaho	1340
KMAQ	Maquoketa, Iowa	1320	KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1570	KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	1300
KMAR	Winnboro, La.	1570	KOIL	Omaha, Nebr.	1290	KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1170
KMAS	Shelton, Wash.	1280	KOIN	Portland, Oreg.	970	KQAA	Austin, Minn.	970
KMBC	Kansas City, Mo.	980	KOIM	Havre, Mont.	860	KQD	Spokane, Wash.	1280
KMBO	Junco, Tex.	1450	KOJ	Moravia, D. La.	1550	KOD	Bismark, D. La.	1280
KMBO	Tucson, Ariz.	940	KOKE	Austin, Tex.	1370	KODY	Minot, N. Dak.	1320
KMBY	Monterey, Calif.	1240	KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	1240	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	1250
KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	1570	KOKL	Warrensburg, Mo.	1450	KQEO	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	920
KMCM	McMinville, Oreg.	1260	KOKX	Keokuk, Iowa	1310	KQIK	Lakeview, Oreg.	1230
KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	900	KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	1440	KQMS	Redding, Calif.	1400
KMD	Fl. Scott, Kans.	1600	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	1300	KQUT	Yakima, Wash.	940
KMD	Medford, Tex.	1440	KOLD	Worthington, Nebr.	1300	KQTS	Tulsa, Okla.	1340
KMEN	San Bernardino, California	1290	KOLE	Port Arthur, Tex.	1400	KQTY	Salina, Kans.	910
KMEO	Omaha, Nebr.	660	KOLJ	Quannah, Tex.	1150	KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1410
KMER	Kemmerer, Wash.	950	KOLO	Reno, Nev.	920	KQXY	Joplin, Mo.	1560
KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	1450	KOLR	Sterling, Colo.	1490	KRAD	El Grand Forks, Minn.	1590
KMIL	Cameron, Tex.	1330	KOLS	Pryor, Okla.	1570	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1480
KMIS	Grants, N. Mex.	980	KOLT	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1320	KRAJ	Craig, Colo.	550
KMIS	Porterville, Mo.	1050	KOLY	Manhattan, Mo.	1520	KRAK	Stanton, Calif.	1140
KMJ	Fresno, Calif.	580	KOMA	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1300	KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1240
KMLB	Monroe, La.	1440	KOME	Tulsa, Okla.	1000	KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	920
KMMJ	Grand Island, Nebr.	750	KOM	Seattle, Wash.	680	KRAN	Morton, Tex.	1280
KMNF	Albuquerque, N. M.	1520	KOMY	Omak, Wash.	1340	KRAY	Amarillo, Tex.	1360
KMNS	Sioux City, Iowa	620	KOMY	Watsonville, Calif.	1450	KRBA	Lutkin, Tex.	1340
KMNS	San Marcos, Calif.	1360	KONE	Reno, Nev.	1450	KRBB	Abilene, Tex.	1470
KMNS	Great Falls, Mont.	560	KONG	Ysleta, Calif.	1480	KRBT	St. Cloud, Minn.	1300
KMOP	Tucson, Ariz.	1390	KONO	San Antonio, Tex.	860	KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	1450
KMOR	Littleton, Colo.	1510	KONP	Port Angeles, Wash.	1450	KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1360
KMPC	St. Louis, Mo.	1120	KOOK	Billings, Mont.	970	KRCD	Prineville, Oreg.	690
KMPO	Los Angeles, Calif.	710	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	960	KRDG	Redding, Calif.	1230
KMRC	Morgan City, La.	1430	KOOP	Omaha, Nebr.	1420	KRDO	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1240
KMRS	Spokane, Wash.	1380	KOOS	Cos Bay, Oreg.	1230	KRDS	Reedsport, Oreg.	1470
KMRS	Morris, Minn.	1230	KOPY	Bluff, N. Mex.	1050	KRE	Spokane, Wash.	1230
KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	1250	KOPY	Alice, Tex.	1070	KRDU	Dinuba, Calif.	1240
KML	Muleshoe, Tex.	1380	KOQ	Bellingham, Wash.	1550	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1400
KMUR	Murray, Utah	1230	KORA	Bryan, Tex.	1240	KREB	Shreveport, La.	980
KMUS	Muskogee, Okla.	1380	KORC	Mineral Wells, Tex.	1140	KREO	Eureka, Calif.	1480
KMVI	Wailuku, Hawaii	550	KORD	Pasco, Wash.	910	KREH	Oakdale, La.	900
KMVS	Sierra Vista, Ariz.	1470	KORE	Eugene, Oreg.	1450	KREI	Farmington, Mo.	800
KMWA	Marathon, Calif.	1360	KORV	Las Vegas, Nev.	1490	KREK	Spaulpa, Okla.	1550
KMYT	Floyd, Mo.	1320	KORN	Mitchell, S.Dak.	1490	KREJ	Spokane, Wash.	970
KNAF	Fredricksburg, Tex.	910	KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	1230	KREO	Indio, Calif.	1400
KNAK	Salt Lake City, Utah	1280	KOSA	Odesa, Tex.	1230	KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1230
KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	1410	KOSE	Oseola, Ark.	860	KREX	Grand Junc., Colo.	920
KNBA	Vallejo, Calif.	1190	KOTA	Aurora, Colo.	1430	KRFO	Owatonna, Minn.	1390
KNBE	Kanab, Utah	1240	KOSY	Texarkana, Ark.	790	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	1600
KNBS	San Marcos, Calif.	1480	KOTA	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1410	KRGI	Grand Island, Nebr.	1430
KNBX	Kirkland, Wash.	1050	KOTE	Struss, Minn.	1250	KRJO	Westaco, Tex.	1290
KNBX	Newport, Ark.	1280	KOTN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1490	KRHD	Union, Okla.	350
KNCK	Concordia, Kans.	1390	KOTS	Deming, N.M.	1230	KRIB	Mason City, Iowa	1490
KNCK	Moberly, Mo.	1230	KOUR	Independence, Iowa	1220	KRIG	Odesa, Tex.	1410
KNCO	Garden City, Kans.	1050	KOVC	Valley City, N.Dak.	1490	KRIH	Rayville, La.	990
KNCO	Nebraska City, Nebr.	1600	KOVE	Lander, Wyo.	1330	KRIK	Roswell, N. Mex.	960
KNDC	Concord, N. Mex.	940	KOVY	Struss, Minn.	1250	KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	910
KNDE	Aztec, N. Mex.	1340	KOWB	Laramie, Wyo.	1290	KRIS	Phenix, Ariz.	1230
KNDI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1270	KOWL	Bijou, Calif.	1490	KRKC	King City, Calif.	1490
KNDY	Marysville, Kans.	1570	KOWN	Escondido, Calif.	1450	KRKO	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150
KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	970	KOXX	Oxnard, Calif.	910	KRKO	Everett, Wash.	1380
KNEB	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	960	KOYL	Phoenix, Ariz.	550	KRKT	Albany, Oreg.	990
KNEB	McAlester, Okla.	1150	KOYL	Odesa, Tex.	1310	KRLA	Pasadena, Calif.	1110
KNEB	Brady, Tex.	1490	KOZE	Billings, Mont.	910	KRLC	Lewiston, Idaho	1350
KNEM	Newark, Mo.	1240	KOZE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1300	KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	1400
KNET	Palestine, Tex.	1450	KOZI	Chelan, Wash.	1220	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	400
KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	790	KOZY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1490	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1320
KNEX	McPherson, Kans.	1540	KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	1250	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	1340
KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	960	KPAK	Minden, La.	1240	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	740
KNEZ	Paradise, Calif.	930	KPAL	Palm Springs, Calif.	1450	KRML	Carmel, Calif.	1410
KNGS	Hanford, Calif.	620	KPAC	Portland, Oreg.	1410	KRMO	Monett, Mo.	990
KNGS	North Platte, Iowa	1320	KPAP	Struss, Minn.	860	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1150
KNIM	Marysville, Mo.	1580	KPAP	Redding, Calif.	1270	KRNB	San Bernardino, Calif.	1490
KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	990	KPAC	Banning, Calif.	1490	KRNR	Roseburg, Oreg.	1490
KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	1280	KPAY	Chico, Calif.	1060	KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	1230
KNNO	Cottage Grove, Oreg.	1400	KPBA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1590	KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	1350
KNOC	Natchitoches, La.	1450	KPCB	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	740	KRNY	Kearyne, Nebr.	1460
KNOC	Monroe, La.	540	KPCA	Marquette, Ariz.	1580	KROB	Robstown, Tex.	1510
KNOD	North Platte, Iowa	1340	KPCN	Grand Prairie, Tex.	1300	KROC	Rochester, Minn.	1340
KNOK	Fl. Worth, Tex.	970	KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	1340	KROE	El Paso, Tex.	600
KNOP	N. Platte, Nebr.	1410	KPDQ	Portland, Oreg.	800	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	930
KNOR	Norman, Okla.	1400	KPEG	Spokane, Wash.	1380	KROF	Abbeville, La.	960
KNDT	Prescott, Ariz.	1450	KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1420	KROF	Brawley, Calif.	1300
KNOW	Austin, Tex.	1490	KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	1290	KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1340
			KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	690	KROW	Dallas, Tex.	1480
			KPGE	Page, Ariz.	1340	KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1260
						KROY	Sacramento, Calif.	1240
						KRPL	Moscow, Idaho	1400
						KRRR	Ruidoso, N. Mex.	1340
						KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	910
						KRSC	Othello, Wash.	1400
						KRSJ	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1340
						KRSU	St. Louis, Mo.	950
						KRSL	Russell, Kans.	990
						KRSN	Los Alamos, N. Mex.	1490
						KRSY	Roswell, N. Mex.	1230
						KRTN	Raton, N. Mex.	1490
						KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490
						KRUN	Balfinger, Tex.	1490
						KRUX	Redford, La.	1400
						KRXG	Gladstone, Ariz.	1360
						KRYC	Ashland, Oreg.	1350
						KRVN	Lexington, Nebr.	1010
						KRWB	Roseau, Minn.	1540
						KRXK	Reburg, Idaho	1230
						KRYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1360
						KRZE	Farmington, N.M.	1280
						KRZY	Albany, N. M.	1580
						KSAC	Manhattan, Kans.	980
						KSAJ	Salina, Kans.	1150
						KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	1490
						KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1450
						KSAY	San Francisco, Calif.	1010
						KSBB	Salinas, Calif.	1380
						KSCB	Liberal, Kans.	600
						KSCD	Sioux City, Iowa	1590
						KSCA	San Antonio, Calif.	1080
						KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	550
						KSDN	Aberdeen, S.Dak.	930
						KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	1130
						KSDR	Waterton, S.Dak.	1480
						KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1480
						KSEI	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	930
						KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	1340
						KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	950
						KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	1470
						KSEN	Shelby, Mont.	1150
						KSEU	Durant, Okla.	750
						KSET	El Paso, Tex.	1340
						KSEY	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1340
						KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1230
						KSFA	Nacogdoches, Tex.	860
						KSFE	Needles, Calif.	1340
						KSFO	San Francisco, Calif.	560
						KSGM	Chester, Ill.	980
						KSGT	Jackson, Wyo.	1340
						KSH	Shelby, Oreg.	1480
						KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1520
						KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1340
						KSIG	Crowley, La.	1450
						KSLM	Silver City, N. Mex.	1340
						KSLM	Sikeston, Mo.	1400
						KSNB	Wichita, Kans.	

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WATA	Boone, N.C.	1450	WBIZ	Eau Claire, Wis.	1400	WCFR	Springfield, Vt.	1480	WDAL	Meridian, Miss.	1390
WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	900	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	950	WCFH	Clifton Forge, Va.	1230	WDAN	Danville, Ill.	1490
WATK	Knoxville, Tenn.	620	WBKN	Newton, Miss.	1410	WCGV	Belmont, N.C.	900	WDAR	Darlington, S.C.	1350
WATH	Athens, Ohio	970	WBKV	West Bend, Wis.	1470	WCGT	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	1600	WDAS	Philadelphia, Pa.	1480
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	900	WBLE	Elizabethtown, N.C.	1440	WCGR	Chambersburg, Pa.	800	WDAY	Fargo, N. Dak.	970
WATM	Almore, Ala.	1590	WBLL	Bellefonte, Pa.	1330	WCHB	Inkster, Mich.	1440	WDCE	Escanaba, Mich.	680
WATN	Watson, N.Y.	1290	WBLC	Lexington, Ky.	1800	WCHI	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350	WDBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	1420
WATO	Dak Ridge, Tenn.	1290	WBLO	Batesburg, S.C.	1430	WCHL	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350	WDBJ	Roanoke, Va.	960
WATP	Marion, S.C.	1490	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Crookhaven, Miss.	1290	WDBL	Springfield, Tenn.	1590
WATR	Waterbury, Conn.	1320	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCKA	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350	WDBM	Statesville, N.C.	550
WATS	Sayre, Pa.	960	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCKC	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350	WDFL	St. Lande, Fla.	580
WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	1240	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCKH	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350	WDFD	Dade City, Fla.	1350
WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	900	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Chapel Hill, N.C.	960	WDCR	Hanover, N.H.	1340
WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1460	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	1250	WDDT	Greenville, Miss.	900
WATZ	Alpena, Mich.	1490	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charleston, W. Va.	580	WDDY	Gloucester, Va.	1420
WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	1590	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEA	Ellsworth, Me.	1370
WAUC	Wauchoha, Fla.	1310	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHC	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEE	Americus, Ga.	1220
WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1230	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHD	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEF	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1370
WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHG	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEH	Swetwater, Tenn.	800
WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	1510	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEL	Wilmington, Del.	1150
WAVL	Arlington, Va.	780	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	970	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVY	Dayton, Ohio	1210	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVL	Apollo, Pa.	910	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVN	Stillwater, Minn.	1220	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVO	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1420	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVP	Avon Park, Fla.	1390	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVQ	Albertville, Ala.	630	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHT	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVY	Portsmouth, Va.	1350	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAVZ	New Haven, Conn.	1300	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAWA	West Allis, Wis.	1590	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAWK	Kendallville, Ind.	1570	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAWZ	Zarephath, N.J.	1380	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAXE	Yero Beach, Fla.	1370	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAXG	Gooding, Ky.	1580	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAXY	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	1150	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	860	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYE	Dundalk, Md.	860	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYN	Rockingham, N.C.	900	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYR	Orange Park, Fla.	550	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYS	Charlottesville, N.C.	610	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYT	Waynesville, Ga.	1460	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1360	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAZE	Clearwater, Fla.	860	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAZF	Yazoo City, Miss.	1230	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAZL	Hazlet, Pa.	1490	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAZM	Summerville, S.C.	780	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WAZN	Lafayette, La.	1410	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAA	West Lafayette, Ind.	920	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAB	Babylon, N.Y.	440	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	1340	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1150	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	1090	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAM	Montgomery, Ala.	740	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	570, 820	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAT	Bartow, Fla.	1400	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAT	Marion, Ind.	1400	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAY	Barnwell, S.C.	740	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1240	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBAY	Green Bay, Wis.	1360	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBZA	Kingston, N.Y.	1550	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBZ	Pittsfield, N.Y.	1580	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBC	Burlington, N.C.	920	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBFB	Rochester, N.Y.	950	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBI	Abingdon, Va.	1230	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBCK	Blakely, Ga.	1260	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBCL	Richmond, Va.	1480	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBDM	Chicago, Ill.	780	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBDM	Fort Smith, N.C.	780	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBO	Augusta, Ga.	1340	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBR	E. St. Louis, Ill.	1490	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Lyons, Ga.	1340	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Youngstown, Ohio	1240	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Portsmouth, N.H.	1380	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Wood River, Ill.	590	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Fontana, Okla.	1150	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Bay Minn., Ala.	1150	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Levitown, Pa.	1430	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Hastings, Mich.	1220	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Williamsburg, Va.	740	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Battle Creek, Mich.	930	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Bay City, Mich.	1440	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Sucyrus, Ohio	1540	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Christiansburg, Va.	1460	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Union, S.C.	1460	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Pittsfield, Mass.	1460	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Harvey, Ill.	1570	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Elizabethton, Tenn.	1240	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Beloit, Wis.	1380	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Buffalo, N.Y.	930	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Moncks Corner, S. C.	930	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Brockton, Mass.	1460	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Beaufort, S.C.	960	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1430	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Chillicothe, Ohio	1490	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Fremont, Mich.	1490	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Bedford, Pa.	1310	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Bedford, Pa.	1310	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Bowling Green, Ky.	1340	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Jesup, Ga.	1370	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Fitzgerald, Ga.	1240	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Hampton, S.C.	1270	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Cartersville, Ga.	1450	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Birmingham, Ala.	1550	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Huntsville, Fla.	1230	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHN	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Augusta, Ga.	1230	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHO	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Islip, N.Y.	540	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHS	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Marietta, Ga.	1050	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHI	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Greensboro, N.C.	1470	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHJ	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Leesburg, Fla.	1410	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHK	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Booneville, Miss.	1400	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHL	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Richfield, Tenn.	1240	WBLS	Bedford, Va.	1350	WCHM	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDEW	Waterbury, Vt.	550
WBBS	Bristol, Conn.										

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WEET	Richmond, Va.	1820	WFHR	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	1820	WGOG	Walhalla, S.C.	1420	WHLS	Port Huron, Mich.	1450
WEU	Reading, Pa.	1350	WFIG	Sumter, S.C.	1290	WHLT	Huntington, Ind.	1300	WHMT	Huntington, Ind.	1300
WEWE	Washington, N.C.	1820	WFIL	Philadelphia, Pa.	560	WGOK	Mobile, Ala.	900	WHMA	Anniston, Ala.	1390
WEEX	Easton, Pa.	1230	WFIN	Findlay, Ohio	1330	WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1300	WHMC	Galtersburg, Md.	1180
WEEZ	Chester, Pa.	1400	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1600	WGOW	Georgetown, S.C.	1470	WHMI	Howell, Mich.	1350
WEGQ	Concord, N.C.	1410	WFIV	Fairfield, Ill.	1390	WGOV	Valdosta, Ga.	950	WHMP	Norampton, Mass.	1050
WEGP	Presque Isle, Maine	1390	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	1490	WGPH	Greenville, Pa.	930	WHNY	New York, N.Y.	1050
WEHH	Elmira Heights, N.Y.	1590	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	970	WGRB	Albany, Ga.	1450	WHNC	Henderson, N.C.	890
WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLB	Fayetteville, N.C.	1490	WGRD	Buffalo, N.Y.	970	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	1250
WEIM	Fitchburg, Mass.	1280	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	1070	WGRA	Cairo, Ga.	790	WHOO	Oes Moines, Iowa	1040
WEIR	Weirton, W.Va.	1430	WFLN	Philadelphia, Pa.	900	WGRG	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1410	WHOA	San Juan, P.R.	870
WEIS	Center, Ala.	990	WFLP	Farmville, Va.	870	WGRF	Aquadella, P.R.	1240	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	1490
WEJL	Seranton, Pa.	630	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1370	WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	1240	WHOF	Canton, Ohio	1320
WEKR	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1540	WFLS	Fredericksburg, Va.	1240	WGRN	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOK	Newark, Ohio	1360
WEKY	Richmond, Ky.	1340	WFLW	Monticello, Ky.	1360	WGRV	Greenville, Tenn.	940	WHOL	Allentown, Pa.	600
WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1260	WFMC	Goldsboro, N.C.	730	WGRY	Gary, Ind.	930	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	1480
WELE	Albany, N.Y.	1350	WFMD	Frederick, Md.	930	WGSB	Ephrata, Pa.	1370	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	990
WELC	Welch, W.Va.	1150	WFMM	Cullman, Ala.	1460	WGSB	Geneva, Ill.	1480	WHOP	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1230
WELD	Fisher, W.Va.	690	WFMJ	Youngstown, Ohio	1390	WGSB	Huntington, N.Y.	740	WHOS	Deatur, Ala.	800
WELE	S. Daytona, Fla.	1590	WFMO	Fairmont, N.C.	860	WGSR	Millen, Ga.	1270	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1340
WELI	New Haven, Conn.	990	WFNW	Madisonville, Ky.	730	WGSR	Millen, Ga.	1270	WHOU	Houston, Maine	1350
WELK	Charleston, Va.	1010	WFNC	Fayetteville, N.C.	1390	WGTV	Greenville, Ala.	1520	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	1520
WELL	Battlem Creek, Mich.	1400	WFNL	No. Augusta, S.C.	1600	WGTV	Greenville, S.C.	1550	WHPP	Harrisburg, Pa.	580
WELM	Elmira, N.Y.	1410	WFOB	Festonia, Ohio	1430	WGTA	Summerville, Ga.	930	WHPP	Belton, S.C.	1390
WELT	Lupton, S.C.	580	WFOM	Marietta, Ga.	1230	WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	1590	WHPE	High Point, N.C.	1070
WELP	Easley, S.C.	1360	WFOR	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1400	WGTC	Kannapolis, N.C.	870	WHPL	Winchester, Va.	610
WELR	Roanoke, Ala.	1360	WFOX	Milwaukee, Wis.	860	WGTM	Wilson, N.C.	960	WHPT	Hartselle, Ala.	860
WELS	Kinston, N.C.	1010	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1240	WGTM	Wilson, N.C.	960	WHRR	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1450
WELW	Willardsby, O.	1350	WFOV	W. Falls, Pa.	1400	WGTP	Cypress Gardens, Fla.	540	WHSA	Waco, Tex.	1350
WELY	Ely, Minn.	1450	WFGP	Atlantic City, N.J.	1450	WGUN	Deatur, Ga.	1010	WHSL	Wilmington, N.C.	1490
WELZ	Belzoni, Miss.	1460	WFFM	Fort Valley, Ga.	1150	WGUS	North Augusta, S.C.	1380	WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	910
WEMB	Erwin, Tenn.	1420	WFFR	Hammond, La.	1400	WGUW	Bangor, Maine	1250	WHSY	Hayward, Wis.	1230
WEMD	Easton, Md.	1460	WFRP	Franklin, Pa.	1430	WGVV	Greenville, Ala.	1380	WHTC	Holland, Mich.	1450
WEMJ	Laeonia, N.H.	1490	WFRB	Frostburg, Md.	560	WGVV	Greenville, Miss.	1240	WHTE	Easton, N.J.	1410
WEMP	Milwaukee, Wis.	1250	WFRD	Reidsville, N.C.	1570	WGVV	Greenville, Miss.	1240	WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1400
WEMA	Bayama, N.J.	1560	WFRS	Springfield, Ill.	1370	WGRH	Ashboro, N.C.	1340	WHUC	Clinton, N.Y.	1230
WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	1220	WFRM	Coudersport, Pa.	600	WGRY	Seneca, N.Y.	810	WHUM	Reading, Pa.	1240
WEND	Edenburg, Pa.	1580	WFRQ	Fremont, Ohio	900	WGVV	Greenville, Ala.	1380	WHUN	Huntington, Pa.	1150
WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	1430	WFRX	West Frankfort, Ill.	1300	WHAB	Madison, Wis.	970	WHUT	Anderson, Ind.	1380
WENG	Englewood, Fla.	1530	WFSB	Franklin, N.C.	1050	WHAB	Baxley, Ga.	1260	WHVW	Wausau, Wis.	1230
WENK	Union City, Tenn.	1240	WFSB	Boca Raton, Fla.	740	WHAG	Halfway, Md.	1410	WHVR	Hanover, Pa.	1280
WENN	Birmingham, Ala.	1370	WFSH	Wichita, Mich.	1380	WHAG	Halfway, Md.	1410	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	1000
WENM	Madison, Tenn.	1430	WFSH	Caribou, Maine	600	WHAR	Rochester City, Mich.	960	WHYR	Springfield, N.J.	1350
WENT	Gloversville, N.Y.	1340	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	960	WHAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1400	WHYE	Roanoke, Va.	910
WENY	Elmira, N.Y.	1230	WFTG	London, Ky.	1400	WHAM	Recheater, N.Y.	1180	WHYL	Carlisle, Pa.	960
WEOK	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1390	WFTL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1400	WHAM	Recheater, N.Y.	1180	WHYN	Springfield, Mass.	560
WEOL	Elyria, Ohio	930	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1450	WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	930	WIAC	San Juan, P.R.	740
WEPG	S. Pittsburgh, Tenn.	910	WFTF	Front Royal, Va.	1450	WHAP	Hopewell, Va.	1340	WIAM	Williamston, N.C.	900
WEPM	Marlinsburg, W.Va.	1340	WFTW	Ft. Walton Beach, Florida	1260	WHAR	Clarksville, W.Va.	1410	WIBA	Madison, Wis.	1310
WERD	Atlanta, Ga.	860	WFUL	Fulton, Ky.	1270	WHAS	Louisville, Ohio	840	WIBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	1070
WERE	Cleveland, Ohio	1300	WFUN	Huntsville, Ala.	1450	WHAV	Haverhill, Mass.	1490	WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	990
WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	970	WFVA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1570	WHAW	Weston, W.Va.	980	WIBM	Jackson, Mich.	1450
WERI	Westerly, R.I.	1230	WFVA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1570	WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	910	WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1300
WERL	Eagle River, Wis.	1050	WFVG	Fuquay Sprgs., N.C.	1480	WHAZ	Troy, N.Y.	1390	WIBU	Peyonette, Wis.	1240
WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	1220	WFVI	Camden, Tenn.	1280	WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	710	WIBV	Bellefonte, Ill.	1480
WESA	Charleroi, Pa.	940	WFYC	Waynesville, N.C.	1280	WHB	Seima, Ala.	1480	WIBW	Topeka, Kans.	580
WESB	Bradford, Pa.	1490	WFYI	Minneapolis, N.Y.	1520	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	1480	WIBX	Wichita, Kans.	950
WESC	Greenville, S.C.	660	WFYA	Cedartown, Ga.	1340	WHBR	Rock Island, Ill.	1270	WICC	Bridgeport, Conn.	600
WESN	N. Augusta, S.C.	1550	WGAC	Augusta, Ga.	580	WHBG	Harrisburg, Va.	1360	WICE	Providence, R.I.	1290
WESO	Southbridge, Mass.	970	WGAD	Gadsden, Ala.	1350	WHBL	Sheboygan, Wis.	1320	WICH	Norwich, Conn.	1310
WESR	Tasley, Va.	1330	WGAF	Valdosta, Ga.	910	WHBN	Harrodsburg, Ky.	1430	WICK	Seranton, Pa.	1400
WEST	Easton, Pa.	1400	WGAI	Elizabeth City, N.C.	560	WHBD	Tampa, Fla.	1050	WICO	Salisbury, Md.	1390
WESX	Salisbury, Md.	1230	WGAL	Lancaster, Pa.	1490	WHBQ	Memphis, Tenn.	1600	WICP	Malone, N.Y.	1490
WESY	Leland, Miss.	1580	WGAN	Portland, Maine	560	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	1240	WIDE	Biddeford, Maine	1400
WETB	Johnson City, Tenn.	790	WGAP	Maryville, Tenn.	1400	WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	1230	WIDU	Fayetteville, N.C.	1600
WETC	Wendell-Zabulon, N.C.	540	WGAR	Cleveland, Ohio	1220	WHCC	Waynesville, N.C.	1400	WIEL	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1400
WETH	St. Augustine, Fla.	1420	WGAS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	1420	WHCO	Sparta, N.Y.	1230	WIFM	Elkin, N.C.	1340
WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	930	WGAT	Greenville, N.C.	1050	WHCU	Ithaca, N.Y.	870	WIGL	Superior, Wis.	1490
WETP	Dean City, Mo.	1330	WGAW	Athens, Ga.	1340	WHDB	Hartsville, Mich.	1060	WIGM	Madison, Wis.	1490
WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	1250	WGAX	Waltham, Mass.	1340	WHDB	Boston, Mass.	850	WIGL	Indianapolis, Ind.	810
WETZ	New Martinsville, West Virginia	1330	WGCB	Columbus, Ga.	1270	WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1450	WIIN	Atlanta, Ga.	970
WEUC	Ponce, P.R.	1420	WGCB	Freeport, N.Y.	1240	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	1440	WIKB	Iron River, Mich.	1230
WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	1600	WGCF	Evansville, Ind.	1280	WHEB	Portsmouth, N.H.	750	WIKC	Bogalusa, La.	1490
WEVY	Emporia, Va.	860	WGCS	Greensboro, N.C.	1400	WHEC	Recheater, N.Y.	1480	WIKK	Newport, Vt.	1490
WEVD	New York, N.Y.	1330	WGCT	Greenville, S.C.	910	WHED	Martinsville, Va.	1470	WIKY	Evansville, Ind.	820
WEVE	Eveleth, Minn.	1340	WGDB	Goldsboro, N.C.	1150	WHEN	Syracuse, N.Y.	1270	WILA	Danville, Va.	1580
WEW	St. Louis, Mo.	770	WGDB	Miami, Fla.	710	WHEN	Syracuse, N.Y.	1270	WILD	Boston, Mass.	1090
WEWO	Laurinburg, N.C.	1080	WGDC	Rt. Lion, Pa.	1440	WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1310	WILE	Cambridge, Ohio	1270
WEYL	Royal Oak, Mich.	1340	WGDD	Chester, S.C.	1490	WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1430	WILI	Williamston, Conn.	1400
WEYX	Sanford, N.C.	1290	WGDM	Gulfport, Miss.	1240	WHES	Riveria Beach, Fla.	1600	WILK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	980
WEYU	Tallapoosa, Ala.	1580	WGDN	Geneva, Ala.	1180	WHET	Millington, Tenn.	1220	WILL	Urbana, Ill.	580
WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	1220	WGDN	Indianapolis, Ind.	1590	WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1060	WILM	Williamston, Ind.	1450
WEZE	Boston, Mass.	1260	WGEM	Quincy, Ill.	1440	WHGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	1400	WILP	Frankfort, Ind.	1570
WEZJ	Williamsburg, Ky.	1440	WGEG	Gettysburg, Pa.	1320	WHHT	Houghton, Mich.	1290	WILS	Lansing, Mich.	1320
WEZN	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1600	WGEF	Beloit, Wis.	1490	WHHH	Warren, Ohio	1440	WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Florida	1590
WEZQ	Winfield, Ala.	1300	WGEA	Watsaka, Ill.	1380	WHHL	Holly Hill, S.C.	1440	WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1150
WEZY	Cocoa, Fla.	1390	WGFV	Covington, Ga.	550	WHHM	Memphis, Tenn.	1340	WIMD	Winder, Ga.	1380
WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	570, 820	WGFN	W. Falls, Pa.	1400	WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1440	WIMS	Wilmington, N.C.	1420
WFAH	Miami, Fla.	990	WGFJ	Gainesville, Fla.	1230	WHHV	Hillsville, Va.	1150	WINA	Charlottesville, Va.	1400
WFAI	Farmville, N.C.	1250	WGFK	Marion, Ill.	1590	WHHY	Hartgomery, Ala.	1320	WINC	Winchester, Va.	1400
WFAJ	Alliance, Ohio	1310	WGFH	Salamanca, N.Y.	1590	WHIG	Griffin, Ga.	1400	WIND	Chicago, Ill.	560
WFAK	Fayetteville, N.C.	1230	WGFH	Newport News, Va.	1310	WHIH	Portsmouth, Va.	1400	WINF	Manchester, Conn.	1210
WFAH	Farrell, Pa.	1470	WGH	Clayton, Ga.	1570	WHIL	Medford, Mass.	1430	WING	Dayton, Ohio	1430
WFAI	White Plains, N.Y.	1340	WGHM	Keokuk, Iowa	1150	WHIM	E. Providence, R.I.	1110	WINX	Richmond, Ill.	1420
WFAJ	Augusta, Ga.	1340	WGHG	Haven, Mich.	1370	WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1010	WINK	Fort Myers, Fla.	1240
WFAK	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	940	WGHK	Kingston, N.Y.	920	WHIO	Dayton, Ohio	1240	WINL	Louisville, Ky.	1240
WFAI	Falls Church, Va.	1220	WGL	Brunswick, Ga.	1440	WHIP	Wilmington, N.C.	1350	WIOP	Tampa, Fla.	1010
WFB	Greenville, S.C.	1330	WGLB	Galesburg, Ill.	1400	WHIR	Oanville, Ky.	1230	WIQR	Binghamton, N.Y.	680
WFBG	Altoona, Pa.	1290	WGLR	Manchester, N.H.	610	WHIS	Bluefield, W.Va.	1440	WINS	New York, N.Y.	1010
WFBK	Syracuse, N.Y.	1390	WGLS	Charlotte, N.C.	1600	WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	1450	WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1600
WFBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	1300	WGLT	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1250	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1270	WIP	Philadelphia, Pa.	610
WFBT	Baltimore, Md.	1300	WGLV	Charleston, W. Va.	1490	WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1270	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	940
WFCT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1430	WGLD	Chardon, Ohio	1560	WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	1240			
WFDF	Flint, Mich.	910	WGLB	Babylon, N.Y.	1290	WHJC	Madison, N.Y.	620			
WFDR	Manchester, Ga.	1370	WGLM	Hollywood, Fla.	1320	WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	1420			
WFEA	Manchester, N.Y.	1370	WGLN	Hillsville, Ga.	980	WHKP	Hendersonville, N.C.	1450			
WFEB	Sylvauga, Ala.	1340	WGLM	Hillsville, Ga.	980	WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	1290			
WFEC	Millsboro, Del.	1600	WGLS	Washington, D.C.	570	WHLB	Virginia, Minn.	1400			
WFEE	Columbia, Miss.	1220	WGLN	Chicago, Ill.	720	WHLD	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1270			
WFEG	Marathon, Fla.	1390	WGLN	Gastonia, N.C.	1450	WHLF	South Boston, Va.	1108			
WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	960	WGLN	Wilmingon, N.C.	1450	WHLL	Wheeling, W.Va.	1608			
WFGN	Gaffney, S.C.	1570	WGLN	Granite City, Ill.	920	WHLM	Bloomingsburg, Pa.	550			
WFGW	Black Mountains, N.C.	1010	WGNP	Indian Rocks Beach, Fla.	1520	WHLN	Harlan, Ky.	1410			
WFHG	Bristol, Va.	980	WGNS	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1450	WHLO	Akron, Ohio	840			
WFHK	Pell City, Ala.	1430	WGNB	Newbury, N.Y.	1220	WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1570			

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WIPS	Ticonderoga, N.Y.	1250	WJPF	Herrin, Ill.	1340	WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	920	WLQX	Biloxi, Miss.	1490
WIRA	Fort Pierce, Fla.	1400	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	1440	WKRW	Cartersville, Ga.	1400	WLPM	Suffolk, Va.	1460
WIRB	Enterprise, Ala.	600	WJPR	Greenville, Miss.	1330	WKRI	Oil City, Pa.	1340	WLPO	Lafayette, Ill.	1220
WIRC	Hickory, N.C.	630	WJPS	Evansville, Ind.	1330	WKSB	Milford, Del.	930	WLPS	Lighthouse, Pa.	1150
WIRD	Lake Placid, N.Y.	620	WJQS	Jackson, Miss.	1400	WKSJ	Kershaw, S.C.	1300	WLSC	Chicago, Ill.	890
WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	1443	WJRC	Joliet, Ill.	760	WKSJ	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1600	WLSS	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1400
WIRW	Humboldt, Tenn.	740	WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1150	WKST	Pulaski, Tenn.	1420	WLST	Loris, S.C.	1570
WIRX	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1290	WJRI	Lenoir, N.C.	1340	WKTB	Greenville, N.C.	1550	WLSD	New Stone Gap, Va.	1220
WIRL	Peoria, Ill.	1230	WJRL	Rockford, Ill.	1150	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310	WLSE	Walton, Pa.	1400
WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	1290	WJRM	Troy, N.C.	1390	WKTG	Thomasville, Ga.	730	WLSH	Lansford, Pa.	1410
WIRY	Irvine, Ky.	1550	WJRW	Newark, N.J.	970	WKTJ	Farmington, Maine	1380	WLSI	Pikeville, Ky.	900
WIRV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	1340	WJRS	Crestview, Fla.	1050	WKTQ	Sheboygan, Wis.	950	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1270
WISD	Columbia, S.C.	560	WJSD	London, Tenn.	1590	WKTB	South Paris, Maine	1400	WLST	Escanaba, Mich.	600
WISA	Saber, P.R.	1380	WJTN	Jamestown, N.C.	1240	WKTK	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	590	WLTV	Wellsville, N.Y.	790
WISE	Asheville, N.C.	1310	WJTO	Bath, Me.	730	WKTL	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	590	WLTC	Gastonia, N.C.	1370
WISH	Indianapolis, Ind.	1310	WJUD	St. Johns, Mich.	1580	WKUL	Gullman, Ala.	1340	WLTT	Littleton, N.H.	1400
WISL	Shamokin, Pa.	1480	WJUN	Mexico, Pa.	1220	WKVA	Lewistown, Pa.	920	WLTV	Loves Pa. Hl.	1400
WISM	Madison, Wis.	1480	WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	1580	WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	810	WLVA	Lynchburg, Va.	590
WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	1150	WJWC	Cleveland, Ohio	850	WKVT	Brattleboro, Vt.	1490	WLWN	Nashville, Tenn.	1560
WISD	Ponce, P.R.	1260	WJWL	Georgetown, Del.	900	WKWF	Key West, Fla.	1600	WLWV	Cincinnati, Ohio	720
WISQ	Kinston, N.C.	1230	WJWS	South Hill, Va.	1370	WKWG	Wheeling, W.Va.	1400	WLWY	Albany, Ga.	1250
WISR	Butler, P.R.	1380	WJWS	South Hill, Va.	1370	WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1290	WLXV	Williamsport, Pa.	1050
WIST	Charlotte, N.C.	1240	WJWX	Jackson, Miss.	1450	WKXJ	Concord, N.H.	1450	WLXV	Lynn, Mass.	1360
WISV	Virouqua, Wis.	1360	WJXN	Clarksville, Tenn.	1400	WKXV	Knoxville, Tenn.	930	WLXV	New Orleans, La.	940
WISZ	Glen Burnie, Md.	1590	WJZM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1400	WKXX	Sarasota, Fla.	930	WLXV	Mansfield, Mich.	1400
WITA	San Juan, P.R.	1140	WJAM	Macomb, Ill.	1510	WKYY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	930	WLXV	Netter, Ga.	1360
WITB	Baltimore, Md.	1230	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	1450	WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	570	WLXV	Madison, Fla.	1230
WITL	Superior, Wis.	1270	WKAM	Goshen, Ind.	1460	WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	570	WLXV	Forest, Miss.	860
WITW	Washington, N.C.	930	WKAN	Kankakee, Ill.	1320	WKYN	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630	WLXV	Nashville, Tenn.	1300
WITZ	Danville, Ill.	890	WKAP	Allentown, Pa.	1320	WKYO	Caro, Mich.	1360	WLXV	Washington, D.C.	630
WITJ	Jasper, Ind.	990	WKAQ	San Juan, P.R.	1580	WKYR	Keyser, W.Va.	1270	WLXV	Marquette, Wis.	570
WIVE	Ashland, Va.	1430	WKAR	East Lansing, Mich.	870	WKXV	Louisville, Ky.	900	WLXV	Marietta, Ohio	1400
WIVI	Christiansburg, V.I.	970	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	1360	WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	1510	WLXV	Monroe, N.C.	1060
WIVK	Knoxville, Tenn.	860	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	1490	WLAD	Danbury, Conn.	800	WLXV	Chicago, Ill.	1450
WIVV	Vieques, P.R.	1370	WKAZ	Charleston, W.Va.	950	WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1450	WLXV	Springfield, Mass.	1450
WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1050	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	810	WLAG	La Grange, Ga.	1240	WLXV	Lansing, Mich.	1010
WIVZ	New Richmond, Wis.	1590	WKBB	La Crosse, Wis.	1410	WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	1430	WLXV	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1480
WIXN	Waco, Tex.	1460	WKBB	St. Marys, Pa.	1600	WLAM	Lewiston, Maine	1470	WLXV	Springfield, Ill.	970
WIXX	Oakland Park, Fla.	1520	WKBJ	Illian, N.J.	1220	WLAP	Lancaster, Pa.	630	WLXV	Ambridge, Pa.	1460
WIXN	Rome, Ga.	1360	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	1400	WLAR	Rome, Ga.	570	WLXV	Macon, Miss.	1400
WIZE	Springfield, Ohio	1340	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1250	WLAS	Athens, Tenn.	1230	WLXV	Peoria, Ill.	1470
WIZR	Johnstown, N.Y.	930	WKBN	Youngstown, Ohio	1400	WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	910	WLXV	Richmond, Va.	1380
WIZS	Henderson, N.C.	1450	WKBO	Harrisburg, Pa.	1490	WLAT	Conway, S.C.	1330	WLXV	John, Mo.	1150
WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	1250	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	1250	WLAT	Laurel, Miss.	1600	WLXV	Chicago, Ill.	1410
WJAZ	Washburn, Me.	1440	WKBU	Richmond, Ind.	1490	WLAW	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1340	WLXV	Morehead City, N.C.	1400
WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	850	WKBU	Butte, W.Va.	850	WLAW	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1450	WLXV	Walden Beach, Fla.	1490
WJAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	780	WKBY	Muskogee, Mich.	1400	WLAW	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450	WLXV	Potoski, Mich.	1340
WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	1460	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	930	WLBA	Gainesville, Ga.	1580	WLXV	Auburn, N.Y.	1400
WJAM	Marion, Ala.	1310	WKCV	Warranton, Va.	1420	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	1100	WLXV	Jacksonville, Fla.	1460
WJAN	Ishpeming, Mich.	970	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	1240	WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1340	WLXV	Uniontown, Pa.	1590
WJAQ	Jackson, Miss.	1550	WKDE	Altavista, Va.	1280	WLBE	Leesburg, Fla.	790	WLXV	Shenandoah, Pa.	530
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	1320	WKDK	Newberry, S.C.	1240	WLBI	Laurens, S.C.	860	WLXV	Memphis, Tenn.	790
WJAT	Pittsburg, Pa.	1440	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	1600	WLBJ	Mattoon, Ill.	1170	WLXV	New York, N.Y.	570
WJAW	Swainsboro, Ga.	800	WKDN	Camden, N.J.	1250	WLBJ	Dentham Springs, La.	1260	WLXV	Church Hill, Tenn.	1260
WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	930	WKDX	Hamlet, N.C.	800	WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410	WLXV	Columbia, Tenn.	1280
WJAY	Mullins, S.C.	1280	WKEE	Huntington, W.Va.	1450	WLBJ	DeKalb, Ill.	1360	WLXV	Oneida, N.Y.	1600
WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	960	WKEL	Kewanee, Ill.	1450	WLBN	Stevens Point, Wis.	930	WLXV	Harvard, Ill.	1600
WJBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1230	WKEN	Dover, Del.	1450	WLBN	Lebanon, Ky.	1590	WLXV	Harzelsrust, Miss.	1220
WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1360	WKEF	Griffin, Ga.	1450	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Fajardo, P.R.	1480
WJBD	Salom, Ill.	1350	WKEG	Covington, Va.	1450	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Midland, Mich.	1490
WJBE	Detroit, Mich.	1500	WKEL	Wickford, R.I.	1370	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Waco, Ga.	980
WJBL	Holland, Mich.	1420	WKGN	Knoxville, Tenn.	1340	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Monticello, Va.	980
WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	1260	WKGM	Jackson, Mich.	970	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Pensacola, Fla.	610
WJBO	Baton Rouge, La.	1150	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1390	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330
WJBS	DeLand, Fla.	1490	WKID	Urbana, Ill.	1580	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mevan, Va.	1010
WJCD	Seymour, Ind.	1390	WKIG	Glenview, Ill.	1580	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Boston, Mass.	1510
WJCM	Sebring, Fla.	960	WKIK	Leonardtown, Md.	1370	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Monroeville, Ala.	1360
WJCN	Hackett, Mich.	1510	WKIN	Kingsport, Tenn.	1320	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Wilmington, N.C.	630
WJCV	Johns. City, Tenn.	910	WKIP	Pokeepsie, N.Y.	1450	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Monticello, Va.	1240
WJDC	Quincy, Mass.	1300	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	740	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Dartmouth Beach, Fla.	1450
WJDB	Thomasville, Ala.	630	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	850	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	High Point, N.C.	1230
WJDX	Jackson, Miss.	620	WKIZ	Key West, Fla.	1500	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Terre Haute, Ind.	1300
WJDY	Salisbury, Md.	1470	WKJB	Mayaguez, P.R.	710	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Moultrie, Ga.	1400
WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1230	WKJG	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1380	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Bainbridge, Ga.	930
WJEH	Gallipolis, Ohio	990	WKJK	Granite Falls, N.C.	1580	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Bowling Green, Ohio	730
WJEM	Hagerstown, Md.	1150	WKJR	Muskogee, Mich.	1520	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Meaville, Pa.	1490
WJEN	Valdosta, Ga.	1240	WKKD	Camden, N.J.	1250	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Wemy, N.J.	800
WJER	Dover, Ohio	1450	WKKO	Cocoa, Fla.	860	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJES	Johnston, S.C.	1570	WKKS	Vanceburg, Ky.	1570	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJET	Erie, Pa.	1400	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	1450	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJFC	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1480	WKLC	St. Albans, W.Va.	1300	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJHO	Dupella, Ala.	1400	WKLE	Washington, Ga.	1370	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJIG	Tulahoma, Tenn.	740	WKLF	Clanton, Ala.	980	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJIL	Jacksonville, Ill.	1550	WKLG	Sparta, Wis.	1390	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJIM	Lansing, Mich.	1240	WKLK	Clouet, Minn.	1230	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJIV	Savannah, Ga.	900	WKLM	Wilmington, N.C.	980	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJJC	Commerce, Ga.	1270	WKLO	Louisville, Ky.	1080	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	1160	WKLV	Blackstone, Va.	1440	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJJI	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1440	WKLY	Paris, Ky.	1440	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJLM	Lewisburg, Tenn.	1490	WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	980	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJLD	Detroit, Mich.	1400	WKLY	Hartwell, Ga.	980	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJLB	Homewood, Ala.	1470	WKLM	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1470	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJLN	New York, N.J.	1310	WKMF	Flint, Mich.	1470	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMS	Beckley, W.Va.	560	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMA	Orange, Va.	1340	WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1360	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMB	Brookhaven, Miss.	1340	WKMK	Blountstown, Fla.	1370	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1240	WKMT	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1220	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMJ	Philadelphia, Pa.	1540	WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1290	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMO	Cleveland Hts., Ohio	1490	WKNF	Flagstaff, Mich.	1490	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMN	New York, N.Y.	1520	WKNG	Franklin, N.Y.	1490	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMS	Ironwood, Mich.	630	WKOA	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1480	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMW	Athens, Ala.	730	WKOK	Sumner, Pa.	1240	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJMX	Florence, S.C.	970	WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	1360	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJNC	Jacksonville, N.C.	1240	WKOS	Ocala, Fla.	1370	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJNO	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1230	WKDV	Wellston, Ohio	1330	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOD	Hammond, Ind.	1230	WKDW	Madison, Wis.	1070	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOF	Wood Ridge, Fla.	1520	WKDO	Franklin, Mass.	1190	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOI	Florence, Ala.	1340	WKDY	Bluefield, W.Va.	1240	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOL	Joliet, Ill.	1340	WKOZ	Kosciusko, Miss.	1350	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJON	St. Cloud, Minn.	1240	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	1150	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	940	WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1420	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1260	WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	1400	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV	Mid Atlantic City, N.J.	1340
WJOY	Burlington, Vt.	1230	WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	550	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WLXV		

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WSJM	St. Joseph, Mich.	1400	WTAY	Robinson, Ill.	1570	WTTT	Bloomington, Ind.	1370	WWNH	Rechester, N.H.	930
WSJS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	600	WTBC	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1230	WTTT	Amherst, Mass.	1430	WWNR	Beckley, W.Va.	970
WSKI	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	1240	WTBF	Troy, Ala.	1470	WTUG	Mobile, Ala.	840	WWNS	Statesboro, Ga.	1240
WSKP	Miami, Fla.	1450	WTBO	Cumberland, Md.	1450	WTUG	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	790	WWNY	Waterloo, N.Y.	790
WSKT	S. Knoxville, Tenn.	1450	WTCB	Flomaton, Ala.	990	WTUX	Wilmington, Del.	1490	WWOD	Lynchburg, Va.	1390
WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1230	WTCH	Shawano, Wis.	960	WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	1280	WWOK	Charlotte, N.C.	1480
WSLB	Ogdenburg, N.Y.	1240	WTCL	Tell City, Ind.	1230	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1490	WWOL	Buffalo, N.Y.	1120
WSLG	Clermont, Fla.	1340	WTCM	Traverse City, Mich.	1400	WTVN	Columbus, Ohio	610	WWON	Woodslee, La.	680
WSLI	Jackson, Miss.	930	WTCP	Minneapolis, Minn.	1280	WTWA	Thomson, Ga.	1240	WWOW	Conneaut, Ohio	1240
WSLJ	Salem, Ind.	1220	WTCO	Campbellsville, Ky.	1420	WTVN	Auburndale, Fla.	1570	WWPA	Williamsport, Pa.	1340
WSLS	Roanoke, Va.	610	WTCR	Ashland, Ky.	1420	WTVX	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WWPF	Palatka, Fla.	1260
WSM	Nashville, Tenn.	650	WTCS	Farmont, W.Va.	1490	WTVX	Rock Hill, S.C.	1150	WWRL	W. Warwick, R.I.	1450
WSME	Smryna, Ga.	1550	WTCW	Whitesburg, Ky.	920	WTYM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	1600	WWRS	Woodslee, N.Y.	1600
WSMB	New Orleans, La.	1550	WTG	Philadelphia, Pa.	860	WTYN	Tryon, N.C.	1550	WWST	Woodslee, N.Y.	1420
WSME	Sanford, Maine	1220	WTG	Philadelphia, Pa.	860	WYS	Marianna, Fla.	1340	WWSW	Pittsburg, Ohio	960
WSMG	Greenville, Tenn.	1450	WTGH	Tramonton, Ga.	1590	WUL	Eufaula, N.Y.	1080	WWVA	Wheeling, W.Va.	1170
WSM	Litchfield, Ill.	1540	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1460	WUN	Baton Rouge, La.	1240	WWVB	Jasper, Ala.	1360
WSMN	Nashua, N.H.	1590	WTHM	Lapeer, Mich.	1430	WUNO	Rio Piedras, P.R.	1080	WWVF	Fayette, Ala.	990
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	1050	WTHN	Inomaston, Ga.	1500	WUP	Lewisburg, Pa.	1010	WWWR	Russellville, Ala.	920
WSNE	Cummings, Ga.	1410	WTHR	Panama City, Fla.	1480	WUSJ	Lockport, N.Y.	1340	WWX	Manchester, Ky.	1450
WSNJ	N. Brngton, N.J.	1240	WTHZ	Hazleton, Pa.	1300	WUSM	Havelock, N.C.	1330	WWY	W. Va.	1280
WSNO	Barre, Vt.	1490	WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	1080	WVAM	Bethesda, Md.	1120	WXAL	Demopolis, W.Va.	970
WSNT	Sauersville, Ga.	1040	WTIF	Tifton, Ga.	1270	WVAP	Altoona, Minn.	800	WXG	Richmond, Va.	950
WSNW	Seneca Twnshp., S.C.	1150	WTIG	Massillon, Ohio	1340	WVAV	Richwood, W.Va.	1430	WXIG	Widewater, Fla.	1480
WSNY	Schenectady, N.Y.	1240	WTIK	Durham, N.C.	910	WVCF	Appoka, Fla.	1520	WXX	Trond, N.Y.	1600
WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	930	WTIL	Mayaguez, P.R.	1300	WVCG	Coral Gables, Fla.	1070	WXL	Dublin, Ga.	1230
WSOL	Savannah, Ga.	1230	WTIM	Taylorville, Ill.	1410	WVCE	Chester, Pa.	740	WXL	Big Delta, Alaska	980
WSUN	Henderson, Ky.	1230	WTIP	Charleston, W.Va.	1240	WVCL	Hampton, Va.	1490	WXMT	Merrill, Wis.	1260
WSOU	Sit. Ste. Marie, Mich.	1230	WTIX	New Orleans, La.	690	WVCS	Vicksburg, Fla.	1580	WXOK	Baton Rouge, La.	1260
WSOQ	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	1220	WTJH	Exton, Pa.	1470	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXRF	Guyama, P.R.	1590
WSUR	Windsor, Conn.	1480	WTJK	Jackson, Tenn.	1260	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXTN	Lexington, Miss.	1150
WSUY	Decatur, Ill.	1340	WTKM	Hartford, Conn.	1390	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXXR	Pawtucket, R.I.	550
WSVA	Spartanburg, S.C.	950	WTKO	Ithaca, N.Y.	1470	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXXA	Chattanooga, W.Va.	1550
WSWB	Saratoga, Fla.	1450	WTKY	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1370	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXXC	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1450
WSWD	Delaware, Ohio	1870	WTLB	Utica, N.Y.	1310	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXXY	Ft. Myers, Fla.	1350
WSPN	Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	900	WTLG	Taylorville, N.C.	1570	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXXZ	Jamestown, N.Y.	1340
WSPR	Springfield, Mass.	1270	WTLO	Salem, Ky.	1300	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WXXZ	Detroit, Mich.	1270
WSPF	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1010	WTLS	Tallahassee, Fla.	1250	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYAL	Scotland Neck, N.C.	1280
WSPZ	Spencer, W.Va.	1400	WTMA	Charleston, S.C.	1390	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYCL	Wessex, Ala.	1450
WSPC	Milton, Fla.	1490	WTMB	Tomah, Wis.	1290	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYDE	Birmingham, Ala.	1580
WSPD	Durham, N.C.	1410	WTMC	Ocala, Fla.	1290	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYFC	Corbin, Ky.	1330
WSPB	Marlborough, Mass.	1470	WTMJ	Milwaukee, Wis.	620	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYHE	Bristol, Tenn.	1550
WSPB	Hillsboro, Ohio	1590	WTMP	Tampa, Fla.	1150	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYK	Ocean City, N.J.	1520
WSSB	Durham, N.C.	1470	WTMT	Louisville, Ky.	620	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	940
WSSC	Sumter, S.C.	1340	WTNC	Orangeburg, S.C.	790	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYMN	Manning, S.C.	1410
WSSU	Starkville, Miss.	1230	WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	790	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYND	Saratoa, Fla.	1280
WSSP	Petersburg, Va.	1240	WTNS	Coshocton, Ohio	1570	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYNG	Warwick-East Greenwich, R.I.	1590
WSTC	Stamford, Conn.	1400	WTNT	Tallahassee, Fla.	1260	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYNK	Baton Rouge, La.	1340
WSTH	Taylorville, N.C.	960	WTOB	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1380	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYNN	Florence, S.C.	1580
WSTK	Woodstock, Va.	1600	WTOC	Savannah, Ga.	1290	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYNR	Chicago, Ill.	1390
WSTL	Emmence, Ky.	1260	WTOD	Toledo, Ohio	1560	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYQZ	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1520
WSTR	Salisbury, N.C.	1490	WTOE	Spring Pine, N.C.	1470	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYU	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1530
WSTP	Sturgis, Mich.	1230	WTOJ	Tojoh, Wis.	1460	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYOU	Tampa, Fla.	1550
WSTQ	Massena, N.Y.	1050	WTOU	Toledo, Ohio	1230	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	1480
WSTW	Sparta, Fla.	1450	WTON	Stanton, Va.	1240	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSL	Lakeland, Fla.	1350
WSTV	Steuenville, Wis.	1340	WTOP	Washington, D.C.	1500	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSH	Cincinnati, Tenn.	1380
WSUB	Groton, Conn.	1420	WTOR	Torrington, Conn.	610	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSI	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSUH	Oxford, Miss.	910	WTOA	Toronto, Ont.	980	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSL	Buffalo, N.Y.	1400
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	620	WTR	Marianna, Fla.	910	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSL	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1520
WSUN	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1280	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	780	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSUW	Spartanburg, S.C.	1280	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1480	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSVA	Harrisburg, Va.	800	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1340	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSVL	Shelbyville, Ind.	550	WTRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1490	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSVN	Valdese, N.C.	1490	WTRN	Tyrona, Pa.	1340	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSVS	Crewe, Va.	800	WTRP	Yersburg, Tenn.	1330	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSVN	Belle Glade, Fla.	900	WTRQ	LaGrange, Ga.	620	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSWV	Pennington Gap, Va.	1570	WTRR	Sanford, Fla.	1400	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSWA	Flatville, Wis.	1590	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	1600	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSWB	Rutland, Vt.	1380	WTRW	Two Rivers, Wis.	1590	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSYD	Mt. Airy, N.C.	1300	WTRX	Troy, Mich.	980	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSYL	Sylvania, Ga.	1490	WTRY	Troy, Mich.	980	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WSYR	Syracuse, N.Y.	570	WTS	Bratleboro, Vt.	1450	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAB	Tabor City, N.C.	1370	WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1340	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAC	Flint, Mich.	600	WTSL	Hanover, N.H.	1400	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAG	Quincy, Ill.	930	WTSN	Dover, N.H.	1270	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAL	Tallahassee, Fla.	580	WTSO	Claremont, N.H.	1230	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAN	Clearwater, Fla.	1340	WTSB	Vero Beach, Fla.	1490	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAP	Cambridge, Mass.	740	WTT	Townsend, Pa.	1550	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1230	WTT	Townsend, Pa.	1550	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAQ	LaGrange, Ill.	1300	WTT	Townsend, Pa.	1550	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAR	Norfolk, Va.	790	WTT	Townsend, Pa.	1550	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAS	Bryan, Tex.	1150	WTT	Townsend, Pa.	1550	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	1240	WTT	Townsend, Pa.	1550	WVDF	W. Spg., Mass.	1490	WYSS	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480

Canadian AM Stations by Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	1070	CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	870	CFNW	Norman Wells, Northwest Territory	1240	CHAT	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1270
CBAF	Moncton, N.B.	1300	CFBC	Saint John, N.B.	930	CFBF	Fort Frances, Ont.	800	CHCM	Marystown Nfld.	560
CBF	Windsor, Ont.	1550	CFBM	Brochet, Man.	1450	CFOR	Orillia, Ont.	1240	CHCC	Lethbridge, Alta.	1090
CBG	Montreal, Que.	680	CFBR	Sudbury, Ont.	550	CFOS	Owen Sound, Ont.	1470	CHCD	Edmonton, Alta.	630
CBG	Gander, Nfld.	1450	CFBS	Corner Brook, Nfld.	570	CFPA	Pointe Claire, Que.	1570	CHCF	Granby, Que.	1450
CBH	Halifax, N.S.	860	CFCH	Montreal, Que.	600	CFPL	Port Arthur, Ont.	1230	CHCG	Chatham, Ont.	980
CBI	Sydney, N.S.	1140	CFCL	Timmins, Ont.	620	CFPR	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1240	CHCH	Chatham, Man.	1230
CBJ	Chicoutimi, Que.	1580	CFCL	Calgary, Alta.	1060	CFRA	Ottawa, Ont.	600	CHCI	Toronto, Ont.	1540
CBK	Regina, Sask.	540	CFCL	Chatham, Ont.	630	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	1560	CHCJ	Brampton, Ont.	1350
CBK	Toronto, Ont.	740	CFCL	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	790	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	490	CHCK	Hamilton, Ont.	1280
CBK	Montreal, Que.	640	CFDA	Victoria, B.C.	1380	CFRD	Gravelbourg, Sask.	710	CHCL	Hauterive, Que.	500
CBN	St. John's, Nfld.	640	CFDR	Dartmouth, N.S.	790	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	1260	CHLN	Three Rivers, Que.	550
CBQ	Ottawa, Ont.	910	CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1340	CFRS	Simcoe, Ont.	1560	CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	680
CBT	Grand Falls, Nfld.	990	CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1310	CFRY	Portage la Prairie, Man.	920	CHLP	Montreal, Que.	1410
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	980	CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	1050	CFSL	Weyburn, Sask.	1340	CHLT	Sherridon, Que.	630
CBV	Quebec, Que.	690	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1230	CFST	Terrace, B.C.	590	CHM	Hamilton, Ont.	900
CBW	Edmonton, Alta.	990	CFJC	Kamloops, B.C.	910	CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	1410	CHNA	Sudbury, Ont.	610
CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	1010	CFJR	Brookville, Ont.	1290	CFVR	Abbotsford, B.C.	250	CHNS	Halifax, N.S.	960
CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	1010	CFKL	Schefferville, Que.	1450	CFWH	Yellowknife, Yukon T.	570	CHOK	Sarnia, Ont.	1070
CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	1450	CFLM	LaTuque, Que.	1240	CFYT	Dawson, Yukon T.	1340	CHOV	Pembroke, Ont.	1350
CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	980	CFML	Corwall, Que.	1110	CFZ	Chad Moore Jaw, Sask.	1230	CHOW	Welland, Ontario	1420
CFAC	Calgary, Alta.	960	CFNB	Fredericton, N.B.	550	CHAB	Amos, Que.	1340	CHM	Vancouver, B.C.	1370
CFAM	Altona, Man.	1290	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1170				CHRC	Quebec, Que.	800

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
Shreveport	KRMD-FM	101.1	Greenville, Mich.	WPLB-FM	107.3	Wildwood Zarephath	WCMC-FM	100.7	Hickory	WHKP-FM	102.5
	KBCL-FM	96.5	Highland Pk.	WHRP	88.1		WAWZ-FM	98.1		WHRC-FM	102.9
	KWKL-FM	94.5	Holland	WJBL-FM	94.5	NEW MEXICO					
MAINE			Houghton Lake	WJGS	98.5	Albuquerque	KANW	*89.1	High Point	WHPE-FM	95.5
Augusta	WFAU-FM	101.3	Interlochen	WGYA	*103.1		KHFM	96.3		WHPS	*89.3
Bangor	WABI-FM	*97.1	Jackson	WBBC	94.1	(s) Aztec	KNDE-FM	94.9		WMFR-FM	99.5
Brunswick	WBOR	*91.1	Kalamazoo	WMCR	*102.1	Clovis	KTQM-FM	99.9	Laurinburg	WEWO-FM	96.3
Cariboo	WFST-FM	97.7	Lansing	WJIM-FM	97.5	Los Alamos	KRSN-FM	98.5	Leaksville	WLDE-FM	94.5
Lewiston	WCOU-FM	93.9	Midland	WMRT-FM	100.7	Mountain Park	KMFM	97.9	Lambert	WTSB-FM	95.7
	WRJR	91.5	Mount Clemens	WQOC-FM	99.7	Roswell	KBIM-FM	97.1	North Wilkesboro	WKBC-FM	97.3
Orono	WMEB-FM	91.9	Muskegon	WMJS-FM	106.9	Albany	WAMC	*90.3	Raleigh	WKIX-FM	96.1
Poland Springs	WMTW-FM	94.9	Oak Park	WLDM	95.5	Auburn	WMBO-FM	96.1		WPTF-FM	94.7
Portland	WLOB-FM	97.9	Royal Oak	WOAK	*89.3	Babylon	WTFM	105.5	Reidsville	WRAL-FM	101.5
MARYLAND			Saginaw	WSAM-FM	98.1	Binghamton	WBAB-FM	102.3	Rocky Mount	WEED-FM	92.1
Annapolis	WNAV-FM	99.1	Spring Arbor	WSAE	*89.3		WNBK-FM	98.1		WFMA	100.7
	WANN-FM	107.9	Sturgis	WSTR-FM	109.1	Brooklyn	WKOP-FM	95.3	Rexboro	WRXO-FM	96.7
	WXTC	107.9	MINNESOTA			Buffalo	WNYE	91.5	Salisbury	WSTP-FM	106.5
Baltimore	WAQE-FM	101.9	Brainerd	KLIZ-FM	95.7		WBEN-FM	98.5	Sanford	WTFM	103.5
	WBJC	*88.1	Mankato	KMSO	90.5		WBFO	*88.7	Saeby	WOMS-FM	96.1
	WCAO-FM	102.7	Minneapolis	KYSM-FM	103.5		WBR	94.5	Statesville	WFXR	105.7
	WCBM-FM	106.5		KJIS-FM	98.5		WGR-FM	86.9	Tarboro	WCPS-FM	104.3
	WFMM-FM	93.1		KWFM	97.1		WBUF	92.9	Thomasville	WTNC-FM	98.3
	WRBS	95.1		WLOL-FM	99.5		WVIF-FM	104.1	Williamston	WIAM	103.7
	WSD	92.3		WPBC-FM	101.3		WVIR	101.9	Wilmington	WPRV	93.9
	WBAL-FM	97.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9	Wilson	WVOT-FM	106.1
	WTH-FM	104.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9	Winston-Salem	WVIR-FM	102.5
	WSD-FM	92.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WVOD-FM	*88.1
Bethesda	WJMD 94.7 (s)			WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WSJS-FM	104.1
	WHFS-FM	102.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9	OHIO		
Bradford Heights	WPGC	95.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9	Akron	WAKR-FM	97.5
Cumberland	WCUW-FM	107.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WAPS	*89.1
Federick	WFMO-FM	99.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WCUF	96.7
Hagerstown	WJEJ-FM	104.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFAH-FM	101.7
	WARK-FM	106.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Havre de Grace	WASA-FM	103.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Oakland	WBUZ	95.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Tacoma Park	WGTS-FM	*91.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Waldorf	WTDN-FM	100.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Westminster	WTTR-FM	100.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
MASSACHUSETTS				WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Amherst	WAMF	*88.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WFCR	*88.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WMUA	*91.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Boston	WBUR	*90.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WBCN	104.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WBZ-FM	106.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WCOP-FM	100.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WEEL-FM	103.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WERS	*88.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WHDH-FM	94.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WRKO-FM	98.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WXHR	96.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Brockton	WBET-FM	96.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Brookline	WBOS-FM	92.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Cambridge	WGBH-FM	*89.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WHRB-FM	95.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WTBS	88.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WFGM-FM	104.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Fitchburg	WKOX-FM	105.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Framingham	WHAJ-FM	94.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Greenfield	WHAJ-FM	92.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Haverhill	WHAJ-FM	92.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Lawrence	WGJ	93.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Lowell	WLLH-FM	99.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Lynn	WUPI-FM	105.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WHIL-FM	107.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Medford	WISK	107.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
New Bedford	WBSM-FM	97.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WNBH-FM	98.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Plymouth	WPLM-FM	99.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
S. Hadley	WMHC	*88.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Springfield	WHYN-FM	93.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WEOK	*91.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WCEB	*88.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WMAZ-FM	94.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Waltham	WCRB-FM	102.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
W. Yarmouth	WOCB-FM	94.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Williamstown	WCFM	*90.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Winchester	WHSR-FM	*91.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Worcester	WAAB	107.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WTAG-FM	96.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
MICHIGAN				WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Ann Arbor	WUOM	*91.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Bay City	WBCM-FM	96.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WNEM-FM	102.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Benton Hrbr.	WHFB-FM	99.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Birmingham	WHFI	94.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Coldwater	WTVB-FM	98.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Oearborn	WKWH-FM	100.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Detroit	WDET-FM	101.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WBFG-FM	98.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WCHO	105.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WOTM	106.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WABX	99.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WOTR	*90.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WGFN	107.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WJBC-FM	93.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WMUZ	103.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WZKX	97.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WJR-FM	96.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WOMC-FM	104.3		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WQRS-FM	105.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WRHX-FM	98.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WJL-FM	97.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WXYZ-FM	101.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WKAR-FM	*90.5		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WSWM	99.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
E. Lansing	WFBE	*91.1		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
Flint	WGMZ-FM	107.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WFUR-FM	102.9		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WJEF-FM	93.7		WYI	96.1		WVIV	101.9		WFOO-FM	103.1
	WLAV-FM	96.9									

C.L. Location
 KBFM Lubbock, Tex.
 KBGL Peacetto, Ida.
 KBIM-FM Roswell, N.Mex.
 KBIO Los Angeles, Calif.
 KBMC Eugene, Wash.
 KBMF Pampa, Tex.
 KBMS Los Angeles, Calif.
 KBQA-FM Kennett, Mo.
 KBOI-FM Boise, Idaho
 KBOY-FM Medford, Oreg.
 KBTM-FM Jonesboro, Ark.
 KBUZ-FM Mesa, Ariz.
 KBYR-FM Anchorage, Alaska(s)
 KBYU-FM Provo, Utah
 KCAL-FM Redlands, Calif.
 KCBH Beverly Hills, Calif.(s)
 KCBS-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KCFM St. Louis, Mo.(s)
 KCHD-FM Amarillo, Tex.(s)
 KCHQ-FM Chonella, Calif.(s)
 KCIB-FM Fresno, Calif.(s)
 KCJC Kansas City, Kans.
 KCLE-FM Cleburne, Tex.
 KCLO-FM Leavenworth, Kans.
 KCMB-FM Wichita, Kans.
 KCMI Los Angeles, Calif.
 KCMK Kansas City, Mo.
 KCMO-FM Kansas City, Mo.(s)
 KCMS-FM Manitow Springs, Colo.
 KCOM Omaha, Nebr.
 KCPS Tacoma, Wash.
 KCPX-FM Salt Lake City, Utah
 KCR-A-FM Sacramento, Calif.
 KCRW Santa Monica, Calif.
 KCSM San Mateo, Calif.
 KCUI Pella, Ia.
 KCUR-FM Kansas City, Mo.
 KGVN Stockton, Calif.
 KCVR-FM Lodi, Calif.
 KCWS-FM Ellensburg, Wash.
 KDB-FM Santa Barbara, Calif.
 KDD-FM Denver, Colo.
 KDEF-FM Albuquerque, N.Mex.
 KDEN-FM Denver, Colo.
 KDES-FM Palm Spgs., Calif.(s)
 KDFC San Francisco, Calif.
 KDKA-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 KDMC Corpus Christi, Tex.
 KDMI Des Moines, Iowa(s)
 KDNT-FM Denver, Colo.(s)
 KDPS Des Moines, Iowa
 KDQU Riverside, Calif.(s)
 KDVR Sioux City, Ia.
 KDWC West Covina, Calif.
 KEAR San Francisco, Calif.
 KEAN National City, Calif.
 KEBJ Phoenix, Ariz.
 KEBR Santa Ana, Calif.
 KEBS San Diego, Calif.
 KECR El Cajon, Calif.
 KEED-FM Springfield-Eugene, Oregon(s)
 KEEN-FM San Jose, Calif.
 KEEZ San Antonio, Tex.(s)
 KEFC Waco, Tex.
 KEFM Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KEFW Honolulu, Hawaii
 KELE Phoenix, Ariz.
 KELT Harlingen, Tex.
 KEMO St. Louis, Mo.
 KEPI Phoenix, Ariz.(s)
 KEFN-FM Newark, Calif.
 KETO-FM Seattle, Wash.(s)
 KEYM Santa Maria, Calif.(s)
 KEZE Anaheim, Calif.
 KFAB-FM Omaha, Nebr.
 KFAC-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KFAM-FM St. Cloud, Minn.
 KFBC-FM Phoenix, Calif.
 KFCA Phoenix, Ariz.
 KFGQ-FM Boone, Iowa
 KFHM-FM Wichita, Kans.
 KFIL Santa Ana, Calif.
 KFJC Mountainview, Calif.
 KFJZ Fort Worth, Tex.
 KFMB-FM San Diego, Calif.
 KFMC Portland, Oreg.
 KFMH Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KFMK Houston, Tex.(s)
 KFML-FM Denver, Colo.
 KFMN Tucson, Ariz.
 KFMN Abilene, Tex.
 KFMF Fort Worth, Tex.(s)
 KFMQ Lincoln, Nebr.
 KFMU Glendale, Calif.(s)
 KFMV Minneapolis, Minn.
 KFMW San Bernardino, Calif.
 KFMX San Diego, Calif.(s)
 KFMY Eugene, Oreg.(s)
 KFNB Oklahoma City, Okla.(s)
 KFNH Big Springs, Tex.
 KFOG San Francisco, Calif.(s)
 KFOX-FM Long Beach, Calif.
 KFR-C-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KFR-FM Fresno, Calif.
 KFUF-FM Clayton, Mo.
 KGAF-FM Gainesville, Tex.
 KGB-FM San Diego, Calif.(s)
 KGBN-FM Boise, Idaho
 KGFM Edmonds, Wash.
 KGK Garden Grove, Calif.(s)
 KGLA Los Angeles, Calif.
 KGMG Portland, Oreg.(s)
 KGMI Bellingham, Wash.
 KGNC-FM Amarillo, Tex.
 KGO-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KGPO Grants Pass, Oreg.
 KGUD-FM Santa Barbara, Calif.

C.L. Location
 KHAK-FM Cedar Rapids, Iowa(s)
 KHBI Plainville, Tex.
 KHBR-FM Hillsboro, Tex.
 KHCB Houston, Tex.
 KHFI Austin, Tex.
 KHFM Albuquerque, N.Mex.(s)
 KHFR-FM Monterey, Calif.(s)
 KHGM Beaumont, Tex.(s)
 KHIP San Francisco, Calif.
 KHIG Sacramento, Calif.(s)
 KHJ-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KHMS El Paso, Tex.
 KHOF Los Angeles, Calif.
 KHOM-FM Turlock, Calif.(s)
 KHPC Brownwood, Wash.
 KHQ-FM Spokane, Tex.
 KHSC Arcata, Calif.
 KHUL Houston, Tex.
 KHVR Biju, Calif.
 KHYI Fremont, Calif.
 KICN Omaha, Nebr.
 KIEM Eureka, Calif.
 KIHI Tulsa, Okla.
 KIMP-FM Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
 KING-FM Seattle, Wash.
 KIOD Oklahoma, Okla.
 KIRO-FM Seattle, Wash.
 KISA Kansas City, Mo.
 KISS San Antonio, Tex.
 KISW Seattle, Wash.(s)
 KITH Phoenix, Ariz.
 KITT San Diego, Calif.
 KITY San Antonio, Tex.
 KIUB-FM Dallas, Tex.(s)
 KJAZ Alameda, Calif.
 KJEF-FM Jennings, La.
 KJEM-FM Okla. City, Okla.
 KJIM Ft. Worth, Tex.
 KJLM San Diego, Calif.
 KJML Sacramento, Calif.
 KJRN Fresno, Calif.
 KJRG Newton, Kans.
 KJSH Houston, Tex.
 KLAC-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KLAY-FM Tacoma, Wash.(s)
 KLCN-FM Blytheville, Ark.
 KLEN-FM Killen, Tex.
 KLFB Beverly Hills, Calif.
 KLFB-FM Denver, Colo.(s)
 KLIZ-FM Brainerd, Minn.
 KLOA-FM Ridgcrest, Calif.
 KLON Long Beach, Calif.
 KLRO San Diego, Calif.(s)
 KLSN Seattle, Wash.(s)
 KLST Colorado Springs, Colo.(s)
 KLUB-FM Salt Lake City, Utah
 KLUR Wichita Falls, Tex.
 KLVN Pasadena, Mo.(s)
 KLYD-FM Bakersfield, Calif.
 KLYN-FM Lynden, Wash.
 KLZ-FM Denver, Colo.
 KMAK-FM Fresno, Calif.
 KMAP Dallas, Tex.
 KMAX Sierra Madre, Calif.
 KMBC-FM Kansas City, Mo.(s)
 KMCP Portland, Oreg.
 KMCS Seattle, Wash.
 KMFR Fresno, Calif.
 KMFM Tulsa, N. Mex.
 KMHT Marshall, Tex.
 KMJ-FM Fresno, Calif.
 KMLA Los Angeles, Calif.(s)
 KMLB-FM Monroe, La.(s)
 KMMK Little Rock, Ark.
 KMOD-FM Midland, Tex.
 KMOM-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 KMPX San Francisco, Calif.(s)
 KMSU Mankato, Minn.
 KMJW Wichita, Minn.
 KMVY-FM Knoxville, Tenn.
 KMUZ Santa Barbara, Calif.(s)
 KNBR-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KNCO-FM Garden City, Kans.
 KNDE-FM Aztec, N.Mex.
 KNDX Yakima, Wash.
 KNEB-FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 KNER Dallas, Tex.
 KNEY Reno, Nev.
 KNEW-FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.
 KNFM Midland, Tex.
 KNK-FM Anchorage, Alaska
 KNIX Phoenix, Ariz.(s)
 KNOB Long Beach, Calif.(s)
 KNOF St. Paul, Minn.
 KNTO Wichita Falls, Tex.(s)
 KNX-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KOA-FM Denver, Colo.
 KOAP-FM Portland, Ore.
 KOCA Tulsa, Okla.(s)
 KODA-FM Houston, Tex.(s)
 KOGM-FM Tulsa, Okla.
 KOGO San Diego, Calif.
 KOIN-FM Portland, Oreg.
 KOKH Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KOL-FM Seattle, Wash.
 KONG-FM Visalia, Calif.(s)
 KOOL-FM Phoenix, Ariz.
 KORK Las Vegas, Nev.(s)
 KOSE-FM Oesola, Ark.
 KOST Dallas, Tex.
 KOSU-FM Pawtucket, Okla.(s)
 KOTN-FM Pine Bluff, Ark.
 KOY-FM Phoenix, Ariz.
 KOZE-FM Lewiston, Idaho
 KPAT Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 KPCC Pasadena, Calif.
 KPDU-FM Portland, Ore.
 KPEN Atherton, Calif.(s)

C.L. Location
 KPFA Berkeley, Calif.
 KPFB Berkeley, Calif.
 KPFK Los Angeles, Calif.
 KPFM Portland, Oreg.(s)
 KPGM Los Altos, Calif.
 KPLR-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 KPOI-FM Honolulu, Hawaii (s)
 KPOJ-FM Portland, Oreg.
 KPOL-FM Los Angeles, Calif.(s)
 KPPC-FM Pasadena, Calif.(s)
 KPPS-FM Parsons, Kans.
 KPRI San Diego, Calif.(s)
 KPRN Seattle, Wash.
 KPSD Dallas, Tex.
 KQAL-FM Omaha, Nebr.(s)
 KQBF-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KQFM Portland, Oreg.
 KQID Odessa, Tex.
 KQRD Dallas, Tex.
 KQUE Houston, Tex.(s)
 KQV-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 KQXR Bakersfield, Calif.
 KRAB Seattle, Wash.
 KRAC-FM Stockton, Calif.
 KRAM-FM Las Vegas, Nev.
 KRAV Tulsa, Okla.(s)
 KRBE Houston, Tex.(s)
 KRCC Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KRCW Santa Barbara, Calif.
 KRE-FM Berkeley, Calif.
 KREM-FM Spokane, Wash.
 KREX-FM Grand Junction, Colo.
 KRHM Los Angeles, Calif.(s)
 KRKD-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KRKH-FM Lubbock, Tex.
 KRKY Denver, Colo.
 KRLD-FM Dallas, Tex.
 KRMD-FM Shreveport, La.
 KRNW Boulder, Colo.
 KKNY-FM Kearney-Holdrege, Nebraska
 KRON-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KRDS-FM Clinton, Iowa
 KROW Santa Barbara, Calif.
 KRQY-FM Sacramento, Calif.
 KRPM San Jose, Calif.
 KRRC San Jose, Calif.
 KRSI Minneapolis, Minn.(s)
 KRSM-FM St. Louis Park, Minn.
 KRSN-FM Los Alamos, N.Mex.
 KRVM Eugene, Oreg.
 KRVN-FM Lexington, Nebr.
 KSCO Santa Cruz, Calif.
 KSBW-FM Salinas, Calif.
 KSDA La Sierra, Calif.
 KSDB-FM Manhattan, Kans.
 KSDC San Diego, Calif.
 KSEA San Jose, Calif.
 KSEO-FM Durant, Okla.
 KSFM Dallas, Tex.(s)
 KSFY San Francisco, Calif.(s)
 KSFZ San Francisco, Calif.
 KSHI Crestwood, Mo.(s)
 KSHS Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KSID-FM San Jose, Calif.(s)
 KSJS San Jose, Calif.
 KSL-FM Salt Lake City, Utah(s)
 KSLA Seattle, Wash.(s)
 KSLH St. Louis, Mo.
 KSLT Tyler, Texas.
 KSM-A-FM Santa Maria, Calif.
 KSO-FM Des Moines, Iowa
 KSOB Tucson, Ariz.
 KSPC Claremont, Calif.
 KSPI-FM Stillwater, Okla.
 KSPL-FM Diboll, Tex.
 KSRF Santa Ana, Calif.
 KSTL Emporia, Kans.
 KSTL-FM St. Louis, Mo.
 KSTN-FM Stockton, Calif.
 KSUI Iowa City, Iowa
 KSWI-FM Omaha, Nebr.
 KSYN Joplin, Mo.(s)
 KTAJ Teasarkana, Tex.
 KTAU Tucson, Ariz.
 KTAU-FM Phoenix, Ariz.
 KTBC-FM Austin, Tex.(s)
 KTCF Cedar Falls, Iowa
 KTEC Oretch, Oreg.
 KTFM Denver, Colo.
 KTFM San Rafael, Calif.
 KTFM-FM Indianapolis, Minn.
 KTJO-FM Ottawa, Kans.
 KTNF-FM Tacoma, Wash.
 KTOD Mt. Pleasant, Tex.(s)
 KTOP-FM Topeka, Kans.
 KTOY Tacoma, Wash.
 KTFM Sun City, Ariz.(s)
 KTFM-FM Springfield, Mo.
 KTRB-FM Modesto, Calif.
 KTRH-FM Houston, Tex.
 KTSM-FM El Paso, Tex.
 KTSR Kansas City, Mo.
 KTT-S-FM Springfield, Mo.
 KTRW Tacoma, Wash.
 KTRF-FM Springfield, Mo.(s)
 KTX-FM Lubbock, Tex.
 KTYM-FM Inglewood, Calif.
 KUAC College, Alaska
 KUDE-FM Oceanside, Calif.
 KUDDU-FM Ventura-Oxnard, Calif.(s)
 KUER Salt Lake City, Utah
 KUFY Redwood City, Calif.
 KUGN-FM Eugene, Oreg.
 KUHF Houston, Tex.
 KUMD-FM Duluth, Minn.

C.L. Location
 KUOA-FM Siloam Springs, Ark.
 KUOH Honolulu, Hawaii
 KUOW Seattle, Wash.
 KUPD-FM Tempe, Ariz.
 KUSC Los Angeles, Calif.
 KUSN-FM St. Joseph, Mo.
 KUT-FM Austin, Tex.
 KUTE Glendale, Calif.
 KCR-FM Bernardino, Calif.
 KVEC-FM San Luis Obispo, Calif.(s)
 KVEN-FM Ventura, Calif.
 KVFM San Fernando, Calif.
 KVL Highland Pk., Tex.(s)
 KVOF-FM El Paso, Tex.
 KVOK Honolulu, Hawaii
 KVOP-FM Anviev, Tex.
 KVOR-FM Colorado Springs, Colo.
 KVSC Logan, Utah
 KVTT Dallas, Tex.
 KWAR Waverly, Iowa
 KWAX Eugene, Oreg.
 KWBE-FM Beatrice, Neb.
 KWFM Minneapolis, Minn.(s)
 KWOF-FM Boston, Calif.
 KWGS Tulsa, Okla.
 KWIX St. Louis, Mo.
 KWIZ-FM Santa Ana, Calif.
 KWJB-FM Globe, Ariz.
 KWKH-FM Shreveport, La.
 KWME Walnut Creek, Calif.(s)
 KWMO Odessa, Tex.
 KWOF-FM Worthington, Minn.
 KWOC-FM Poplar Bluff, Mo.
 KWPC-FM Muscatine, Iowa
 KWPM-FM West Plains, Mo.
 KXEL-FM Waterloo, Iowa(s)
 KXFM Fort Worth, Tex.
 KXIK-FM Forrest City, Ark.
 KXLF-FM Los Angeles, Calif.
 KXOA Sacramento, Calif.
 KXOL-FM Ft. Worth, Tex.(s)
 KXQR Fresno, Calif.(s)
 KXRR Sacramento, Calif.
 KXTR Kansas City, Mo.(s)
 KXYZ-FM Houston, Tex.(s)
 KYA-FM San Francisco, Calif.
 KYB-FM Worcester, Mass.
 KYFM Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KYSM-FM Mankato, Minn.
 KYW-FM Cleveland, Ohio
 KZAM Seattle, Wash.(s)
 KZFM Cortez, Colo.
 KZOM Oklahoma City, Okla.
 KZUN-FM Opportunity, Wash.
 WAAB-FM Worcester, Mass.
 WAAB-FM Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WABC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WABE Atlanta, Ga.
 WABI-FM Bangor, Maine
 WABX Cleveland, Ohio
 WABX-FM Detroit, Mich.(s)
 WABZ-FM Albemarle, N.C.
 WAFI-FM Waco, Tex.
 WAEB-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WAEF Syracuse, N.Y.
 WAER Syracuse, N.Y.
 WAEZ Miami Beach, Fla.(s)
 WAHR-FM Miami Beach, Fla.
 WAIC San Juan, P.R.
 WAIR-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WAIV Indianapolis, Ind.
 WAJG Indianapolis, Ind.
 WAJM Montgomery, Ala.
 WAJP Joliet, Ill.
 WAJR-FM Morgantown, W. Va.
 WAKR-FM Akron, Ohio
 WAKR-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WALK-FM Patuxent, N.Y.
 WAMC Albany, N.Y.
 WAMB Amherst, Mass.
 WAMO Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WAMU-FM Washington, D.C.
 WAPC-FM Riverhead, N.Y.(s)
 WAPI-FM Birmingham, Ala.
 WAPS Akron, Ohio
 WAQE-FM Towson, Md.(s)
 WARD-FM Johnstown, Pa.
 WARK-FM Hagerstown, Md.
 WARR-FM Fort Pierce, Fla.
 WASA-FM Havre De Grace, Md.
 WASH-FM Washington, D.C.(s)
 WATR-FM Waterbury, Conn.
 WAUG-FM Augusta, Ga.
 WAUP Akron, Ohio
 WAUX-FM Waukesha, Wis.
 WAVA-FM Arlington, Va.
 WAVI-FM Dayton, Ohio
 WAVQ Atlanta, Ga.
 WATV-FM Albertville, Ala.
 WAVY-FM Portsmouth, Va.
 WAWZ-FM Zephrah, N.J.
 WAYL Minneapolis, Minn.(s)
 WAYZ-FM Waynesboro, Pa.
 WAZL-FM Hazelton, Pa.
 WBA-A-FM W. Lafayette, Ind.
 WBB-FM Wabash, N.Y.
 WBA-N New York, N.Y.
 WBAP-FM Ft. Worth, Tex.(s)
 WBAY-FM Green Bay, Wis.
 WBBB-FM Burlington, N.C.(s)
 WBBB Jackson, Mich.
 WBBF-FM Rochester, N.Y.
 WBBM-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WBBQ-FM New York City, N.C.
 WBBQ-FM Augusta, Ga.

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location
WBRR-FM E. St. Louis, Ill.		WDJK Atlanta, Ga.		WFSU-FM Tallahassee, Fla.		WIP-FM Philadelphia, Pa.	
WBSS Cranford, Ind.		WDJR Oil City, Pa.		WFUL-FM Fulton, Ky.		WIPR-FM San Francisco, P.R.	
WBBW-FM Youngstown, Ohio (s)		WDJR-FM Statesville, N.C.		WFUR-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.		WIRA-FM Ft. Pierce, Fla.	
WBCC-FM Levittown-Fairless Hills, Pa.		WDNR-FM Durham, N.C.		WFUV New York, N.Y.		WIRC-FM Hickory, N.C. (s)	
WBCL-FM Williamsburg, Va.		WDOR-FM Dayton, Ohio		WGYA-FM Fredericksburg, Va.		WIRQ Rochester, N.Y.	
WBGM-FM Bay City, Mich.		WDOR-FM Prestonsburg, Ky.		WGA-FM Lancaster, Pa.		WISH-FM Indianapolis, Ind. (s)	
WBGN Boston, Mass. (s)		WDOR-FM Cleveland, Tenn.		WGAU-FM Athens, Ga. (s)		WISK Medford, Mass.	
WBGR-FM Buffalo, N.Y.		WDOR-FM Dover, Del.		WGB-FM Cleveland, Ohio		WISM-FM Madison, Wis. (s)	
WBGT-FM Brockton, Mass.		WDRC-FM Hartford, Conn.		WGBR-FM Cambridge, Mass. (s)		WIST-FM Saukewic, Wis.	
WBEU-FM Beaufort, S.C. (s)		WDRK-FM Greenville, Ohio		WGBI-FM Scranton, Pa.		WITA-FM San Juan, P.R.	
WBEX-FM Chillicothe, Ohio		WDRK-FM Dayton, S.C.		WGBS-FM Miami, Fla.		WITM-FM Baltimore, Md.	
WBZ Chicago, Ill.		WDSU-FM New Orleans, La.		WGBM-FM Red Lion, Pa.		WITZ-FM Jasper, Ind.	
WBFG Detroit, Mich.		WDTM Detroit, Mich. (s)		WGSF Goshen, Ind.		WIUS Christiansted, V.I.	
WBFM New York, N.Y.		WDTR Detroit, Mich.		WGEM-FM Quincy, Ill. (s)		WIAG-FM Johnstown, Pa. (s)	
WBFD Buffalo, N.Y.		WDUB Granville, Ohio		WGFT-FM Gettysburg, Pa.		WIAP-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.	
WBGM Tallahassee, Fla.		WDUN-FM Gainesville, Ga. (s)		WGFN Schenectady, N.Y. (s)		WJAX-FM Jacksonville, Fla.	
WBGO Newark, N.J.		WDUQ Pittsburgh, Pa.		WGGC Glasgow, Ky.		WJBC-FM Bloomington, Ill.	
WBGU Bowling Green, Ohio		WDVZ-FM Green Bay, Wis.		WGGM Taylorville, Ill.		WJBL-FM Detroit, Mich.	
WBIE-FM Marietta, Ga.		WDWS-FM Champaign, Ill.		WGH-FM Newport News, Va.		WJBL-FM Holland, Mich.	
WBIR-FM Knoxville, Tenn.		WEAV-FM Plattsburgh, N.Y.		WGHJ Lawrence, Conn. (s)		WJBO-FM Baton Rouge, La.	
WBIV Wethersfield, N.Y.		WEAW-FM Evanston, Ill.		WGHK-FM Washington, D.C.		WJBR-Wilmington, Del. (s)	
WBIC Baltimore, Md.		WEBC-FM Chicago, Ill.		WGHM-FM Atlanta, Ga.		WJCD-FM Seymour, Ind.	
WBK-FM West Bend, Wis. (s)		WEBC-FM Harrisburg, Pa.		WGLM Richmond, Ind.		WJDX-FM Indianapolis, Ind.	
WBKW Beckley, W. Va.		WEBC-FM Buffalo, N.Y.		WGMR Tyrone, Pa.		WJEF-FM Grand Rpd., Mich. (s)	
WBKY Lexington, Ky.		WEBC-FM Elmira, N.Y.		WGMS-FM Washington, D.C.		WJEN-FM Gallopola, Ohio	
WBLY-FM Springfield, Ohio		WEDK Springfield, Mass.		WGWZ Flint, Mich. (s)		WJEF-FM Hagerstown, Md.	
WBMI Meridan, Conn. (s)		WEEC Springfld, Ohio		WGNB St. Petersburg, Fla.		WJGS Houghton, Mich.	
WBNS-FM Columbus, Ohio (s)		WEEF-FM Rocky Mount, N.C.		WGNCFM Gastonia, N.C.		WJHL-FM Johnson City, Tenn.	
WBOE Cleveland, Ohio		WEEL-FM Boston, Mass.		WGPA-FM Bethlehem, Ga.		WJIG-FM Tullahoma, Tenn. (s)	
WBOR Brunswick, Maine		WEEP-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.		WGPR-FM Detroit, Mich. (s)		WJIM-FM Lansing, Mich.	
WBOS-FM Boston, Mass.		WEEF-FM Easton, Pa.		WGPS Greensboro, N.C.		WJIV Cherry Jackson, N.Y.	
WBRB-FM Mt. Clemens, Mich.		WEEF-FM Easton, Pa.		WGR-FM Buffalo, N.Y.		WJLD-FM Chicago, Ill.	
WBRD Birmingham, Ala.		WEEF-FM Easton, Pa.		WGRE Greencastle, Ind.		WJLK-FM Asbury Park, N.J.	
WBRF-FM Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		WEEF-FM Easton, Pa.		WGRV-FM Greenville, Tenn.		WJLN Birmingham, Ala.	
WBSM-FM New Bedford, Mass.		WEI-FM Concord, N.C.		WGTB-FM Washington, D.C.		WJMC-FM Rice Lake, Wis.	
WBST Muncie, Ind.		WEIV Ithaca, N.Y.		WGTG-FM Takoma Park, Md.		WJMD Bethesda, Md. (s)	
WBTV Charlotte, N.C. (s)		WEKZ-FM Monroe, Wis.		WGUC Cincinnati, Ohio		WJOF Athens, Ala.	
WBUD-FM New York, N.J. (s)		WELF Glen Eilyn, Ill.		WGVG Gary, Ind.		WJRF-FM Detroit, Mich. (s)	
WBUR Buffalo, N.Y.		WELG Elgin, Ill.		WGWV-FM Asheboro, N.C.		WJRW Newark, N.J.	
WBUR Boston, Mass.		WENR-FM Harrisburg, Va.		WGYA Interlochen, Mich.		WJSC-FM Wilberforce, Ohio	
WBUT-FM Butler, Pa.		WENR-FM Chicago, Ill.		WHAF-FM Madison, Wis.		WJTN-FM Jamestown, N.K.	
WBUY-FM Lexington, N.C.		WEEK-FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.		WHAD Dalafield, Wis.		WJW-FM Cleveland, Ohio	
WBVA Woodbridge, Va.		WEDL-FM Elyria, Ohio		WHAI-FM Greenfield, Mass.		WJWR-FM Fayetteville, Pa.	
WBWC-FM Beaver Falls, Pa.		WEPN-FM Martinsburg, W.Va.		WHAT-FM Philadelphia, Pa. (s)		WJZZ Bridgeport, Conn.	
WBWC Berea, Ohio		WESF Elgin, Ill.		WHAV-FM Haverhill, Mass.		WKAK Kankakee, Ill.	
WBZ-FM Boston, Mass.		WESR Goldsboro, N.C.		WHBC-FM Canton, Ohio		WKAQ-FM San Juan, P.R.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WERE-FM Cleveland, Ohio		WHBF-FM Rock Island, Ill. (s)		WKAR-FM E. Lansing, Mich.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WERI-FM Westbury, R.I.		WHBI Newark, N.J.		WKAT-FM Miami, Fla.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WERS Boston, Mass.		WHBM-FM Xenia, Ohio		WKAY-FM Glasgow, Ky.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WERT-FM Van Wert, Ohio		WHCI Hartford City, Ind.		WKAZ-FM Charleston, W.Va.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WESC-FM Greenville, S.C.		WHCN Hartford, Conn.		WKBC-FM New York, N.C.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WETL South Easton, Ind.		WHCU-FM Ithaca, N.Y.		WKBN-FM Youngstown, Ohio	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WETN Wheaton, Ill.		WHDH-FM Boston, Mass.		WKBR-FM Manchester, N.H.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WEVC Evansville, Ind.		WHEN-FM Altoona, Pa.		WKBV-FM Richmond, Ind.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WEVD-FM New York, N.Y.		WHFB-FM Benton Harbor, Mich.		WKCC Berlin, N.H.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WEVO-FM Laurinburg, N.C.		WHFC Chicago, Ill.		WKCR-FM New York, N.Y. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAA-FM Dallas, Tex.		WHFI West Paterson, N. J.		WKDN-FM Camden, N.J.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHFM Rochester, N.Y.		WKEE-FM Huntington, W.Va.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHFS Bethesda, Md. (s)		WKET-FM Kettering, Ohio (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHG Highland, Wis.		WKFM Chicago, Ill. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHHS Haverhill, Pa.		WKIC-FM Hazard, Ky.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHIL-FM Medford, Mass.		WKIP-FM Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHIM-FM Providence, R.I.		WKIX-FM Dayton, Ohio	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHIO-FM Dayton, Ohio		WKJF Pittsburgh, Pa. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHIZ-FM Zanesville, Ohio		WKLF-FM Clinton, Ala.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHK-FM Cleveland, Ohio		WKLS Marietta, Ga. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHKP-FM Hendersonville, N.C.		WKLV-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHKQ Chion, Wis.		WKMH-FM Dearborn, Mich.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHKY-FM Hickory, N.C. (s)		WKOL-FM Orlando, Fla.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHLA Holmen, Wis.		WKOF-FM Knoxville, Tenn.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHLD-FM Niagara Falls, N. Y.		WKOK-FM Sunbury, Pa.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHLI-FM Hempstead, N.Y.		WKOP-FM Binghamton, N.Y.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHLM-FM Bloomsburg, Pa.		WKOX-FM Framingham, Mass.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHMA-FM Anneton, Ala.		WKPT-FM Kingsport, Tenn. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHNC-FM Henderson, N.C.		WKRC-FM Cincinnati, Ohio (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHOF-FM Des Moines, Iowa		WKRG-FM Mobile, Ala.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHOH Hamilton, Ohio		WKRF-FM Portland, N.Y.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHOK-FM Lancaster, Ohio		WKSD Kewanee, Ill.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHOM-FM New York, N.Y.		WKSU-FM Kent, Ohio	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHOD-FM Orlando, Fla. (s)		WKTM N. Charleston, S.C.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHOS-FM Decatur, Ala.		WKTM-FM Mayfield, Ky. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHPE-FM High Point, N.C.		WKWK-FM Wheeling, W.Va.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHPR Highland Park, Mich.		WKYB-FM Paducah, Ky.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHPS High Point, N.C.		WLAD-FM Danbury, Conn.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHRR-FM Cambridge, Mass.		WLAF-FM Lancaster, Pa.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHRM Wausau, Wis.		WLAF-FM Lexington, Ky.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHSA Highland Twp., Wis.		WLAV-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHSH-FM Winchester, Mass.		WLBG-FM Laurens-Clinton, S.C.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHTE-FM Eatonton, N.J.		WLBN-FM Lebanon, Pa.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHUS Storrs, Conn.		WLAV-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHWC Colfax, Wis.		WLBF-FM Madison, Wis.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHYL-FM Carlisle, Pa.		WLDF-FM Lehigh Valley, Pa.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WHYN-FM Springfield, Mass.		WLDM Oak Park, Mich. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIAC-FM W. Hampton, N.C.		WLDS-FM Jacksonville, Ill.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIAN Indianapolis, Ind.		WLEC-FM Sandusky, Ohio	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIBA-FM Madison, Wis.		WLET-FM Toledo, Ga.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIBC-FM Indianapolis, Ind.		WLFM Appleton, Wis.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIBG-FM Philadelphia, Pa.		WLIE-FM Elmira, N.Y.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WICB Ithaca, N.Y.		WLIN Merrill, Wis.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WICR Indianapolis, Ind.		WLIP-FM Kenosha, Wis.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIFE Buffalo, N.Y.		WLIR Hicksville, N.Y. (s)	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIFI Glenside, Pa. (s)		WLKR-FM Norwalk, Ohio	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIFM-FM Elkin, N.C.		WLLH-FM Lowell, Mass.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIKY-FM Evansville, Ind.		WLNA-FM Peekskill, N.Y.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WILL-FM St. Louis, Mo.		WLNB-FM Brockton, Pa.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WILM-FM Urbana, Ill.		WLOB-FM Portland, Maine	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WILD-FM Frankfort, Ind.		WLOE-FM Leaksville, N.C.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WINA-FM Lima, Ohio		WLDF-FM Minneapolis, Minn.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WINA-FM Charlottesville, Va.		WLOM Chattanooga, Tenn.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WINE-FM Kenmore, N.Y.		WLOS-FM Asheville, N.C.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WINF-FM Manchester, Conn.		WLOY Cranston, R.I.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WINZ-FM Miami, Fla.		WLRF Roanoke, Va.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio		WIOD-FM Miami, Fla.		WLVL Louisville, Ky.	
WBCE-FM Boston, Mass.		WFAN-FM Alliance, Ohio				WLYC-FM Williamsport, Pa.	

C.L. Location
 WMAL-FM Washington, D.C.
 WMAM-FM Marinette, Wis.
 WMAQ-FM Chicago, Ill. (s)
 WMAS-FM Springfield, Mass.
 WMAX-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WMZ-FM Mason, Ga.
 WMBD-FM Peoria, Ill.
 WMBI-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WMBM Miami Beach, Fla.
 WMBQ-FM Auburn, N.Y.
 WMBR-FM Jacksonville, Fla.
 WMCF Memphis, Tenn.
 WMCO-FM Canton, Ohio
 WMCR Kalamazoo, Mich.
 WMDE Greensboro, N.C. (s)
 WMEB-FM Orono, Maine
 WMER Celina, Ohio
 WMEV-FM Marion, Va.
 WMFM Madison, Wis. (s)
 WMFP Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 WMFR-FM High Point, N.C.
 WMGW-FM Meadville, Pa.
 WMHC South Hadley, Mass.
 WMHE Toledo, Ohio
 WMIL-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WMIT Marion, N.C.
 WMIV S. Bardonia, N.Y.
 WMIX-FM Mt. Vernon, Ill.
 WMLS-FM Sylacauga, Ala.
 WMLW Milwaukee, Wis.
 WMMM Westport, Conn.
 WMNA-FM Gretna, Va.
 WMNI-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WMPS-FM Clark, Tenn.
 WMRI-FM Marion, Ind.
 WMRN-FM Marion, Ohio
 WMRO-FM Aurora, Ill.
 WMRT Lansing, Mich.
 WMSP Harrisburg, Pa.
 WMSR-FM Manchester, Tenn.
 WMT-FM Cedar Rapids, Iowa (s)
 WMTN-FM Hager, Ill.
 WMTI Norfolk, Va.
 WMTW-FM
 Mt. Washington, N.H. (s)
 WMUA Amherst, Mass.
 WMUB Oxford, Ohio
 WMU Huntington, W. Va.
 WMUS-FM Canton, Mich.
 WMUN Muncie, Ind.
 WMUU-FM Greenville, S.C.
 WMUZ Detroit, Mich.
 WMVA-FM Martinsville, Va. (s)
 WMVB-FM Millville, N.J.
 WMVO-FM Mount Vernon, Ohio
 WMZC-FM Canton, N.Y.
 WNAD-FM Norman, Okla.
 WNAS New Albany, Ind.
 WNAY-FM Annapolis, Md.
 WNBC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNBD-FM Daytona Beach, Fla.
 WNBF-FM Birmingham, N.Y.
 WNBF-FM Bedford, Mass.
 WNCN New York, N.Y.
 WNCQ-FM Ashland, Ohio
 WNDA Huntsville, Ala. (s)
 WNDU-FM South Bend, Ind.
 WNEM-FM Bay City, Mich. (s)
 WNES-FM Central Ky.
 WNEW-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNEZ-FM Macon, Ga.
 WNFO-FM Nashville, Tenn. (s)
 WNGO-FM Mayfield, Ky.
 WNHC-FM New Haven, Conn.
 WNIB Chicago, Ill.
 WNIC DeKalb, Ill.
 WNNJ-FM Newton, N.J.
 WNOB Cleveland, Ohio (s)
 WNOK-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNOF-FM Norfolk, Va.
 WNOG-FM High Point, N.C.
 WNOW-FM York, Pa.
 WNSH Highland Park, Ill.
 WNSL-FM Laurel, Miss.
 WMTX Winnetka, Ill.
 WNTI Hackettstown, N.J.
 WNUV Evanson, Ill.
 WNWCF-FM Arlington Hts., Ill.
 WNYC-FM New York, N.Y.
 WNYE New York, N.Y.
 WOAK Royal Oak, Mich.
 WOAY-FM Oak Hill, W. Va.
 WOBW Westerville, Ohio
 WOC-FM Davenport, Iowa

C.L. Location
 WOCB-FM W. Yarmouth, Mass.
 WOHF-FM Shelby, N.C.
 WOIF-FM Ames, Iowa
 WOIO Cincinnati, Ohio
 WOIV De Ruyter, N.Y.
 WOKZ-FM Alton, Ill.
 WOLF-FM Washington, D.C.
 WOMB Royal Oak, Mich. (s)
 WOMI-FM Owensboro, Ky.
 WOMP-FM Bellaire, Ohio
 WONO Syracuse, N.Y.
 WOOD-FM
 WOPA-FM Grand Rapids, Mich. (s)
 WOPI-FM Bristol, Tenn.
 WOR-FM New York, N.Y.
 WORA-FM Mayaguez, P.R.
 WORX-FM Madison, Ind.
 WOSC-FM Fulton, N.Y.
 WOSJ-FM Atlantic City, N.J.
 WOSU-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WOTW-FM Athens, N.H.
 WOUB-FM Nashua, Ohio
 WOQW-FM Omaha, Nebr.
 WOXR Oxford, Ohio
 WPAQ-FM Pathegoque, N.Y. (s)
 WPAE-FM Paterson, N.J.
 WPAT-FM Paterson, N.J.
 WPAV-FM Portsmouth, Ohio (s)
 WPBC-FM Minneapolis, Minn.
 WPBS Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPCA-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WPEL-FM Monroe, Pa.
 WPRW-FM Manassas, Pa.
 WPEX-FM Pensacola, Fla. (s)
 WPFB-FM Middletown, Ohio (s)
 WPFM Providence, R.I. (s)
 WPFH Terre Haute, Ind.
 WPGC Bradbury Hts., Md.
 WPGI Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WPGM-FM Sharon, Pa.
 WPI-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WPJB-FM Providence, R.I.
 WPKM Tampa, Fla.
 WPLB Greenville, Mich.
 WPLM-FM Plymouth, Mass.
 WPLN Nashville, Tenn.
 WPLQ-FM Philadelphia, Pa. (s)
 WPP-FM Pottsville, Pa.
 WPRB Princeton, N.J.
 WPRK Winter Park, Fla.
 WPRM San Juan, P.R.
 WPRO-FM Providence, R.I.
 WPRS-FM Paris, Ill.
 WPRW-FM Manassas, Va.
 WPSR Evansville, Ind.
 WPTF-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WPTH Fort Wayne, Ind.
 WPTW-FM Piqua, Ohio
 WPWT Philadelphia, Pa. (s)
 WQAB Philadelphia, Pa. (s)
 WQDC-FM Midland, Mich. (s)
 WQFM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WQMF Babylon, N.Y. (s)
 WQMG Greensboro, N.C. (s)
 WQMS Hamilton, Ohio
 WQRS-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WQXI-FM Atlanta, Ga.
 WQX-FM New York, N.Y. (s)
 WQXT-FM Palm Beach, Fla.
 WRAJ-FM Anna, Ill.
 WRAK-FM Williamsport, Pa.
 WRAL-FM Raleigh, N.C.
 WRAY-FM Princeton, Ind.
 WRBL-FM Columbus, Ga.
 WRBS Baltimore, Md.
 WRC-FM Washington, D.C.
 WRDM New Orleans, La.
 WRED Youngstown, Ohio
 WREO-FM Ashtabula, Ohio
 WREV-FM Reidsville, N.C.
 WRFD-FM Worthington, Columbus, Ohio
 WRFK Richmond, Va.
 WRFL Winchester, Va.
 WRFM Woodside, N.Y.
 WRFS-FM Alexander City, Ala.
 WRFY-FM Reading, Pa.
 WRFS Park Forest, Ill.
 WRIT-FM Milwaukee, Wis.
 WRJN-FM Racine, Wis.
 WRJL Lewiston, Maine
 WRKO-FM Boston, Mass.
 WRKT-FM Cocoa Beach, Fla. (s)

C.L. Location
 WRLB Long Branch, N.J. (s)
 WRXK Hopkinsville, Ky.
 WRLO-FM Lanett, Ala.
 WRMI-FM Morris, Ill.
 WRNJ Atlantic City, N.J.
 WRNL-FM Richmond, Va.
 WRNW Mount Kisco, N.Y.
 WRQC-FM Rochester, N.Y.
 WRQK-FM Rockford, Ill.
 WRQW-FM Albany, N.Y.
 WRQY-FM Carmi, Ill.
 WRRT Troy, Mich.
 WRPN-FM Ripon, Wis.
 WRR-FM Dallas, Tex.
 WRRN Warren, Pa.
 WRSV Skokie, Ill.
 WRSE-FM Elmhurst, Ill.
 WRSW-FM Warsaw, Ind.
 WRTE-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WRTE-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WRUF-FM Gainesville, Fla.
 WRUN-FM Utica, N.Y.
 WRVA-FM Richmond, Va.
 WRVB-FM Madison, Wis.
 WRVC Norfolk, Va.
 WRVH-FM Hartford, Conn.
 WRWR Port Clinton, Ohio (s)
 WRXO-FM Roxboro, N.C.
 WRYP Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WRYB Mt. Carmel, Ill.
 WSAE Spring Arbor, Mich.
 WSAI-FM Cincinnati, Ohio
 WSB-FM Hartford, Mich.
 WSB-FM Atlanta, Ga. (s)
 WBSA-FM York, Pa.
 WSBG-FM Chicago, Ill. (s)
 WSBF-FM Clemson, S.C.
 WSCB Springfield, Mass.
 WSCI Hartford, Conn.
 WSEL Eppingham, Ill.
 WSEI-FM Steubenville, Tenn. (s)
 WSMF Birmingham, Ala. (s)
 WSHS Floral Park, N.Y.
 WSID Baltimore, Md.
 WSIM-FM Salem, Ind.
 WSIU Carbondale, Ill.
 WSIX-FM Nashville, Tenn. (s)
 WSOL-Hallandale, Fla.
 WSJS-FM Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WSKS Wabash, Ind.
 WSLN Delaware, Ohio
 WSLC-FM Roanoke, Va. (s)
 WSMC-FM Collegedale, Tenn.
 WSMO-FM Waldorf, Md.
 WSMI-FM Towson, Ill.
 WSMJ Greenfield, Ind.
 WSNJ-FM Bridgeton, N.J.
 WSNW-FM Seneca, S.C.
 WSOC-FM Charlotte, N.C.
 WSOM Salem, Ohio
 WSON-FM Henderson, Ky.
 WSOB-FM Orange, N.J.
 WSOY-FM Decatur, Ill.
 WSPA-FM Spartanburg, S.C. (s)
 WSPD-FM Toledo, Ohio
 WSPA-FM Springfield, N.Y.
 WSPV-FM Stevens Point, Wis.
 WSRW-FM Hillsboro, Ohio
 WSTB-FM Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 WSTO Owensboro, Ky. (s)
 WSTP-FM Salisbury, N.C.
 WSTR-FM Sturgis, Mich.
 WSTV-FM Steubenville, Ohio
 WSWA-FM Harrisonburg, Va.
 WSWB-FM Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 WSWM East Lansing, Mich. (s)
 WSYR-FM Syracuse, N.Y. (s)
 WTAD-FM Quincy, Ill.
 WTAG-FM Worcester, Mass.
 WTAR Norfolk, Va. (s)
 WTAX-FM Springfield, Ill.
 WTBC-FM Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 WTBO-FM Cumberland, Md.
 WTBS Cambridge, Mass.
 WTCS St. Petersburg, Fla. (s)
 WTDS Toledo, Ohio
 WTFM Babylon, N.Y. (s)
 WTHI-FM Terre Haute, Ind.
 WTHS Miami, Fla.
 WTIC-FM Hartford, Conn. (s)
 WTJS-FM Jackson, Tenn.
 WTJU Charlottesville, Va.
 WTMA-FM Charleston, S.C.

C.L. Location
 WTWJ-FM Milwaukee, Wis. (s)
 WTNCFM Thomasville, N.C.
 WTDQ Trenton, N.J.
 WTDG-FM Savannah, Ga.
 WTDG-FM Toledo, Ohio
 WTDG-FM Canton, Ohio
 WTOL-FM Toledo, Ohio
 WTOP-FM Washington, D.C.
 WTOS Wauwatosa, Wis.
 WTRC-FM Elkhart, Ind.
 WTSB-FM Lumberton, N.C.
 WTSF-FM Columbia, N.H.
 WTTD-FM Towanda, Pa.
 WTR-FM Westminster, Md.
 WTTV-FM Bloomington, Ind.
 WTUN Tampa, Fla.
 WTVB-FM Coldwater, Mich.
 WTVN-FM Columbus, Ohio
 WUCB-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WLFM Utica, N.Y. (s)
 WLHY-FM Philadelphia, Pa.
 WULX-FM Richmond, Ind.
 WUNC Chapel Hill, N.C.
 WUOA Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 WUOM Ann Arbor, Mich.
 WUOT Houshington, Mo.
 WUPY Lynn, Mass. (s)
 WUSC-FM Columbia, S.C.
 WUST-FM Bethesda, Md.
 WUSV Scranton, Pa.
 WYAM-FM Altoona, Pa.
 WYBR-FM Ithaca, N.Y.
 WYCB-FM Conway, Fla. (s)
 WYCF-FM Hampton, Va.
 WYGR-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WYHC Hempstead, N.Y.
 WYIS-FM Owensboro, Ky.
 WYKC-FM Columbus, Ill.
 WYKO-FM Galesburg, Ohio
 WYKX-FM Lexington, Ky. (s)
 WYUD-FM Chicago, Ill.
 WYVM-FM Mt. Carmel, Ill.
 WYNA-FM Tusculumbia, Ala.
 WYNE-FM Newark, N.J.
 WYNO-FM Mansfield, Ohio (s)
 WYOT-FM Wilson, N.C.
 WYOX-FM New Rochelle, N.Y.
 WYR-FM New York, N.Y.
 WYST St. Petersburg, Fla.
 WYTS Terre Haute, Ind. (s)
 WYCF Greenfield, Wis.
 WYCO-FM Waterbury, Conn.
 WYDC-FM Washington, D.C.
 WYGP-FM Sanford, N.C.
 WYH-FM Buffalo, N.Y.
 WYHI Muncie, Ind.
 WYIL-FM Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 WYJ-FM Detroit, Mich.
 WYKTS Macomb, Ill.
 WYMS New Orleans, La. (s)
 WYWD-FM Lynchburg, Va.
 WYOF-FM Buffalo, Ind.
 WYON-FM Woonsocket, R.I.
 WYWP Miami, Fla. (s)
 WYST-FM Wooster, Ohio
 WYWS-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WYWT-FM Cadillac, Mich.
 WYWA-FM Wheeling, W. Va.
 WYWS Greenville, N.C.
 WYWN-FM Erie, Pa.
 WYBR Cocoa Beach, Fla.
 WYCN Providence, R.I. (s)
 WYCM Elmwood Park, Ill.
 WYHR Cambridge, Mass.
 WYHN Philadelphia, Pa.
 WYI Norfolk, Va.
 WYXC Annapolis, Md.
 WYTO-FM Grand Rapids, Mich.
 WYUR-FM Media, Pa.
 WYKZF Detroit, Mich.
 WYAK Sarasota, Fla. (s)
 WYBC-FM New Haven, Conn.
 WYCA Hammond, Ind.
 WYCE Warwick, R.I.
 WYCR York-Hanover, Pa.
 WYFI Norfolk, Va. (s)
 WYFM Charlotte, N.C.
 WYFS Winston-Salem, N.C.
 WYRE-FM Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WYSS Yellow Springs, Ohio
 WYZZ Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 WZIP-FM Cincinnati, Ohio

Canadian FM Stations by Location

Location C.L. Mc.
 Brampton, Ont. CHIC-FM 102.1
 Brantford, Ont. CKPC-FM 92.1
 Cornwall, Ont. CJSS-FM 104.5
 Edmonton, Alta. CFRN-FM 100.3
 CJCA-FM 99.5
 CKUA-FM 98.1
 Ft. William, Ont. CKPR-FM 94.3
 Halifax, N.S. CHNS-FM 96.1

Location C.L. Mc.
 Kingston, Ont. CFRC-FM 91.9
 CKLC-FM 99.5
 CKWS-FM 96.3
 Kitchener, Ont. CKCR-FM 96.7
 Lethbridge, Alta. CHEC-FM 100.9
 London, Ont. CFPL-FM 95.9
 Montreal, Que. CBF-FM 98.1
 CBFM-FM 100.7
 CBCF-FM 106.5

Location C.L. Mc.
 Oshawa, Ont. CKLB-FM 93.5
 Ottawa, Ont. CBO-FM 103.3
 CFMO-FM 93.9
 Quebec, Que. CHRC-FM 98.1
 Rimouski, Que. CJBR-FM 101.5
 St. Catharines, Ont. CKTB-FM 97.7
 Sherbrooke, Que. CHLT-FM 102.7
 Timmins, Ont. CKGB-FM 94.5

Location C.L. Mc.
 Toronto, Ont. CBC-FM 99.1
 CFRB-FM 99.9
 CHFI-FM 98.1
 CJRT-FM 91.1
 CBU-FM 103.5
 CHQM-FM 105.7
 Verdun, Que. CKVL-FM 98.9
 Victoria, B.C. CKDA-FM 98.5
 Windsor, Ont. CKLW-FM 93.9
 Winnipeg, Man. CJOB-FM 97.9

Canadian FM Stations by Call Letters

C.L. Location
 CBC-FM Toronto, Ont.
 CBF-FM Montreal, Que.
 CBM-FM Montreal, Que.
 CBO-FM Ottawa, Ont.

C.L. Location
 CBU-FM Vancouver, B.C.
 CFCF-FM Montreal, Que.
 CFPL-FM London, Ont.
 CFRA-FM Ottawa, Ont.

C.L. Location
 CFRB-FM Toronto, Ont.
 CFRM-FM Kingston, Ont.
 CFRN-FM Edmonton, Alta.
 CHRC-FM Lethbridge, Alta.

C.L. Location
 CHFI-FM Toronto, Ont.
 CHLT-FM Sherbrooke, Que.
 WHITE'S RADIO LOG 187

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	
NEVADA			Cleveland	WCIN-TV	54	SOUTH DAKOTA			KUED-TV *7			
Henderson	KORK-TV	2	KYW-TV	3	Aberdeen	KXAB-TV	9	KUTV-TV			2	
Las Vegas	KLAS-TV	8	WEWS-TV	5	Deadwood	KDSJ-TV	5	VERMONT				
Reno	KSNO-TV	13	WBNS-TV	10	Florence	KDLO-TV	3	Burlington	WCAX-TV	3		
NEW HAMPSHIRE			Columbus	WLW-C	4	Mitchell	KORN-TV	5	VIRGINIA			
Durham	WENH-TV	*11	WOSU-TV	*34	Rapid City	KOTA-TV	3	Bristol	WCYB-TV	5		
Manchester	WMUR-TV	9	WTVN-TV	6	Reliance	KRSD-TV	7	Hampton	WVCB-TV	13		
NEW JERSEY			Dayton	WHIO-TV	7	Sioux Falls	KPLD-TV	6	Harrisonburg	WVSA-TV	3	
Newark	WNJT-TV	13	WLW-D	2	Vermilion	KELO-TV	11	Lytleburg	WLVA-TV	13		
NEW MEXICO			Lima	WIMA-TV	*35	Vermon	KSOO-TV	13	Norfolk	WHRO-TV	15	
Albuquerque	KGGM-TV	13	Newark	WGSF-TV	*28	Chattanooga	KUSD-TV	*2	Petersburg	WXEX-TV	3	
Carlsbad	KNME-TV	*5	Oxford	WUUB-TV	14	Chattanooga	WDEF-TV	12	Portsmouth	WAVY-TV	10	
Clovis	KOAT-TV	7	Steubenville	WSTV-TV	9	Chattanooga	WRGP-TV	3	Rhmond	WRVA-TV	12	
Roswell	KAVE-TV	6	Toledo	WSPD-TV	13	Chattanooga	WVTV	9	Roanoke	WTVR	6	
Santa Fe	KVSV-TV	2	Youngstown	WTOL-TV	11	Chattanooga	WDXI-TV	7	Roanoke	WDBJ-TV	7	
NEW YORK			Zanesville	WFMI-TV	21	Chattanooga	WJHL-TV	11	Roanoke	WLSL-TV	10	
Albany	WTEN-TV	10	OKLAHOMA	WKST-TV	33	Chattanooga	WBIR-TV	10	WASHINGTON			
Binghamton	WTRT-TV	35	Ada	KTEN-TV	10	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Bellingham	KVOS-TV	12	
Buffalo	WCDL-TV	41	Ardmore	KXII-TV	12	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Passo	KEPR-TV	19	
Carthage	WCNY-TV	7	Enid	KOCO-TV	5	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Pullman	KNSC-TV	*10	
Elmira	WSEY-TV	18	Lawton	KETA-TV	13	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Richland	KWDD-TV	25	
New York	WABC-TV	7	Oklaoma City	KOKH-TV	25	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KCTS-TV	*9	
Plattsburg	WPTZ-TV	5	Tulsa	KWTW-TV	9	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KING-TV	5	
Rochester	WHEG-TV	10	Coos Bay	WKY-TV	4	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KIRO-TV	7	
Sehenectady	WRGB-TV	6	Eugene	KOED-TV	*11	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KOMO-TV	4	
Syracuse	WHEN-TV	8	Klamath	KTUL-TV	*8	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KHQ-TV	6	
Utica	WSYR-TV	3	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KREM-TV	2	
NORTH CAROLINA			Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KXLY-TV	4	
Asheville	WISE-TV	62	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KTNV-TV	11	
Chapel Hill	WUNC-TV	*4	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KPEC-TV	*56	
Charlotte	WBTV-TV	3	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KTPS-TV	*62	
Durham	WSOC-TV	9	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KTVW-TV	13	
Greensboro	WFMY-TV	2	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KIMA-TV	29	
Raleigh	WRAL-TV	5	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KNDV-TV	23	
Washington	WITN-TV	7	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	KYVE-TV	*47	
Wilmington	WECT-TV	8	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	WEST VIRGINIA		
Winston-Salem	WSJB-TV	12	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Bluefield	WHIS-TV	6
NORTH DAKOTA			Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Charleston	WCHS-TV	8
Bismarck	KXMB-TV	12	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Clarksburg	WBQY-TV	12
Dickinson	KDIX-TV	2	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Fairmont	WJPB-TV	5
Fargo	WDAY-TV	6	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Huntington	WHTN-TV	13
Grand Forks	KXGO-TV	11	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Marion	WSAZ-TV	3
Minot	KNOX-TV	13	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Oak Hill	WOAY-TV	4
Pembina	KMOT-TV	12	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Parkersburg	WTRF-TV	7
Valley City	KXJB-TV	4	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Wheeling	WTRF-TV	7
Williston	KUMV-TV	8	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	WISCONSIN		
OHIO			Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13
Akron	WAKR-TV	49	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2
Cincinnati	WCET-TV	*48	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Madison	WLUC-TV	11
BRITISH COLUMBIA			Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Ashcroft	CFRC-TV-2	10	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Minneapolis	WITI-TV	6
Burnaby	CHAN-TV	8	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Portland	WMVS-TV	12
Crescent Valley	CHMS-TV	8	Medford	KVOD-TV	2	Chattanooga	WVTV	26	Seattle	Seattle	WTMJ-TV	7

Canadian Television Stations

Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.	Location	C.L.	Chan.
ALBERTA			Dawson Creek	CJDC-TV	5	LABRADOR			Corner Brook	CBYT	5
Burmis	CJLH-TV-3	3	Enderby	CHBC-TV-8	5	Goose Bay	CFLA-TV	8	Grand Falls	CJCN-TV	4
Calgary	CHCT-TV	5	Kamloops	CFRC-TV	4	MANITOBA			St. John's	CJON-TV	6
Drumheller	CFCN-TV-1	8	Kelowna	CHBC-TV	2	Baldy Mountain	CKOS-TV-1	8	Stephenville	CFSN-TV	8
Edmonton	CBXT-TV	5	Keremeos	CABC-TV-4	7	Brandon	CKX-TV	5	NOVA SCOTIA		
Lethbridge	CFRN-TV	3	Lumby	CHBC-TV-9	5	Winnipeg	CBWT	3	Antigonish	CFXU-TV	9
Lloydminster	CJLH-TV	7	Nelson	CHBC-TV-4	5	Winnipeg	CBWT	3	Halifax	CJCH-TV	5
Medicine Hat	CHSA-TV	2	Oliver	CHBC-TV-9	9	Winnipeg	CJAY-TV	7	Inverness	CJCB-TV-1	6
Pivot	CHAT-TV	6	Peachland	CHBC-TV-8	5	NEW BRUNSWICK			Liverpool	CBHT-1	12
Red Deer	CHCA-TV	8	Penticton	CHBC-TV-2	13	Campbellton	CRCD-TV	7	New Glasgow	CFCY-TV-1	7
BRITISH COLUMBIA			Prince George	CKPG-TV	3	Moncton	CKAM-TV	2	Sidburne	CBHT-2	8
Ashcroft	CFRC-TV-2	10	Saddle Mountain	CHHC-TV-1	4	Saint John	CHSJ-TV	4	Yarmouth	CBHT-3	11
Burnaby	CHAN-TV	8	Salmon Arm	CHBC-TV-6	5	Upsalquithe Lake	CKAM	12	WHITE'S RADIO LOG		189
Crescent Valley	CHMS-TV	8	Trail	CHBC-TV	7	Argentina	CJOX-TV	10			

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.
ONTARIO				QUEBEC			
Barrie	CKVR-TV 11	Pembroke	CHOV-TV 5	Carleton	CHAU-TV 5	Riviere du-Loup	CKRT-TV 7
Cornwall	CISS-TV 8	Peterborough	CHEX-TV 12		CJAO-TV 1 80	Rouyn	CKRN-TV 4
Elk Lake	CFCL-TV-2 2	Port Arthur	CKPR-TV 1		CHSM-TV 2	Sherbrooke	CHLT-TV 7
Elliot Lake	CKSO-TV-1 3	Sault Ste. Marie	CJIC-TV 2		CFCV-TV-1 75	Three Rivers	CKTM-TV 13
Hamilton	CHCH-TV 11	Stourton Lookout	CHSL-TV 9	Clermont	CJES-TV-1 70	SASKATCHEWAN	
Kapuskasing	CFCL-TV-1 3	Sturgeon Falls	CBFST 3	Estcourt	CFGW-TV-1 6	Carlyle Lake	CKDS-TV-2 7
Kenora	CBWAT 8	Sudbury	CKSO-TV 5	Gaspé West	CKRS-TV 12	East End	CJFB-TV 4
Kingston	CKWS-TV 11	Timmins	CFCL-TV 2	Jonquiere	CKRS-TV 12	Moose Jaw	CHAB-TV 2
Kitchener	CKCO-TV 13	Toronto	CBLT 6	Matane	CKRT-TV 9	Nipawin	CKRI-TV-4 2
London	CFPL-TV 10	Windsor	CFTO-TV 9	Montreal	CBFT 2	Prince Albert	CKBI-TV-1 2
North Bay	CKGN-TV 19	Wingham	CKLW-TV 9		CFCTM-TV 10	Regina	CKCK-TV 2
Ottawa	CBOT 3		CKNX-TV 8	New Carlisle	CBMT 8	Saskatoon	CFQC-TV 8
	CJOH-TV 13	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		Quebec	CHAU-TV 5	Swift Current	CFJB-TV 5
Parry Sound	CKVR-TV-1 11	Charlottetown	CFCY-TV 13	Rimeuski	CFQM-TV 4	Val Marie	CJFB 2
					CKMI-TV 3	Wanganui	CKBI-TV-2 7
					CJBR-TV 3	Yorkton	CKQS-TV 7

World-Wide Short-Wave Stations

Most international broadcasting is done within frequency limits agreed upon at international conventions. These frequency ranges are listed here, at the right, expressed both in frequency and by meter bands (wave-length).

Reception in the various bands varies according to the time of day and season of the year. Reception in the 60, 49 and 41 meter bands is best at night during the winter months. Reception in the 31 and 25 M. bands is best at night, but all year. Reception in the 19, 16, 13 and 11 M. bands is best during the day, also at night during the summer in the 16 and 19 M. bands. This listing includes only SWBC often heard in the U.S. and Canada, exclusive of those in the continental U.S.

Abbr.: AIR—All India Radio; RAI—Radiotelevisione Italiana; RTF—Radiodiffusion Television Francaise; VOA—Voice of America; RFE—Radio Free Europe. • denotes stations beaming evening (U.S. time) broadcasts to the U.S., † morning or afternoon broadcasts, V—varies.

Kcs.	Call and Location
3225	ELBC, Monrovia, Lib.
3245	YVKT, Caracas, Ven.
3255	ELBC, Monrovia, Liberia
3265	YVQL, El Tigre, Ven.
3265	ZFY Georgetown, Br.
3280	W.I.B.S., Grenada, Guiana
3285	HISD, Santo Domingo, D.R.
3290	HJCG, Bogota, Colombia
3295	YVQG, Trujillo, Ven.
3300	B.H.B.S., Belize, Br.
3305	YVKK, Caracas, Ven.
3315	Fort de France, Martinique
3316	Fretout, Sierra Leone
3322	H1UA, Santo Domingo, D.R.
3325	H15U, Santo Domingo, D.R.
3326	Kaduna, Nigeria
3355	YVLC, Valencia, Ven.
3365	Accra, Ghana
3395	YVDA, Matanzas, Ven.
4630	HCGBI, Quito, Ecu.
4725	Rangoon, Burma
4765	HJEF, Cali, Col.
4770	ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
4770	YVMW, Puntó Fijí, Ven.
4780	YVLA, Valencia, Ven.
4790	YVQN, Puerto La Cruz, Ven.
4805	ZYSH, Manaus, Braz.
4810	YVMG, Maracaibo, Ven.
4830	YVOA, San Cristobal, Ven.
4835	HJKE, Bogota, Col.
4840	Laurence Marques, Moz.
4840	YV01, Valera, Ven.
4845	HJGF, Bucaramanga, Col.
4850	YVMS, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4870	Cotacuma, Dahomey Rep.
4880	YVKF, Caracas, Ven.
4895	Dakar, Senegal
4895	ZYR22, Manaus, Braz.
4900	YVKE, Caracas, Ven.
4900	HJAC, Barranquilla, Col.
4905	HRQN3, Puerto Cortes, Hon.
4910	HCIMI, Quito, Ecu.
4910	Conakry, Guinea
4915	Accra, Ghana
4920	VLM4, Brisbane, Aus.
4920	YVKR, Caracas, Ven.
4935	HJLF, Ibaguè, Col.
4940	HCX21, Guayaquil, Ecu.
4940	Abidjan, Ivory Coast
4940	YVM0, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4945	HJGW, Bogota, Col.
4945	Paradys, So. Afr.
4950	Dakar, Senegal
4950	YVMA, Coro, Ven.
4960	YVQA, Cumana, Ven.
4970	YVLC, Caracas, Ven.
4972	Yaounde, Cameroon
4985	Radio La Cruz del Sur, La Paz, Bolivia
4990	Lagos, Nigeria
4990	YVMQ, Barquisimeto, Ven.
4995	CR6R2, Luanda, Angola
5010	HRCP1, Quito, Ecu.
5010	St. Georges, Windward Isl.

Kcs.	Call and Location
5020	HJFW, Manizales, Col.
5020	Niamèy, Niger Rep.
5030	YVKA, Caracas, Ven.
5040	YVMA, Maracaibo, Ven.
5050	YVKD, Caracas, Ven.
5075	HJCG Bogota, Col.
5075	HRN, Tegucigalpa, Hond.
5085	HJCG, Bogota, Col.
5094	TIQ, Puerto Limon, C. R.
5960	HJCF, Bogota, Col.
5980v	TGAR, Guatemala, Guat.
5980	4VB, Port au Prince, Haiti
5985	Hilversum, Neth.
5990	TGJA, Guatemala
5995	Art-de-France, Mart.
6000	Radio Americas
6005	RIAS, Berlin, Ger.
6010	XE01, Mexico City, Mexico
6015	PABA, Recife, Braz.
6015v	HABANA, Cuba
6020	Hilversum, Neth.
6020	Khabarovsk, USSR
6025	Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
6025	Lisbon, Port.
6030	Baghdad, Iraq
6035	Rangoon, Burma
6035	HRTL, Tegucigalpa, Hond.
6037	TIFC, San Jose, C. R.
6040	HJLB, Ibaguè, Col.
6045	TENA, Wuppertal, Germany
6045	MOU3, David, Pan.
6050	HCBJ, Quito, Ecu.
6050	BBC, London, Eng.
6055	HJEX, Cali, Col.
6055	JO22, Tokyo, Japan
6060	RAI, Caltanissetta, It.
6060	YDF, Jakarta, Indonesia
6065	XEG, Leon, Mex.
6065	Horby, Sweden
6070	Sofia, Bulgaria
6070	Biak, West Papua
6070	BBC, London, Eng.
6075	Osterloog, Ger.
6080	ZL7, Wellington, N.Z.
6085	XEM, Rio de Janeiro, Monaco
6082	OAX42, Lima, Peru
6085	Munich, Ger.
6090	LRY1, Buenos Aires, Arg.
6090	VLI6, Sydney, Aus.
6090	Luxembourg, Lux.
6090	XECMT, C. El Mante, Mex.
6095	ZYB7, Sao Paulo, Braz.
6100	Belgrade, Yugo.
6105	XEQM, Merida, Mex.
6105	Cologne, Ger.
6110	BBC, London, Eng.
6115	ZYC7, Rio de Jan., Braz.
6120	LRX1, Buenos Aires, Arg.
6120	XEM, Rio de Janeiro, Haiti
6120	BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
6130	Port Moresby, New Guinea
6135	HRMF, La Ceiba, Hond.
6135	Papeete, Tahiti
6140	VLW6, Perth, Aus.
6145	RTF, Allouis, France
6150	WFL, Rio de Jan., Braz.
6150	BBC, London, Eng.
6155	Wien, Austria
6155	FEN, Tokyo, Japan
6160	HJK1, Bogota, Col.
6160	Algiers, Algeria
6160	Saigon, S. Vietnam
6165	HERS, Bern, Switz. •

Kcs.	Call and Location
6170	BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
6170	Singapore, Sing.
6170	VOA, Tangiers, Morocco
6175	RTF, Allouis, France
6175	Cayenne, Fr. Guiana
6185	Lisbon, Port.
6185	HJCT, Bogota, Col.
6185	HJZ, Cali, Col.
6195	BBC, London, Eng.
6195	Pyeongyang, N. Korea
6195	Andorra, Andorra
6200	4VHW, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
6305	Andorra, Andorra
7095v	Tehran, Iran
7105	Madrid, Spain
7110	VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
7110	BBC, London, England
7115	Rabat, Morocco
7120	BBC, London, England
7125	Warsaw, Poland
7135	Taipei, Taiwan
7145	Bamako, Mali
7150	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7155	VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
7160	RTF, Paris, France
7165	RFE, Germ.
7170	Algiers, Alg.
7180	Baghdad, Iraq
7180	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7185	BBC, London, Eng.
7185	Paradys, So. Africa
7195	Bucharest, Roumania
7195	VOA, Monrovia, Lib.
7200	R. Malaya, Sing.
7205	VOA, Salonika, Gr.
7210	Dakar, Mali Fed.
7215	Trans World Radio, Monaco
7220	VLD7, Melbourne, Aus.
7220	Budapest, Hung.
7230	BBC, London, Eng.
7240	RTF, Paris, France
7250	BBC, London, Eng.
7255	Sofia, Bulg.
7260	Salon, Yulgatnam
7270	Motola, Sweden
7275	RAI, Rome, It.
7275	Paradys, S. Africa
7285	Ankara, Turk.
7290	Singapore
7290	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7290	RAI, Rome, Italy
7295	Makassar, Celebes
7295	RFE, Ger.
7340	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
7398v	Damascus, U.A.R.
7480	Peking, China
7650	YMS, Leon, Nie.
8005	Tel Aviv, Israel
9380v	Madrid, Spain •
9380v	Madrid, Spain
9410	BBC, London, Eng.
9440	CP38, La Paz, Bol.
9480	Peking, China
9490v	Cairo, Egypt
9500	Magadan, U.S.S.R.
9500	New York, U.S.A.
9505	PRB22, Sao Paulo, Braz.
9505	H1UA, Santo Domingo, D.R.
9505	Rabat, Mor.
9505	HOLA, Colon, Pan.
9505	NHK, Tokyo, Japan
9505	Belgrade, Yugoslavia
9510	London, England

METER BANDS	Frequency	Wave-length
4750 to 5060	kc/s (60 meter band)	4750 to 5060
5950 to 6200	kc/s (49 meter band)	5950 to 6200
7100 to 7300	kc/s (41 meter band)	7100 to 7300
9500 to 9775	kc/s (31 meter band)	9500 to 9775
11700 to 11975	kc/s (25 meter band)	11700 to 11975
15100 to 15450	kc/s (19 meter band)	15100 to 15450
17700 to 17900	kc/s (16 meter band)	17700 to 17900
21450 to 21750	kc/s (13 meter band)	21450 to 21750
25600 to 26100	kc/s (11 meter band)	25600 to 26100

Kcs. Call and Location

9680 VLH9, Melbourne, Aus.
 9680 XEQQ, Mexico City, Mex.
 9680 Lisbon, Port.
 9685 Havana, Cuba
 9690 LRA32, Buenos Aires, Arg. ●

9690 BBC, London, Eng.
 9690 BBC, Singapore
 9700 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 9700 CE970, Santiago, Chile
 9705 Kabul, Afghan.
 9710 BBC, London, Eng.
 9710 RAI, Rome, It.
 9720 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 9725 Europe
 9725 BBC, London, England
 9730 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 9730 Leipzig, E. Ger.
 9730 DZH7, Manila, P.I.
 9735 Cologne, Germany
 9735 HST, Santo Domingo, D.R.
 9740 Lisbon, Port.
 9740 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 9740V LRS1, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 9745 Brussels, Belg.
 9745 HCJB, Quito, Ecu. ●
 9755 ZYW23, Goiania, Braz.
 9755 RTF, Paris, France
 9760 Habana, Cuba
 9760 BBC, London, Eng.
 9770 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 9770 4VEH, Cap Haitien, Haiti
 9772 Oarlo, Egypt
 9785 Peking, China
 9795 Cairo, U.A.R. ●
 9800 Peking, China
 9815 St. Georges, Windward Isl.
 9825 BBC, London, Eng. ●
 9833 Budapest, Hung. ●
 9840 Hanol, N. Vietnam
 9865 Djakarta, Indonesia
 9915 BBC, London, Eng.
 9920 Peking, China
 9940 Peking, China
 9973 Peking, China
 10380 Alma Ata, U.S.S.R.
 10910 Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia
 11290 Peking, China
 11600 Peking, China
 11672 Karachi, Pakistan
 11695V Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 11700 TGGQ, Quetzaltenango, Gu.
 11705 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11705 Horby, Sweden
 11710 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11710 AIR, Delhi, India
 11710 Djakarta, Indonesia
 11720 BBC, Limassol, Cyprus
 11720 Brussels, Belgium
 11725 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 11725 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11725 Prague, Czechos.
 11730 Hilversum, Neth. ●
 11730 LRA35, Buenos Aires, Arg.
 11735 Rabat, Morocco
 11735 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 11740 VLClI, Melbourne, Aus.
 11740 HVJ, Vatican State
 11740 CE1174, Santiago, Chile
 11740 Peking, China
 11745 RFE, Europe
 11745 Cairo, Egypt
 11750 BBC, London, Eng.
 11750 BBC, Singapore
 11750 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 11755 RFE, Europe
 11755 Hilversum, Neth. ●
 11755 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 11760 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus.

Kcs. Call and Location

11760 Laurence Marques, Moz.
 11765 ZYB8, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11765 CP39, La Paz, Bolivia
 11765 Naven, E. Germany
 11770 BBC, London, Eng.
 11770 VOA, Munich, Germany
 11775 ZYZ28, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 11780 ZL3, Wellington, N. Z.
 11780 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11780 Djakarta, Indon.
 11785 VOA, Melos, P.I.
 11795 Cologne, Ger. ●
 11795 Djakarta, Indon.
 11800 Radio Americas, Havana, Cuba

11800 Accra, Ghana
 11800V Warsaw, Poland
 11805V RAI, Rome, It.
 11810 VLClI, Melbourne, Aus. †
 11810 Bucharest, Rom. ●
 11815 Paradyd, S. Africa
 11820 Peking, China
 11820 BBC, London, Eng.
 11820 XEBR, Hermosillo, Mex.
 11820 Abidjan, Ivory Coast
 11825 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
 11825 Papeete, Tahiti
 11830 Algiers, Algeria
 11830 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 11830 Montevideo, Uru.
 11830 Peking, China
 11840 VOA, Tangier, Mor.
 11840 Lisbon, Port. ●
 11840 Hanol, N. Vietnam
 11845 RTF, Allouis, France
 11845 Karachi, Pak.
 11845 St. George's, Windward Is.
 11850 Sofia, Bulg.
 11850 Brussels, Belgium
 11850 Beirut, Lebanon
 11850 Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R.
 11850V ZPA3, Asuncion, Paraguay
 11855 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11855 DZH8, Manila, P.I.
 11855 Omdurman, Sudan
 11860 BBC, London, Eng.
 11860 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11865 PRA8, Recife, Braz.
 11865 HER5, Bern, Switz. ●
 11868 Elizabethville, Congo Rep.
 11870 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11875 Habana, Cuba
 11875 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 11875 ZYN32, Salvador, Braz.
 11880 XEHM, Mexico City, Mex.
 11885 Karachi, Pak.
 11885 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 11890 BBC, London, England
 11890 Beirut, Lebanon
 11895 Dakar, West Fed.
 11895 Radio Free Europe
 11895 VOA, Pore, Phil.
 11900 CE1190, Valparaiso, Chli
 11905 RAI, Rome, Italy ●
 11910 Budapest, Hung. ●
 11910 Bangkok, Thai.
 11915 HCJB, Quito, Ecu. ●
 11915 Cairo, Egypt
 11920 DXF2, Manila, P.I.
 11920 AIR, Delhi, India
 11925 ZYR78, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 11925 HLRK6, Seoul, Korea †
 11925 Warsaw, Pol.
 11925 Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
 11930 BBC, London, Eng.
 11935 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11940 ZPA5, Enearnation, Par.
 11940 AFRTS, Munich, Ger.
 11945 Peking, China

Kcs. Call and Location

11945 BBC, London, Eng.
 11945 Cologne, Germany ●
 11950 Jidda, Saudi Arab.
 11950 Hilversum, Neth.
 11950 Saigon, S. Vietnam
 11955 Melbourne, Australia
 11955 BBC, London, Eng.
 11955 BBC, Singapore
 11960 CE1196, Santiago, Ch.
 11960 Conakry, Guinea
 11965 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 11975 Peking, China
 11975 ELWA, Monrovia, Liberia
 11980 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 11990 Prague, Czechos.
 12030 Moscow, U.S.S.R.
 12055 Peking, China
 12080 Lisbon, Port.
 12095 BBC, London, Eng.
 12060 Peking, China
 15070 BBC, London, Eng.
 15080 Melbourne, Australia
 15085 St. Georges, Windward Isl. BwI

15085 Paradyd, So. Africa
 15095 Peking, China
 15105 AIR, Delhi, India
 15110 XEFR, Mexico, D. F., Mex.
 15115 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador ●
 15115 Peking, China
 15120 Colombo, Ceylon
 15120 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15120 Warsaw, Poland †
 15120 HVJ, Vatican City
 15125 Seoul, Korea ●
 15125 Lisbon, Portugal ●
 15130 RTF, Allouis, France
 15130 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15135 PRB23, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15135 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15135 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15140 Peking, China
 15140 BBC, London, Eng.
 15145 ZYK33, Recife, Brazil
 15145 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15150 Peking, China
 15153 OAX47, Lima, Peru
 15155 ZYB9, Sao Paulo, Brazil
 15155 ELWA, Monrovia, Lib.
 15155 Horby, Sweden
 15155 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15160 RTF, Allouis, France
 15160 XEWV, Mexico City, Mex.
 15160 Ankara, Turkey
 15165 ZYN7, Fortaleza, Braz.
 15165 Copenhagen, Denmark
 15165 Damascus, Syria
 15170 Tromsø, Norway
 15170 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15175 Luxembourg, Lux.
 15175 Oslo, Norway ●
 15180 Melbourne, Australia
 15185 VOA, Pore, P. I.
 15185 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15190 Brazzaville, Congo Rep.
 15190 Helsinki, Finland †
 15190 Moscow, USSR
 15195 Radio Free Europe, Ger.
 15205 XESC, Mexico City, Mex.
 15210 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15210 ZPA7, Asuncion, Paraguay
 15215 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15215 VOA, Okinawa
 15220 Hi'vsum, Neth. †
 15225 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15230 VOA, Colombo, Ceylon
 15230 BEC, London, Eng.
 15235 Beirut, Lebanon
 15235 NHK, Tokyo, Japan

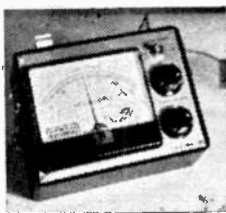
Kcs. Call and Location

15240 VLBI1, Melbourne, Aus.
 15240 Horby, Sweden
 15240 Moscow, USSR
 15240 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
 15245 ZYE21, Belem, Brazil
 15245 Leopoldville, Congo Rep.
 15250 VOA, Melos, P. I.
 15250 Bucharest, Rumania ●
 15255 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15260 FEN, Tokyo, Japan
 15265 Colombo, Ceylon
 15265 VOA, Munich, Ger.
 15275 Cologne, Germany
 15275 Warsaw, Poland ● †
 15280 ZL4, Wellington, N.Z.
 15285 Prague, Czechos.
 15290 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 15290V Habana, Cuba
 15295 Beirut, Lebanon
 15295 PRL8, Rio de Jan., Brazil
 15295 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15295 Cologne, Germany
 15300 BBC, London, Eng. †
 15300 DZH9, Manila, P.I.
 15300 Bucharest, Rumania
 15300V Laurence, Marques, Moz.
 15305 Radio Liberty, Ger.
 15310 AIR, Delhi, India
 15315 VLCl5, Melbourne, Aus.
 15315 HEU6, Bern, Switz. ●
 15325 ZYR228, Sao Paulo, Braz.
 15330 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15330 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 15335 VOA, Pore, P. I.
 15340 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15340V Habana, Cuba
 15345 Taipei, Taiwan, China
 15345 Rabat, Morocco
 15350 Luxembourg, Lux.
 15355 Radio Free Europe, Port.
 15370 ZYC9, Rio de Jan., Braz.
 15370 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15375 BBC, London, Eng.
 15385 DZF3, Manila, P.I.
 15385 CXA60, Montevideo, Uru.
 15385 Lisbon, Port.
 15385 VOA, Tangiers, Mor.
 15390 NHK, Tokyo, Japan
 15395 Radio Liberty, Germany
 15400 RAI, Rome, Italy
 15405 Cologne, Germany
 15405 Hilversum, Neth.
 15440 VOA, Munich, Germany
 15460V PZC, Paramaribo, Surinam

15465 Paramaribo, Surinam
 15475 Cairo, UAR
 15555 Peking, China
 17705 Luanda, Angola
 17725 ZYR232, San Jose Dos Campos, Brazil
 17740 Peking, China
 17745 Accra, Ghana
 17780 BBC, London, England
 17790 BBC, London, Eng.
 17840 Melbourne, Australia
 17845 Brussels, Belgium
 17865 Brussels, Belgium
 17875 Habana, Cuba
 17880 Lisbon, Portugal
 17890 HCJB, Quito, Ecuador
 17895 Lisbon, Port.
 17900 Cairo, Egypt
 21620 Habana, Cuba

WHITE'S RADIO LOG 191

Kit A-3 Supersensitive Darkroom Meter



This darkroom version has the same sensitivity as the 101 Meter but has the added improvements of a much larger (4 1/2") illuminated meter, a paper speed control knob for use with enlargers, and now has a new battery test switch. With this switch you can always check the mercury battery and know when to change it so you can always be assured of consistent readings. This meter is ideal for darkroom and studio applications where accuracy means savings. \$36.95

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 505 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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A-3 Darkroom Meter (Improved) Add 10% for Canadian and foreign orders.
 \$36.95 Kit \$41.95 Assembled

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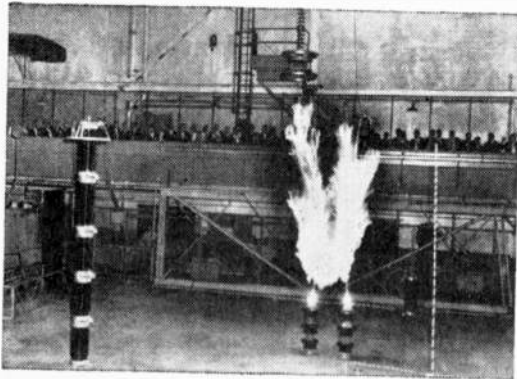
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 N.Y.C. residents add 3% for sales tax.

C-B Loading Coil

Increase the effectiveness of your present CB system by as much as 4 to 8 decibels. This base-loading coil will help match the whip to the transmitter. Encapsulated in weather-proof epoxy, it fits standard mounting threads and is available in several sizes at \$5. Write Creative Products Co., Dept. RTE, 6944 Plainfield Rd., Cincinnati 36, Ohio.

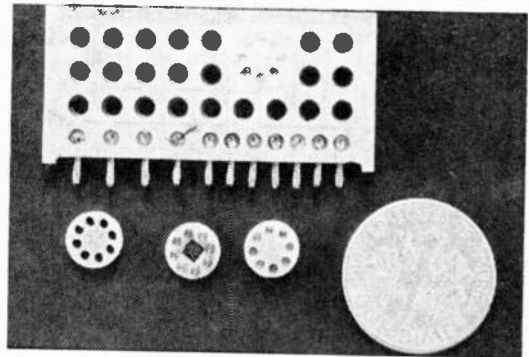


Hot Stuff

Called a Jacob's Ladder, this demonstration was staged for engineering visitors. This man-made lightning was used to show the value of a new home lightning protector by General Electric. Product withstood a 7.5-million-volt charge with no ill effects. GE Dept. RTE, Schenectady, N. Y.

Now It's Pellets

The electronic technician of the future will probably have to wear a jewelers' loupe! That disk you see in the corner of the picture is a genuine, U.S.-type dime. Pelletized circuits are dropped in the holes, connected by a conducting cement, and the result is a completed unit. Just don't get those pellets into your pill bottle! For more info, write General Dynamics, Dept. RTE, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



Color Bars, White Dots

New generator comes in kit form, provides color bars, white dots, cross hatch, vertical or horizontal bars. RF output on channel 3 or 4. Compact piece of lab equipment for the TV serviceman. For more data, write to PACO Electronics, Dept. RTE, 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, L. I., N. Y.

WHERE You Train is as Important As Your Decision to Train



Electronics is a growing and expanding industry. That's why so many ambitious men are training for careers in this exciting field. They recognize the opportunities to fill in interesting and important positions. But *where* a man trains and *how* the school of his choice teaches the many fields of Electronics—Automation, Radio-Television . . . how it encourages him to reach his goals and realize his ambitions . . . is most important to his success.

This is a fast changing world. A school offering Electronics courses must keep pace. That's why NRI—with nearly 50 years of specialized experience—now offers eight choices of training. Select the course of most interest to you and receive the kind of home-study training that prepares you for a *specialized career*. NRI's large staff of specialists is always on the job keeping your course material up-to-date . . . helping you earn your way while you train . . . assisting you with job placement. In short, NRI is qualified to help you grow.

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Projects you build, experiments you perform, make NRI lessons come to life. Complex subjects take on real meaning. You measure voltage and current in circuits you build yourself. You use a Vacuum Tube Voltmeter which you construct. Later on, you progress to more involved experiments. If you like working with your hands, you'll enjoy learning Electronics with NRI.

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NRI training of the 60's is based on nearly half a century of experience gained from training thousands of men like yourself for new careers. NRI has earned the confidence of students, graduates and the Electronics industry. They all recognize NRI training material as an outstanding educational value. And as the oldest and largest Radio-Television-Electronics home-study school, NRI can supply training at reasonable cost. Mail the postage-free card today for facts on the school, on opportunities in Electronics, on monthly payment plans and special Trial Enrollment Offer. NRI TRAINING, Washington 16, D. C.

JOIN THE THOUSANDS WHO TRAINED AT HOME FOR NEW CAREERS WITH NRI



"I want to thank NRI for making it all possible," says Robert L. L'Houereux of Needham, Mass., who sought our job consultant's advice in making applications and is now an Assistant Field Engineer in the DATAmatic Div. of Minneapolis-Honeywell, working on data systems.



"I have gone ahead financially ever since I enrolled with NRI," writes Gerald W. Kallies, now a chief Instrument Technician of Rio Algom Nordic cerium mines and part-time TV engineer for CKSO-TV, Elliott Lake, Ont. He enrolled with NRI on finishing high school.



His own full-time Radio-TV shop has brought steadily rising income to Harlin C. Robertson of Oroville, Calif. In addition to employing a full-time technician, two NRI students work for him part-time. He remarks about NRI training, "I think it's tops!"

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No matter how much or how little education you have, one of NRI's eight career-training home-study courses can help you toward a better future in the great and growing fields of Automation-Electronics, Radio-Television. There has never been a time when ambitious men with specialized Electronics know-how were as much in demand as today. Industries, businesses, government, the military all need men with practical Electronics training to install, operate, service and supervise equipment. Automation continues to eliminate jobs for unskilled labor as fast as *skilled technicians* are available to run Electronically-controlled machines.

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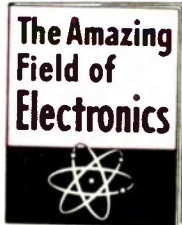
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