HAM HUM

Published by
AK-SAR-BEN RADIO CLUB, INC. - Omaha, Nebr. 68101
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June 1968

Vol. XVIII
No. 6

JUNE MEETING

WHEN: FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1968 - 8:00 P.M.

WHERE: ROOM 256, ENGINEERING BUILDING, University of Omaha.

PROGRAM:

Films, slides, eyeball QSO's - highlights of previous Field Days and preparation for the 1968 Field Day competition.

HAM HUM is the official organ of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc., of Omaha, Nebraska, mailed monthly to all members and to others upon request.

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Liberal, Kansas
5/19/68

Howdy,

I just got home from the first hamfest I have had a chance to attend since I left the Omaha area, and was quite impressed. The Hi Plains Amateur Radio Club, of Plains, Kansas hosted about 250 hams, xyls and jr. ops from four states and as far away as 250 miles. They had a good program, a separate program for xyls, and supervised play activities for the jr. ops. They had displays from Ham stores in Oklahoma City and Wichita, and a sale and swap section. They also served a fine meal. This doesn't sound like anything too extraordinary, until you learn the club has only 15 members, only 2 of whom live in Plains, the rest coming from ranches as far as 50 miles away. I was amazed at the fine attendance and organization in this sparsely populated area. I had a chance to meet and talk to lots of hams I talk with frequently on 75. It may be a small bunch, but it's long on get up and go. I hope to see some of the old bunch when I come up to Omaha on vacation in July.

73
Dick Reimund, WØKZC
1516 Countryside Drive
Liberal, Kansas 67901

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NEW TREASURER

At the April Board meeting President Lockwood announced that due to personal commitments, it was necessary for James C. Droege, WØYCP, to resign as Treasurer of the Club. The Board selected Harold E. McClenahan, Jr. to fill the unexpired term of Office of Treasurer.

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Accident statistics prove that the general run of pedestrians is too slow.

Signal Report

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Cecil DeWitt, WØRMB, and YL Kathy

HIGHLIGHTS OF MAY MEETING

Cecil D. DeWitt, WØRMB, assisted by YL Kathy, gave a most interesting discussion and demonstration on how fuses work, protect your equipment, electrical circuits, and home. Cecil displayed the different types of fuses, explained how they work and the functions of circuit breakers. The actual testing and blowing of fuses was very educational. The demonstration showed how the value of fuses change with use and the diminishing protection given by heated fuses. A big "thank you" for a job "well done" goes to Cecil and his daughter, Kathy!

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Kathy DeWitt

FIELD DAY 1968
By Bob Lockwood, WAØDHU

With Field Day scheduled from 1900 GMT Saturday, June 22nd, to 2200 GMT Sunday, June 23rd, it is apparent this big event is nearly upon us. The question arises - are we ready for the big day?

(Editor's Note: For the benefit of Mars members who may not remember, in Nebraska and on Saturdays GMT is the same as Zulu time.)

Our next meeting, scheduled for 8:00 P.M. on June 14th, will be devoted entirely to Field Day. Everyone who can possibly make it to this meeting is urged to attend. The theme is "What part can I play in Field Day 1968." Come to the meeting and find out where you fit in. The program will include the showing of previous Field Day films as well as films of the TV coverage of the "Messages To Our Servicemen" setup at the Southroads Shopping Center. The Field Day trophy will also be unveiled at this meeting. A general discussion will be held of this year's plans for our setup, and much more.

With the change in the ARRL rules for Field Day 1968 which makes it mandatory to include all on the site setup work in the Field Day period, it is MOST IMPORTANT that full Club participation be a reality. One appreciates the true Field Day spirit displayed by those individuals who show up at the Field Day site at night. Those who participate on the night shift are the type who are instrumental in making a Club project like this a success. They are the type who constitute the backbone of the Club.

Remember that the Bellevue Amateur Radio Club has accepted our challenge for the Field Day trophy. They are going to work hard to try to win it. Our job is to work just a little bit harder. In past competition they beat us. We don't intend to let them do it again. Let's give 'em a run for their money. Let's show 'em that a coordinated team effort is hard to beat. WØEQU will be victorious in Field Day 1968!

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HAM HUM WINS IN AWARDS PROGRAM

The Amateur RadioNews Service (ARNS) is an organization composed of editors of amateur radio publications, professional journalists interested in furthering the aims of amateur radio, and persons active in public relations work on behalf of amateur radio. Recently this organization sponsored the ARNS 1967-68 Public Awards Program in which numerous amateur publications were submitted in competition.

Several issues of HAM HUM were entered for judging in the Awards Program. We are proud to tell you that our publication placed second in the general *overall* category of those amateur magazines which have commercial advertising.

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A beautiful walnut plaque of Nebraska's state outline with the recipient's name and call letters will be awarded for the most outstanding effort and to the hardest working person during Field Day. Ballots will be marked for the Awards Committee at the Field Day site by the workers.

The candidate receiving the most first place points will be awarded the plaque at our annual Ham Fest picnic in September. Eva McClenahan, XYL of WAØDGA, and Doris Moses, XYL of WAØGED, received the very special award plaques for their outstanding efforts during 1967 Centennial Field Day.

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The inexcusable mistake is the one that you make the second time.

* * * * *

Work that speaks for itself needs no ballyhooing. --WØVLI

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Another reason why romances lasted longer in the old days was that the bride looked much the same after washing her face as she did before.

de Ham Fax

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MESSAGES FOR OUR SERVICEMEN
By Bob Lockwood, WAØDHU

On Saturday, May 11th, the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc. set up a portable station at the Southroads Shopping Center for the purpose of accepting messages from mothers, wives, and sweethearts to the boys in the armed services. We were informed of this opportunity only one week prior to the event but the Club responded to the call with vigor.

The setup included a G40 owned by Harold McClenahan, WAØDGA; the Club's mobile tower with a six meter ground plane as the antenna; and the Club's portable generator.

Present at the site were: Chuck Michel, KØQVL, and his sister Jeanne; Erv Heinz, WAØEEM; Harold McClenahan, WAØDGA; and Bob Lockwood, WAØDHU.

The messages were channeled through relay to Army, Navy and Air Force Mars circuits. The Army contact was Joe Foster, WØNRE; the Navy Mars traffic was channeled to Jay McAleer, WAØLLQ; the Air Force traffic was channeled to Loyson Troth, KØBRS. The relay stations included Grandma Lou, WØCCD, and Jim Anderson, KØDNE. Jim was assisted by Jim Ennenga, KØGOC. Line noise was experienced at the site; therefore, KØDNE/O could not be copied. Grandma Lou, WØCCD, volunteered to act as relay, and she stuck with it for the full four hours.

The time spent at the site was well worth it. We received a good number of messages and many mothers, wives and sweethearts actually heard their messages being sent. Sample of messages sent follows: "On this Mother's Day my thoughts are of you so far away, praying that I will see my son who means so much to me real soon. Love, Mom."

A big thank you is in order for those mentioned above as well as all those who worked behind the scenes in an effort to make this project a success. The Club expresses appreciation to the Management of the Southroads Shopping Center for their cooperation and for allowing us to use their facilities. The Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc. also expresses appreciation to WOW-TV, KMTV, and other news media for coverage of this event.

Our boys in the armed services deserve the backing of the folks at home. It is to this end the Club pledges its support. The Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc. welcomed the opportunity to accept these messages for our servicemen.

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FOR SALE

Swan 250 with Power Supply - like new - $300.00

4 Element HyGain 20 meter beam - never used - $75.00

8 Element HyGain 2 meter beam - completely assembled - $8.00

Phone: 339-3448

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FLAG DAY

Flag Day is celebrated on June 14th in memory of the day in 1777 when the Continental Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the official flag of the United States. Although it is not an official national holiday, the President proclaims a public observance every year. Pennsylvania celebrates it as a legal holiday.

On Flag Day, people in the United States display the flag on their homes, businesses and public buildings. Many schools have special programs and many patriotic organizations hold parades and other Flag Day demonstrations.

Flag Day was first officially observed in 1877 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the selection of the flag. Congress requested all public buildings to fly the flag on June 14th of that year. Some people suggested that Flag Day be observed each year. In 1885, Bernard J. Cigrand, a schoolteacher in Waubeka, Wisconsin, began a lifetime fight to establish Flag Day as an annual national celebration. In 1897, the governor of New York proimed a Flag Day celebration for tne first time as an annual event in that state. President Woodrow Wilson established Flag Day as an annual national celebration in his proclamation on May 30, 1916.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 167 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CONN MAY 2 1968 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

United States amateur stations and amateur stations of United States forces personnel in West Berlin may now exchange third party communications. Eligible West Berlin stations may be identified by call signs such as DL4Q and DL5Q. Third party communications with amateur stations in other parts of Germany is not so authorized AR

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May 15 - 1968
Norfolk, Nebraska

Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club
Omaha, Nebraska

Please accept the enclosed check to help defray expenses. I enjoy Ham-Hum very much.

Just to let the two-meter gang know- we're usually around 145.14 MHz 8:00-10:00 P.M.

Gary E. Budde, WAØLIL
Norfolk, Nebraska

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Here's a gem for all May or June graduates from any school: "Do not pray for easy lives, pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers, pray for powers equal to your tasks."

--Reverend P. Brooks, 1835-1893
The Kiwanis Magazine

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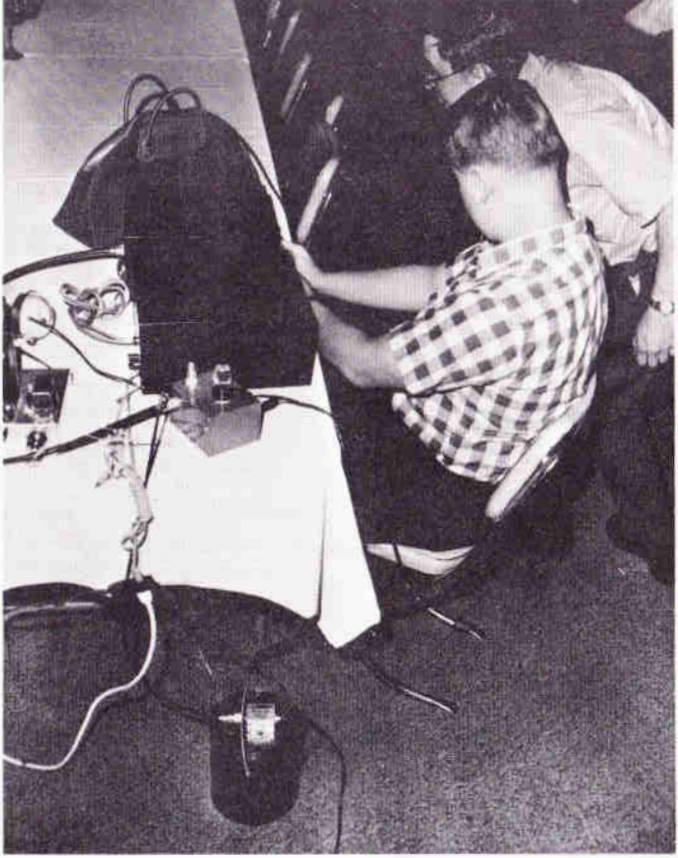
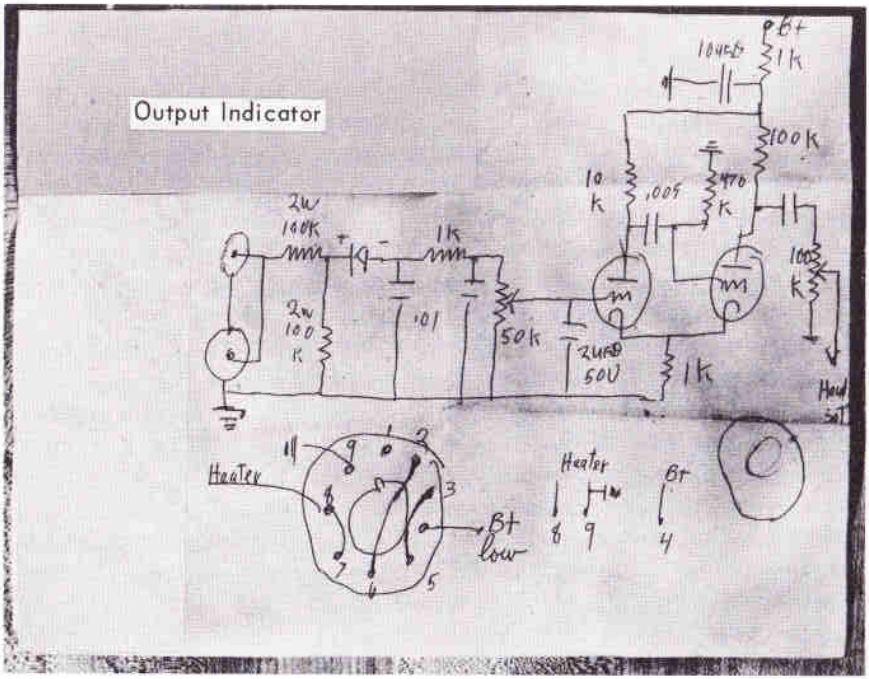


Lynn Blesh, WAØODH

Lynn Blesh, WAØODH, came to Omaha from Nebraska City to demonstrate how the visually impaired can load a rig with an output indicating device. He hears an audio tone in his headset which rises in pitch when the output of the rig being loaded increases. He simply adjusts the rig for maximum output, highest pitch. For this demonstration he used a Drake T4X. The rig at his home QTH is a TR4. Lynn successfully loaded the rig in less than fifteen seconds.

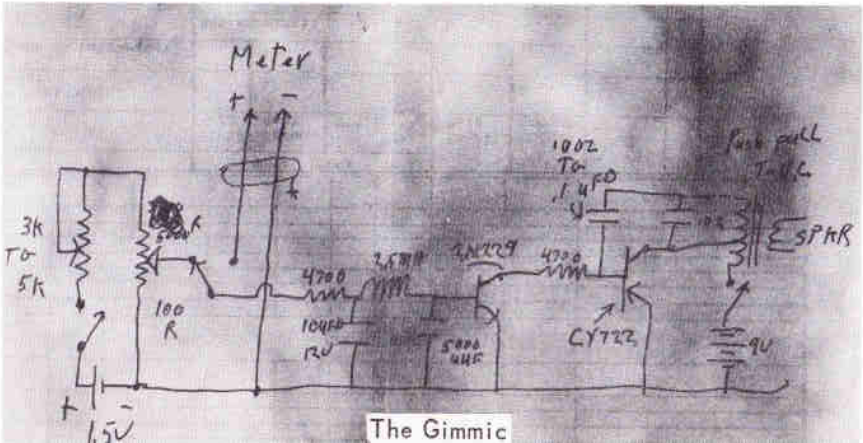
At the present time six of these output indicators are in use. All the boys using these indicators are enrolled at the Nebraska School for the Visually Impaired, located at Nebraska City. Following is a list of the boys:

Call	Class	Name	QTH
WAØKOD	General	Lonnie Merritt	Nebraska City, Nebraska
WAØODH	General	Lynn Blesh	Nebraska City, Nebraska
WAØORO	General	Phil Scovell	Omaha, Nebraska
WNØSYC	Novice	Henry Johnson	Beatrice, Nebraska
WNØTED	Novice	Mitch Mitchell	Ogallala, Nebraska
WNØUKX	Novice	Johnny Coyle	Mead, Nebraska



Referring to the schematic. This output indicator consists of a detector filter system which rectifies and filters the output from the rig being loaded. The output from the filter is a negative DC voltage which is coupled to the grid of a cathode coupled multivibrator stage. This negative voltage causes the frequency of the oscillator to rise. The rig to be loaded is simply adjusted for maximum output, highest pitch.

Most SSB rigs can be adjusted with an output indicator. In fact, the meter in most rigs registers relative output. To name a few: the HT37, T4X, HW12 and TR4. The output indicator can be used to load rigs with Class C finals also. Some examples are the Ranger, DX60, and Globe Chief.



The Gimmic

Another device which is in use by many visually impaired is "The Gimmic." Referring to the schematic we find that this device also uses an audio oscillator, the frequency of which is varied by a DC voltage to its input. "The Gimmic," however, is designed to be placed directly across the meter in a rig, SWR bridge, or other equipment.

"The Gimmic" can be calibrated to achieve a very accurate indication of a meter reading. The control closest to the battery is the calibrate control, while the other is the measurement control. This control has a pointer knob on it. The following is the procedure for calibration. Preset the pointer knob to a predetermined "full scale" position. Adjust the current flowing through the meter to obtain a full scale reading on the meter. Now while switching from "calibrate" to "meter," adjust the calibrate control until the pitch of the oscillator remains unchanged, regardless of switch position. The full scale calibration point has been found. The calibrate control should not be adjusted in the future as this would decalibrate the unit. To achieve a ½ scale calibrate point, adjust the meter current to measure ½ scale on the meter. While switching from "calibrate" to "meter," adjust pointer knob to again obtain the same pitch regardless of switch position. The ½ scale calibrate point has been determined. One can have as many calibrate points as as he desires. After calibration "The Gimmic" will be an accurate measuring device.

In comparing the two devices, "The Gimmic" is the most accurate and is most useful at the home station. It cannot be taken from one rig to another without adapting the other rig to it, and also "The Gimmi(would need recalibration. Thus "The Gimmic" becomes a permanent part of the base station setup. One excellent place to install "The Gimmic" is across the meter in the station's SWR bridge, especially if the station includes an antenna tuner. With the SWR bridge in the transmission line between the rig and the tuner, the tuner can be accurately adjusted to establish a 1 to 1 SWR on the line. With the SWR bridge set in the "forward" position, the rig can be loaded by adjusting it for maximum output.

The output indicator measures relative output only and, therefore, is not as versatile as "The Gimmic." However, the output indicator requires no modification of the rig since it is connected to the output of the rig. This makes it possible for one to be able to use this unit anywhere, anytime. Thus this little device is not only useful at the base station but can be used on Field Day or other such events.

Lynn's actual demonstration of the use of the output indicator clearly brings to light the usefulness of these two units for th(visually impaired. These schemati(and descriptions are published with the hope that others who are visually impaired might be able to incorporate one of these units into his station.

Note: The schematic for "The Gimmic" was published in an earlier issue of QST.

By Bob Lockwood, WAØDHU

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Your character, sir, is best revealed by what you do when you have nothing to do.

The Kiwanis Magazine

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May 16, 1968

Ham Hum Ed.

Hi:

Attempting to build up a power generator that is portable enough for one man to carry for emergency and Field Day use, I bought a 1kw generator to be used from an automobile motor (fan belt driven, field excited by the car battery). A four horse Briggs and Stratton gas engine, aluminum block and housing, very light weight. Now the problems began.

First, that field draws about ten amperes at twelve volts. Rather excessive, for even temporary emergency use. Solution, a twelve volt battery charger ten ampere size, drawing its energy from the A.C. generator, output to the field of the generator. With motor running, switch on, excite the field with twelve volts from any source, observe polarity; even dry cells made up to the required twelve volts is enough, just a flick of contact and the rig is in operation. The charger provides a base or standby load, and the whole thing is set for continuous operation. Each time it is stopped, the field must be energized from batteries again.

Second, radio interference from the gas engine's ignition system. That did not respond to suppressor on the spark plug, but a length of the shield conductor from a piece of RG-8 expanded to slide over the ignition cable, then stretched out tight, fastened at each end with a loop of wire tightly wound around the shield and cable, then the frayed ends of the shield folded back and another twist of wire to hold them tight, and the R.F. interference was cured. On this motor the ignition wire comes out from a cover to the plug; this cover effectively grounds the shield about the center of the ignition cable.

Third, often have had trouble, especially on Field Day, with spark plugs developing high resistance, arcing from ignition cable. Noted that electrodes of the plug were covered with white; clean that off and the plug would work ok for awhile. Took that one up with an automotive ignition expert, he simply stated, "too lean a mixture, increase the gas to air ratio." Also that, "proper color for a plug is light tan." Tried it and it works. Generator responds better to changing loads too.

73

Dayton, WØVEA

P.S. Did you ever meet a Ham who kept some sort of reference fastened to a piece of home-brew, that indicated anything about what it was for, where the schematic could be found, alterations he had made? Just the difference between a piece of junk and something usable.

dp

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DEFINITIONS OF SOME COMMON TERMS

It seems as though if you run up against some difficult technical terms, it is always easy to come up with a definition in some publication -- but try to find a *good* definition of some of those terms used every day! Here we present exact meanings of some of those common terms so that one can really be sure of what one is saying.

Gain

Gain is the measure of performance in the receiver front end tuner which denotes the degree of increase in signal strength as it comes from the tuner. This increase in signal strength is also called amplification.

Gain can be measured in terms of power or voltage. If power is used as a measure of gain, impedances of input and output need not be expressed, but very sensitive measuring devices are required; while if voltage is used as a measure of gain, input and output impedances must be specified, but simple voltage measuring devices can be used.

The ratio of output volts to input volts is the gain of the tuner when the load of the IF is specified.

Noise Figure

The term noise is used to denote the random motion of electrons in tubes and circuit components of radio receivers. This random motion can be heard in the sound as a background hiss and therefore the term "noise."

Noise figure is a measure of the amount of this noise power contributed by the tubes and circuits in the receiver.

Noise figure is expressed as the ratio of noise power in an ideal receiver (one with no internal noise and only noise is from the antenna resistance.) Ideally, the ratio would be one. This figure could be, and usually is, expressed in decibels. When expressed in decibels, it is referred to as Noise Factor and is determined by taking the log. of the noise figure and multiplying by a factor of 10.

Since the first stages of amplification in a receiver are in the tuner and since the tuner has several times gain, the noise power contributed by these stages is amplified with the signal and is usually very much greater than the noise power contributed by the intermediate frequency. Therefore, the noise factor of any receiver is usually determined by the noise power contributed in the front end tuner.

When the receiver signal is weak, even though the gain in the receiver is very high, the signal may be obscured by the receiver noise. Therefore, the required gain of a radio receiver is determined by its noise factor.

Image Rejection

When an oscillator is used to beat with a desired signal at a frequency displaced below the oscillator frequency to produce an intermediate frequency, the oscil-

lator will also beat with an unwanted signal at a frequency displaced above the oscillator by the same difference and thereby produce the same intermediate frequency. This frequency is called an Image frequency.

Image rejection is a measure of the ability of the tuner to reject or keep out this unwanted frequency. It is always expressed in decibels and is the ratio voltage of incoming signal to voltage of unwanted signal to produce one volt direct current at the detector.

IF Rejection

In a radio receiver most of the amplification of the desired incoming signal is performed in the IF stages; therefore, the first IF stage will accept fairly weak signals at the IF frequency and amplify them along with the desired signal. These signals will cause interference with the desired signal and are therefore unwanted.

IF rejection is the measure of the ability of the tuner to reject these unwanted IF frequency signals. It is always expressed as the ratio of the voltage of the desired signal at the first IF stage to the voltage of the unwanted signal at that same stage. Since the IF frequency is the same for all channels, the desired IF rejection can be obtained by using traps in the input circuits the tuner.

Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

When an antenna picks up signal power from space, it must transfer that power to the input of the receiver. In order that maximum power be transferred, the input impedance of the receiver must be the same as the impedance of the antenna. Also the cable that carries this received power must have characteristic impedance which is the same as the antenna.

Voltage standing wave ratio is a measure of the amount of impedance match between the antenna, feed line, and receiver. Perfect match means an SWR of one or no standing waves. An SWR of 2 is good for any receiver. SWR's in the order of 8 or more are poor.

de Keystone Communicator
Penna.

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Absenteeism is a shortcut to the unemployment office. –WØVLI

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 169 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CONN MAY 16 1968 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FCC has adopted rules which allow shut-ins to obtain Advanced and Extra Class licenses. Examinations may be conducted by volunteers who hold the same or higher class licenses than the one being sought. Otherwise, the rules presently applying to Conditional Class tests for the disabled will govern. The change, supported by ARRL, was brought about by a Report and Order in Docket 17989, and becomes effective June 17, 1968. The text of the new rules will appear in the July issue of QST AR

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CONGRATULATIONS KILTONS!

Ed Kilton, KØEYR, has received a promotion in his job. He is employed at Swift & Co. He began as as a clean-up man in the beef cutting department, later promoted to labor gang in the frozen foods department, and has now received a promotion to Supervisor of the frozen foods department. Congratulations, Ed, for your advancement!

Also - congratulations to Jean and Ed Kilton on the arrival of an 8 pound baby girl on May 26th!

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Neglected details grow into difficult problems. --WØVLI

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Mr. Ak-Sar-Ben at our May meeting was Larry A. Zaken, K8PMW/O, (right) a visitor from Cincinnati, Ohio. The third person to shake his hand was Larry Caccomo, WØNMN.

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President Lockwood, WAØDHU, presents Membership Certificate to new member Joe E. Chastain (right)

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AMATEUR RADIO - SOME THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE

By Emil Frey, W8BNI

While amateur radio is subject many outside forces, the most important one today is the "Public." I think we tend to discount our public image at a time when the hobby is experiencing a very critical look from the "outsider." As time goes on, Amateur Radio will be required to substantiate its worth to the community. In preparation for this, we should reevaluate ourselves and take inventory of what we do to support our existence.

Most of us accept in silent complacency the worn-out phrases like "public service," "reservoir of technical talent," "contribution to the art," "international goodwill," etc. While these may represent the theoretical basis for Amateur Radio, the fraternity is far from contributing much to these purposes.

The matter of public service is supposed to be a strong point in favor of the hobby. We probably do more in this category than any other; traffic for servicemen, messages for people in remote places, and emergency communications are of real significance. However, we offset much of this with state-wide phone patches which are motivated to beat the phone company out of a few cents; many communities have ugly antennas and towers and we have TVI-BCI, etc., coming out of our ears while we hide behind a smoke screen and call it "overloading" and attribute it to receiver design and the responsibility of our neighbor.

It is a serious mistake to underestimate the interference problems and to take our public image for granted. There are many stations operating in a very uncomfortable environment. The operator fires up the rig with one ear on the phone and the other on the doorbell. In other cases the operator tells his neighbors to "go blow" or in still others, there's a lot of talk with the people next door about audio rectification or poorly designed TV's and high-pass filters; but the interference remains. Neighbors will normally put up with a lot, but once the ball starts rolling towards restricting operations through legislation or other means, these people will come out of the woodwork in force, and tramp all over the Ham fraternity.

The subject of technical knowledge of the mass of amateurs should be compared with the apparent power of foreign cars. Most of them express power in their exhaust pipes, in other words, "noise." Many hams have their knowledge in their mouth -- likewise "noise."

There are many competent operators among the Ham ranks, but too few in relation to the total number on the air. I think this is obvious when comments on incentive licensing are reviewed. If all operators felt as confident of their ability to DO as well as their ability to TALK the up-grading license program will go over with a bang. Too many people fail to recognize that "the difficult

road is usually the correct one."

It is not unusual to have a QSO with a 10 or 11 year old youngster with a general ticket. While I wish them the best of everything -- we are obligated to recognize that technology comprehensible by a 6th grader for a general ticket, is the standard of know-how which establishes the criteria for being a Ham. If a general ticket requires a 6th grade level of intellectual capacity, I wonder where the CB'er fits in!

The Amateur radio fraternity should be striving for quality and not quantity. In one breath, some advocate incentive licensing to up-grade amateur radio, and in the next breath they want to give the license away. The matter of disrespect for amateur radio is already a real force in our operating, and is being expressed by more people every day.

To be complacent about this is to be in a "fool's paradise."

(from DARA Bulletin of Detroit via ARNS Bulletin)

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5-10-68

Aksarben

Thank you for sending Ham Hum. In years gone by, as WØCUG, I worked many of your nice members and hams in Nebraska on 75 meter fone. Keep up the good work.

73's
Cecil D. Hinson
WA6OKN & WØCUG
SCM Santa Barbara Section
1933 Coventry Ct.
Thousand Oaks, Calif.

****

May 31, 1968

Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc.
P. O. Box 291, Downtown Station
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

Editor:

There is a great day coming, will you be ready when the great day comes? November 22, 1968.

For untold years the great gripe has been, "No place for low-power rigs, too much QRM." "No room for home-brew, costs too much to put a decent powered rig on the air, cheaper to buy, no workbench, etc."

November 22, 1968, will give the Extra Class ticketholder the opportunity to move into "the great wasteland" with low power, transistor transmitters, and prove what low power can really do. The opportunity to build and use gear that can be built with minimum tools, workbench space, simple circuits.

You 'Home-Brew' artists know what I mean; you other guys, start building. This is the break-through opportunity to prove that Amateurs can and still do build their gear, are not just "Appliance Operators."

73,
Dayton L. Phifer, WØVEA
East Tryon Route
North Platte, Neb. 69101

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To win friends, be friend

* * * * *

When tempted to find fault, start by looking in the mirror.

WØVLI

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CALLING FREQUENCIES

QST and ARRL have been trying for several years to establish some calling frequencies so that one could always get an answer when the need (or desire) arose. There must be some good reason that the suggested frequencies never took. If the need for a good tune-up frequency is ever established, these are good ones to try and I have called on them many times and it is the lonesomest part of the band. Still, the idea has a lot of merit. We travel a bit and there are times that I wish I could get someone in the next town or two towns away to make a call for me or just to see how things are up there. Dayton used to have a 10 meter frequency that they were very proud of. That was back in the days when there were people on ten all the time. Now, with the equipment we have in most mobiles, we can work several bands. Even the Mono-banders are not on ten. Each meeting there are several cars in the parking lot with antennas on. Don't tell me they are all on 11 meters. I know of several that work 75 and 40. I've talked to Dayton mobiles on 20 and 15. Toledo published the following: 1812, 3972.5, 7260, 14300, 21300, 29,200. What does Dayton monitor? If you were a mobile coming into town and wanted to let your XYL know when to put on the supper...what frequency would you call on????

The West Coast Traffic Net monitors 7255 from 0700 thru 1900 local time. I've tried it, and you can get thru. Seems that Net Control calls the roll or rather calls for check-ins and traffic on the hour. But you can call any time and get an answer. One of the eastern states has picked it up as a good idea. What does OHIO think about it? I vote for 7255...why do I think it is a good frequency? - Guess I'm just a 40 meter man at heart, tho' most days I'll admit there is someone on 3972.5.

They call me a rabble-rouser ... come on, Rab...how about rousing????

de RF Carrier, Dayton, Ohio

(Assoc. Editor's note: Sounds like the above problems associated with HF constitute an awfully good argument for the greater use of VHF F.M. Repeater systems. The idea of using various calling frequencies has been talked about lots of times over the years, but hasn't been implemented by much action. Seems to me that the VHF repeater ought to be worth a try. Nationally used frequencies are 52.525 Mhz and 146.34 Mhz. ---WØWRT.)

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The first "I" in Initiative stands for Idea; so do the other three.

WØVLI

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IT'S A GIRL

Congratulations to Associate Editor John, WØWRT, and Mary Snyder on the arrival of a new daughter on June 4th!

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 168 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CONN MAY 4 1968 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The ARRL Board of Directors met at Hartford Conn May 3-4 with two days of informal sessions preceding. To improve public relations as well as create more interest in amateur radio the Board authorized production of a half hour motion picture for showing in schools, at civic clubs, television etc. ARRL will request FCC to permit present technicians and current or former one-year novices to apply for a two-year ticket. The Board also ordered a study of methods of simplifying the application procedure for novice and other mail examinations, and of a new League publication at the teen-age level. FCC will be asked again to defer effective date of incentive licensing restrictions in the six meter band. The Board adopted a basic format for ARRL Advisory Committees with appointed volunteer field personnel to assist in proposals of members in various fields. Two such committees, one on VHF repeaters and a second on contests, were approved, with a Directors' group to complete rules for committee operation within 90 days. An overall study was ordered of amateur band occupancy, and of effects of contests on band usage. The Board directed the establishment of a new five band DXCC award, and an amendment of DXCC rules to permit submission of cards in multiples of five by members with 300 or more country credits. Discussion of an outgoing QSL Bureau indicated many practical problems which the General Counsel and General Manager were directed to appraise and then make recommendations. Additional studies were ordered of R.F. interference problems, a possible League publicati on FM, the ARRL field organization, the affiliation of nets in the same manner as clubs, and the possible move of Novices from 21 to 28 Mc. Roemer O. Best, W5QKF and P. Lanier Anderson, W4MWH were elected Vice Presidents, while President Robert Denniston, WØDX, First Vice President Groves, W5NW, Secretary John Huntoon, W1LVQ and Treasurer David Houghton were reelected for two year terms. Directors Compton, WØBUO, Eaton, VE3CJ, and Smith, WØBWJ were reelected to the Executive Committee, and Director Harry J. Dannals, W2TUK, newly elected to that committee. Highlights will appear in June QST and full minutes in July QST AR

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 171 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CONN MAY 29 1968 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The United States has concluded a reciprocal operating agreement with Guyana, effective May 13, 1968. Amateurs of one country visiting or residing in the other m obtain permission to operate the own amateur stations there. This 34th reciprocal agreement supplements the list appearing on page 86 of May QST AR

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 170 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CONN MAY 24 1968 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

United States amateur stations operating portable from a United States base in Barbados, under FCC call signs, are authorized to handle third party traffic with other FCC licensees and with countries having third party agreements with the United States, see page 86 of May QST. Such traffic may not be handled with stations licensed by Barbados, prefix 8P AR

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Tekamah, Nebr.
May 18, 1968

Dear O. M.

Time to pay up on the Ham Hum again. Included a little extra since you, no doubt, can use it.

Zip No. here is 68061.

Yours truly,
E. A. Stenberg, KØORM

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The Air Force conducting research into how people react to sonic booms, will have to rule out those homes with teen-agers where, because of the hi-fi, nobody could hear them.

* * * * *

Judge: "Your wife claims you haven't spoken to her in five years. Why is that?"

Man: "I didn't feel I ought to interrupt."

de Signal Report

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VOICES OUT OF NOWHERE

The little boy needed a minor operation, and his parents sent him to one of the most modern hospitals in the state. Among its many innovations was an intercommunication system by which the floor nurse could talk to her patients in their rooms. But her efforts to reach the little boy one night proved fruitless.

"Timmy," she said into the intercom after several tries. "I know you're there. Why don't you answer me?"

After a few seconds a small, quavering voice replied: "What do you want, Wall"

Signal Report

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Sensitivity-

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