HAM HUM

January 1962

Vol. XII
No. 1

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio CIub, Inc. was held on December 8, 1961. Approximately 90 persons attended. Those of you who did not attend were no doubt perturbed about the weather as mother nature decided to prove that evening that winter comes to Omaha. The meeting had the usual Christmas theme with Christmas carols being led by none other than "golden voice" Ed, WØCQX.

President John, KØKWB, announced the resignation of Francis Goodrich, KØJLG, from the Board of Trustees. He also announced that the Board had selected Harold Welch, KØSCG, as a replacement. This selection was approved by the members present.

He then called for nominations by the Nominating Committee and upon receiving this report a motion was made that the nominations be closed. Upon the question being put by the President the motion was passed by the required two-thirds majority of the members present. There being no further nominations the following are the elected officers of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc. for 1962:

President
Royal M. Enders, KØLYO

Vice President
Russell K. Rutherford, KØKBS

Past President
John A. Droescher, KØKWB

The election of Royal Enders as president caused his resignation from the Executive Council. At the Board meeting following the annual meeting, the Board selected John D. Snyder, WØWRT, as a replacement to fill this vacancy. This selection will be submitted to the members for approval at the January meeting.

At this same Board meeting the Board of Trustees elected Louis A. Cutler, WØVLI, as Secretary and Larry Schumacher, KØSJD, as Treasurer.

Assuming the approval of the selection of WØWRT, the Executive Council for 1962 will be as follows:

*Glen W. Swanson, KØJQX
*John W. Orr, WØPHW
*Joseph F. Berounsky, KØQDB
Harold Welch, KØSCG
*Larry Schumacher, KØSJD (Treasurer)
Bernard L. Matthews, KØTFJ
Louis A. Cutler, WØVLI (Secretary)
John D. Snyder, WØWRT

*Two year term

(Continued on page 15)

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THE ART OF GETTING ALONG

(de Florida Skip)

Sooner or later, a man if he is wise, discovers that life is a mixture of good days and bad, that it doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul; that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back.

He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses out. He learns that all men have burnt toast for breakfast now and then, and that he shouldn't take the other fellow's grouch too seriously. He learns that carrying a chip on his shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight. He learns that the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others, to argue continually – never see the other fellow's point of view -- gripe all the time, get sore and cuss another fellow out because he does not agree with you.

He learns that buck-passing always turns out to be a boomerang, and that it never pays. He comes to realize that the organization could run along perfectly without him. He learns that it doesn't matter so much who gets the credit so long as the job is done.

He learns that all people are human and that it doesn't do any harm to smile and say "Good Morning" even if it is raining. He learns that most of the other fellows are as ambitious as he is, that they have brains that are as good, together with ideas and opinions -- maybe better. He learns that no man ever got to first base alone and that it is only through cooperative effort that we move on to better things and really make progress.

He learns that folks are not any harder to get along with in one place than another and that the "getting along" depends about ninety percent on his own behavior.

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Sir:

Please change my mailing address to the following:

A/C Edward J. Konicek, W9NVK
911th Rdr Sq., Box 212
North Concord AFS
Lyndonville, Vermont

Thank you.

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FOR SALE:

B & W Model 380 T.R. Switch.
John, WØWRT 556-1538

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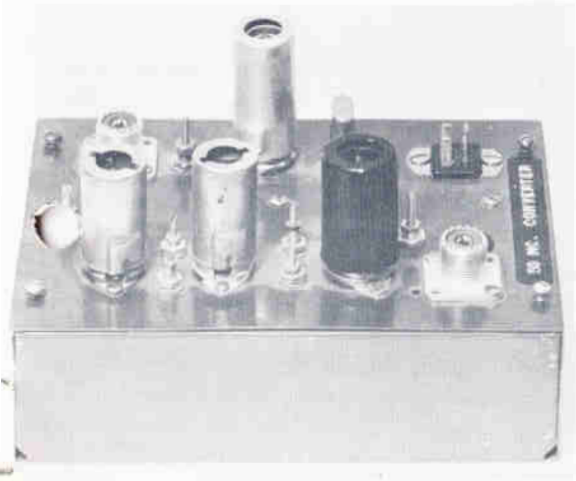


Top view of 50 Mc. converter. Flat-black shield is used on 417A tube, for added heat dissipation.

A CRYSTAL CONTROLLED CONVERTER FOR 50 mc. RECEPTION

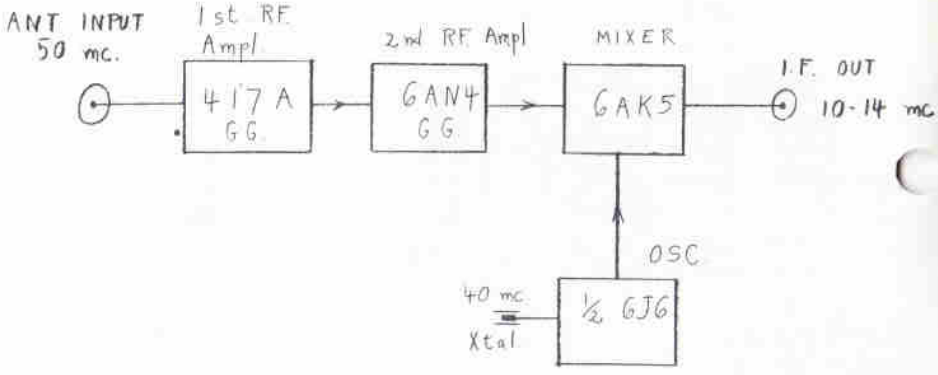
By John D. Snyder, WØWRT

This article will describe a a low-noise, crystal-controlled converter which has been in use here at WØWRT for several years and in this time, has given very satisfactory service. There are a number of so called "all Band" amateur receivers which include a 6 meter band; however, many of these receivers leave a lot to be desired for 6 meter coverage inasmuch as they often lack either selectivity or sensitivity, possibly both. Frequently, they will also have poor image and interference rejection and a lack of bandspread for easy tuning. These disadvantages are, of course, a matter of compromise since we all have certain things we desire in a receiving setup and there are always some things we have to overlook when we consider budget requirements.

In spite of the many costly items on the radio market today, it is still quite possible to build a good crystal-controlled converter which can be used ahead of even a mediocre receiver and still produce excellent results, and at reasonably low cost.

The converter circuit described uses the Western Electric 417A tube in grounded grid configuration followed by a 6AN4 also used in grounded grid. The mixer is a pentode connected 6AK5. Crystal controlled injection at 40 mc. is provided by one-half of a 6J6 tube which is used with a PR Z-9A crystal in a typical overtone oscillator circuit.

The block diagram shown will illustrate the simple functions of the converter.



W0WRT

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF CONVERTER

Complete circuit description - The 50 mc. signal is brought into the 1st RF stage (the 417A) through a coaxial connector to a tap on the RF coil. The cathode of the 1st RF tube is also tapped at a point on this same coil for impedance matching. The ¼ w. neon lamp is for protection of the 417A against excessive RF energy. The 82 ohm cathode bias resistor is by-passed by a .005 mf. disc ceramic capacitor. The filament circuit of the 417A is isolated from RF ground through an RF choke in each leg. These chokes are not critical in value and a suggested value would be about 7 microhenries with the added consideration that the D.C. resistance of the winding not be so high that it drops the tube's filament voltage. Four grid pin connections are provided for the 417A and these are helpful in getting a low impedance connection to chassis ground, which is essential in getting the utmost stability in grounded grid. The plate tuned circuit is very conventional, employing a small slug tuned coil and fixed NPO fixed capacitor. The particular coils used in this converter were Cambridge Thermionic Corp. types; however, several different manufacturers make these same types and they would be just as good or better. Any of these small, slug tuned coils have a rather low Q factor at these frequencies and this is all right because it helps us get a rather broad band response over the desired part of the six meter band. Incidentally, the powdered iron core slug type of coils are recommended rather than the type having the brass slugs because these brass coils have a very low Q and they weren't tried in this circuit. It is possible that they might be satisfactory.

The cathode tuned circuit the 6AN4 stage is practically identical to that of the 417A with the exception that slightly different settings may have to be used for the cathode tap going to the 6AN4. I

might mention at this time, that although a type 6AN4 was used in this particular circuit, there is no reason why any of the other similar types such as the 6AJ4, 6AM4 or a another 417A could not be used. I just happened to have the 6AN4 on hand and was interested in seeing how well it would work in the circuit.

The coupling between the plate coil of the 1st RF stage and the cathode coil of the 2nd RF stage consists of both mutual inductance and capacitive coupling. The coils are spaced about ¾ inch apart, center to center. This does not seem to be very critical.

The remainder of the 6AN4 circuit is identical with that of the 417A stage and need not be repeated.

The mixer stage is conventional in every respect using the old reliable 6AK5 in pentode connection. Originally, the 6AK5 had been triode-connected and was later changed with the idea that the pentode mixer would give better gain. Little difference was noted between the triode and pentode connected mixers. Note that the cathode of the 6AK5 is by-passed with a separate capacitor from both pins 2 and 7 for added stability. The 20 pf. plate coil tuning capacitor is connected directly from the plate socket pin to ground.

The I.F. output coil is also wound on a CTC slug tuned form adjusted to resonate at approximately 10.5 or 11 mcs. with a grid-dip meter and in the circuit since the 20 pf. capacitor from the 6AK5 plate to gnd. is part of this tuned circuit along with stray capacity. The I.F. output is link coupled using a 4 turn link on the cold end of the plate coil.

The crystal oscillator uses the overtone type crystal cut for 40 mcs. and in my case, was made up by Peterson Radio and is their type Z-9A. There was no trouble whatsoever in getting this simple circuit to operate, and their is no drift problem. For added stability, a ceramic type socket (Cinch-Jones) was used for the 6J6 tube and a Millen ceramic ¼" coil form was also used here. One word of caution here; do not use a very high plate voltage on an overtone oscillator - usually not more than 130 v. is needed, otherwise there is a chance of overheating and ruining the crystal. Also in the choice of oscillator tubes, any small single triode could just as well be used in place of using one half section of the 6J6. The reason I used the 6J6 is because it does have a good, heavy, heater and cathode which tends to make the tube stable and I happened to have a number of surplus 6J6's on hand. Some good substitutions here would be the 6C4, 6T4 or 6AB4. The injection is coupled into the mixer grid coil by a 1 turn link coupling on the cold end of this coil then a small wire twisted pair run to the oscillator coil cold end, also with a 1 turn link.

General construction hints - Decoupling resistors and feed thru type bypasses are used in various places as well as a generous use of disc ceramic bypass capacitors throughout.

My converter was built on a sheet of flashing copper with the

shield partitions made of the same, therefore it was necessary to torch solder these onto the top sheet before any wiring could begin. Because of the high thermal conductivity of this copper plate, even a heavy soldering iron was not good enough to really "sweat in" the seams and do a satisfactory job. It is for this reason that aluminum chassis plate and aluminum compartment shields would be easier, in some instances, to work with. The reader will also notice that this converter uses the inverted chassis type construction, that is, the component parts are all mounted on the top plate and this plate bolts on top on an inverted chassis. This technique is extensively used now and has the advantage of being very easy to get at in order to resonate the various coils with the grid dipper. The inverted chassis also provides complete shielding under and around the unit.

A suitable power supply for the converter may consist of any well filtered small power pack capable of delivering sufficient 6.3 volt filament current and about 115 to 125 volts of D.C. for the B supply. It need not be regulated with VR tubes. A 6x4 rectifier is quite adequate for the job.

I know that many would question the wisdom of using the normally expensive W.E. 417A for a 1st RF amplifier, however, there are several good reasons for my doing this. First of all, these tubes can be obtained as telephone company 'retired tubes' some of which have been replaced on a routine basis. Many of these 417A's have lots of service left in them and they can be tested either by putting them in the converter and testing for noise figure or possibly by testing in a good tube tester such as the Hickok indu[illegible] tube checker. Of course, these used tubes may be had for free. Another possible source of used 417A's is the local TV stations who use them in low noise video amplifier circuits. As I mentioned before, there is no reason why any other of the modern hi-transconductance RF amplifier tubes cannot be used in this type circuit.

After this unit was initially built and tuned up, a check with a calibrated noise generator showed a noise figure better than 3 db. so no more effort was spent to improve this. Probably the best procedure to use in getting the unit into operation is to first tune the crystal oscillator. This can easiest be done with the aid of a grid dip meter. Be sure to tune the xtal. oscillator tank coil on the high frequency side of maximum output so as to get reliable starting of the oscillator each time it is turned on. With a powdered iron core, this means that the core will be possibly a few turns out from the max. output setting.

All of the 50 mc. tuned circuits should be initially set up while they are in the circuit with the GDO and in doing this it generally wil[illegible] necessary to remove a turn or more on the coil or in many cases it is easier to use a slightly larger or smaller NPO capacitor as the case requires.

Final adjustment of the RF coils then can be done by peaking them on a weak steady 50 mc. signal or even on ignition or power line noise will work all right. The I.F. coil should be adjusted for max. noise output in the receiver.

A short length of co-ax cable must be used to run the converter output to the receiver and it is best to even install a SO-239 or similar coax socket on the communications receiver in place of the usual terminal strip. This will avoid low frequency feed through on 10 to 11 megacycles. This has not been any problem in all the time I have used this converter.

In general, most of the parts values shown are not critical and in my own case many of the values shown, were used just because they happened to be on hand. As in any v.h.f. construction, the utmost attention must be given to good isolation and decoupling throughout as well as keeping all lead lengths very short. This applies particularly to by-pass capacitors.

I feel that it would be a very interesting project to work out a transistorized version of this converter, now that many of the high frequency types of transistors are much lower in price than they were 4 or 5 years ago. Several interesting circuits along this line have already appeared in CQ, QST and 73 magazines and a transistorized version would be ideal for mobile work.

Photos courtesy of Bob Miller, KØZLY.

73,

John - WØWRT

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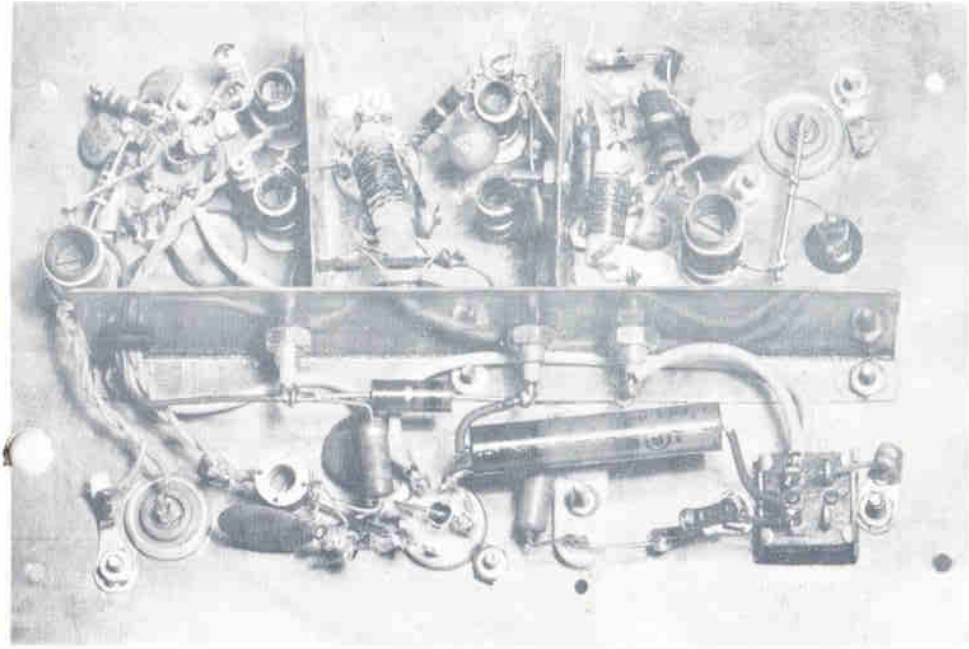

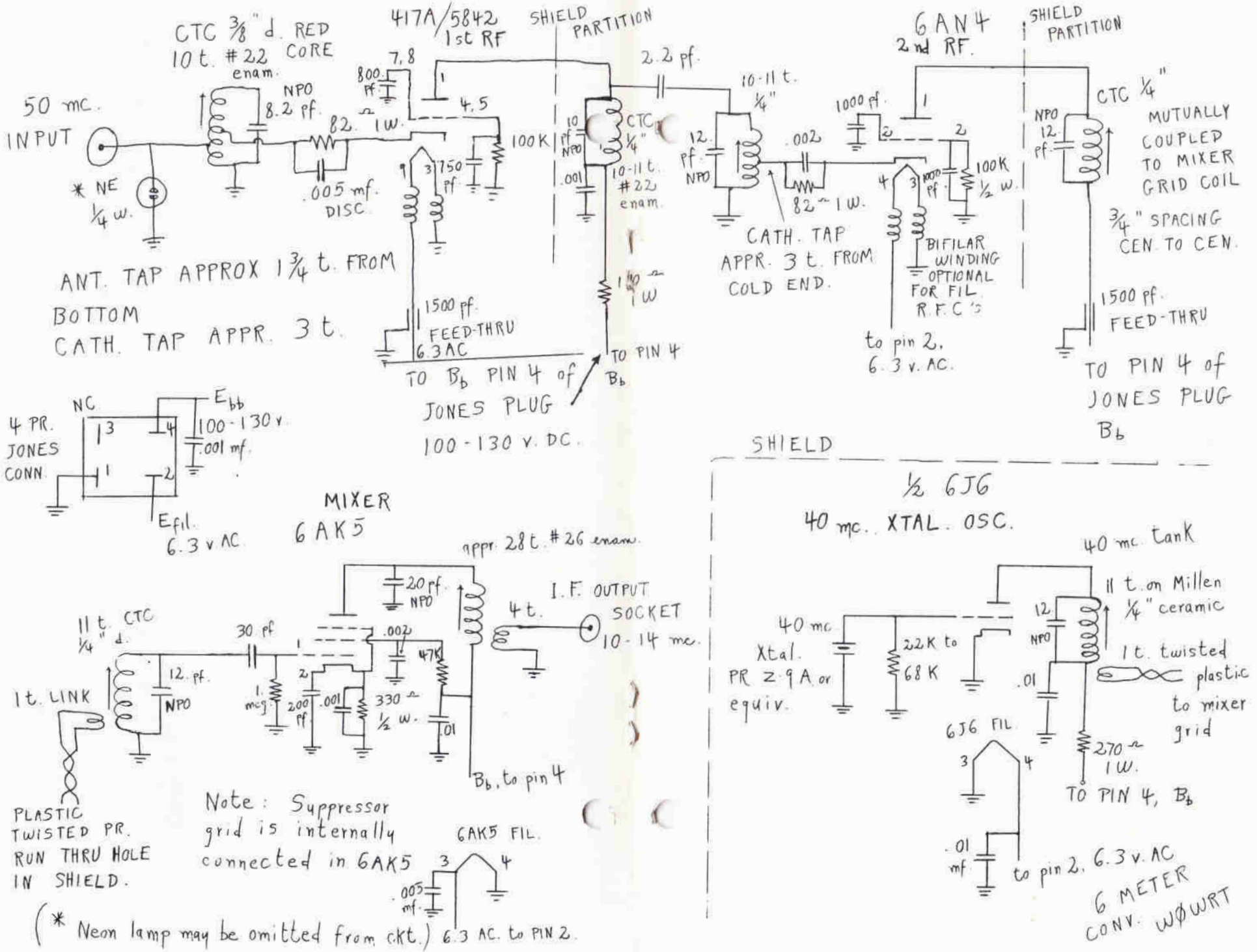
CTC 3/8" d. RED
10 t. #22 enam.
NPO
8.2 pf.
50 mc.
INPUT
* NE
1/4 w.
82 ~ 1W.
.005 mf.
DISC
100K
3750 pf
ANT. TAP APPROX 1 3/4 t. FROM
BOTTOM
CATH. TAP APPR. 3 t.
1500 pf.
FEED-THRU
6.3 AC
417A/5842
1st RF
SHIELD
PARTITION
7,8
800 pf
4,5
10 pf NPO
.001
CTC 1/4"
10-11 t. #22 enam.
1500 ~ 1W
TO PIN 4
TO Bb PIN 4 of
JONES PLUG
100-130 v. DC.
2.2 pf.
10-11 t. 1/4"
12 pf. NPO
.002
82 ~ 1W.
CATH. TAP
APPR. 3 t. FROM
COLD END.
6AN4
2nd RF.
SHIELD
PARTITION
1000 pf
100K 1/2 w.
1000 pf
BIFILAR
WINDING
OPTIONAL
FOR FIL.
R.F.C's
to pin 2.
6.3 v. AC.
CTC 1/4"
NPO
12 pf.
MUTUALLY
COUPLED
TO MIXER
GRID COIL
3/4" SPACING
CEN. TO CEN.
1500 pf.
FEED-THRU
TO PIN 4 of
JONES PLUG
Bb
4 PR.
JONES
CONN.
NC
Ebb
100-130 v
.001 mf.
Efil.
6.3 v AC
SHIELD
MIXER
6AK5
appr. 28 t. #26 enam.
20 pf.
NPO
I.F. OUTPUT
4 t.
SOCKET
10-14 mc.
11 t. CTC
1/4" d.
30 pf
.002
12. pf.
NPO
1 t. LINK
1 meg
200 pf
.001
330 ~ 1/2 w.
47K
.01
Bb, to pin 4
PLASTIC
TWISTED PR.
RUN THRU HOLE
IN SHIELD.
Note: Suppressor
grid is internally
connected in 6AK5
6AK5 FIL.
3
4
.005 mf.
6.3 AC. to PIN 2.
(* Neon lamp may be omitted from ckt.)
SHIELD
1/2 6J6
40 mc. XTAL. OSC.
40 mc tank
11 t. on Millen
1/4" ceramic
40 mc.
Xtal.
PR 2.9A or
equiv.
22K to
68 K
12
NPO
.01
1 t. twisted
plastic
to mixer
grid
6J6 FIL
3
4
270 ~
1W.
TO PIN 4, Bb
.01
mf.
to pin 2. 6.3 v. AC
6 METER
CONV. WØWRT

OWENSBORO, Ky. -- Important developments in electronics will be described by scientists and engineers of eight General Electric departments in a series of weekly "ham" radio broadcasts.

The programs will be beamed to the 100,000 radio amateurs who make up the eastern technical network of the U.S. Air Force Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS). G. E.'s Receiving Tube Department is co-ordinating the series.

Each program will be taped for broadcast at 2 p.m. (EST) on its assigned Sunday. Programs will last an hour and will be followed by "live" on-the-air question and answer periods.

Schedule for the broadcasts is:

January 7 -- "New Electron Tubes for the Modern Era," by Dr. J. E. Beggs, Research Laboratory, Schenectady.

January 14 -- "Thermionic Integrated Micro Module Cricuits for High-Temperature Environments," by Allen P. Haase, W4PFQ, Receiving Tube Department, Owensboro.

February 4 -- "Advances in Broadband Communications," by Kent Worthen, Communications Products Department, Lynchburg, Va.

February 11 -- "Exploring the Ionosphere with Satellites," By Dave M. Bray, K2LMG, Advanced Electronics Center, Ithaca, N.Y.

March 4 --"Tunnel Diodes -- What They Are -- And What They Can Do, by R. L. Watters, W2RDL, Research Laboratory.

March 11 -- "Tunnel Diode Circuitry," by Eric Gottlieb, Semiconductor Products Department Syracuse, N. Y.

April 1 -- "The Advantages of Compactron Multi-Function Tubes in Electronic Equipment," by Leo T. Bowles, W4JPO, and C.D. McCool, Receiving Tube Department.

April 8 -- "What Computers C do," by Ed Wolff, General Engineering Laboratory, Schenectady.

April 15 -- "Latest Trends in Military Type Transistors, "by David T. Geiser, Light Military Electronics Department, Utica, N.Y.

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Dear Dick:

The special emergency appeal made by Radio and Television on Sunday afternoon, December 24th, of which the members of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club participated by collecting the money from the homes as they called in was a good success and $641.00 was collected during the afternoon.

Since then, additional funds have come in which has been instrumental in putting the "Tree of Lights" campaign over the top.

This has been a difficult year for the Christmas fund raising activities, and the weather made it difficult for our regular workers to collect the usual amount in the downtown area. The special appeal meant a lot to our Christmas fund, and I want to express our appreciation to you, Dick, and to each member of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club who participated. From our standpoint it was very worthwhile and I trust that you and the members of the Club felt justly rewarded in being able to help out this way.

Would you please convey to the members, our heartfelt thanks and appreciation and to extend to them our best greeti for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,
Olin Brigman
Major
Divisional Secretary

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HOW TO IDENTIFY TRANSISTOR TERMINALS WITH A V.O.M.

de Ram's News (Sacramento)

WA6EBI

Find the forward resistance between the three leads. The highest forward resistance occurs between the emitter and the collector terminals. The remaining terminal is the BASE electrode.

Before we can make a final identification. between the emitter and collector, we'll have to determine first whether the transistor is a P-N-P or an N-P-N unit.

Connect the negative ohmmeter lead to the BASE and the positive lead to the other two terminals in turn. (The polarity of your ohmmeter will have to be determined if you don't already know. Some VOM's make the normal positive lead negative when switched to read resistance. Use a volt meter to determine this first. Editors note.)

A forward resistance reading: P-N-P

A backward resistance reading: N-P-N

To identify the two remaining electrodes; connect the ohmmeter leads to these two terminals and determine the forward resistance.

With the leads connected to indicate forward resistance, the positive lead will be connected to the collector of an N-P-N unit.

If the unit is P-N-P, the positive lead will be connected to the emitter.

A P-N-P transistor always has the collector supplied from the negative voltage source, and the emitter from the positive.

In N-P-N types it is reversed. The collector is supplied from the positive terminal and the emitter from the negative terminal of the battery.

73

WA6EBI - Bob

****

FOR SALE:

Hi Gain 15 meter 3 el Beam.

Doug Flair, KØJQS
4417 Cass St.
551-9040

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Hi Fellows!

We continue to receive your very fine "Ham Hum" and enjoy it very much. Hope the "contribution" will help pay the mail! I left dear old Omaha with my wife about six years ago for the Sunny Climes, and have been here ever since. When luck permits I snag one of you boys back there and it always gives me a big thrill. Eddie Hansen, my buddy of long standing, and I have been working schedules for all the time I've been here and many a rousing QSO we've had. Eddie Q (WØUEV) and I started way back there in the spark days, about a hundred and six years ago!

Thanks again for your very nice publication, and a very Merry Christmas to the whole gang!

Frank Shopen, W7EBG

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DEAR GLADYS

(de Florida Skip)

Dear Gladys:

I have a minute this afternoon, so I'll dash off a letter to you. I was so surprised that you didn't know Clyde is a "Ham." I mean, we weren't trying to hide it or anything.

I just love being an XYL . . . isn't that cute? That's what they call their wives. Clyde calls my mother "Mrs. QRM" but I don't know what that means, yet.

We get along much better now that Clyde is a ham. We never argue like some couples do. Of course, we don't talk much. You see, the only voices he really hears are at the other end of a long skip. I tried to speak with a little fading and distortion one day but he tried to tune me in better and we got sort of confused. I'll have to think of something else. Anyway, he is a dear.

We get lots of fascinating mail now. Even if I can't understand all of that electronic talk, I still try to be interested in it. It's a good thing, too, because I had to throw away a card that Clyde got from some fresh lady ham in Arkansas. She had on there, "WAS 25." Well, Gladys, weren't we all, but why brag about it now? I just can't understand some people. But back to the mail -- he gets some real pretty catalogs in the sweetest pastel colors. I think they do that for the wives. In fact, I wrote and thanked one company but they didn't answer. They forgot to send their next catalog, too. Gladys, do you remember those two fellows in vaudeville who used to do that soft-shoe routine? Weren't they Burstein and Applebee? Well, they are in electronics now. They send lots of mail.

It is awfully easy to buy gifts for Clyde now that he has a hobby. What I do is economize in little ways like going without stockings and not eating lunch and wearing my hair straight like this. Really, like Clyde says, any wife should be glad to do without the little extras so her husband can have the necessities for his hobby. Well, anyway, when I have about twenty dollars saved I give that and some catalogs to Herman K4QRV who is Clyde's best friend. Herman sends away for something and when it comes I wrap it up in pretty paper and give it to Clyde. That way it's just what he wants. I don't always know what it is that I have given him but Gladys, he appreciates it so. Like Clyde says, any wife should be glad -- oh, I said that, didn't I? Guess I'm beginning to say it as often as Clyde does.

Do people up there give gifts on Groundhog Day? I never heard of it before but Clyde says it is an old ham custom. He has already told Herman what to order for me to give him.

If you make a trip to Florida, please come to see us. You won't have any trouble finding our house. Just look for four antennas and tall grass.

Your friend,
Mabel

P. S. Clyde says 73's. I don't know what that means, but I bet it's real clever.

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(1) ARRL has now requested our government to review the status of Loran use in the 1800-2000 kc. region, looking to expansion of our amateur work, sharing with this primary navigational use.

(2) A formal petition is in process to ask FCC to relax the present power limitation in the amateur 420-Mc. band.

(3) Per Board action the League likewise has asked FCC for rules changes which if approved would

a. Relax the requirements for mobile log keeping.

b. Eliminate the requirement for dual identification by c.w. in RTTY work.

c. Provide for slow-scan picture sending (in 10 and 15 m. voice segments) with bandwidth limited to that for A-3.

All of us will watch in the New Year for the proposed rule-makings that will get those matters under consideration for the betterment of amateur radio. For the detailed filings on such matters and news as it developes follow "Happenings of the Month" in QST.

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O E S ATTENTION! ECHO-II SATELLITE DUE FOR RELEASE IN MARCH - APRIL '62

Because of its lower altitude and larger reflecting area than Echo I, ECHO II may prove out for permitting QSOs on 144 and/or 220 Mc. at distances of 1400 mi. or more. Ray Soifer, K2QBW, will have an article on this soon in QST. Echo II is to be a rigid 135-ft. sphere with twice the area of Echo I, and while Echo I was too high and too small for much experimentation with "bounce" QSOs, the polar orbit is to be much lower, 600 miles at first, with perhaps only 100-200 miles height as it nears the end of its expected two-year life in orbit. When this reflecting-area balloon is put up in the spring, W1AW will give you the news.

W1HDQ tells us that chances of successful OES-v.h.f. work way beyond present 2-meter tropospheric scatter 500 mi. ranges will be for those (1) with a low noise converter, (2) reasonably high power and c.w., (3) a high-gain v.h.f. beam, able to be tilted at least 35°. The latter is most important at first while the orbit is highest. There's speculation that, due to possible interaction of Echo II with auroral effects or Van Allen belts increasing the effective bounce area, that experiments with top gear and readiness might find transcontinental or transocean work possible. K2QBW's latest letter from M.I.T. says the balloon will carry a 136-Mc. beacon transmitter. It may help in tracking to investigate special effects. Watch for more in QST in early '62 . . . but start to get the Special Beams, etc., ready now, so we can at least try some DX with each other. W1AW will give advance expectations on the ECHO II firing, when known . . . this to be followed with orbital correction data on usual Bulletin Skeds.

D X NOTE FROM VIC, W 1 T Y Q (9K3TL/NZ)

Vic Crawford, ex-SCM Connecticut, now in Saudi-Arabia, sends the latest, reporting, "Cliff, W8GCN, and myself have been working towards keeping HZ1AB on, even after the Air Force leaves Dhahran . . . As you can imagine, operating from 9K3TL/NZ was a lot of fun. The operating confirmed a number of of things.

"(1) C.w. is still the best way to work the greatest number in the shortest time. (2) MCing is for the birds. A lot of the fellows call for it when a DX station is weak. The solution to this is to get the DX station out of the frequencies allotted U.S. hams, one way or another. (3) As the number of s.s.b. stations increases, the efficiency goes down. Time after time we called CQ on s.s.b. and got no answer even though we could hear Ws S-9. There was just so much QRM there was no chance of hearing a weak station. The classic remark of the whole trip was by Brian. He had called several CQs on 14,286 kc. with no answers, so he was listening to an S-9 W-station, talking with another W, right on 286. The W was saying, 'I understand there's some pretty good DX on this week, a '6 and a 9K3, but I haven't heard them yet.' (Brian shouted to the mike, 'Ya bloke, if you'd close your mouth long enough to LISTEN you'd work one - right on your frequency!')

"The British in Bahrain were kind and issued me MP4BDL, QAV, MAM and TAQ. Also I have applied for a call in Lebanon. No pres[illegible] plans to activate these as the Neutral Zones seem more in demand...My best to the gang." -- Vic, W1TYQ.

BOLIVIA (CP) FILES 3RD PARTY AGREEMENT

Here's one to add to your page 64A (cardboard) insert page from Oct. QST.) Effective November 22, '61 and the radio amateurs of Bolivia and the United States are permitted to exchange messages or other communications on behalf of third parties. "Such communications shall not include commercial or political information but shall be limited to conversations or messages of a technical or personal nature for which by reason of their unimportance recourse to the public telecoms service is not justified..." Also in disaster for communications relating to safety of life or property . . . may be handled. The agreement deposited follows the language and defines the limitations on what may be handled in a fashion very like that followed by the other nations having such special agreements going beyond the prohibition in the int[illegible] national treaty against any handling of communications for others. Your addition of Bolivia will bring to 15 countries the list on 64A.

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(Continued from front cover)

Following the election of officers we arrived at the point where Santa Claus came and we exchanged our gifts. In addition to the gifts brought the members for exchange, donations of gifts were made by the following:

Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc.
Calandra Camera Co., Inc.
Ladd Electronics Company
Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp.
World Insurance Company
World Radio Laboratories

The prizes donated by the Club were provided in the main by the raffle tickets sold during the year.

While this meeting was going on the Christmas party for the kids was held in the adjoining room where the kids were provided with movies, cracker jacks, candy, and from the North Pole Santa made a practice run. It was necessary that he travel around before Christmas to get all his reindeer in condition as the final trip on Christmas is a tough one. We feel quite fortunate in being able to get Santa to make this special trip just for the kids of our members.

Following the meeting were the refreshments and, as usual, the XYLs came up with those extra special prize winning cakes and we all immediately forgot our diets. Ice cream, coffee and pop were furnished by the World Insurance Company.

After a most enjoyable ragchew we all went out to brave the winter weather which turned out to be not quite as bad as the newscasters had led us to believe.

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JANUARY MEETING

The January meeting will be installation of officers night and we need your help at the installation. So plan to come to the 4-H Building at the Ak-Sar-Ben Field on January 12th at 8:00 P.M.

After attending the Board meeting following the annual meeting of our Club, this editor is quite enthused about the prospects for 1962. The plans outlined to the Board by our new President, Royal, were discussed and each member of the Board of Trustees was assigned a responsibility and will work with one or more committees. These plans sound real good and will be outlined to you at the January meeting. As many Committee Chairmen as possible will be announced at this meeting and I am sure you will be enthused as I was upon hearing these plans. Let's all be there and start the year 1962 off by showing our new officers that we are really behind them (to push the Club forward, of course.)

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New Address of Art
ex WØQMD - W4CWW
A. E. Stadler
7332 West Shore Drive
Edina 4, Minnesota

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NOTES FROM THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

For the benefit of the members in general, the Nominating Committee, in accordance with the Constitution, is appointed by the President and consists "of the President and two other persons who shall be past presidents of this association or any past president of the former organization known as the Ak-Sar-Ben

Radio Club. The Nominating Committee shall nominate at least one person for each office to be filled at the next annual meeting and shall make its report of nominations in writing. Its report shall be read at the annual meeting of the members of this association and the persons so nominated shall be considered as nominated without any further action but further nominations may be made by members at the annual meeting."

In making the selection it has been customary for the Nominating Committee to consider each member individually in order to determine his or her qualifications. The attempt is made to narrow this list down to the persons most qualified to serve as leaders of the club and to perform the administrative duties necessary in the operation of our corporation and at the same time to select members who will perform these duties in such a manner as to be able to please most of our members. It is necessary that six members be selected each year, four to be elected on the Executive Council, one for Vice President and one for President.

Upon narrowing the list down to these six, the six are then contacted individually to obtain a commitment as to their willingness to spend the time and energy necessary to perform their duties. Thus the members selected for nomination at the annual meeting represent, in the opinion of the Nominating Committee, six willing, able, and conscientious persons.

The thought has been expressed many times of nominating more than one for each office. This would be permitted under the Constitution. In making the selection, however, the Nominating Committee would have an exceedingly difficult job to provide the names of twelve members, all of whom were willing and qualified, with a membership of only 125. This would represent 10% of the members. Five of the members could not be nominated because they already hold offices for one more year. Many of our members because of the press of business do not have the time they can give. Many of our members have held office previously and until the passage of time are unwilling to accept office again but would rather see it passed around among the qualified members. Some of our members are just plain unwilling to serve. The six selected, in the opinion of the Nominating Committee, are the very best. It is necessary to select two men capable of being President each time anyway as the Vice President could become the President at any moment during the year. The members still have a right of selection by reason of their right to nominate additional members from the floor prior to the election. Thus the test of the Nominating Committee's work is the election itself.

During the year 1962 if each of you will observe your fellow members you will know who should be elected for the following year. You have two responsibilities - to turn in your suggestions to the President during the months of October or early November so they can be considered by the Nominating Committee, or you can make nominations from the floor.

Along this same line, here is a quote from "The Ground Wave," St. Paul:

A lot of members are like wheelbarrows,
not good unless pushed.
Some are like canoes,
they need to be paddled.
Some are like kittens,
more contented when petted.
A few are like footballs,
which way will they bounce next?
A few like balloons,
full of wind and ready to blow up.
Some are like trailers,
they have to be pulled.
Some are like lights,
they keep going on and off.
Many, thank God, are like the north star,
there when you need them, dependable
Ever loyal and a guide to all.

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