HAM HUM

Published by
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Vol. XIV
No. 2

ARE YOU A NUT?

I guess some of the fellows must have thought I was when I proposed that everyone should get on 10 meters. However, the proposal was made out of concern for club enthusiasm, which seems to be way down from what it could be.

The reason 10 meters was selected was for several specific reasons. A few are: It is simple to convert a lot of existing gear to this band. A minimum of tubes is required to make such equipment with low cost crystals available. It gives good ground coverage locally. It will be essentially a dead band for quite some time to come. It could provide a common meeting ground for those now operating on other bands.

I do not suggest that everyone give up bands they now operate, just to use 10 whenever they are not operating other favorite bands, and to stimulate local contacts.

Over the last several years there has been a drifting away to other bands for local QSO's. Frequently I hear fellows on 75-40 & 20 meters trying to have a good QSO through the QRM without success. If the operator has a KW the QSO may be ok, but why use a KW to talk to a local and QRM the low bands for better DX? On 10 meters 5 watts will work anywhere in town, and without a New York QSO breaking the QSO, or you wrecking his.

In the past few years I venture to say that I am not the only one who has not kept up with the many new calls. I believe this is due to locals working all bands and modes rather than one local band as we did in past years. At that time I sure was better acquainted with the fellows. While most of us can probably get on 10 meters at night, many can not, at least consistently. I probably get less chance to get on the air in the evening than the time I am in my car, and that is only about 20-30 minutes during the day, especially a few minutes in the morning and evening, going to and from work. Therefore, I believe MOBILE operation will do more to encourage local QSO's than fixed operation, and result in more fellows becoming acquainted.

A 10 meter rig can be a very low cost item if you will settle for just the essentials. An overtone xtal marked as a receive crystal for an old Globe CB100 x-cvr actually has a frequency of 28.795 Mc., just 5 Kc. under the common local frequency. It can be used with a 6CX8 tube as

(Continued on page 2)

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a complete RF section. It has a triode section which, with the xtal mentioned will oscillate on the actual frequency desired. The other half of the 6CX8 is a pentode and becomes the final, which can run 5 watts input. I can verify this is a substantial power for good local QSO's, because for over 6 months I used such a rig and enjoyed QSO's over a reliable range of 15 miles, which is more than Omaha's area. So we have an RF section. How about some audio? Well, a 6AQ5 driven by a carbon mike will modulate it ok. If you want better audio quality than a carbon mike, a 12AX7 two stage preamp will drive the 6AQ5 ok from a ceramic mike. WOW--a big two (or three) tube rig. A dynamotor is available for $2.25 that will power this big rig. Receiving? Well, there are converters pretty cheap now – $10.00 to $20.00, depending on what you want. Maybe you already have a 10 meter receiver or converter. You can get simple 10 meter xtal controlled converters for your car radio from International Crystal Co. real cheap. Do it the easy way. Take an old Globe CB 100 and simply install a set of channel 13 crystals REVERSED (xmttr xtal in receiver and vice versa) and repeak. We hope to make a 10 meter strip down version of WRL's TC6 available through the Club at a very low cost for those that would like a complete transceiver.

I would hope that fellows that have a few hundred bucks invested in nice SSB rigs, etc., in their cars now could find room in the trunk to leave an xtal controlled X-Cvr and MONITOR 28.795 Mc. whenever they do not have the other gear on. In this way there could be 10 meter QSO's going on most any time of day or night. All it takes is for YOU to join us and "BE A 10 METER NUT."

Alan McMillan
WØJJK

P. S. Since writing the above it has become a painfully obvious fact that 28.795 Mc. is not working out too well. I am inclined to believe we had best establish 28.8 Mc. as the frequency, especially as the frequency accuracy can be established with a 100 Kc. calibrator, which is not the case at 28.795 Mc., and I find that no one else seems to be able to hit the crystal controlled receiver I use, which I expect others will u
I believe those using xtals or having purchased xtals on the lower frequency can rubber this 5 Kc. okay. See you on 28.8 Mc.

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MARCH MEETING - FRIDAY, MARCH 13

The next meeting of the Ak-Sar-Sun Radio Club, Inc. will be held at the 4-H Building, Ak-Sar-Ben Field, at 8:00 P.M. We will have a real interesting program for this meeting. Orville Weimer, WØGKL, who has been with us before will give us a full report on DX. Orville probably has the most DX countries of any amateur in the area. To those of you who are working DX, he can give you some hints on how to get more DX, how to get QSL cards, and in general how to enjoy this portion of our hobby. If you are not a DX man, come and learn how the other half operates. Some of his operating techniques can be used in your part of the hobby. You will find below a picture of Orville and his station. Come to the meeting on Friday, March 13, and see him in person.

Refreshments will be served after the program, and we will have the usual drawing. The attendance prize for March will be $4.00. If your name is drawn and if you are not in attendance or if your dues are not paid, the prize will be held over until next month.

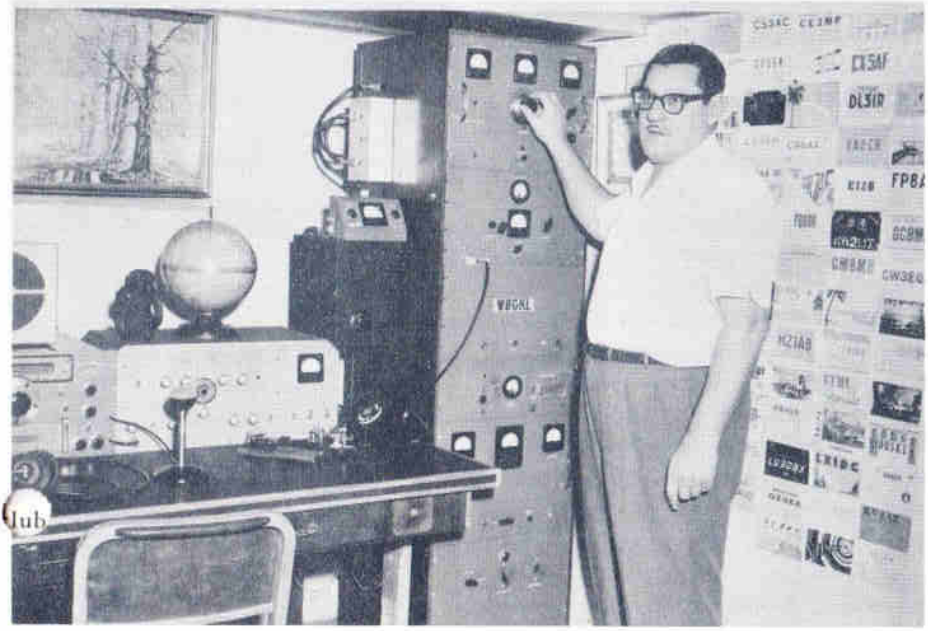

Photo - Courtesy Bob Miller, KØZLY

NOTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

A regular meeting of the members of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc. was held at the 4-H Building, Ak-Sar-Ben Field, at 8:00 P.M. on February 14, 1964.

Announcement was made concerning the Heart Fund drive to be held on February 23rd and request was made for member participation as operators and mobile units.

Visitors were acknowledged, particularly those from the Fremont Club and the North High and West Side High Radio Clubs.

Alan H. McMillan, WØJJK, was in charge of the program. Marvin Gehr, WØRIU, discussed the new Galaxie Electronics SSB rig, pointing out the differences between it and the Galaxie 300. Particular attention was called to the use of transistor and printed circuits in order to save space and thus get a smaller rig for either fixed use or mobile.

Rose Turner of Galaxie Electronics gave a demonstration of soldering techniques and particularly how to get the really professional look into the bottom of the chassis. Special attention should be given to the use of an iron that is clean, make a good mechanical joint, and don't use too much solder. The many members standing around were quite shocked that a gal could do this fine job of soldering. Al McMillan brought out that they use gals almost exclusively as most of the men are all thumbs when it comes to this type of work. Rose Turner also called attention to the ease with which cabling can be done even in your home-built gear, and demonstrated how to tie the knot whereupon one of the XYLs who knows nothing about radio remarked, "That's the same as the buttonhole stitch." So, if you fellows can't get the job done after you get the wires in, get the XYL to buttonhole it in there, but don't let her get too interested in this ham radio or she is liable to take the mike away from you.

Rose Turner
(Photo courtesy E. D. Heinz, WAØEEM)

Al McMillan, WØJJK, again suggested that the 10 meter mobiles should get on 28.8 and to therefore also monitor 28.8 in your fixed station.

The attendance drawing was not given out as the member whose name was drawn was not present. Next month the attendance drawing will be $4.00. A 1964 hand book was given away under the usual arrangement.

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YL Column

The Gamble's are off the farm and back in the big city. We never gained any fame (or fortune) from farming but did become known as the Field Day site for the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club. We made our move on Jan. 11th during the big snow, and vowed we would "never" move again. Hi!! Twenty-eight hours later we had a 5 element 6 meter beam tied with clothesline to the front porch railing and we were back in business.

The OM Bob, KØJBS, has planted a 35' telephone pole in the front yard and stacked his tri-banded and my 6 meter beam on it.

We have 2 harmonics. Jamie Ann is 7 years old and in the second grade. Tim is 3½ and in everything.

Bob's hobbies are hamming and woodworking. I like to sew, play Bridge and "ham" of course.

My call is KØSNO; I have been licensed 3½ years and a member of Young Ladies Radio League. I enjoy working the band opening and have 39 states confirmed for my W.A.S. on 6 meters. I also collect certificates and have 9 to my credit.

I am interested in Civilian Defense and check in 3 nets weekly.

This rounds out the activities from our new QTH. I agree with rion, WØMJK, and would like to see some projects for the XYL's other than K.P. detail.

Best of 73's
Julie, KØSNO

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NEW MEMBERS ADDITIONS TO ROSTER

Frederick L. Crouter, WAØGNT
5022 Hamilton Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

Thomas Moeller, WNØEXQ
2515 Jones Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68105

C. C. Jacobson, WAØHUS
2871 Newport Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68112

Frank Fernald
2306 Myrtle Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68147

Ernie A. Walter, WAØAUU
2601 Jones Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68105

Frederick Fisher, Jr., WØEGP
836 South 88th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68114

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DAFFYNITIONS

A girdle is a device used to keep an unfortunate condition from spreading.

Television has many side effects. People conditioned by TV now stare at the hi-fi while listening to it.

Some cars have fluid drive; others just have a drip at the wheel.

HARC News, December 1963

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CB'ERS BEST HAMS?

This may sound like an odd title, but the information behind it is one which should not be ignored by amateurs.

What has happened to all the hams in the area that used to participate in drives? I believe that we helped a lot in Polio, Heart and other worthy drives in which the amateurs of Omaha *used to* PARTICIPATE. Now, there are only a very few hams that seem to feel they can get the load off the sofa and pass up the one-eye monster when such drives and functions call for mobile operators. I am of the opinion (which may be shared by few) that the CB operators, in the case of public service, are a heck of a lot better amateurs in spirit than we who profess it, but fail to practice what we preach. It seems most hams look down at CB'ers, (and I too think there is too much bogus hamming practiced among them) but from what I hear they have the spirit of adventure that is sadly lost these days among hams.

I am informed that, the other night there was a little girl lost in Omaha and at *midnight* one of the CB leaders got a call to have CB'ers help in a search around town to find her. In 15 MINUTES, at this late hour, they had 8 CB mobiles on the scene and 8 more in a matter of minutes. At high noon I seriously doubt if one ham could be rounded up, to say nothing of getting 16 mobiles on the scene in ½ hour at midnight. In fact, who would authorities even call to find out? Maybe we sometimes think the CB'ers are psuedo hams, but in important matters such as this they seem to be the ones DOING instead of talking! We can and should have such an organization among the hams -- let's get the ball rolling. If I am wrong and hams can equal this (as I suppose someone will say after reading this), let's see the proof -- not talk.

de WØJJK
Alan McMillan

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I would like to see a section of the Radio club made of Mobiles, both AM and SSB each having their own drills. This should be real interesting project for some Sunday, some heading to Sioux City, West, toward Lincoln and all other directions, then a return run and a get-together for rag chewing and eatin', I'll have my Galaxy mobile in a couple weeks and anxiously looking forward to such fun.

Also like to have you look into Wayne Greens Institute, this surely is worthy of mention and encouragement for all of us to join. I don't think many of us realize the battle he is waging for the good of the whole Amateur group and not just for a few.

Bob Miller, KØZLY
4302 Dodge Street
Omaha, Nebraska

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Dear Johnny,

Please will you tell the mobile units in Omaha to be on frequency 5[illegible] at 2 P.M. (mobiles only) Sunday afternoons; the Old Goat Mobile Net will meet there from now on. Thank you.

73,
Lou, WØCCD

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HINTS AND SPRINGS DEPARTMENT

A simple and quick equipment mounting for mobile gear involves a screen door spring and a coat hanger. Under hood, under dash, or in the trunk, mounting can be made securely and rattleproof by fastening equipment to the car body with springs.

Just find a corner or clear place out of the way for the equipment. Then locate two existing holes or drill two new holes of most any size on opposite sides of the equipment. Bend "S" hooks from a section of a coat hanger. The size and exact shape of the hooks will depend upon the individual situation. Connect the "S" hooks to each end of a section of a screen door spring. Again the exact length of the spring will depend upon the individual situation. Stretch the spring over the equipment. Slip the "S" hooks into the holes in the car body and the equipment is mounted.

The "S" hooks might be several inches long if needed to reach existing holes in the car body. Two springs may be needed for some heavy bulky equipment. Sometimes a short length of aluminum angle bolted below the equipment keeps it from shifting.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST -- A word of caution: Please use pliers to stretch the spring. Should a spring slip the "S" hook could cause a nasty cut.

WØPHW
John Orr

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Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc.
P. O. Box 291
Omaha 1, Nebraska

Attention Editor Dick Eilers:-
Also the Prez - old Uncle Lou there.

Your many mentions of experimentations made by the club's more enterprising members on the operation and function of the U. G. A. The reason I write this paper on the subject is that for many years I have been working underground or darn close to it. From some of the signal reports I have received from some of you fellows I feel that I am qualified to give an expert opinion in this respect. Many of the tavern owners of Hollywood will verify my other statement of working or reclining darn near the ground or floor so with these self-evident facts to bolster up my character I shall proceed to explain about my findings over the many years of using an underground antenna.

1. I found that when I operated my rig in a house that had knob and tube house wiring and that the standing wave ratio (who knew about SWR in those days?) was high I put in one whale of a signal in the near vicinity on any type of receiving equipment. This was with a very short lead in wire and on 180 meters along with other meters at the same time. In fact using this system we seemed to cover the entire radio frequency spectrum.

Due to unreasonable neighbors within a six mile area this system was abandoned.

Years passed -

2. My interest was kindled during World War II - from past performance remembrances it was calculated that an U. G. A. would comply with the dead air policy advocated by the Government. Again we kindled our interest and ingeniously adopted the old air rig to the terra firma method of wave propagation. Net results were not so good, seems that some smart aleck guys got together and put into practice an underwriters code. They for some reason incased the electric wires in a metal pipe. Findings: when a 100 foot trench two feet deep was used to bury the alleged radiator and a 500 watt carrier was fed into same the signal was Q5 in the shack - nothing could be detected directly above the buried wire. This did not dilute my interest. I was determined to communicate via this U. G. A. By pulling some strings and passing some loot under the table I did rent an apartment directly at the other end of this 100 ft. trench in which I moved another amateur radio operator - our first move was to uncover the buried wire and place alongside it another such wire which ended up in his bedroom. Now by pumping 300 watts into these wires and with a good RME 69 receiver at one end and a SX28A at the other we were able to have many uninterrupted QSO's. One thing I must say for this system was that it was absolutely clear of any QRM and the QRN was just about that of the noise factor of the receivers, providing we used shielded lead in from the U.G.A.

3. After the war my interest increased because of the T.V.I. problem - from earlier findings I felt sure that the U. G. A. would completely eliminate TVI problems - This I can attest to, it also eliminates QRM and QRN; however, the DX side of the ledger is kind of skimpy - yes I might add it almost eliminates the necessity of buying a log bo However, I did figure a way to make it work and have quickly sketched out my final findings which I give you permission to use in any way you see fit. I know those who are avid experimentors with the UGA will be thankful to get this technical information. I am sorry that I cannot give the full recipe of the ingredients of the pie and some personal experimentation will have to be done along this line. I will clue you that it seemed to me when more salt was used the signal strength increased. This is not yet proven – as a matter of fact this pie network was a quick addition that I dreamed up after reading the almost heartbreaking appeal by the editor on page 8 of January Ham Hum.

Any further questions will be answered personally by me if you wish further highly technical information on the subject.

In closing I wish you continued success with the club. The Ham Hum affords me much enjoyment. Keep up the good work. I have hopes of some day attending one of your meetings.

73 to all,
Harry Smith, WA6HWB
Ex-6AWC-6CFR-5H
W6HEE - W6BPS - ZM6 -
AX, etc.

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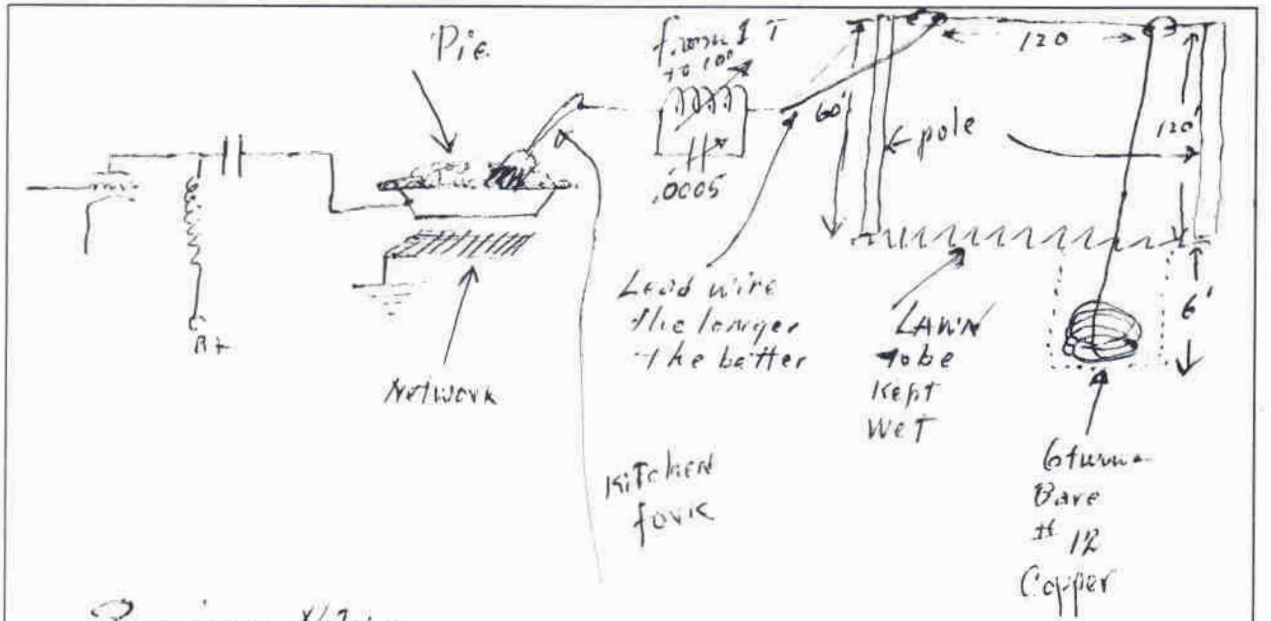

Engineers Note:-

The pie Network should be made with CRAB APPLES - Very little sugar - the pie pan must obviously be of metal, a regular Kitchen fork was used for feeding and the substration tuner screen was a piece of window screen wire.

See attached sheets for performance expectations. H.R.S. WASHINGTON

HIGH FREQUENCY DIRECTIVE ANTENNA SYSTEM
de K6CT

Part XI

PHASE: (Webster): (Physics): In uniform circular motion, simple harmonic motion, or in the periodic changes in any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law (as sound vibrations, *alternating electric currents,* etc.), *the point* or stage *in the period to which the* rotation, *oscillation,* or variation *has advanced, considered in its relation to a* standard position or *assumed instant of starting.*

There is probably no single physical concept more important to understand in the study of directive antenna systems than "phase."

Phase is *time.* Time is expressible in linear units (meters, feet, etc.) as well as time units (seconds, minutes, etc.) when it is studied in relationship to antenna circuitry.

We express antenna dimensions in wavelength (meters or feet per cycle) and in frequency (cycles per second).

Thus, when we say that we are transmitting on 10 meters (wavelength), we also may say we are transmitting on 30 megacycles (frequency).

This relationship occurs because a radio wave has a velocity in space of 186,000 miles per second (300,000,000 meters per second). If the wave is traveling at 300,000,000 meters per second and is being generated at 30,000,000 cycles per second (30 megacycles), then the linear dimension of one cycle is 10 meters. One meter is 39.37 inch in length, ten meters is 393.7 in length (32.75) feet).

Having determined that one cycle is 32.75 feet in length, we may proceed to determine the time/-cycle relationship.

At 30,000,000 cycles per second, we may perform the division 1/30,-000,000 and we find that the time corresponding to one cycle is .000,-000,033 seconds.

Thus, a path length of 32.75 feet represents .000,000,033 second at the specific frequency of 30 megacycles (10 meter wavelength). Figure 1 portrays this relationship.

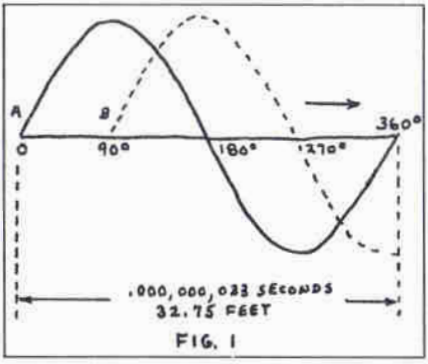

FIG. 1

If we now consider that the moment we closed the key on a transmitter, the wave front start at point A and proceeded in the in the direction of the arrow, then every .000,000,033 seconds the cycle will start repeating itself. In other words, when the wave front

has proceeded to a point 32.75 feet away, the cycle pattern starts to repeat itself.

If A is assumed to be the position of starting, then as the wave progresses to point B, it becomes displaced by 90 electrical degrees from point A, or 8.1875 feet, and takes .000,000,008,25 second to get there.

The time amounts stated are not very large but are just as valid in alternating current circuit analysis as the far greater periods of time involved in one cycle at the 60 cycle frequency ordinarily found in home lighting power sources.

The importance of proper phase relationship may be most dramatically shown in considering what happens when a dipole radiates a wave that follows two paths in getting to the receiving antenna. This would be the case with a direct wave from the antenna and the ground reflection of the same wave arriving at the receiving antenna with a phase difference between them.

If the two equal signal components travel paths having a difference of 1/2 wavelength, they will arrive at the receiving antenna 180 degrees out of phase and will cancel each other. This, of course, destroys the signal.

Figure 2 shows this complete cancellation condition. It will be noted that Wave A is equal in amplitude but exactly 180 degrees out of phase with Wave B. To grasp the full importance of this, consider that a 6000 mc. signal has a wavelength of only about two inches. Thus, a one-inch difference in path length makes the difference between a very strong signal (both waves in phase) and one that cancels itself out. (180 degrees out of phase.) At 30 mc. the path length difference to create the cancellation condition is 16.375 feet.

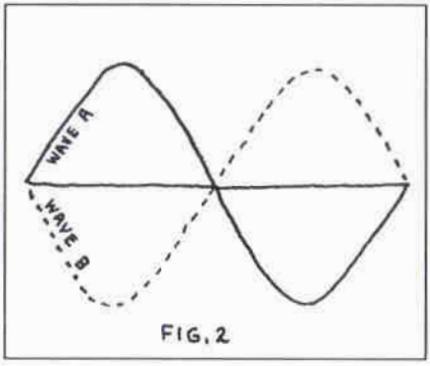

FIG. 2

This leads to the very simple explanation of the vertical radiation lobe patterns of an antenna. The governing factor in vertical lobe angles is the antenna height above electrical (not physical) ground.

If we consider the illustration of a dipole (Fig. 3) and its height above electrical ground then we may sketch, by elementary angular relationships, the positions of the maximum power points of the vertical lobes and the positions where signal cancellation occurs.

Essentially, the dipole radiates power in a circle, uniformly around its axis. Thus, some of the power radiates upward into space and some downward, against the ground. That which is radiated downward continues until it reaches electrical ground then it is reradiated at the same angle of departure that it had on arrival. There are then certain angles at which the dif-

ference in path between the sky wave and ground reflected wave will be multiples of one wavelength difference in path length and will be in phase and create angles of maximum radiated power. At the same time there will be other differences in path length in multiples of odd half wavelengths (1/2, 3/2, 5/2, etc.) that will be 180 degrees out of phase and signal cancellation will occur at the receiving antenna.

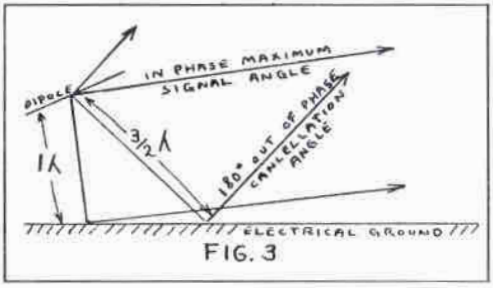

FIG. 3

When this consideration is taken into account in a multi-element antenna array, the number of phase variances that occur are horrendous and mathematicians generally throw up their hands and head for the woods. It is this unique feature that makes antenna experimentation the field of the amateur rather than the professional. The amateur can afford to be wrong and admit idiocy, but the professional - never!

Phase is important for a reason that is seldom, if ever, pointed out. By analysis of phase relationships, all antenna performance can be related to a single parameter, and it can be theoretically demonstrated that all directive antennas display gain in favored directions for the same reason, although various electrical and physical arrangements are used to attain the same objective. Subsequent articles in this series will be used to show various antenna types and elaborate on the phase relationships achieved by each.

It was promised that space would also be discussed in this arti[cle]. Space and phase must be related to each other to show what happens to phase in space.

Nothing happens to phase in space. *Space will simultaneously support two identical waves that are opposite in phase* and cancellation will not take place in space. *The cancellation that occurs takes place at the receiving antenna.*

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RAMBLINGS OF A FRUSTRATED EDITOR

I ran into a most unusual incident recently, two "old timers" having quite an animated conversation at one of our parts houses. Howard Van Eaton, W5KH, and John Callaghan, W5NN, having met for the first time in 43 years after having gone to school together here in Houston. The QRM was terrific .....

Do you have TVI? The best I have heard on that subject lately comes from Brad, W5ADZ. It seems whenever Brad is in his back yard and sees a neighbor approaching with fire in his eye and casting dirty looks at his "antenna farm", Brad places his hands in his pockets in a rather Will Rogers fashion drawls, "You know, since I put [up] that tower, the lightning hasn't been at all bad around here." How about that???????

de HARC News

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TO ALL AFFILIATED CLUBS:

I believe your members will be interested in the following portion of a letter being sent today to all ARRL directors, vice-directors and assistants:

"The current issue of 73 Magazine contains, among others, several items of particularly flagrant misinformation. The facts are:

"1) There is no high-frequency allocations conference planned for 1965. There is a plenipotentiary conference scheduled for Geneva next year, long-planned to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the International Telecommunications Union and its predecessors. It will not deal with over-all allocations matters. The magazine's editor apparently does not know the difference between a plenipotentiary conference and an administrative conference. The fact is that the Swiss government has informed the ITU that it does not want an administrative conference to be held in Geneva in 1965. A CCIR (technical study) conference is scheduled for 1966, and its decisions will be desirable as background for the eventual allocations (administrative) conference. Thus the earliest practical date for an allocations conference is 1967. It is the unanimous opinion of communications authorities in the Department of State, Office of Emergency Planning, FCC, and the ITU itself, with whom we have discussed this subject at length in months past as well as currently, that the conference is at least three years in the future, and more likely four or five. This is, for example, the basis for President Hoover's statement in his convention addresses, as per January QST.

"2) FCC is not due to announce in March its decision on RM-499. The Chairman of the Commission has indicated to us that because of heavy workload in other fields (e.g., Citizens Band rules revision in process), and the need for careful study and evaluation of the League's and other related proposals in the same area of regulation, it will be at least several months before FCC can formulate its decision.

"3) President Hoover has said unequivocally that the 73 editorial statement about his impending resignation is totally unfounded, that he remains honored and proud to represent the League and its Board decisions, and that he is willing to serve as president as long as it meets the Board's pleasure. Since the erroneous 73 item is stated as coming from "responsible sources," you may be better able to evaluate the accuracy of other statements in the editorial."

Sincerely yours,
John Huntoon
General Manager

P. S. Last week President Hoover, General Counsel Booth and I appeared at a meeting of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concerning amateur reciprocal licensing privileges. The Committee seemed favorably impressed with the testimony of FCC and the League, and we have reason to expect an affirmative recommendation from the Committee to the House.

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AREA Release

In an early AREA News Release recommendation was made that clubs consider the following additional appointments for operation of the »: Legal Counsel; Chaplain; Club Surgeon, or Medical; Engineering; Public Relations; Press Editor; Communications; Advertising.

Residents of Shurmer Drive, appeared at the Warrensville Heights, Ohio, Council meeting, September 10, 1963 and complained about amateur radio tower of Arthur W. Blaylock, W8TOL, 23819 Shurmer Drive. They said the tower was interfering with their home radios and television sets. Again at the Council meeting September 23rd, it is reported that Mike Patrick, 4515 Frontenac Road appeared before the Council to complain that a neighbor's amateur "ham" set caused interference with his TV set.

Appearing at the Sept. 23rd Council meeting were members of the South East Amateur Radio Club, there in force to answer the charges against a fellow amateur and club member, Louis J. Vascek, president of the club was there. His call is K8ZFD. Also appearing for the club and a member of South East, was Eugene M. Symms, K8AXC, a Cleveland attorney, local represenative of FCC. The Council took no action on the complaints of TVI.

The above points up the value being a member of your local club, the fact that the club officers and members will turn out to represent their members when the operation of amateur radio is challanged. I have said, and written, time and again, that one of the reasons I am a member of ARRL, is that it will represent me when I call upon them. I could not afford to hire privately this type of aid for Five Dollars a year. The Councilman, who received complaints originally, has since written to W8BAH-Harry A. Tummonds, asking for information regarding filters, FCC Regulations etc. His name is Raymond J. Grabow, 811 The Superior Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio, a Cleveland attorney.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 932 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CONN JAN 16 1964 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FCC has issued a notice of proposed rulemaking, requested by ARRL, to ease the dual identification requirement by amateurs using other than phone or c.w. Under the proposal, amateurs on RTTY for instance would transmit their full identification by that mode, and in addition would transmit only their own call by telegraphy or telephony, in lieu of repeating the full identification now required. ARRL also requested that the Commission consider permitting this identification to be superimposed on the RTTY carrier without interrupting the teletype transmission. FCC invites comments on the proposed amendment to Section 97.87, old Section 12.82, and the submission of suggestions on methods of superimposing identifications. Comment deadline is March 16, 1964. Full information will appear in March QST AR

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HEART SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 23, 1964

The Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club wishes to acknowledge and to thank the following amateurs for their efforts in working the Heart Fund drive. At the Heart Fund Headquarters were Larry, WØNMN, and Ralph, WØSMY, running the 2 meter relay link. At the Red Cross Bldg. were Bob and Vi Margritz, WAØBIE and WAØBID, running the 6 meter base station, with Joe, KØQDB and Hugh, KØGHK, doing the routing. Eddie, WØCQX, and John, WØWRT, operated the Red Cross end of the 2 meter link.

North and South relay stations were Joe, KØKEO, and Grandma Lou, WØCCD respectively. Mobiles were: Barney, WAØCMK; Lou, WØVLI, Fred, WØEGP and son Kurt; Julie, KØSNO; Mac, WAØBMJ; Dick, WØYZV; Jim, WØYCP; Marge, KØZPX; Dick, KØPQP and brother Dan, WØFQN.

Guess that's all and that is really a very impressive lineup. Admittedly, this was not a very busy drive and as a result some of the mobile units had little or no traffic, however, they were present and available and this is the important thing. So far, no one has ever been able to guess just what kind of a work load there will be on any given drive. Maybe someone will be able to find a way around this but until this happens, we know that it's a lot better to have too many mobiles than too few. If we've missed giving anybody credit, please accept our apologies and what counts is the fact that *you* know you were there.

In some of the future drives, we'd like to see some new operators participating, regardless of what band they work or even if they're not mobile. Remember, the mobiles always are in need of riders so don't hesitate to volunteer. We also have hopes that we'll be able to organize enough 10 meter mobiles to be able to take part in future drives. We're open for any practical ideas, so either bring them up at the Club meeting or contact the mobile chairman for the Club. Next mobile drive will be on March 15th, so get your mobile gear in shape and see you then.

73,
John, WØWRT

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Route 1 Box 394
Oscoda, Michigan
January 31, 1964

Dear Editor:

This is to thank you for the many years of HAM HUM.

Very shortly I will be going to Alaska for a year with the Air Force and hope very much to maybe work some of the boys back home.

If I can ever help one of you boys with a KL7 QSO please let me know and I will do all I can.

As you can see I am trying to show my appreciation for letting me feel part of your happenings.

73 es tnx
Joe Lofreddo
K2PVB/8

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