

December 1968

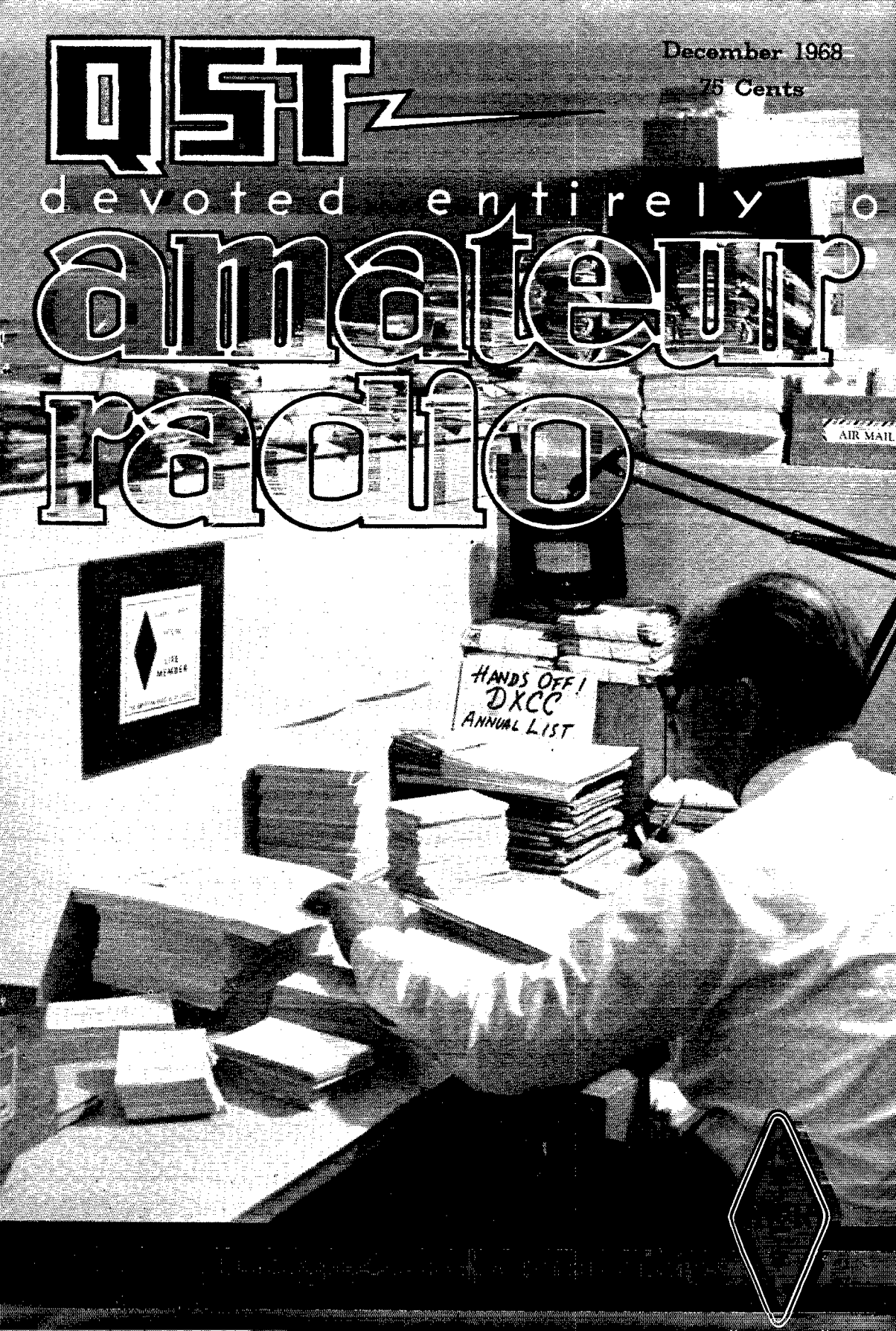
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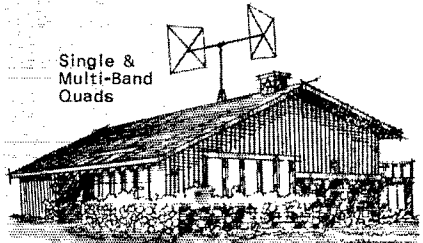
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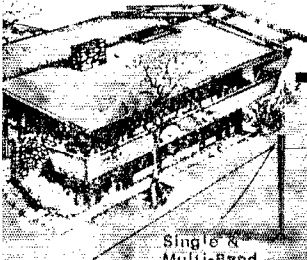
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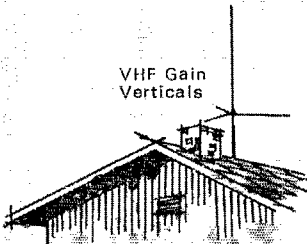
Single & Multi-Band Dipoles



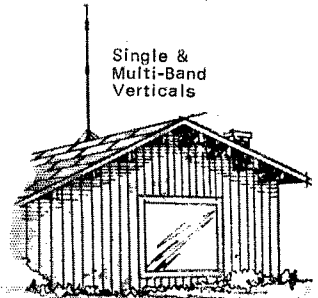
Single & Multi-Band Beams



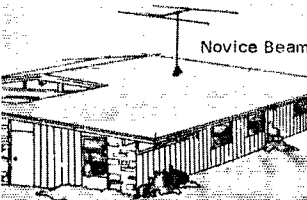
VHF Gain Verticals



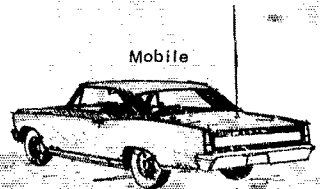
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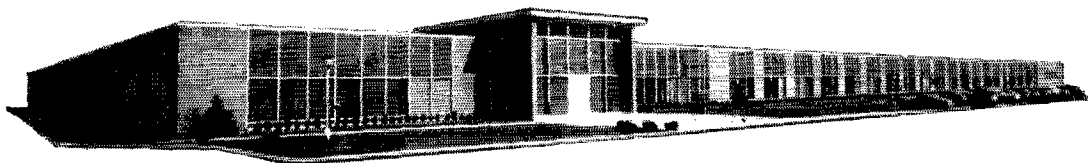
Novice Beam



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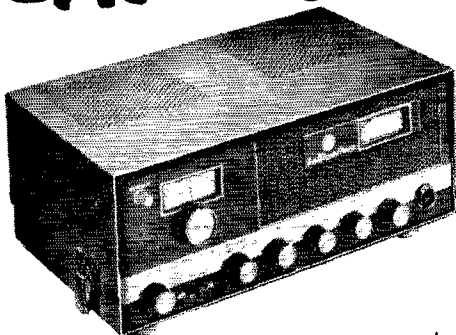


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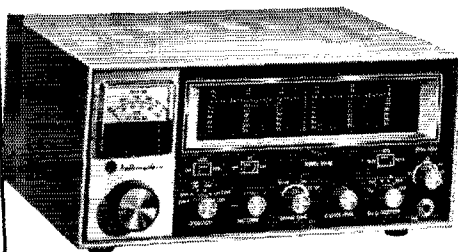
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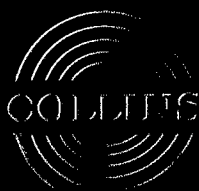




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OUR COVER
Here's W1CW compiling that annual DXCC listing, which starts on page 106. As of Sept. 30 a total of 14,413 DXCC certificates have been issued.

QST

DECEMBER 1968

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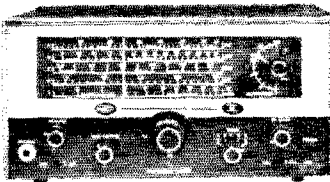


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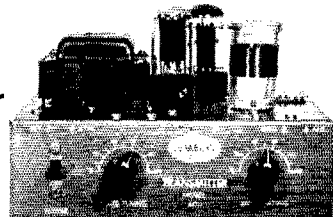
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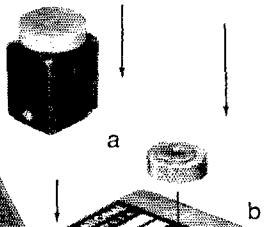
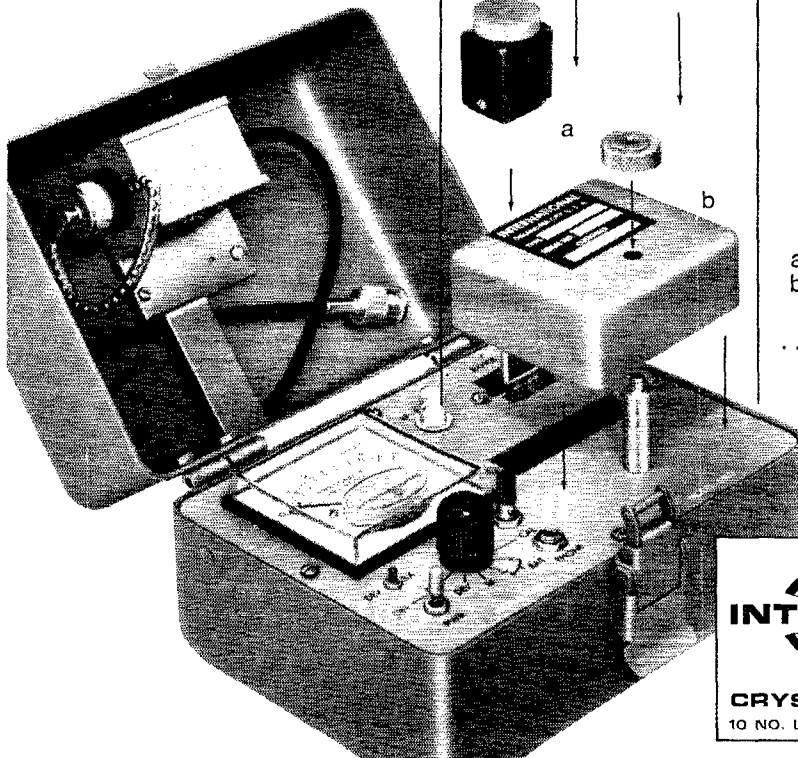


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528 Montana Ave., Holton, Kansas 66436

New England Division

ROBERT YORK CHAPMAN W1QV
28 South Road, Groton, Conn. 06340
Vice-Director: Bigelow Green W1EAE
11 Law's Brook Rd., South Acton, Mass. 01771

Northwestern Division

ROBERT B. THURSTON W7PGY
7700 31st Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115
Vice-Director: R. Rex Roberts W7C1P
837 Park Hill Drive, Billings, Mont. 59102

Pacific Division

J. A. DOC GABELIN W6ZRJ
10835 Willowbrook Way, Cupertino, Calif. 95014
Vice-Director: G. Donald Eberlein W6YHM
P. O. Box 475, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302

Roanoke Division

VICTOR C. CLARK W4KFC
12927 Popes Head Road, Clifton, Va. 22024
Vice-Director: L. Phil Wleker W4ACY
4821 Hill Top Road, Greensboro, N. C. 27407

Rocky Mountain Division

CARL L. SMITH* W0BWJ
1070 Locust St., Denver, Colo. 80220
Vice-Director: John H. Sampson, Jr. W7OCX
3618 Mount Ogden Drive, Ogden, Utah 84403

Southeastern Division

CHARLES J. BOLVIN W4LVV
2210 S.W. 27th Lane, Miami, Fla. 33133
Vice-Director: Albert L. Hamel K48JII
220 N.E. 25th Street, Pompano Beach, Fla. 33064

Southwestern Division

JOHN R. GRIGGS W6KWV
11422 Zelzah Ave., Granada Hills, Calif. 91344
Vice-Director: Thomas J. Cunningham W6PIF
1105 East Acacia Ave., El Segundo, Calif. 90245

West Gulf Division

RAY K. BRYAN W5UYQ
2117 S.W. 61st Terrace, Okla. City, Okla.
73169
Vice-Director:

*Member Executive Committee

"It Seems to Us..."



PHONE PATCHES

FOR YEARS, tariffs filed by AT&T and other telephone companies with the Federal Communications Commission — and with state regulatory agencies as well — have prohibited interconnection of the telephone system with "foreign attachments." This term included most anything not furnished or approved by the phone company; thus, strictly speaking, an amateur phone patch was a violation of tariffs.

So, officially, patches didn't exist; they were technically illegal. In practice, there were (and are) hundreds, perhaps thousands, in use by amateurs (and others). The service hams provide to isolated areas — Antarctica, GIs overseas, hospital ships, e.g. — is of inestimable morale value, openly praised by civilian and military brass alike. It was taking little or no revenue from commercial circuits; domestic patching was minimal. Hams were skilled enough to build patches which didn't upset line balance; or at least smart enough to buy commercial products (freely advertised in other mags while old-fashioned, stuffy *QST* felt obliged to turn down such revenue). Phone companies looked the other way, and preferred not to be asked questions. FCC pretended not to notice. In most respects, everything was rosy. Hams didn't have to pay a nickel for a facility which, if "legalized," would probably cost us a buck or so a month. Some appeals were made to the League — by members because their consciences hurt; by manufacturers because their pocketbooks hurt — to get official recognition of amateur phone patching. The response was, in essence, sure we'd like to have the revenue, and it indeed is somewhat an anomaly to praise patchwork on the one hand but term it illegal on the other; but all around it's better to leave things alone.

All this changed when the Carter Electronics Corporation of Dallas, Texas, tangled with its local phone company — and, later, AT&T — over a commercial patch installation it sold to business users, interconnecting between landline and radio despatching systems. The telephone company said the unit violated tariffs; Carter said the tariff is illegal because it's too restrictive, and made an issue of it in Texas court. The judge said the case needed expert analysis, and so referred it to FCC.

Just what is being decided is, at least in

detail, somewhat obscure at the moment. The fur is still flying. But it is reasonably certain that FCC's order to the phone companies to drop broad restrictions will stand the test of time, and that new tariffs (a couple have already been filed, rejected, withdrawn, and what have you) will eventually be approved and straighten out the entire question.

What is in doubt at the moment, at least so far as our amateur interest is concerned, is a ruling on the proposed requirement for an "interface" device furnished only by the phone company. You'd connect your patch to it, rather than directly to the line. AT&T says that indiscriminate and uncontrolled access to the lines would degrade telephone service; since the U.S. undoubtedly has the best in the world, that is a point meriting much consideration. But the manufacturers argue they can build equipment meeting phone company standards, and shouldn't be denied the privilege. So the fur still flies.

What is more than likely, however, is that the interconnection privilege will now require a monthly fee for use, and probably an installation charge for a new unit. A number of proposed tariffs have already been filed with state regulatory commissions; a sample installation charge is \$20, with 50 cents a month the continuing fee.

There is one point, though, which is not in doubt. It's that domestic phone patching can easily be — and often is — overdone. Like the guy in Philadelphia on 20 meters who calls "CQ Miami phone patch" — or maybe it's Dallas or Denver. Except in emergency or other dire need, there's no real excuse for domestic patching to occupy space in our crowded h.f. bands. So whenever we hear a request to run a patch to Buffalo, St. Louis or what have you, we hope someone suggests using the landline — or better yet, the alternate form of a record message through normal traffic nets. That way we have an extra dividend of training in a skill valuable in time of emergency.

We expect that by copy time for the next issue, things will have settled down sufficiently to provide a clearer picture of what is in store. At the moment of writing phone patches are still just as "illegal" — and as much in use — as ever.

QST

League Lines . . .

At least two of those three Kentucky hams indicted for obscene language (July LLines), and who pleaded nolo, were sentenced to three months in jail (suspended, but two years probation) and fined various amounts up to \$600. Bouquets to FCC and the Department of Justice for straightening out a messy situation. Now maybe some of these other smart-alecks on the ham bands will sit up and take notice.

Watch your language in print, too. "Prizes" is a taboo word in mailing pieces if the award is to be based on chance or lottery; okay if it's for achievement, such as winning a code-speed contest. At least one ham club magazine has had an issue bounced by the Post Office for this reason.

FCC is periodically revamping exam questions for the various classes of amateur license -- a procedure we heartily applaud even if it does make revision of the "License Manual" a bit hectic at times. The latest changes, released by FCC toward the end of October, affect General, Advanced and Extra -- and are covered in the 61st edition of the LM, available about the time you read this. See page 76 for a summary of the new material.

LM can also mean Life Membership, and there are now more than 600 on the roster or in process through the instalment plan. Each month a couple dozen more applications arrive. Join 'em? See the rules on page 81.

". . Magazine arrives very late. . . situation bound to become worse . . . avoid if possible barraging us with complaints of non-delivery. . ." Sound familiar? It's not ARRL or QST this time, but the Radio Society of Great Britain and member problems with the post office in late receipt of the journal.

A survey by the Schenectady Amateur Radio Association confirms on a local basis, once again, what we've found nationally: half of amateur licensees are "deadwood" -- incapable of going on the air because of no equipment (or else it's disconnected and stored in the attic). Like ARRL nationally, SARA's paid-up membership is a disappointing percentage of the total number of licensees in the area -- but a substantial portion of the active group.

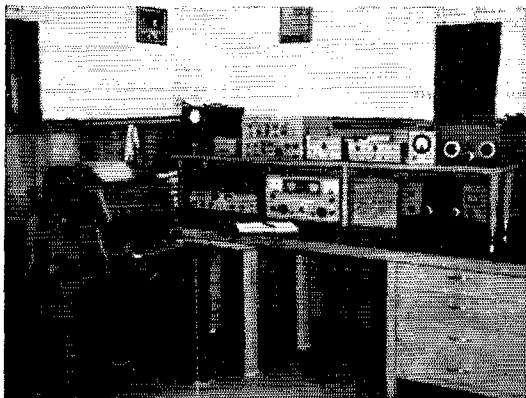
Organizing a club -- or reorganizing an older one? Our Communications Department has a new compilation of helps, including tried-and-true practices and procedures, sample constitution, "keeping up interest," etc. Free on request.

Hey, all you new Extra Classers -- remember you are entitled to a large certificate in addition to the endorsement on your card license. Write to the office which administered your exam after the regular ticket has been issued from Washington.

Among several hundred volunteers enrolled in ARRL projects, none work harder than QSL Bureau personnel -- spending what could be hours and hours of pleasant operating time in the drudgery of sorting and mailing DX pasteboards to you. But they can mail only when they have your stamped, self-addressed envelope. See page 82 for the address of the bureau handling your call area.

What Is RTTY?

BY GERALD L. HALL,* KIPLP



EVERYDAY, more and more amateurs are becoming interested in RTTY, or radioteletypewriter operation. Used teleprinter equipment is now available in a price range comparable to that of an economical transmitter, so that cost is no longer a serious obstacle to the use of RTTY. For an amateur just entering the field of the "green keys" (as RTTY is often called because of the green keytops on a Teletype¹ keyboard), a sequence of four events usually takes place. First, he must acquire some teleprinter equipment. Next he will probably check it out locally without connecting it to the amateur station equipment. Following this, he will borrow, buy, or build a demodulator for operation of the printing equipment from received signals and, finally, make the necessary preparations at the station in order to transmit RTTY signals. Not until all four of these steps have been taken can the newcomer sit back and fully enjoy this mode of operation. Fig. 1 shows a simplified block diagram of an amateur station which is fully equipped for RTTY operation.

Transmitting Modes

RTTY operation can be conducted using any of three basic modes of transmission. One mode

* 15 Endleigh Avenue, Pinehurst, Mass. 01866.

¹ Registered trade name for the Teletype Corporation, Skokie, Illinois.

.....
■ *An amateur interested in acquiring* ■
■ *RTTY capability is often baffled by* ■
■ *the profusion of literature that has* ■
■ *appeared on the subject. The block* ■
■ *diagram of an RTTY system looks* ■
■ *simple enough. Why must there be so* ■
■ *many pros and cons? This article* ■
■ *supplies the answers. It should be an* ■
■ *invaluable aid in selecting a system* ■
■ *to fit the individual circumstance and* ■
■ *pocketbook.* ■
.....

The equipment in the author's station illustrates one of an almost unlimited number of equipment combinations. A Model 19 composite Teletype Corp. unit is at the left. The demodulator is a home-built unit, to the left of the receiver. The transmitter has been modified to permit frequency-shift keying of the v.f.o.

is on-off keying, or make-and-break (m.a.b.) operation. Years ago, this was the only legal mode for amateur operation in the high frequency bands. An on-off keyed RTTY signal sounds similar to c.w. keying at high speeds, although the code used for RTTY does not in any way resemble the Morse code used for c.w. This mode is seldom, if ever, used on the amateur bands these days because noise or interference during the key-off period can easily cause errors in the printing of received signals.

A second mode for operating radioteletypewriter equipment is through the use of audio-frequency-shift keying, or a.f.s.k. Two separate and distinct audio tones are used to modulate the steady-running carrier, alternating between one and the other tone during the transmission of RTTY signals. Amplitude modulation of the carrier (A2 emission) is most commonly used, although frequency modulation (F2 emission) is also employed. Instead of using carrier "on" and "off" conditions to transmit the information of the teleprinter code, two separate audio tones are used. The presence of one tone corresponds to the "on" condition, or "mark" and the presence of the other tone corresponds to the "off", or "space" condition. By this technique, the possibility of printing errors caused by noise or interference is eliminated under conditions of good signal-to-noise ratio. Audio frequencies which have become standard for amateur use are 2125 Hz. for the teleprinter marking or idling condition, and 2975 Hz. for the spacing condition. A.f.s.k. is authorized for amateur use only on frequencies above 50 MHz., and therefore can be used only in the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands.

The third mode for transmitting RTTY signals is through the use of carrier frequency-shift keying, or f.s.k. The presence of one carrier frequency corresponds to the teleprinter mark condition, and the presence of the other carrier frequency corresponds to the space condition. With f.s.k., two separate and distinct radio frequencies are used, alternating between one and the other during RTTY transmissions. The maximum shift allowed under present amateur regulations is 900 Hz. Carrier shifting of 850 Hz. has become the standard for amateur wide-shift operation. Narrow frequency shifting of 170 Hz. is becoming common on amateur h.f. bands for a number of reasons, but primarily because of the reduced bandwidth requirements. The higher of the two carrier frequencies is normally used for the teleprinter mark condition, the lower of the two frequencies being used for the space condition.

Frequency-shift keying, or F1 emission, may be used throughout portions of all of the h.f. amateur bands, 80 through 10 meters. F1 emission has sometimes been used in the v.h.f. bands, although equipment stability becomes a limiting factor at these frequencies. Because F1 emission is not authorized in the 160-meter band, RTTY operation is rarely conducted there, even though on-off keying is permitted.

Demodulators

A demodulator is the unit which converts signals from the station receiver into the d.c. impulses required to operate the teleprinter, and is often called a terminal unit (t.u.) or a converter. The term "demodulator" more adequately describes its function. There are many types of demodulators in existence, ranging from the very simple to the quite complex. Under good signal conditions, all perform nearly equally

well. Under less than optimum signal conditions, differences in the various units become apparent. The conclusion reached by most amateurs who have done extensive experimenting with various types of demodulators is that there is no one best type of demodulator for all of the possible receiving conditions that may be encountered at one time or another. Some perform best under certain conditions; others excel under different conditions. The final choice of a particular amateur depends on his individual requirements and operating habits — bauds, times, etc. —, and to some extent upon his pocketbook. Some amateurs own more than one type of demodulator.

For use on the v.h.f. bands with audio frequency-shift keying, the demodulator *must* operate from the receiver's audio output. With carrier-shift keying, the demodulator may operate either from the receiver's intermediate frequency as a conventional f.m. discriminator, or from the receiver's audio output. If an i.f.-type unit is used, most amateur receivers must be modified to provide the i.f. output signal. An audio demodulator is much easier to build and align than the i.f. type, does not require modification of the receiver, and is more versatile. It may be used with receivers having different intermediate frequencies, and it may be used on both h.f. and v.h.f. bands. For these reasons, audio designs are more popular for amateur use.

Audio demodulators may be divided into two general classes, those which contain channel filters, and those which do not. Units containing channel filters rely on circuitry which is either resonated at audio frequencies, or designed to act as a bandpass filter for a limited audio-frequency range. The two audio tones, one for mark and one for space, are "channeled" into different sections of the demodulator circuitry for detection. In effect, this is a double-tuned audio discriminator. This type of a demodulator is generally characterized by the use of TV "width" coils, or toroidal coils, to obtain the necessary circuit inductances. Several designs of this type of demodulator are popular among amateur enthusiasts. The W2PAT circuit has appeared in the A.R.R.L. *Handbook* for the past several years. (The same circuit appears also in a past issue of *QST*.²) The Twin City Terminal Unit,³ named after the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, is another circuit frequently used by RTTY newcomers. These circuits are rather simple, and can therefore be assembled in a short time. Such units are designed primarily for use on the v.h.f. bands with a.f.s.k. The W2JAV⁴ unit is also quite popular, being basically the same as the W2PAT circuit, with additional stages incorporated for improved performance where f.s.k. is used on the h.f. bands. More recently, the revolutionary TT/L demodu-

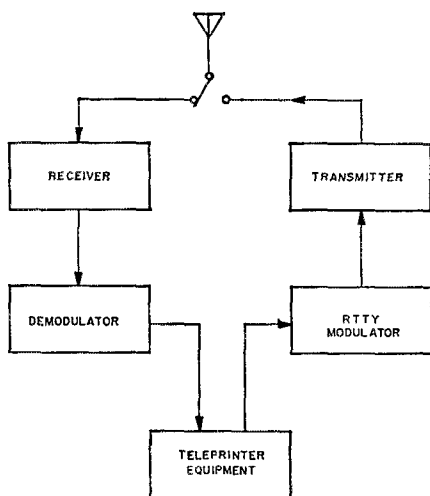


Fig. 1—Block diagram showing the basic equipment required for amateur RTTY operation.

² Blakeslee, "RTTY Reception for Beginners," *QST*, March, 1965.

³ Kretzman, *The New RTTY Handbook*, 1962, p. 92, Cowan Publishing Corp., 300 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

⁴ Kretzman, *The New RTTY Handbook*, p. 97.

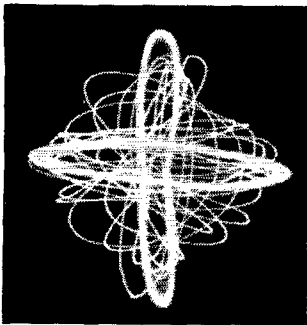


Fig. 2—In this oscillogram of a frequency-shift keyed RTTY signal, the mark frequency is displayed on the horizontal axis and the space frequency on the vertical axis. Although only one frequency is present at a given instant, the persistence of the scope screen permits simultaneous observation of both frequencies. The signals are of equal amplitude, and appear as ellipses because filters of moderately broad response were used in deriving the display. The smaller-amplitude traces faintly visible outside the ellipses appear because it is not possible (nor is it desirable) to shift instantly from one carrier frequency to the other. The fainter traces represent the transitional frequency sweep.

lator, described by K8DKC^{5,6}, has gained rapid popularity. This unit is comparatively complex and costly, and thus is in use primarily by only the most avid RTTY enthusiasts. The complexity of the TT/L stems from its many features which are not offered in other units, rather than from the use of involved circuitry.

As previously mentioned, audio tones of 2125 and 2975 Hz. are used for RTTY transmissions with a.f.s.k. If the demodulator in use is of the audio-discriminator type, the tuned circuits of the unit must be designed to cover these specific frequencies for proper operation on v.h.f. The same unit may be used on h.f. bands with the proper tuning technique. The receiver b.f.o. must be energized, and the signal must then be tuned for the proper audio pitch to match the demodulator discriminator circuits, much like the tuning procedure for a lower-sideband s.s.b. signal. As the carrier is frequency shifted, the audio pitch will change, resulting in either of two tones at the receiver's output. A carrier shift of 850 Hz. will result in tones of 2125 and 2975 Hz. when the signal is properly tuned. It becomes apparent that unless one has a perfect sense of musical pitch, some form of tuning aid is required to know when the signal is properly tuned. The aid may be as simple as a specific note on a harmonica or a musician's pitch pipe, or as elaborate as complex oscilloscope circuitry.

For h.f. use with f.s.k. of 850 Hz. it is not necessary that the discriminator circuits of the demodulator be tuned to cover precisely 2125 and 2975 Hz. *Any arbitrary pair* of audio frequencies which are 850 Hz. apart, are within the

capability of the receiver, and which are not harmonically related, may be used in the design. This is because of the tuning technique used—the pitch of the audio tones is established by the offset of the receiver b.f.o. during tuning of the signal. Many amateurs employing mechanical filter receivers, or receivers which have "shaped" audio response with low output amplitude at frequencies near 3 kHz., have found it advantageous to use lower-than-standard frequencies in their discriminators. The majority of these amateurs are using 1275 and 2125 Hz. for use on h.f. bands. (The use of plug-in circuitry permits an easy change to the standard audio frequencies, if desired for v.h.f. operation.) Technical advantages for either pair of frequencies may be stated.

Because of their use of tuned audio circuits, the discriminator-type units have a limited input-frequency range for proper operation. This requires that the transmitting amateur operate pretty nearly at the standard audio tones on a.f.s.k. and that frequencies and shifts be set with care for h.f. net or roundtable activity, if the receiving amateur is to get reliable copy with his discriminator type unit without continual retuning. The useful frequency range of the unit can be extended somewhat by using broad-response or low-*Q* tuned circuits. Toroidal coils will have a much higher *Q* than TV width coils.

There are a variety of techniques in use that permit copying narrow-shift signals with discriminator-type units. One method requiring no circuit alterations from that used for wide shift is to "straddle-tune" the signal. This method is quite satisfactory if the equipment is stable and if the discriminator output is linear with frequency change, but it is not optimum. Other techniques involve the use of switches or plug-in units to alter the tuned circuitry, or the heterodyning of signals to meet a fixed filter frequency.

The audio demodulators without channel filters are generally of more simple design. Perhaps the limit in simplicity is a one-tube unit of the type for detecting single tones in on-off fashion, described recently by W1KLK.² This unit detects the presence of a single tone and operates the teleprinter selector mechanism through the "gating" of a vacuum-tube keyer. With this unit, it is necessary to zero-beat one of the two frequencies of a frequency-shifted carrier, so there will be no audio input to the demodulator for that carrier frequency. This type of unit will not function properly with a.f.s.k., because it cannot recognize the difference between two frequencies.

A unit of unique principle for amateur operation is a filterless demodulator described in past issues of *QST*.^{7,8} This unit is popular for use with a.f.s.k. and for f.s.k. RTTY net activity because it will tolerate a very wide range of

⁵ Hoff, "The Mainline TT/L F.S.K. Demodulator," *QST*, August, 1965.

⁶ Hoff, "High-Performance RTTY Filters," *QST*, August, September, 1966.

⁷ Kaufman, "A Filterless Terminal Unit for F.S.K.," *QST*, July, 1958.

⁸ Davis, "More on the Filterless Terminal Unit for F.S.K.," *QST*, February, 1964.

audio frequencies and frequency shifts. This unit also works well at h.f. with a receiver that may leave something to be desired in regard to frequency stability. The unit distinguishes one frequency from another by using pulse-counting detector circuitry. This is the same type of circuit used in an audio-frequency meter, where meter deflection is calibrated in frequency. The changing d.c. voltage resulting from shifting audio tones at the input of this unit is shaped into keying pulses for the printing equipment. Because this unit tolerates such a broad frequency range, a tuning aid is not required. A control is also provided to optimize operation for the various shifts which may be encountered.

These latter types of units, having no frequency selectivity, are more subject to making wrong mark or space decisions when influenced by off-frequency signals. This, of course, will cause garbled printing. For that reason, the discriminator type units are by far the more popular for f.s.k. use in crowded bands.

The preceding paragraphs should acquaint the reader with the more popular types of RTTY demodulators which may be constructed by the amateur. Commercial units for the amateur market are generally of the audio discriminator type. Surplus military units for either audio or i.f. input frequencies are sometimes used, but these units generally are not designed to operate under weak-signal or crowded-band conditions.

Selective Fading

Simple circuitry is quite adequate when a.f.s.k. is employed at v.h.f. A given signal is usually of almost unchanging amplitude, and the two audio tones at the receiver output are essentially of equal strength at all times. Simple circuitry will also provide quite satisfactory operation in the h.f. bands under good-signal conditions. However, operation under interference and fading conditions on these bands demands more than simple circuitry, if reliable copy is to be made.

When f.s.k. is used in the high-frequency bands and sky-wave signals are received, the effect we call selective fading takes place. As Figs. 2 and 3 indicate, radio frequencies only 850 Hz. apart will fade quite differently from one another

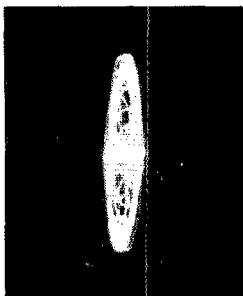


Fig. 3—Oscilloscope presentation of a received f.s.k. signal during selective fading. The mark signal is barely visible above the noise level, while the space signal is many times stronger, having faded only slightly.

under some conditions. As alternate carrier frequencies are transmitted, the temporary loss of one audio tone at the demodulator input often results when one frequency momentarily fades nearly into the background noise level, while the other of the two frequencies remains quite strong. The fade period for a single frequency may last for from a few milliseconds to several seconds, depending on band conditions, and may occur at quite frequent intervals, several times a minute. Simple demodulators requiring the alternate presence of both tones for proper operation will not provide reliable operation during such fading. If such fading occurs often, so much copy may be lost that one might not even be certain what the transmitting station is discussing.

With properly designed circuitry, normal operation of the demodulator will continue during such a fade. Such circuitry permits the demodulator to operate automatically from either audio tone alone, as if the tone were on-off keyed, and combines the operation from both tones when no fading occurs. Of those previously mentioned, the W2JAV and TT/L units include such circuitry. Modification information to incorporate such circuitry in the Twin City unit has also been published.^{9, 10} The satisfactory use of these units, of course, is not limited to the h.f. bands and f.s.k. operation.

Markhold and Autostart

The normal behavior of the teleprinter, when left connected through a demodulator to an open receiver channel, is to print random letters and figures, ring bells, spew out paper, and perform other gyrations in a noisy sequence. This occurs because channel noise, and perhaps unwanted signals, actuate the demodulator circuitry in random fashion. Many amateurs control this behavior simply by turning the printer motor off. Others use a switch to disable some portion of the demodulator, or to shift the printer selector mechanism into another circuit. As an operator convenience, a few demodulator circuits include additional stages to control such behavior. A variety of circuits exist to simulate a marking or idling signal at the demodulator output when there is no RTTY signal present at the input. Such a circuit is sometimes called a *markhold* circuit. As a simple analogy, a markhold circuit does for RTTY what a squelch circuit does for audio, which is to disable the output under the condition of no-signal input.

The TT/L unit contains a markhold circuit, described in that unit as the autostart circuitry. The TT/L circuit goes one step further in providing an optional motor-control circuit. Such features as these permit unattended operation of the teleprinter equipment. With no signals being received, the machine motor may be deenergized. When a valid RTTY signal comes

⁹ Hall, "The Super Twin City Terminal Unit" *RTTY*, March, 1965.

¹⁰ Hall, "Additional Notes on the Super Twin City Terminal Unit," *RTTY*, November, 1965.

on for a period of time, the motor will be energized and normal operation will ensue. When the RTTY signal goes off, the machine motor will again be deenergized. Several "autostart frequencies" are in use by various groups of amateurs. Prearranged frequencies are used for transmission and reception of information. The amateurs leave their receivers tuned to the prearranged frequency, and anyone wishing to pass information to one or more of the group may do so merely by accurately spotting the frequency with his transmitter and, after a sufficient time interval of transmitting RTTY signals, transmit the information. After signing, as long as his receiver is accurately tuned to the prearranged frequency, his teleprinter equipment can be energized by an incoming signal for a reply, without the necessity for his presence.

Modulating Techniques

Perhaps the simplest method of transmitting RTTY signals is through the use of a.f.s.k. A frequency-shift-keyed audio-oscillator signal may be fed directly into the microphone jack of an a.m. (or f.m.) phone transmitter. So long as the audio note is relatively pure sine wave and the modulation level is held below 100%, everything is fine. A2 (or F2) emission will result. This technique may be used on v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands.

For operation at h.f. where f.s.k. is used, it would appear that the same technique could be used with a single-sideband transmitter, feeding a shifted-tone signal into the microphone jack. Because one audio tone produces a pure carrier from an s.s.b. transmitter, one might reason, a shifting audio tone would therefore produce a shifting carrier. While this is true in theory, a pure f.s.k. signal is difficult to realize in practice because of incomplete carrier and unwanted-sideband suppression. Audio distortion is also a factor to contend with. Although several amateurs are using this method, the F.C.C. has cautioned amateurs who are considering the use of this technique against any spurious radiation that may result.¹¹

One method of obtaining true f.s.k. is through the use of a frequency-shifting-circuit addition to the transmitter v.f.o. The modification is normally simple and inexpensive, requiring only the addition of five or six small components. Some form of diode-and-capacitor arrangement is often used to alter the capacitance of the v.f.o. tuned circuit with external keying. Operation of such a circuit is based on the fact that the junction capacitance of even an ordinary diode will vary with changing current through the diode. The external keying changes the diode current. With this type circuit, a potentiometer, or a variable capacitor, is used to adjust the effective capacitance for one of the two conditions, and therefore adjusts the shift width. Such a modification can be applied to a heterodyning v.f.o. or a multiplying-type v.f.o. There

are disadvantages in the use of this type of a circuit. It may be necessary to readjust the shift width for large frequency excursions in the same frequency range, because the ratio of keyed capacitance change to the overall v.f.o. tuned-circuit capacitance is not constant. If the v.f.o. is the heterodyning type, the shift may come out inverted on some bands. If a frequency multiplier follows the v.f.o., as it does in most c.w./a.m. transmitters, it will also be necessary to readjust the shift from band to band. (K8DKC has devised a simple and effective solution to this problem.¹²) Unless preset shift-width adjustments are made for various portions of various bands, it is necessary to have an accurate means of checking the shift width to obtain proper adjustment during operation. V.f.o. stability may also be a critical factor with this method of obtaining f.s.k. However, in spite of these disadvantages, the simplicity of the circuitry makes it attractive to a large number of RTTY amateurs, and this type of operation is quite common on the h.f. bands.

F.s.k. may also be accomplished in a manner similar to the filter method of s.s.b. transmission. The f.s.k. signal is generated at some fixed intermediate frequency, and is then heterodyned up to the operating frequency by mixing the i.f. output signal with the signal from a variable-frequency oscillator. By this method, the v.f.o. itself is not frequency-shifted. Here again, however, the shift may come out inverted on some bands. But with this method the shift width, when once properly set, will be correct for any portion of any band. Many amateurs employ two such intermediate-frequency f.s.k. generators (usually crystal-controlled oscillators), and select one for 850- and the other for 170-Hz. shift.

Yet another method of obtaining f.s.k. is by using frequency-shifted crystal-oscillator circuits. Most amateurs concentrate their RTTY operation within a very small portion of each of a few bands, often only one, and several have found that being "rockbound" is not a severe handicap, especially with a small selection of crystals. In fact, crystal-controlled transmissions are advantageous for MARS and autostart operation, eliminating the need for painstakingly spotting the desired frequency each time it is used. Information on frequency-shifted crystal oscillator circuits appears in the A.R.R.L. Handbook and in a previous issue of *QST*.¹²

The preceding paragraphs present in general terms some basic information about radioteletypewriter operation and equipment, to provide the reader with an overall idea about this fascinating mode. With the recent increased popularity of RTTY operation, many articles devoted to various aspects of this mode have been published. The Hoff series of articles in 1965 issues of *QST* is an authoritative source of more detailed information on nearly all phases of RTTY, and is highly recommended reading for those who are further interested.

QST

¹¹ FCC Docket 15267, "Happenings of the Month," *QST*, September 1964.

¹² Hoff "Transmitting Radio Teletype," *QST*, May, 1965.

The Chirp Magnifier

A Simple Listening Aid For Improving Your C.W. Note

BY W. VALENTINE,* W4LDW, WB2KVK/1

It is not always easy to eliminate chirp in your v.f.o., but the problem is compounded if you cannot hear the chirp well enough to know whether the last circuit alteration made it better or worse. A simple solution is to listen to a high-order harmonic, since as the frequency is multiplied the degree of chirp is multiplied too. By listening on 10 meters while the v.f.o. is running on 80, you can easily spot slight improvements in the signal.

However, what do you do if your rig is a transceiver or if your receiver will not tune to a harmonic of the v.f.o.? The "Chirp Magnifier" may be the answer: it and any receiver (even your pocket transistor set) will permit the chirp to be detected easily.

As shown in Fig. 1, the device consists of a filter for keeping harmonics from being radiated from the input, a frequency multiplier for multiplying the chirp, a mixer stage for converting the new frequency down to a convenient output frequency, and an output attenuator. Only one tube and a few other inexpensive components are needed to build the gadget. However, because the Chirp Magnifier is a very efficient TVI generator, a shielded box and shielded cable must be used. My own unit was built entirely from junk-box parts in about an hour.

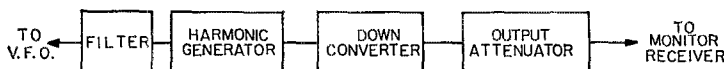


Fig. 1—Block diagram of the Chirp Magnifier. The unit should be built in a Minibox or other shielded enclosure to prevent direct radiation.

Circuit Details

Referring to Fig. 3, filter C_1L_1 is an ordinary tank circuit, with the input tapped down on the coil to reduce loading and to maintain high Q . L_1 and all other coils were wound on old slug-tuned coil forms that were found in a piece of surplus gear. There is nothing special about the forms and the slugs allow the unit to be retuned without the necessity for opening the box to reach the trimmers. Link L_2 , which was wound on the cold end of L_1 , couples the v.f.o. signal to a diode multiplier. Although a voltage-doubler

*International Microwave Corporation, 33 River Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut 06807.

In order to make a c.w. note as clean as it can be, you must be able to listen to the signal while making adjustments. But what do you do, if all you own is a transceiver? W4LDW has an answer.

circuit is shown, the only reason the combination is used is because it already had been built up from a previous experiment. A single diode (CR_2) would probably work equally well in this application, in which case C_2 would not be needed.

A capacitive voltage divider, C_3C_4 , is used to reduce the loading of the second tank by the diode network. $L_3C_3C_4$ should be chosen to tune to the fourth or higher harmonic of the v.f.o. Of course, the higher the harmonic, the greater will be the chirp multiplication. The tap on L_3 is not necessary, in all probability; however, it was there so I used it. If the output of the v.f.o. is great enough to drive the grid of the 6BEG converter into conduction, the tap will reduce the loading effect of the driven grid on the tank. The tap will also reduce the signal voltage reach-

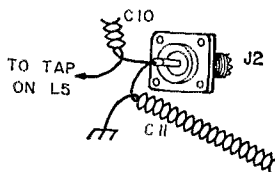
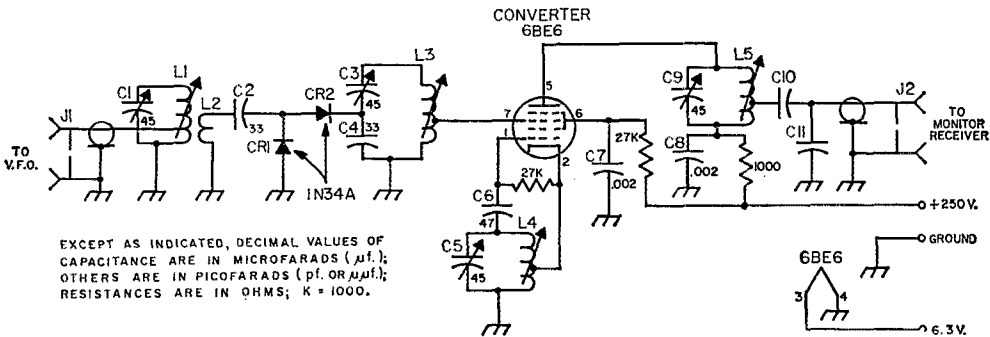


Fig. 2—Twisted pairs of hookup wire make up the Chirp Magnifier's output attenuator, $C_{10}C_{11}$. The output of the unit is adjusted to the proper level by cutting off part of one or the other of these gimmick capacitors.



EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS ($\mu\text{f.}$); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pf. OR $\mu\text{mf.}$); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; K = 1000.

Fig. 3—Schematic diagram of the Chirp Magnifier. Resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.

- C_1, C_3, C_5, C_9 —7-45-pf. ceramic trimmer or suitable capacitor to tune, respectively, L_1, L_3, L_4 and L_5 to the desired frequencies.
- C_2, C_4 —33-pf. ceramic or mica.
- C_6 —47-pf. ceramic or mica.
- C_7, C_8 —0.002- $\mu\text{f.}$ disc ceramic.
- C_{10} —Two insulated hookup wires twisted together, about 1 inch long; see text.
- C_{11} —Two insulated hookup wires twisted together, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; see text.
- CR_1, CR_2 —Germanium diodes, 1N34A or equivalent.
- J_1, J_2 —SO-239 coaxial fitting.
- L_1 —Slug-tuned coil, tapped about one-tenth away from

grounded end, resonant with C_1 at v.f.o. frequency; use about $40 \mu\text{h.}$ at 3.5 Mc. and about $10 \mu\text{h.}$ at / Mc.

- L_2 —2 turns of hookup wire at ground end of L_1 .
- L_3 —Slug-tuned coil, tapped about one-third way from grounded end, resonant with C_3 and C_4 at fourth or higher harmonic of v.f.o. frequency; use about $5 \mu\text{h.}$ at 14 Mc. and about $1 \mu\text{h.}$ at 28 Mc.
- L_4 —Slug-tuned coil, tapped about one-third way from grounded end, resonant with C_5 to sum of L_3, C_3, C_4 frequency and desired output frequency.
- L_5 —Slug-tuned coil, tapped about one-eighth away from cold end, resonant with C_9 at desired output frequency (within tuning range of monitor receiver)

ing the grid, making the overdriven condition a less likely possibility to begin with.

The 6BE6 converts the multiplied v.f.o. frequency down to the desired receiver frequency. Choice of frequency is unimportant in this application. If a low frequency is chosen — say below 2 Mc. — C_9 may have to be padded to maintain a reasonable L/C ratio. The converter circuit shown was lifted from an old mobile converter, and any mixer-oscillator circuit should serve equally well.

The converter plate coil, L_5 , is tapped to reduce loading. C_{10}, C_{11} , a capacitive voltage divider at the tap, provides the means whereby the output of the Chirp Magnifier can be adjusted to prevent overloading the monitor receiver. I used pairs of twisted hookup wire for the capacitors, as shown in Fig. 2, and adjusted the output by clipping bits from these gimmicks.

Operation

The device is used by coupling J_1 to the v.f.o. with either a capacitive probe or a one-turn link, tuning the various tank circuits to the proper frequencies, and adjusting the output of the gadget to the desired level. All tank circuit adjustments were done with a grid-dipper, and the entire unit was buttoned up before power was applied. An external voltmeter was connected across the a.g.c. line of the monitor receiver, and C_{10} and C_{11} were trimmed until the output of the Chirp Magnifier caused the same amount of a.g.c. voltage to be developed as would a moderately strong signal at the

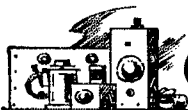
receiver antenna. Of course, an S meter could have been used, but my receiver didn't have one.

It is wise to repeak C_9 after clipping the twisted pairs of wire, since C_{10} and C_{11} are in parallel with part of L_5 , and the resonant frequency of the output circuit changes slightly as these gimmick capacitors are trimmed. For the output level adjustment, the entire lash-up of twisted wires was permitted to poke out the hole in the box in which the output connector was afterward installed. After the clipping was done, the gimmick capacitors were taped and poked in the hole, the connector screwed in place, and that was it.

If the rig being modified is a transceiver, no receiver may be handy for use as a chirp detector. In this case the output of the gadget may be set near a broadcast frequency, and a household BC set used to detect the chirp. If a strong BC station is tuned in, and the output of the Chirp Magnifier is tuned to a frequency that is about 1 kilocycle away, no b.f.o. is needed in the receiver. As an alternative, an i.f. amplifier in the receiver may be made to oscillate and serve as a b.f.o. This can be easily done by soldering a twisted-wire gimmick capacitor to the grid and plate leads of an i.f. stage. The gimmick should be trimmed until the heterodyne is strong, steady and clear when the receiver is tuned to a local station. Too much capacitance will cause overloading, and the note will be rough and squeaky.

Regardless of the type of receiver used to look for chirp, care must be taken not to overload the monitor; otherwise, the chirp may be generated in the receiver itself.

QST



A Converter for V.H.F. F.M.

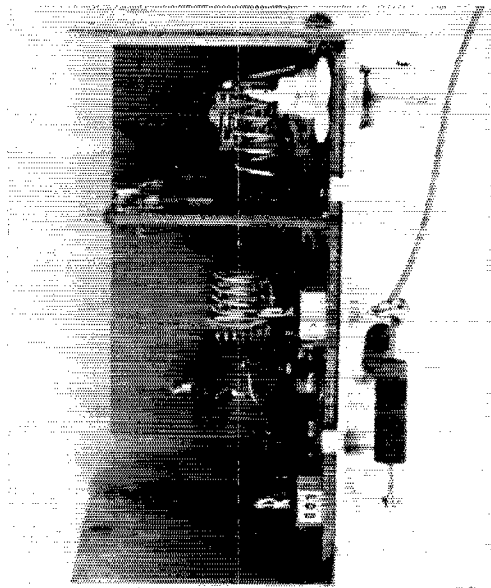
BY CLIFF BUTTSCHARDT,* W6HDO

WITH the simple converter shown in the photographs and a standard f.m. receiver, you can monitor f.m. signals in any chosen 20-MHz. section of the v.h.f. band. The converter has been especially useful for listening to two-meter f.m. repeaters, as well as numerous commercial and other services.

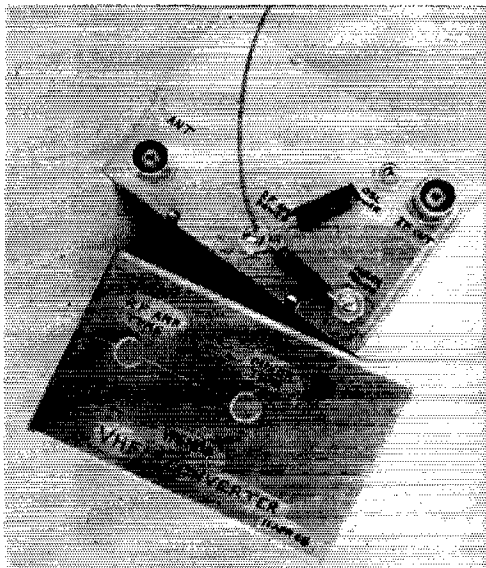
As shown in Fig. 1, the r.f. amplifier, Q_1 , and the mixer, Q_2 , are FETs, which under the proper operating conditions will tolerate strong adjacent-channel signals without cross-modulation.¹

*275 Chiquita Ave., Mountain View, California 94040.

¹If cross-modulation is a problem, apply some source bias to Q_1 . As a starter, insert in the source lead a 270-ohm resistor shunted by a 0.001- μ f. disk ceramic capacitor. — Editor.



Side view of the converter. The mixer is at the bottom, and the r.f. amplifier is at the top. The BNC connector is J_1 .



The v.h.f. converter with the bottom half of the interlocking chassis removed to show the location of the holes through which C_1 and C_2 can be adjusted.

(Of course, the f.m. receiver itself must also be good in this regard.) The crystal oscillator, Q_3 , uses a 40-MHz. third-overtone crystal in a Colpitts configuration. The frequency of 40 MHz. was chosen because none of the harmonics of this frequency fall within the resulting 128- to 148-MHz. tuning range, and because it is easy to mentally add 40 to the f.m. receiver dial reading. Other crystals can be used provided their harmonics fall outside the tuning range or in an unused part of it.

As shown in the photographs, the unit was built on a printed-circuit board that has copper foil on only one side. A $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch interlocking chassis (LMB 000) serves as the enclosure, and a dividing shield that runs almost the length of the chassis separates the oscillator from Q_1 and Q_2 . A smaller shield separates the input circuit of Q_1 from the stage's output circuit. No interaction was experienced after the properly sized neutralizing coil, L_2 , was found. Because of the compact construction, toroids² were used for the oscillator coil and in the i.f. output circuit:

² At press time it was learned that the toroid forms used by the author are no longer available. T-37-10 forms, available from Amidon Associates, 12033 Otsego Street, North Hollywood, California 91607, for 45 cents each (minimum order: \$1.00 plus 25 cents for packing and shipping) should make suitable substitutes. Because the Amidon forms are not exactly the same size as the original ones, a different number of turns than specified in Fig. 1 may be required; however, a little bit of experimenting will easily determine the exact number. — Editor.

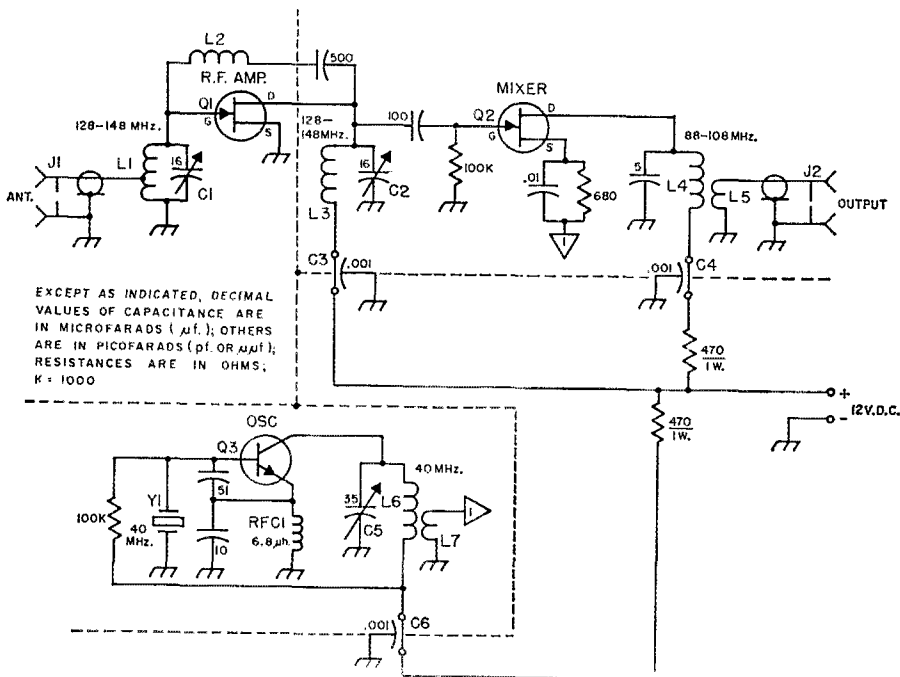
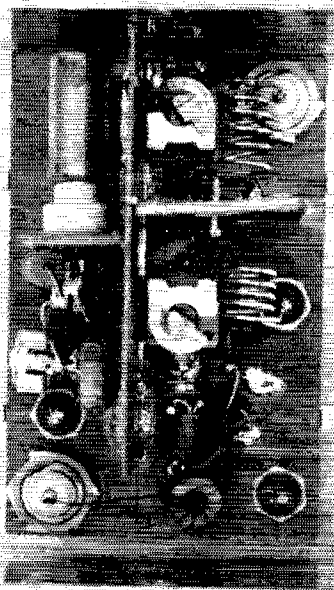


Fig. 1—Schematic diagram of the 128- to 148-MHz. converter. Fixed capacitors are disk ceramic except as mentioned below. Resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition unless specified otherwise.

- C₁, C₂—1.8-16.7-pf. subminiature variable (Johnson 189-506-4).
- C₃, C₄, C₆—0.001- $\mu\text{f.}$ feedthrough.
- C₅—8-35-pf. ceramic trimmer.
- J₁, J₂—Coaxial connector, BNC type.
- L₁—6 turns No. 22, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch i.d., $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long. Tap $\frac{3}{4}$ turn from ground end.
- L₂—0.82- $\mu\text{H.}$ neutralizing coil (18 turns No. 34 enameled on a 1-megohm $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition resistor).
- L₃—5 turns No. 22, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch i.d., $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long.
- L₄—10 turns No. 22 enameled on $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch o.d. toroid (see Footnote 2).
- L₅—2 turns No. 22 enameled at B-plus end of L₄.
- L₆—9 turns No. 22 enameled on $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch o.d. toroid (see Footnote 2).
- L₇—2 turns No. 22 enameled at B-plus end of L₆.
- Q₁, Q₂—TIS34 used; MPF 102 suitable.
- Q₃—2N5179 used; 2N706, 2N3564, 2N3663 suitable.
- RFC₁—6.8- $\mu\text{H.}$ r.f. choke.
- Y₁—40-MHz. third-overtone crystal.



Underside view of the converter. The oscillator is on the left side of the photograph, the mixer circuit is in the lower right corner, and the r.f. amplifier is in the upper right corner

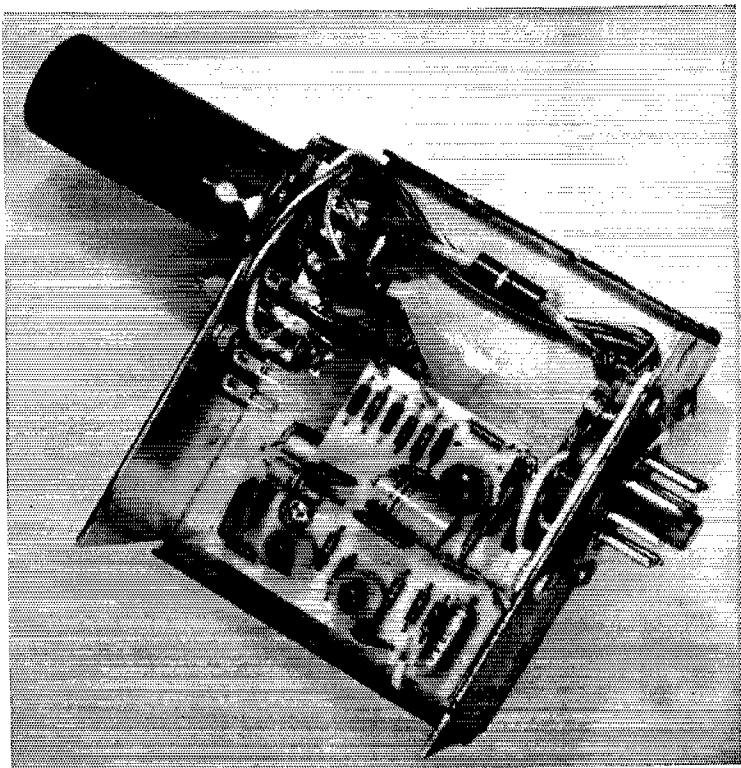
Some concern was felt that the narrow deviation used by amateur and communication services would result in too low audio output from an entertainment-type f.m. receiver. The output is reduced, but not so far that it is not useful. Sensitivity and the cross-modulation performance have been quite good. In fact, the converter has been used to work full duplex through a repeater whose input and output frequencies are only 600 kHz. apart. Overload and direct feedthrough of f.m. broadcast stations have been slightly troublesome, but have been reduced to a satisfactory degree by a 20-db. pad between the converter output and the f.m. set input.

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A Solid State Product Detector

For The HRO-60

The adapter plugs into the n.b.f.m. socket in the receiver, using an octal plug (Amphenol 86-CP8) mounted on one edge of the chassis. The 6BA6 i.f. stage and its i.f. transformer (hidden by the tube shield) are on the opposite edge.



BY DAVID PALMER,* W6PHF

A silicon-diode ring product detector and i.f. stage in a module improve the c.w. and s.s.b. operation of an old standard receiver.

SEVERAL features of the design of the HRO-60, characteristic of the era in which it was built, suggested that a modernization project was justified: an excellent backlash-free dial mechanism, essential for the precise tuning of s.s.b. and c.w., and a large chassis with octal sockets in the most desirable locations for module installation, would produce a receiver that would compare very favorably with more modern receivers.

In the late 1940s, when the HRO-60 was designed, narrow-band frequency modulation was considered a potentially popular mode of amateur communication, and in order to increase the versatility of the receiver, National pro-
*638 Benvenue Ave., Los Altos, Calif. 94022. Letters to the author should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope if reply is desired.

vided an octal socket in the power-supply compartment for an n.b.f.m. adapter. With the exception of connections to the b.f.o. and a positive 20-volt power source, all of the necessary circuits are accessible at socket X-1, greatly simplifying the installation of the product detector. Use of a module provides a very convenient method of servicing the product detector if it should become necessary.

Desirable characteristics of the product detector are very low intermodulation distortion, no output without the presence of both signals, and very low noise and susceptibility to magnetic and electrostatic fields. Eight different vacuum-tube product-detector circuits were tried with varying degrees of success, none completely satisfactory from a performance standpoint.

Circuits originally intended as balanced modulators were investigated as they must of necessity possess all the characteristics desired in a product detector. The first circuit studied was the ring, originally intended as a modulator for multiplexed land lines. As perfect balance was not required in order to eliminate the

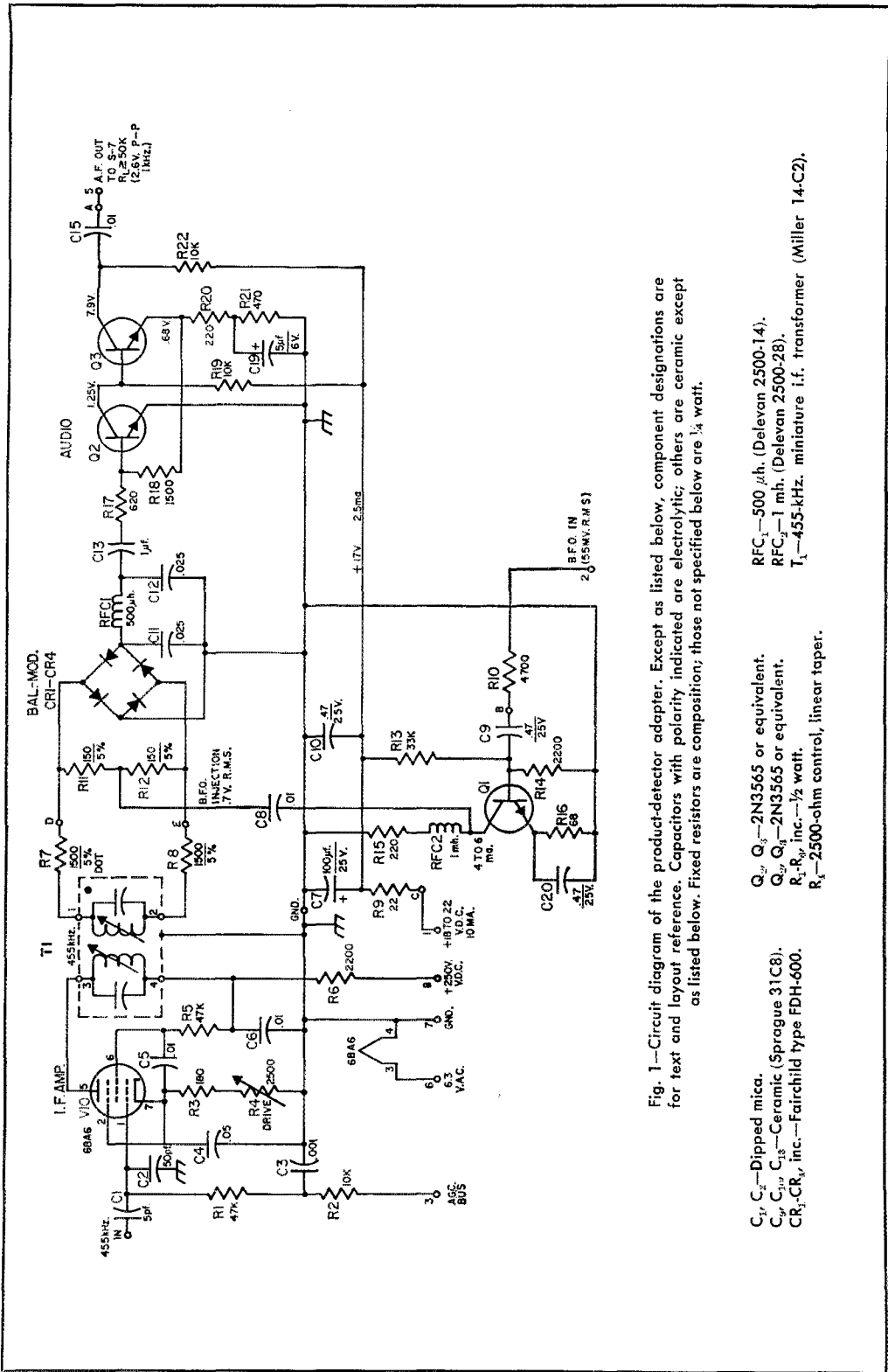


Fig. 1—Circuit diagram of the product-detector adapter. Except as listed below, component designations are for text and layout reference. Capacitors with polarity indicated are electrolytic; others are ceramic except as listed below. Fixed resistors are composition; those not specified below are 1/4 watt.

- C₁, C₂—Dipped mica.
- C₃, C₁₀, C₁₃—Ceramic (Sprague 31C8).
- CR₁-CR₄, inc.—Fairchild type FDH-600.
- Q₁, Q₂—2N3565 or equivalent.
- Q₃, Q₄—2N3565 or equivalent.
- R₁-R₁₀, inc.—1/2 watt.
- R₁—2500-ohm control, linear taper.
- RFC₁—500 μh. (Delevan 2500-14).
- RFC₂—1 mh. (Delevan 2500-28).
- T₁—455-kHz. miniature i.f. transformer (Miller 14-C2).

carrier, several compromises were made in the original circuit, and it was decided that the b.f.o. input and the recovered audio could be unbalanced, thereby eliminating one transformer (Fig. 1). Isolation from the preceding driver was considered necessary, however, and accordingly a 10:1 resistive pad was included between the i.f. transformer, T_1 , and the b.f.o. drive point, which is the junction of two 150-ohm resistors, R_{11} and R_{12} .

A ring of four silicon diodes appeared to possess most of the desired characteristics, including no output without sufficient drive from a carrier generator to self-bias the diodes into conduction. The diodes function as switches that are opened in succession as the phase of the injected b.f.o. signal rotates through 360 degrees. The output consists of various sum and difference frequencies of the b.f.o. and i.f., with the desired audio-frequency components separated from the others by means of the following low-pass pi filter. Fairchild FDH-600 silicon diodes were used because of their characteristics of relatively low capacitance and high perversance, resulting in sufficiently short switching time for this application.

Optimum drive to the ring is 700 millivolts r.m.s., slightly beyond the point where the diodes are biased on by rectification of the b.f.o. signal. This is approximately 10 times the i.f. signal input to the ring (about 65 mv. r.m.s.) required to produce 2.5 volts r.m.s. audio output from Q_3 . Excessive drive will degrade the signal-to-noise ratio and linearity of the detector, consequently, overdrive should be avoided.

Q_1 is a Fairchild SE5025 silicon transistor functioning as a buffer amplifier for the b.f.o. signal, while Q_2 and Q_3 are 2N3565 transistors in a direct-coupled audio-frequency amplifier. As the ring is a low-level device, it is necessary to amplify the 40-mv. r.m.s. output to a level adequate to drive the following a.f. power stages. Several demands must be met by the audio amplifier in order for it to function well with a ring product detector. Low distortion and a quite good signal-to-noise ratio are required so that the excellent characteristics of the ring are not degraded. The large amount of negative

current feedback within the amplifier reduces both noise and distortion to where both are difficult to measure, and creates an extremely low input impedance so that a 620-ohm resistor

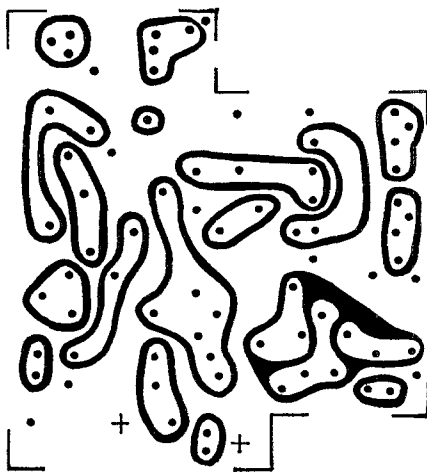


Fig. 2—Full-scale layout of the etched circuit board, component side. This can be traced on transparent stiff paper and the tracing used as a negative for photo-sensitive board. See text.

(R_{17}) is used to match the 600-ohm output impedance of the ring. An additional consequence of the d.c. feedback is insensitivity to fluctuations of supply voltage; variations as great as 25 per cent will not have a noticeable effect upon the performance of the amplifier when used at normal listening levels.

To simplify the problem of mounting a number of small components, an etched board was designed. The art work, Fig. 2, is a negative for use with photosensitive board, and a transparent master can be made by tracing the dark areas on a sheet of vellum or other stiff, transparent paper then making the dark areas opaque with black drawing ink. Complete kits for making etch boards at home are available for between \$3 and \$4 and are well worth the effort involved.

When the board has been etched and cleaned,

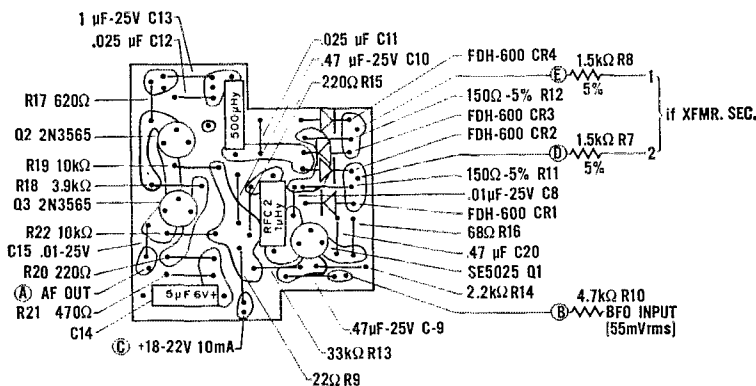


Fig. 3—Placement of components on the circuit board.

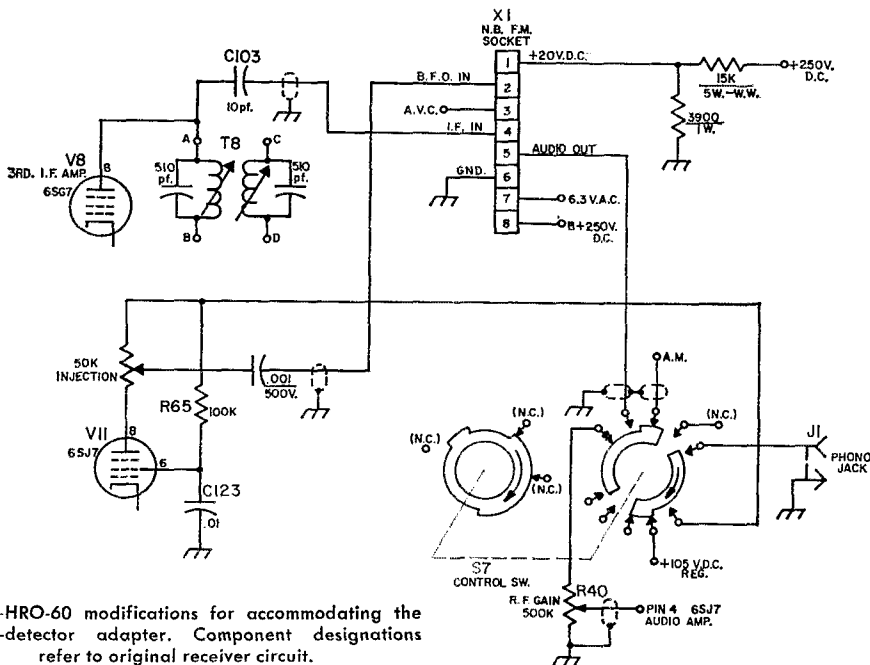


Fig. 4—HRO-60 modifications for accommodating the product-detector adapter. Component designations refer to original receiver circuit.

it should be cut to size with a hack saw and the edges smoothed with a file, after which the holes for the component leads should be drilled with a No. 57 drill. Soldering the components is made easier if the photo resist is removed with a solvent and the copper side of the board is pretinned.

Receiver Modifications

In order to use the product detector in the HRO-60 several existing circuits must be modified. Fig. 4 should be coordinated with the schematic diagram of the receiver for better understanding of what is required.

Socket X-1 in the power-supply compartment, originally intended for an n.b.f.m. adapter, is rewired as in the follows:

Pin 1—Remove lead to +105-volt regulated supply and wire it to a +20-volt source.

Pin 2—Remove ground lead and replace with shielded lead from c.w. oscillator.

Wiring to the remaining pins is unchanged.

Modification of the beat-frequency oscillator is required to permit a means of varying the output level and to improve the waveshape of the signal, as the ring must be driven by as clean a sine wave as possible. A practical method of mounting the 50K injection pot is by means of heavy bus wire soldered between its lugs and the terminals to which it is connected. Rewiring of the function switch so that the b.f.o. is supplied with regulated 105 volts during c.w. and s.s.b. reception and disabled while receiving a.m. is also recommended.

Automatic gain control on c.w. and s.s.b. is possible and even desirable with the existing a.g.c. detector, but modification of the a.g.c.

decay time constant is necessary. The HRO-50 a.g.c. detector described in May 1964 *QST* by W4JDR should be referred to by those interested in building the product-detector module.

Module Construction

Assembly of the components is on a 2½ by 3 x 3¼ inch box chassis, and is easily accomplished. As with other low-level r.f. and a.f. circuits, all leads should be as short and direct as possible; and those carrying the input from the i.f. and a.g.c. buses should be shielded to prevent coupling to other circuits. A terminal strip can be used to mount components associated with the 6BA6 driver stage for ease of assembly.

Operation and Adjustment

After construction of the module and modification of the receiver, it would be wise to check the wiring for errors and to make certain that all voltages are within five per cent of those given. Alignment of the driver transformer is conventional, and in the absence of a signal the primary and secondary should be adjusted for maximum noise. B.f.o. injection is optimum when slightly more drive is used than is necessary to produce output from the ring.

The ring product detector has been used for over a year under widely varying conditions; from 20 db. over 9 signals to ones barely readable in QRM and QRN, and during DX contests on both c.w. and s.s.b. Under all circumstances the very low noise and distortion considerably reduce listening fatigue and allow separation of c.w. signals differing by but a few cycles that would, with a nonlinear detector, be either difficult or impossible to copy.

QST

An Impedance-Matching Method

Combining the Balun and L Network

BY ROBERT LEO*, K7KOK

Use of open-wire feeders offers a convenient way of using a single-wire or doublet antenna which does not need to be a half-wave long, and which may be used for many different radio frequencies, not necessarily harmonically related. It offers the possibility of using shorter antennas than usually possible. As for radiating power, the length of a doublet is not critical if there is a means of getting the r.f. power to it. For example, the maximum directive gain of a half-wave dipole is only 0.39 db. greater than for a very short dipole¹. Performance should not suffer if high v.s.w.r.'s result, since then open-wire line losses are still not excessive.

The impedance at the shack end of the open-wire feed line will depend upon frequency, length of antenna, length of feed line, physical arrangement, and upon the proximity of nearby objects. Whatever this impedance may be, we usually want to transform it by some matching and tuning network so that it will look like 50 ohms to the coaxial cable coming from our transmitter and receiver.

For this situation the usual coupler uses either series or parallel tuning, plus the use of taps or links². While one can make estimates of whether to use series or parallel tuning, there is still some uncertainty as to what element values to use and where the taps should be. This is even more true when "short" antennas are being considered.

The tuning system to be described here is quite different from the conventional series-parallel type. Its elements are shown in block diagram form in Fig. 1. The matching elements are the r.f. transformer, to convert the open-wire balanced impedance to an unbalanced im-

pedance, and the L network, to convert that unbalanced impedance to a 50-ohm load for the coaxial-cable transmission line.

The design of this tuning system is straightforward, and uses a scientific approach based upon measurements of the unbalanced impedance which any ham can easily make, and using design procedures that are simple and easy. A feature of this system is that the unbalanced impedance measurements take into account all actual physical conditions, such as transformer performance, line and antenna length, balance, and so on. From a practical standpoint, the L network is probably easier to construct and operate than the series-parallel type. The use

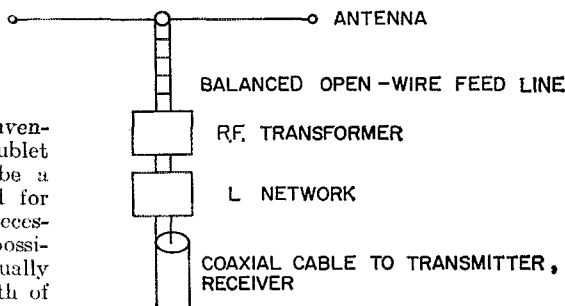


Fig. 1—Block diagram of the matching system.

of a transformer to convert from balanced to unbalanced is similar to the audio case of going from push-pull plates to a single-ended speaker load.

I have used coil baluns³ as the r.f. transformer in many applications with complete success, including both end- and center-fed antennas used for many different radio frequencies where it was not practical to erect more than one antenna. Usually a balun is thought of only as a 4:1 impedance-conversion device, from a balanced to an unbalanced load. For example, the usual coil balun is a pair of coils with the wires having 150-ohm transmission line spacing, and converts from 300 to 75 ohms when connected in series on the balanced end, and in parallel on the unbalanced end. Such a balun used in this application may not act

³ *The Radio Amateur's Handbook*, p. 338, 1968 edition.

*Director, Electronics Research Laboratory, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, 59715

¹ Jordan, *Electromagnetic Waves and Radiating Systems*, p. 415: Prentice-Hall.

² *The Radio Amateur's Handbook*, ARRL, p. 343, 1968 edition.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■
■ A balun at the input end of a
■ balanced transmission line provides
■ an unbalanced load that can be
■ measured to sufficient accuracy with
■ simple equipment. An L network for
■ matching this load to coax gives the
■ transmitter the resistive load it likes
■ to see
■ ■ ■ ■ ■

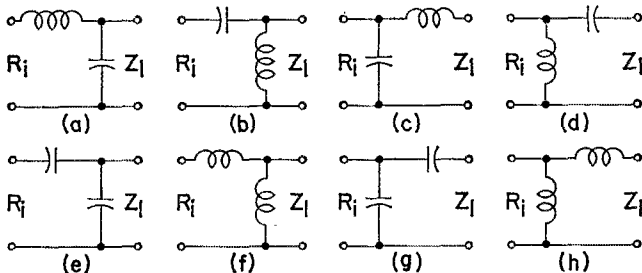


Fig. 2—L-type impedance-matching circuits for transforming a complex load, Z_l , into a pure resistance, R_i .

in the "4:1" sense, but apparently does a good job of converting from balanced to unbalanced, which is all that is necessary. The L network does the rest of the job. If available, probably a ferrite-core r.f. transformer⁴ could also be used instead of the coil balun, but this has not been tried.

Impedance measurements on open-wire lines are not readily made, since balanced types of r.f. bridges are not available nor practical. The transformer converts the balanced open-wire impedance to an unbalanced impedance, which can easily be measured with normal unbalanced types of r.f. bridges.⁵ Once this impedance has been measured an L network may be designed to provide a match to 50 ohms.

Probably the best design information on L by Phillip H. Smith,⁶ (I will furnish a copy of networks appeared in *Electronics* in an article the article to anyone wanting it, since it is too long to include here). In his article, Smith (of later circular Smith-chart fame) proposed a set of eight L networks as shown in Fig. 2.

The complex load, $Z_l = R_l \pm jX_l$ will be that measured at the unbalanced side of the r.f. transformer, while the pure resistance, R_i , will be the same value as the characteristic impedance of the coaxial transmission line chosen. Network analysis shows that for each impedance transformation situation certain of these networks will work, while certain other

configurations will not. Which networks will work for a given combination of load and line impedances may be quickly determined by plotting these on one of Smith's rectangular design charts, which show workable and "forbidden" regions. If any of several networks might do, then choose the one having the most-reasonable element values, or the one which acts most like a low-pass filter, for greatest harmonic attenuation.

The use of such L networks has several advantages. Antenna matching and tuning is easily accomplished by varying the L-network elements to achieve a minimum v.s.w.r. as indicated by a v.s.w.r. meter in the coaxial transmission line. L networks are physically convenient and easy to make, since often they may be wired as shown in Fig. 3, creating configurations (a) and (c) of Fig. 2. Other switchable combinations are of course possible, and this will depend upon the set of impedance combinations involved.

Use of such tuned networks offers an excellent way to reduce harmonics, as suggested by the shape of the tuning curves given in Fig. 4. The curves show that a roller coil would offer more precise control in achieving a low v.s.w.r. than the tapped coil used to generate the data for this figure.

Use of an L network opens the way for automatic tuning of the antenna matching network, by use of discriminators, servo amplifiers, and motors to tune the network LC elements for minimum v.s.w.r.

Another important application for this type of L network is to match the base of a vertical antenna to a 50- or 75-ohm coaxial line. One

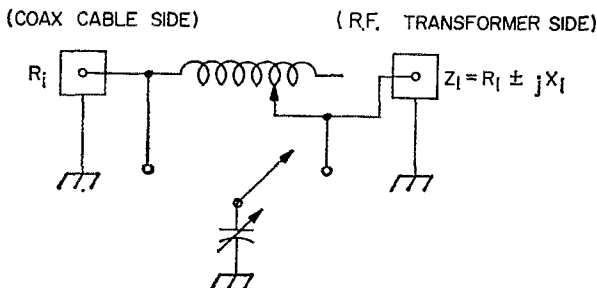


Fig. 3—Commonly-used L-network configuration. The capacitor can be switched between the input and output sides as required for matching.

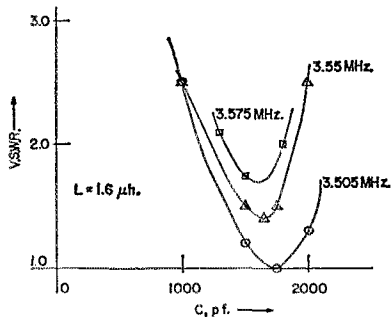


Fig. 4—Voltage standing-wave ratio versus capacitance for the network shown in Fig. 3, for a fixed value of inductance, in a representative antenna system.

vertical antenna with a tunable L network at its base will allow one antenna to serve for many different, and random, frequencies. (The open-wire-line horizontal antenna system has the advantage, however, that the L network can be located in the shack for convenience in tuning.) Bridge measurements of the base impedance of the vertical provide the same kind of data as is obtained from the r.f. transformer measurements, and allow the same kind of L network design. Use of such measurement data and L networks has been completely successful in many such vertical antenna installations.

Typical L networks are shown in the photograph, Fig. 5. The smaller one is for the 15-meter band, while the larger has independently switched L and C to cover the 40- and 80-meter bands. The data for Fig. 4 came from tests of that unit.

The system has not been tried on extremely short antennas, but I see no reason why this would not be possible. In such a case the high currents which would result would need to be allowed for in selection of components, just as in any other short-antenna situation.

An Example

As an example, consider the L network used here for the 15-meter band. Measurements made on the unbalanced side of the balun with a GR r.f. bridge were:

<i>f</i> , MHz.	<i>R_i</i> , ohms	<i>X_i</i> , ohms
21.0	9.0	-j10
21.1	8.7	-j10
21.45	8.0	-j15

The Smith charts use normalized units, which means that for matching to 50 ohms, divide the values of *R_i* and *X_i* by 50 to make 1 chart unit equivalent to 50 ohms. Thus for the 15-meter

network use $R_i = \frac{9}{50} = 0.18$ and

$$jX_i = -j \frac{10}{50} = -j0.2.$$

Next, select the type of L network which will allow a match between $Z_i = R_i \pm jX_i = (0.18 - j0.2 \text{ here})$, to $R_i = 1.0$. Study of the charts associated with each of the network configurations of Fig. 2 shows that (c) is suitable, and desirable since it acts most like a low-pass filter. The Smith chart representing the L network of Fig. 2 (c) is shown in Fig. 6.

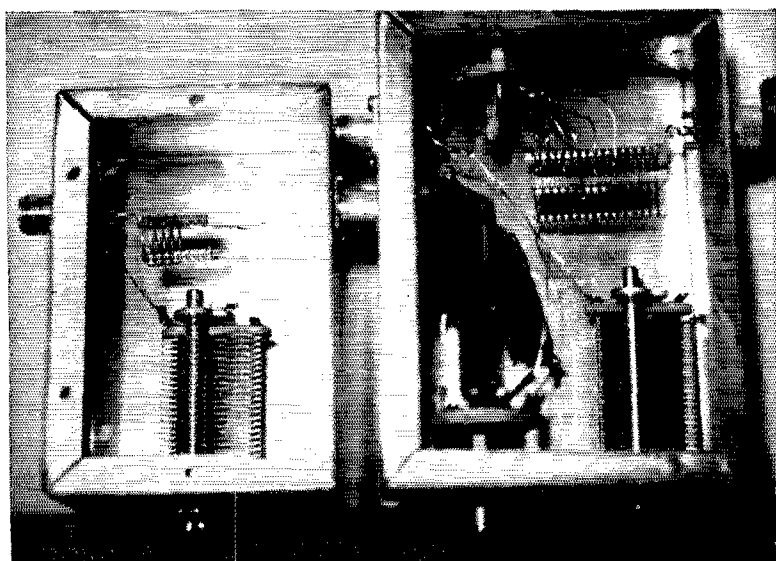


Fig. 5—Typical L-network construction. The network at the left is for 15 meters and the one at the right is for 40 and 80 meters.

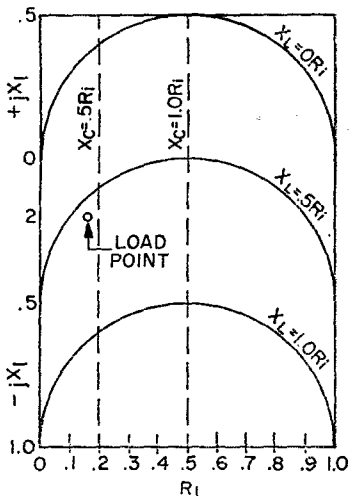


Fig. 6—Chart for the L network of Fig. 2(c). The load point, $Z_L = 0.18 - j0.2$, used in the example in the text is plotted on the chart. From its position the network element values, $X_L = 0.56R_L$ and $X_C = 0.47R_L$, can be determined.

Plotting of normalized load values on this chart gives direct answers as to the required normalized network element values, X_L and X_C , needed to build the network. In this case, the load point, $Z_L = 0.18 - j0.2$, gives $X_L = 0.56 R_L$ and $X_C = 0.47 R_L$. Since $R_L = 50$ ohms, $X_L = 28$ ohms and $X_C = 24$ ohms. Use of a reactance slide rule for these values of X_L and X_C at 21.0 MHz, gives $L = 0.21 \mu\text{h}$. and $C = 310$ pf.

I built the L network in a metal box as shown in Fig. 5, with the coil leads connecting to coax connectors, one on each side of the box. Tuning is done with the variable capacitor, and for this band is not critical enough to require changing the coil. For 80 meters, or where the antenna is "short", both L and C should be tuned, as suggested in Fig. 4. Other designs can be easily carried out using the charts given in the *Electronics* article. The design may be easily checked by measuring the coax side of the L network, when connected to the balun and antenna, with the r.f. bridge. When the L and C have been correctly set, the impedance should read $50 + j0$, which will result in a v.s.w.r. of 1.0. QST

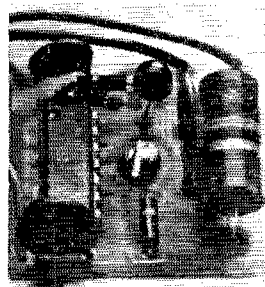
• New Apparatus

25-kHz. Adapter for 100-kHz. Markers

The 100-ke. crystal-oscillator marker now an almost customary part of current ham-band receivers is obviously useful, but doesn't supply close-enough frequency intervals to define the edges of amateur subbands as now constituted. Nowadays it takes intervals no greater than 25 kHz. to do the job for all bands. The gadget shown in the accompanying photo, the Paxitronix IC-3 Divider, is a digital circuit which will divide the output of your 100-ke. oscillator by 4, thus generating the needed markers.

The circuit is basically the one suggested by W0KPZ in "Technical Correspondence" on page 55 of February, 1968 *QST*, with the addition of a transistor amplifier between the receiver's 100-ke. oscillator circuit and the first flip-flop. The amplifier, dual flip-flop, and power-supply voltage divider are all included on the $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch etched circuit board. The IC-3 d.c. power can be taken from any point in the receiver B supply that will furnish 100 to 180 volts. Current taken is 5 to 10 ma., depending on the source voltage.

The divider comes with descriptive material, installation and operating instructions, and mounting hardware. A trial in a receiver where a d.c. voltage of 125 happened to be conveniently available showed it to give strong harmonics at 25 ke. intervals throughout the entire range (10 through 80 meters) covered by the receiver. The IC-3 is made and distributed by Paxitronix, Inc., P.O. Box 1038, Boulder, Colorado 80302. Price class is \$6. — W1DF



Strays

Feedback

The HEW official shown with WA7AEL on page 77 of October *QST* is Jas. G. Terrill, Jr., Director of the National Center for Radiological Health, HEW.

— . . . —

The figure in the last line of the first column of W6IT's 7-MHz. antenna table in Technical Correspondence, October *QST*, should have been $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. The vertical and horizontal portions add up to $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength.

● *Beginner and Novice*

Is A Balun Required?

Information on a Popular Antenna Question

BY LEWIS G. McCOY,* WIICP

"I am using coax to feed my antenna, and other hams tell me I must use a balun or my antenna won't work properly. I seem to be getting out OK, so should I put in a balun or shouldn't I?"

This question, or a variation of it, keeps popping up whenever antennas are discussed. This article will attempt to answer the question in simple language.

The Balun — A Definition

The word balun (not balum!) is a contraction of BALANCED and UNBALANCED. Its application is to transform an unbalanced condition (one side at ground potential) into a balanced one, or vice versa.

There are two types of baluns that are commonly used by hams. They are 1-to-1 and the 4-to-1 devices. A 1-to-1 balun is a circuit that has the same impedance at its input side as at the output side. In other words, if you attach a 50-ohm load to one side, the 50-ohm impedance will appear at the other side. The 4-to-1 type can be used either as a step-up or step-down transformer. For example, if you wanted to match a 300-ohm folded dipole to a 75-ohm coaxial line, the 4-to-1 balun would be ideal to match the antenna to the line.

This brings up an interesting point. Many amateurs mistakenly believe that a balun is a matching device. It can be a matching device but in most applications with antennas, it is not. The 4-to-1 balun would be considered a matching device in that it transforms the impedances by a ratio of 4 to 1. However, the more commonly used 1-to-1 balun does not transform impedances, so it shouldn't be considered a matching circuit. What the 1-to-1 balun does is enable the user to go from an unbalanced feed line to a balanced feed point.

Feed Lines, Balanced and Unbalanced

There are two common types of feed lines used by amateurs. The most popular is coaxial line. The other is parallel-conductor line, which can be either open-wire or Twin-Lead type. Any transmission line that has two conductors of the same size and shape can be considered to be a balanced line. Open-wire and Twin-lead transmission lines fall in this category.

Coaxial transmission line consists of two different-sized conductors. The outer conductor is in the form of a tube and the other conductor

is centered inside it. In the type of coax used by most amateurs the tube is a flexible copper braid while the inner conductor consists of either stranded wires or a single wire, insulated from the tube by a plastic dielectric. This type of line is unbalanced.

Where many beginners get confused in their thinking is in understanding how r.f. currents travel in coaxial lines. This probably arises from the fact that the outside shield is usually grounded at the transmitter end of the line (as it should be). R.f. currents travel on the inner conductor and on the *inside* of the outer tube or braid. If r.f. does flow on the outside of the line as well as the inside, the coax is no longer a simple transmission line but will act as an antenna as well, with the current on the outside causing radiation just as it would with any single conductor.

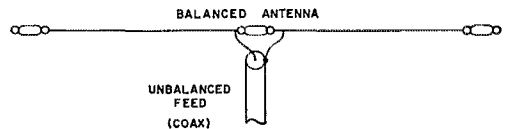


Fig. 1—This shows a popular antenna system. The text discusses the problems involved with feeder radiation.

Feed-Line Radiation

The function of a transmission line is to offer a path for r.f. power to travel from the transmitter to the antenna. The feed line should make this transfer of r.f. as efficiently as possible (with a minimum of loss) and do the job without radiating. When a transmission line radiates any r.f. it no longer is just a feed line; it becomes an antenna, or part of the antenna.

Whether or not a radiating feed line is important as far as your signal is concerned depends on several factors. If, for example, you are a Novice with a dipole or multiband dipole, feed-line radiation probably won't be harmful at all. In fact, such radiation would probably be helpful, because it might put out a signal in a direction where none would normally exist. A Novice operating on 80 or 40 meters would probably want to work in the most directions possible.

On the other hand, if you are using a beam antenna, the only radiation you would want would be from the antenna itself. Otherwise, you could seriously degrade the front-to-back or front-to-side ratio of the beam. If you have a

* Novice Editor.

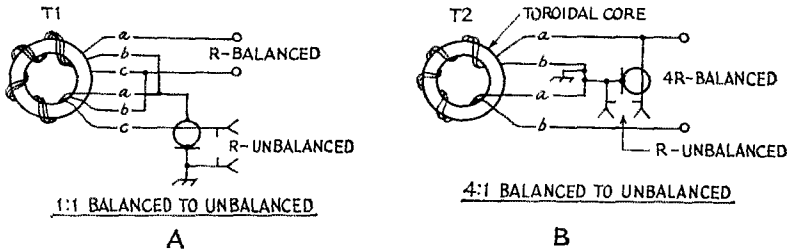


Fig. 2—A—Pictorial of a balun for a 1-to-1 ratio. B—The 4-to-1 unit. For a 1-to-1 balun for the 3.5- to 28-Mc. range, 10 trifilar turns are required. The turns should be equally spaced around the core. 10 bifilar turns are required on the 4-to-1 unit for the same frequency coverage.

beam antenna that has poor front-to-back ratio, a radiating feed line could be the cause.

If a feed line isn't supposed to radiate, the question is how such a condition comes about. A feed line usually radiates because power from the antenna is coupled from the antenna back to the feed line. A beginner, not knowing about transmission-line theory, would be perfectly justified in asking why the r.f. traveling on a transmission line from the rig to the antenna doesn't radiate from the line. Without going into a lot of detail, it can be stated briefly that radiation from one line conductor tends to cancel the radiation from the other conductor because the phases of the fields set up by the two are such that radiation is very difficult or impossible. However, if r.f. energy is coupled back from the antenna to the feed line the phases of the r.f. currents that flow on the line conductors no longer are such that the fields cancel one another, so radiation takes place. These "back" currents often are called *parallel currents* or "parallel standing waves."

Our problem boils down to the undesired coupling between the antenna and the feed line, particularly when using coaxial feeders. Fig. 1 shows a typical dipole, a balanced antenna, fed with coaxial cable, an unbalanced line. The inner conductor of the coax is connected to one side of the antenna while the outer shield is connected to the other side. By connecting the outer braid to one half of the dipole we are connecting both the *inside* and *outside* of the braid to one side of the dipole. Under these conditions, it is difficult to prevent antenna currents from flowing on the outside of the braid.

Checking for Line Radiation

It is almost impossible to actually *measure* any current flowing on the outside of the braid. However, there are several methods of determining *if* currents are flowing on the outside. If you have an s.w.r. bridge in the coaxial line, check the s.w.r. and then change the location of the bridge in the line and check again. If the s.w.r. changes, more than likely the reason is because of parallel currents on the outside of the line. The s.w.r. in a feed line is established by the impedance of the antenna in relation to the characteristic impedance of the line. If, for example, the impedance of the antenna is 100

ohms and you are using 50-ohm line, the s.w.r. will be 2 to 1, and it should be 2 to 1 no matter where the bridge is placed in the line! If the apparent s.w.r. is different at different points along the line, then the s.w.r. readings are being upset by the parallel currents.

Another way to check is to put the s.w.r. bridge in the "forward-power" position, set the meter for about half-scale reading, and then run your hand along the outside of the coax. If the meter reading varies, you have parallel currents on the feeder.

Still another indication is r.f. around the shack. If you get any "bites" from r.f. on equipment in the shack, such as the microphone, the receiver, or the transmitter cabinet, this can be an indication of antenna currents on the outside of the line.

Is a Balun Worth It?

Before discussing the "how" of removing r.f. from the outside of the line, the question you should ask yourself is, "Should I remove the r.f.?" Assuming you are using an 80- or 40-meter coax-fed dipole, more than likely any feed-line radiation is of no consequence, so it probably wouldn't be worth the cost and effort to eliminate the feeder radiation. The average amateur 80- or 40-meter antenna is installed 30 to 40 feet above the ground. While many owners of such antennas may assume that they are getting the figure-8 pattern from the antenna, in all probability the radiation is omnidirectional. In order for a dipole to have any appreciable directivity on 80 or 40 meters the antenna must be considerably higher than 30 or 40 feet above the ground.

There is one other consideration that should be taken into account, TVI. One of the common problems with TVI is fundamental overloading of the TV set from a strong nearby amateur station. Feed-line radiation is more likely to be vertical radiation rather than horizontal. As such, the vertical radiation could possibly dump more fundamental signal into the nearby TV antenna system. Normally, less fundamental signal pick-up could be expected with horizontal polarization.

As stated earlier, one would not want feeder radiation with a beam antenna because such radiation could degrade the beam pattern.

In addition to feeder radiation, it is possible to run into another problem at v.h.f. when using coax to feed a balanced antenna. Instead of the pattern from a v.h.f. antenna being symmetrical, as would be expected from a balanced circuit, it is possible to get "skewing" of the pattern. For this reason, a balancing device of some type should be used with coaxial feed. Complete details for such devices can be found in *The Radio Amateur's V.H.F. Manual*.

The Toroidal Balun

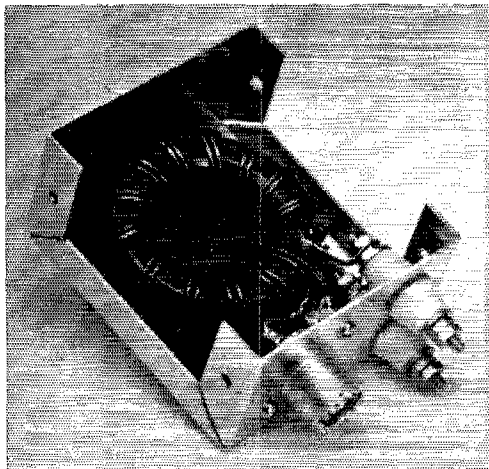
A study of *The Radio Amateur's Handbook* will show that several different types of baluns are available for different applications. The most popular type in use at frequencies below 28-Mc. is the broad-band toroidal type shown in the photographs. The balun shown in Fig. 2 can be used as a 4-to-1 or 1-to-1 device, depending on how it is made, and will maintain these ratios from 80 through 10 meters with reasonable tolerances. For example, the 1-to-1 unit was tested with a 50-ohm load and the poorest match within that frequency range was 1:2 to 1.

If you look through the advertising pages of *QST* you find several firms that make toroidal baluns, or you can build your own and save money. The kit¹ shown in one of the photographs includes the toroidal core and wire to make up a balun that will handle the legal amateur power limit.

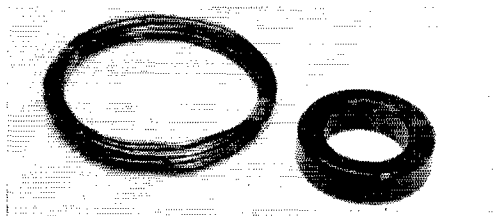
Resonant Outer Braid Problems

One fact that should be pointed out is that a balun may not eliminate feeder radiation. You

¹ The kit shown is available from Amidon Associates, 12033 Otsego St., North Hollywood, Calif. 91607.



Here is one method of mounting the balun. This particular unit is a 4-to-1 device. A small piece of phenolic insulation is used between the transformer and the Minibox wall to prevent shorting of the wires. Epoxy cement can be used to cement the core to the phenolic board. For outdoor use, the seams of the Minibox should be sealed with epoxy cement.



This is a kit that can be used to make up either a 4-to-1 or 1-to-1 toroidal balun. The core measures 2 inches in diameter and is 1/2 inch thick.

can still have power coupled from the antenna to the line if the line isn't brought away from the antenna at right angles for a distance of at least a quarter wavelength. Also, if the length of the outside of the braid and its path to earth ground, (including the part of the antenna to which the braid is connected (if you aren't using a balun) happens to work out to be a resonant length, energy from the antenna would more than likely be coupled back to the outside of the coax. This would cause parallel currents on the line, with radiation a result.

Bear in mind that the overall *outside* length of the coax braid must take into consideration the *total* path length from the end at the antenna to where an earth ground actually exists. Because we have no way of knowing where the exact ground point is, there is no way of knowing how long to make the coax feeder beforehand.

One way to check if the overall path length happens to be a resonant length is with a grid-dip meter. Make sure that all the regularly-used connections, such as the ground lead, a.c. plug in the wall, key or mike leads, and so forth, are in place, because all this metal goes into making up the length we are concerned about. Just keep in mind that we are not concerned about the electrical length of the *inside* of the coax but rather the *total* length of the *outside*: the total electrical length is varied by the factors mentioned above.

Couple your grid-dip meter to the outside braid of the coax and carefully tune the grid-dip meter through the bands you are concerned about. If you get a dip in the band or bands, the outside length is resonant and it would be easy to couple power back from the antenna to the feeder. One simple way of correcting the condition is to change the length of the ground wire so that any grid-meter dip is well outside the ham band or bands. You could prune the coax but this is slightly more expensive than changing a wire length! If you can move any resonances at least a few hundred kilocycles outside a ham band it should help to prevent coupling of undesired feeder currents.

As you can see, whether or not you want to install a balun depends on several considerations. For many purposes, it would be to a ham's advantage to use one, but in other instances it would be a waste of money and time. What you must do is carefully look over your needs and act accordingly.

QST

Synchronous

Weak

Signal

Detection with

Real Time Averaging

COHERENT POST-DETECTION SYSTEM

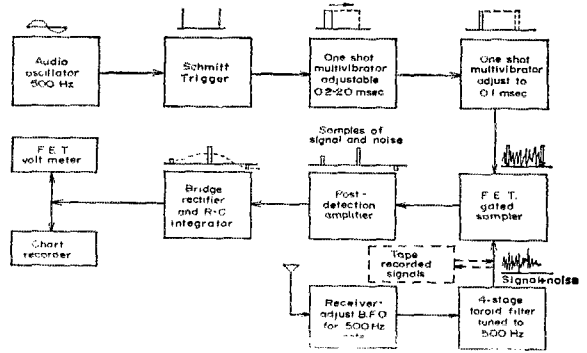


Fig. 1. Synchronous detection system, with received signal sampled by an FET, gated at the rate of the audio beat note of the receiver.

BY W. R. ADEY*, M.D., WB6DEX AND R. T. KADO*, B.S.

THE technique of weak signal reception described here was first developed for use in brain research,^{1,2} and has been successfully applied in the past year to the detection of weak moon-bounce signals on 144 MHz. Our impedance measurements in brain tissue were made at 1000 Hz., and have required the reliable detection of shifts in the measuring signal of the order of 0.1 to 0.01 microvolt, in the face of an amplifier input noise of 0.2 to 0.5 microvolt in the same bandpass.

Obviously, such a system has considerable potential in the detection of weak, coherent radio signals substantially buried in noise of much greater amplitude. Its application to brain research has allowed detection of changed tissue states associated with learning and epilepsy, which would have been totally obscured with larger measuring currents. Its particular capability to detect coherent signals in noise immediately suggested its possible use in detection of weak echoes in e.m.e. studies at 144 MHz. A recent QST article³ has emphasized the potential of synchronous detectors in slowly integrating very weak signals buried in noise. The price paid by all such devices is

a reduction in bandwidth proportional to the integration time. The system described here offers the advantages of a fast sampling rate and more rapid integration. It also offers the possibility that its utilization by groups of experimenters in the m.e.w. transmission mode may provide truly phase-locked transmission and reception loops at audio frequencies at different locations.

Design Of Signal Sampling System

The initial laboratory system was designed around an exceedingly stable tuning-fork oscillator. The system was truly coherent, and retained phase information about the impedance signal current on a cycle by cycle basis. The question was whether the system would retain its useful characteristics with a less elaborate oscillator. Also, could it be used to detect signals by manual tuning to the desired audio frequency? To be fully effective, the receiver beat note or tone modulation should remain stable within 1.0 Hz. On the other hand, as will be explained, the system will integrate, though more slowly, wave trains at frequencies adjacent to the master oscillator frequency, and at the same time will integrate noise components to zero. Our expectations have been proven correct, and the method does indeed detect signals in 10-20 db. of noise.

The system configuration is shown in Fig. 1. A 500-Hz. sine-wave oscillator drives a Schmitt trigger which produces brief pulses at the same rate as the audio oscillator. These pulses drive a multivibrator that fires once for each pulse of the Schmitt trigger. The duration of the

*School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

¹Adey, W.R., Kado, R.T. and Didio, J. "Impedance measurements in brain tissue of animals using microvolt signals." *Experimental Neurology*, 1962, 5:47-66.

²Kado, R.T. and Adey, W.R. "Method for measurement of impedance changes in brain tissue," *Proc. 6th Internat. Conf. Medical Electronics and Biol. Engineering, Tokyo*, 1965, p. 551.

³Parrish, A. "Detecting VHF signals too weak to be heard." *QST*, January, 1968, p. 44.

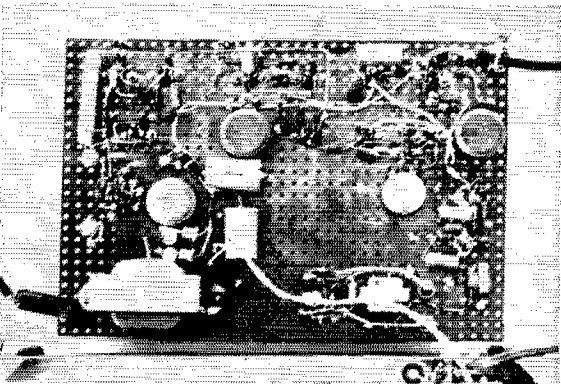


Fig. 3. Interior view of synchronous detector.

square wave produced by this multivibrator can be adjusted from 0.2 to 2.0 milliseconds. The first one-shot multivibrator triggers a second one-shot multivibrator on the falling phase of its square wave. The second one-shot multivibrator produces a much shorter pulse of 0.1 ms. The variable duration of the square wave from the first multivibrator allows the positioning of the brief 0.1 ms. pulse at any position in time relative to the original sine-wave signal. In the initial adjustment of the detector, the pulse is placed at the base line crossing of the sine wave, which is the point at which the sine-wave voltage is changing at the fastest rate. As will be explained, it will thus charge the following RC integrator most quickly at this position.

The 0.1 ms. pulse is used to open an FET gate, which remains short circuited until the pulse is applied. The receiver output is applied to this gate. The signal is mixed with noise. The momentary opening of the gate allows a brief sample of the receiver output to pass to the postdetection amplifier and RC integrator. The signal is sampled 500 times per second, and the components that have a constant phase relation to the sampling pulse will integrate to a measurable output, whereas the noise components will integrate to zero. In its application here, the integrator time constant is 1.0 to 2.0 sec., but in the detection of very weak signals this can be extended to 10 sec. or more.

What happens if the receiver is not tuned to a beat note exactly the same as the audio oscillator frequency? In a practical world receivers and transmitters drift, and even short term stability better than 10 Hz. at 144 MHz. is not easy to secure without phase-locked r.f. oscillators. Under these conditions, the beat note will have a "phase velocity" relative to the sampling pulse train. The beat note will drift in and out of phase at a rate determined by the frequency difference. At frequencies within 1 or 2 Hz. of the sampling pulse frequency, the output of the integrator rises and

falls at the rate of the frequency difference. Phase locking is indicated by a sudden sharp rise in integrator output, four or five times larger than at closely adjacent frequencies. To minimize responses to beat frequencies more than a few cycles away from the sampling frequency, the receiver selectivity should be as sharp as possible. Filters in a 75A-4 receiver reduce the bandwidth to less than 150 Hz., and this is further reduced to 40 Hz. in a toroidal filter. At shifts up to 10 Hz. from the center frequency, smaller but useful integrator outputs will occur. Integrator output can be read visually on a high-impedance voltmeter or chart recorder. It can also be used to generate a synthetic audio signal.

Circuit Of Signal Sampler

The version of this system used in moon bounce work replaced the original tuning fork oscillator with a simple parallel twin-T oscillator followed by an emitter follower to drive the Schmitt trigger (Fig. 2). The latter needs about 5 volts drive, and can be driven by any external audio oscillator. Adjustment of the two multivibrators will require an oscilloscope, but once the potentiometer settings have positioned the sampling pulse from the second multivibrator as described above, no resetting is needed. The detector was constructed on copper clad perforated board and mounted behind an aluminum chassis that also houses an FET voltmeter. It is well to locate the audio oscillator at one end of the board and the FET gate at the other to minimize chances of coupling between them. The audio oscillator is located at the left end of the board (Fig. 3) and the Schmitt trigger and multivibrators lie along the upper edge. At the right top is the FET gated detector, with the post-detection amplifier at the lower right. This amplifier is transformer coupled to the bridge rectifier and RC -integrating network on the lower part of the board.

Application To MoonBounce Reception

This system has been successfully tested on numerous occasions in searching for signals from other stations, and in the detection of our own echoes. The transmitter runs 1.0 kw. to a pair of 4CX250Bs, with an output of 600 watts. The antenna is a stacked array of 9 bays of cross-polarized Yagis, totaling 180 elements. The approximate gain of a single set of 90 elements is better than 21 db., using the sun as a noise source and calculating gain from both maximum noise increment and by measurement to half power points in E and H planes of the antenna.

The results shown in Fig. 4 are representative of average echo levels with 90 elements in a 90-second period. The receiver output was recorded on tape, and later played back through the detector on a chart recorder. In each case, the upper trace is the synchronous

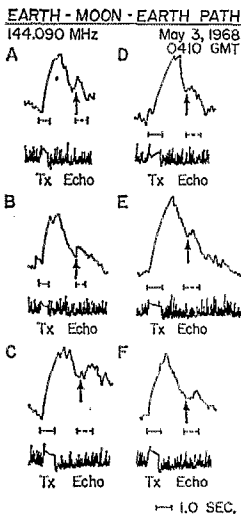


Fig. 4. Echoes returned from moon under average conditions. Top trace in each pair is from synchronous detector, and lower from receiver output.

detector output and the lower trace is the raw receiver output. At best, the echoes were weakly audible to a "trained" ear, but in most instances were inaudible. (The question of the trained ear is a topic in itself, since it can be shown to detect tone signals in more than 30 db. of noise.)⁴ Hand-sent pulses 0.5 to 1.0 sec. in duration caused a rapid rise in the integrator output. The height and slope of the rise varied with the proximity of the beat note to the sampling pulse frequency. At the time shown, the moon was almost due south in azimuth at this location, so that doppler shift was small, and the transmitted and received

⁴Swets, J.A. "Indices of Signal Detectability Obtained With Various Psychophysical Procedures," *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.* 1959, 32(4): 511-514.

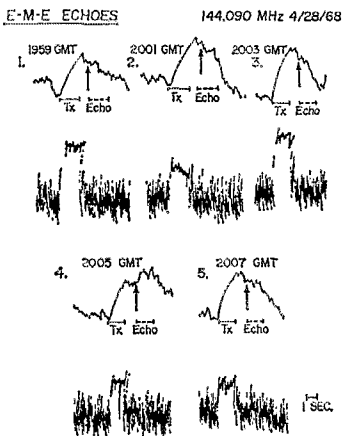


Fig. 5. Weak returns with moon and sun close together. Antenna was fixed and moon passed in transit across antenna. Echoes peaked at 2005 GMT.

signals were close together. Echo returns begin about two and one half-seconds after the start of the transmitted pulse, and appear on the discharge phase of the integrator time constant. The amplitude of these echoes is about one fifth of the deflection from the receiver background noise, and thus the detector is able to retrieve signals in 10 to 15 db. of noise.

Echoes are usually weaker when the sun and moon are close together. A test was made when they were about 10 degrees apart, with the antenna fixed 4 degrees ahead of the moon's transit (Fig. 5). Echoes at 1959 GMT were weak and variable, peaking at 2005 GMT and declining thereafter. A half hour later they were barely visible, even with higher detector gain (Fig. 6).

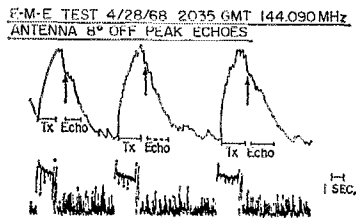


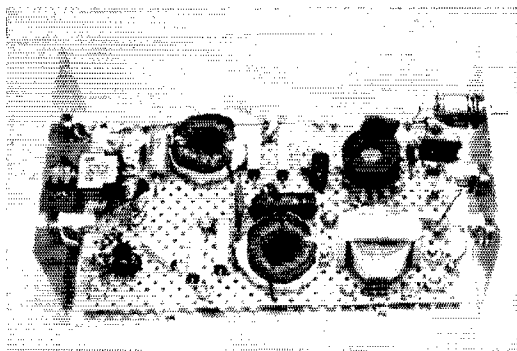
Fig. 6. Minimal echoes half hour after those in Fig. 5, with moon now substantially off main lobe of antenna.

Application To Transmission With M.C.W.

Obviously, it would be desirable to obviate the problems of drift associated with stringent tuning requirements in conventional receivers. A further development of the system is now under test. The 500-Hz. audio oscillator has been used to generate a second 1000-Hz. signal by frequency doubling in a toroidal filter. The two signals were mixed and applied to an s.s.b. generator to produce a signal that was amplitude modulated at 500 Hz. Currently echo tests are under way with the receiver in the a.m. mode. Since the transmitted signal is now locked to the synchronous detector at audio frequencies, it should be possible to take full advantage of a coherent system. However, it appears that the decreased sideband power associated with the m.c.w. mode, and the additional problems of accurate receiver tuning in the a.m. mode need evaluation.

Nevertheless, such a method would afford stations at different locations the opportunity to develop coherent systems that would utilize a common tone source. For example, worldwide coverage by WWV would permit use of its tone transmissions as reference signals for the pulse sampling train used here, and as a tone source for m.c.w. Moonbounce circuits are much closer now for amateur work than any of us ever realized, but their utilization will always bring us face to face with the problem of weak signals, and often with signals actually buried in noise. QST

A Solid-State Audio Filter



The completed filter mounted in a small Minibox.

BY LOUIS N. ANCIAUX, LT., U.S.N.,* WB6NMK

THE 2.5-kHz. filter found in most transceivers provides just about the maximum selectivity that can be tolerated in s.s.b. reception without impairing intelligibility. It does not, however, provide the degree of selectivity permissible and desirable for c.w. reception. I.f. filters with nominal bandwidths of 400 or 500 Hz. are available for some receivers, but they are expensive, and still do not provide the degree of selectivity that could be used for c.w. reception.

Maximum permissible selectivity for the mode under consideration is desirable not only as an aid in eliminating interference from signals on closely adjacent frequencies, but also to reduce noise. The effective increase in signal-to-noise ratio that results with increased selectivity is approximately proportional to the log of the bandwidth ratio. As an example, the improve-

*Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego Calif. Mailing address: 4361 Narragansett Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92107.

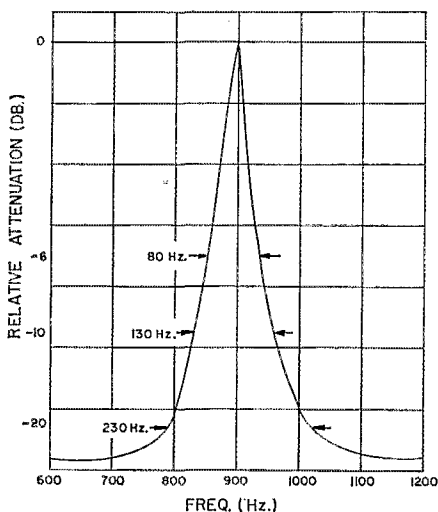


Fig. 1—Response curve of the selective audio filter shown in the photographs.

ment in signal-to-noise ratio in decreasing the bandwidth from 2.5 kHz. to 80 Hz. is $10 \log 2.5/0.08 = 10 \log 31 = 10 \times 1.49 =$ approximately 15 db. This is equivalent to an increase in signal strength of about three S points, assuming 5 db. per S point.

Several factors place a limit on the maximum selectivity that can be used in practice. Easily-recognized factors are those associated with the receiver tuning rate, and the frequency stability of the signal being received. Unless the receiver tuning rate is adequately slow, there will be difficulty in adjusting the receiver to set the signal in a narrow pass band. Similarly, it will be difficult to keep an unstable signal centered in the pass band. Signals whose frequency variations are too rapid to be followed by retuning the receiver (chirpy, wobbly, or rapidly drifting signals) cannot be copied.

A factor that may be less familiar to some is that rectangular pulse signals, a class into which c.w. signals fall, require a certain minimum bandwidth.¹ This bandwidth in Hz. is approximately three times the c.w. transmitting speed in words per minute. Thus a code speed of 25 w.p.m. requires a bandwidth of about 75 Hz. (Where extreme selectivity is used to reduce noise, such as in moonbounce work, the code speed must be reduced accordingly.)

Selective Audio Filter

A high order of selectivity can be obtained with an audio filter. One advantage of this type of filter is that it can simply be plugged into the headphone jack of any receiver. No alteration of the original receiver circuitry is necessary. Selectivity in an audio filter can be obtained by the use of high-Q tuned circuits, just as selectivity is obtained at r.f. The sharpness of the nose of the selectivity curve and the steepness of the skirts depend on the number of such circuits used. In the author's first attempt at a filter, three circuits were used. This arrangement provided a bandwidth of approximately 30 cycles at

¹Grammer, "Why Key Clicks?" *QST*, October, 1966.

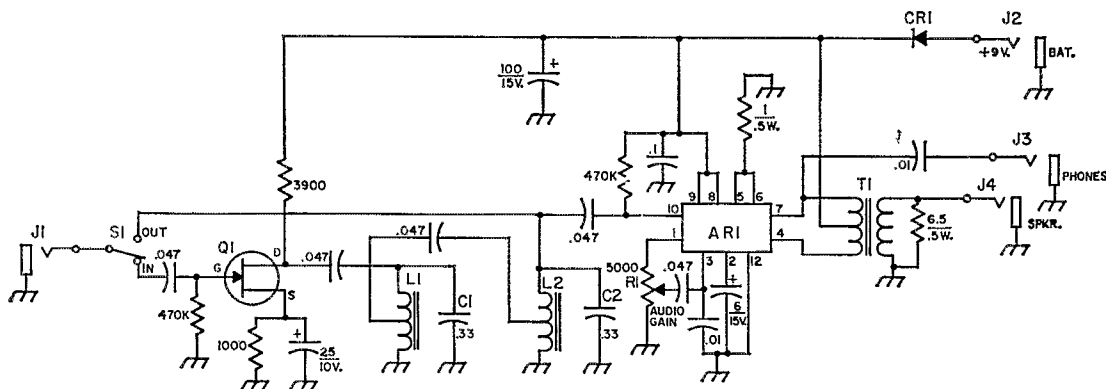


Fig. 2—Circuit diagram of the selective audio filter for c.w. reception. Capacitances are in microfarads; resistances are in ohms ($K = 1000$). Polarized capacitors are electrolytic; others are mylar. Unless otherwise indicated, fixed resistors are $\frac{1}{4}$ -watt.

- AR1—Integrated-circuit audio amplifier (RCA CA3020).
- C1, C2—See text.
- CR1—1N547 (or any other silicon diode).
- J1, J2, J3, J4—Miniature open-circuit headphone jack (Calrad, Switchcraft).
- L1, L2—88-mh. telephone toroid (see text).

- Q1—2N3819 N-channel FET transistor.
- R1—5000-ohm control, audio taper.
- S1—Miniature toggle (Calrad, or similar).
- T1—Transistor audio output transformer, 125 ohms, c.t. to 3.2 ohms (Argonne AR-174).

10 db. down, but this selectivity was too great to be of practical use. Two circuits provide just about the maximum selectivity that is practical for the frequency stability of a large percentage of the DX signals normally to be found on the air. The response curve of this filter is shown in Fig. 1.

The circuit of the filter is shown in Fig. 2. It is simple and straightforward, and is not critical as to component layout. The FET amplifier provides high-impedance input, and its gain of approximately 12 db. is enough to overcome losses in the filter. The selective circuits are inserted between the FET amplifier and an RCA CA3020 IC amplifier. The latter is a high-gain two-stage amplifier with $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt push-pull output.

R1 is the audio gain control. S1, permits cutting the filter out of the circuit when it is not wanted. Headphone output may be taken from J3, and speaker output from J4. The diode, CR1, is merely a safety device to protect the transistors in case the battery polarity is inadvertently reversed. The 6.5 ohm resistance (two 13-ohm, $\frac{1}{4}$ -watt resistors in parallel) is necessary to provide a proper load for the IC amplifier when high-impedance headphones are used.

The inductors, L1 and L2, used in the tuned circuits are the well-known 88-mh. telephone toroids, but any high-Q inductors of this approximate value may be used. The parallel capacitors, C1 and C2 must have values that will tune, with the inductance of the coils, to the desired audio frequency. The author prefers a frequency of about 900 Hz. for copying c.w. The frequency may be lowered by using more capacitance, or raised by using less capacitance. Both circuits should be tuned as exactly as possible to the same frequency, whatever the chosen frequency may be.

The photographs show the general layout of components in the author's filter, which was assembled on a $2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ -inch piece of perforated board. This board fits nicely into a $3 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Minibox. The layout need not be followed closely.

Using the Filter

Some patience is required in learning to tune the receiver with the filter in use. The less bandwidth the receiver has, the more difficult tuning becomes. A common tuning rate for amateur-band receivers is about 25 kHz. (25,000 Hz.) per revolution of the tuning knob. This gives a rough idea of the care that has to be used in adjusting a signal to the center of an 80-Hz. pass band. But it can be done with practice. Start out by tuning in some signals that are reasonably strong, and free from QRM. These signals will have sufficient strength when down on the skirts of the response curve to give a warning as you approach them. After some experience with signals of this type, you can start digging down for the weaker ones that have to be fairly well centered on the pass band to be heard.

Noise

While high selectivity deals quite well with random noise with a more or less smooth envelope form, unfortunately this is not true of noise spikes of high amplitude and short duration, such as ignition noise. Shock excitation of a high-Q circuit by such a spike can cause the circuit to oscillate at its resonant frequency, much like a gong continues to vibrate after being struck with a sharp blow. The result is a "ringing" sound that masks a weak signal. Aside from moving to a location remote from highways, the only remedy

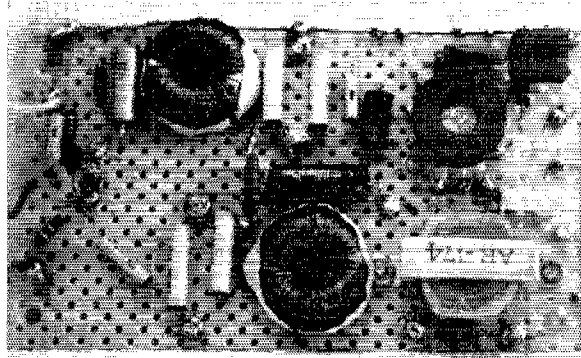
Components of the selective audio filter are assembled on a small perforated board. The FET transistor, fitted with a small heat sink, is to the right, above the output transformer. The IC audio amplifier is at the center, immediately above one of the toroid coils. Component connecting leads are on the under side of the board.

is the use of i.f. limiting, or an i.f. noise silencer or blander."

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to W. J. Fay, L. E. Hoff, M. E. Moore, W. J. Freye of Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, and to Virginia M. Kerth for typing the manuscript and K6DSM for his assistance and invaluable guidance.

QST

* ARRL Handbook, 43rd-45th editions.

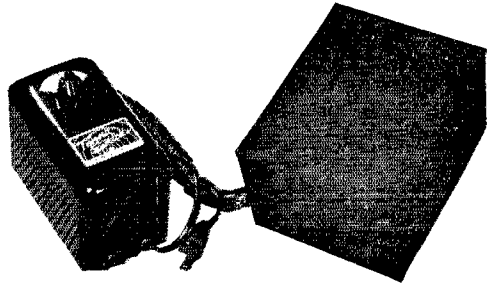


• New Apparatus

Remotely-Operated Antenna Switch

ALTHOUGH single-feeder simultaneous operation of several beam antennas on the same tower is undoubtedly convenient, it generally represents an electrical compromise which many like to avoid. There are two alternatives — separate feed lines, or a selector switch with one feed line. The Model TS-4 "Tenna Switch" shown in the photograph has been designed for the latter system. It will handle up to four antennas, switching both sides of the line for maximum isolation of the ones not in use.

The box at the right, the remote unit, contains the stepping switch, a two-section ceramic-wafer type, and the necessary means for making connections to the coax lines as well as to the control cable. It also has provision for weatherproofing the cable entrances and exits, since this unit is mounted close to the antennas. The control unit, at the left, has the antenna-selector switch and a step-down transformer for actuating the ratchet in the remote unit. The transformer operates from the regular 115-volt line and takes power only during the actual switching time. The control cable, not furnished, can be



lightweight (No. 22 conductors); 4-wire cable is needed for switching three antennas, or 5-wire cable for switching four. The Tenna Switch is rated to carry the maximum legal amateur power on s.s.b., a.m., or c.w.

The TS-4 is manufactured and distributed by Cubex Co., P.O. Box 732, Altadena, California 91001. Price class is \$18.00. — W1DF

Strays



1500-Mile Eyeball QSO

On a bright morning in August, the Port Arthur (Texas) ARC was off on another of its week-end excursions, which for years have been a topic of conversation among area hams. All previous outings have been train trips but this year the trip was by air. After considerable discussion, Albuquerque, N. M. was selected. Upon arrival at Albuquerque, the group was met by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the airlines, and a fine delegation of Albuquerque hams headed by Virginia Sims, K5GLJ. The local group really rolled out the red carpet (see photo), volunteering their cars, services as guides and chauffeurs. For those fortunate enough to make the trip it was a real thrill . . . especially for Spike Parnell, K5ZCU, a very active ham in spite of his 70 years. This was his first airplane ride! Shown in the photograph are representatives of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce presenting the "Red Carpet" to WA5JTZ, President of the Port Arthur club. K5ZCU, the guest of honor, is at the right.—WA5JTZ.

Further Improvements in the 32S-3

By DAVID P. SHAFER,* W4AX
Ex 3AC, K2GU

In this article the author describes a simple method of reducing spurious heterodyne products that have been observed in the output of the 32S-3 transmitter. Included is further information on keying this unit for break-in operation, which he discussed in an earlier article.

IN an earlier issue of *QST*,¹ the author described slight modifications in the wiring of the Collins 32S-3 transmitter to provide instantaneous break-in, without backwave or hash, in c.w. operation. Two further improvements can be made. The first eliminates an out-of-band spurious frequency generated when the 32S-3 is used on frequencies near the low end of the 80-meter band. The other adds grid-block bias to the driver tube in addition to that applied to the first mixer stage, as recommended in the article referred to above. These improvements are the result of frequent discussions and on-the-air trials by WA1EO, W2CA, K3JH, W3RKF and the writer. Most of us have applied them, along with the ones already mentioned, and find operation of the 32S-3 to be more satisfactory.

Generation of Spurious Frequencies

Two spurious frequencies of concern are generated by the presence of a second harmonic in the beat-frequency oscillator, and a second harmonic in the operating frequency. The stronger (out-of-band) spurious emission, f_{s1} , is produced by the mixing of the v.f.o. frequency, f_v , with the second harmonic of the b.f.o. frequency, f_b . Thus, $f_{s1} = f_v + 2f_b$.

The other (in-band) spurious frequency, f_{s2} , is caused by the mixing of f_{s1} with the second harmonic of the operating frequency, f_o . That is, $f_{s2} = 2f_o - f_{s1}$.

As may be seen in Table I and Fig. 1, f_{s1} and f_{s2} are separated from the operating frequency by only a few kHz., especially near the

lower band edge. In fact, f_{s1} and f_{s2} coincide with f_o at 3.505 MHz. In this range, the stronger spurious frequency, f_{s1} , (down approximately 70 db. from f_o), sometimes can be heard for several hundred miles!² Since it falls outside the 80-meter band for operation above 3.510 MHz., the risk of FCC citation is obvious. The weaker spurious frequency, f_{s2} (down approximately 80 db. from f_o), lies generally within the amateur spectrum, but is not considered troublesome.

Changing the 80-Meter Crystal

Both f_{s1} and f_{s2} can be effectively suppressed and relocated in the frequency spectrum by providing greater separation between f_v and f_o . This is easily accomplished by replacing the 6.555-MHz. crystal (Y_1) with a 6.655-MHz. crystal. Since $f_o = f_x - (f_v + f_b)$ the 100-kHz. shift in f_o , which would otherwise occur, is offset by raising f_v by an equal amount; in other words, by operating the v.f.o. 100 divisions lower on the kilocycles scale. Specifically, after the crystal change has been made, the low edge of

*The relative spurious frequency levels given above were obtained from S-meter readings taken on a spare receiver (Hulliercrafters SX-101A) located far enough from the transmitter to avoid response to direct in-station radiation. A very short (few inches) pickup "antenna" was used to avoid front-end overloading, and selectivity was set at maximum (0.5 kHz.).

Attenuation figures are the difference between the level of the operating frequency and that of the spurious frequency being measured. For example, if f_o is 55 db. over 59 and f_{s1} reads S3, the difference is 55-6(9-5), or about 80 db., using the familiar relation that one S-point is equivalent to slightly more than 6 db. The figures are approximate also because the spurious-frequency level changes with the separation between it and the operating frequency; the greater the separation, the greater the attenuation of the spurious frequency.

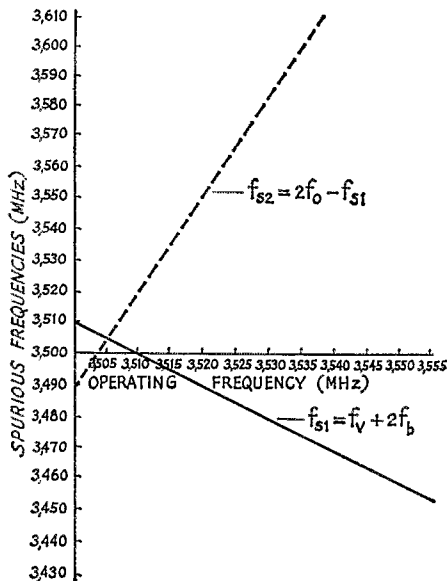


Fig. 1—Relation of spurious frequencies to the operating frequency when the crystal frequency, f_x , = 6.555 MHz.

*RFD 4 Box 71, Glen Allen, Va. 23060.

¹Shafer, "Cleaner Break-In with the 32S-3," *QST*, Nov. 1964.

TABLE I
Relation (in MHz.) of Spurious Frequencies to the Operating Frequency

f_o	f_V	f_B	f_{s1}	f_{s2}
3.500	2.600	0.455	3.510	3.490
3.505	2.595	0.455	3.505	3.505
3.510	2.590	0.455	3.500	3.520
3.515	2.585	0.455	3.495	3.535
3.520	2.580	0.455	3.490	3.550
3.525	2.575	0.455	3.485	3.565
3.530	2.570	0.455	3.480	3.580
3.535	2.565	0.455	3.475	3.595
3.540	2.560	0.455	3.470	3.610
3.545	2.555	0.455	3.465	3.625
3.550	2.550	0.455	3.460	3.610

f_x (crystal frequency) = 6.555 MHz.

the 80-meter band will fall at zero on the v.f.o. dial.

Zero positioning of the v.f.o. dial for the low edge of the 80-meter band (with the band selector switch on 3.4) now becomes consistent with zero setting for 3.600 MHz. with the switch on 3.6, 3.800 MHz. with the switch on 3.8, and so on for the 40-, 20-, 15- and 10-meter bands. This also permits optimizing adjustment of the tuning slugs and capacitors for the same relative positions of the band segments selected by the switch.

Following the crystal change, f_{s1} is attenuated to approximately 90 db. below f_o and, as may be seen from Table II and Fig. 2, falls well within the 80-meter band. While the possibility remains that nearby amateurs may hear this weak emission on occasion, it should not be cause for citation by the FCC.

Spurious f_{s2} will lie outside the amateur band for only the lower 37 kHz. of operation, but it is extremely weak (down more than 90 db. from the signal at the operating frequency.) From a practical viewpoint, this spurious frequency is effectively suppressed and normally would be under the noise level.

Adding Grid-Block Bias to the Driver Stage

As covered in the previous article by the author¹, backwave is eliminated by applying grid-block bias to the first mixer stage. It is considered advantageous to also apply grid-block bias to the driver stage when making that modification.

The additional procedure is simple, as follows:

1) Snip the connection from R_{40} to ground. (R_{40} grounds the grid of V_7 , the driver tube, through 10,000 ohms, and is located inside the third shield can from the front panel on the band switch. This shield is easily removed by first withdrawing the band-switch shaft through the hole provided for that purpose at the rear of the chassis.)

2) Connect the free end of R_{40} to the common

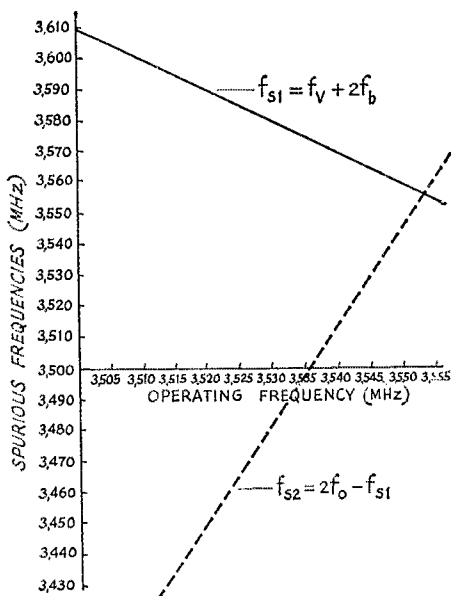


Fig. 2—Relation of spurious frequencies to the operating frequency when the crystal frequency, f_x , = 6.555 MHz.

connection R_{33} - R_{37} (grid-block bias circuit.)

Wave shape, signal timing, feedback neutralization and driver neutralization are unaffected.

TABLE II
Relation (in MHz.) of Spurious Frequencies to the Operating Frequency

f_o	f_V	f_B	f_{s1}	f_{s2}
3.500	2.700	0.455	3.610	3.390
3.505	2.695	0.455	3.605	3.405
3.510	2.690	0.455	3.600	3.420
3.515	2.685	0.455	3.595	3.435
3.520	2.680	0.455	3.590	3.450
3.525	2.675	0.455	3.585	3.465
3.530	2.670	0.455	3.580	3.480
3.535	2.665	0.455	3.575	3.495
3.540	2.660	0.455	3.570	3.510
3.545	2.655	0.455	3.565	3.525
3.550	2.650	0.455	3.560	3.540

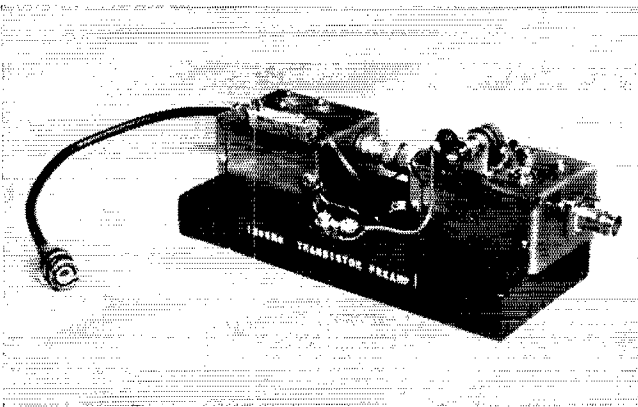
f_x (crystal frequency) = 6.655 MHz.

The crystal change and the modification described above are independent of each other.

Replacing the Y_1 crystal to eliminate the troublesome out-of-band spurious emission involves no modification of the transmitter. The secondary (relocated) spurious frequency is of negligibly low level.

Addition of grid-block keying to the driver stage should be of interest to those who plan to modify their 32S-3 transmitters to eliminate backwave in c.w. operation, as covered in the previous article.

QST



The two-stage preamplifier for 1296 Mc. is built in separate units. The first stage is at the right. A jack for plugging in a small 9-volt transistor radio battery is shown in the foreground.

A Two-Stage Transistor Preamplifier for 1296 Mc.

BY DOLPH VILARDI,* WA2VTR

TRANSISTOR preamplifiers like that described last year by K2UYH¹ have been instrumental in extending the reliable coverage of several 1296-Mc. stations in New York and New Jersey. A single r.f. stage will work very well with a crystal-mixer converter for this frequency range, if the mixer and its following i.f. amplifier stage are already fairly low-noise devices. If they are not close to optimum in design, more r.f. gain than one transistor stage is capable of delivering may be needed to effectively mask the mixer and i.f. amplifier noise.

This and the availability of improved u.h.f. transistors led us to try a two-stage amplifier. The amplifiers shown here are not unlike Al's earlier model, but the gain with two stages is around 19 db., which is adequate to override the noise of all but the worst of mixers. With this much gain, and the low noise figure of the new transistors, the mixer and i.f. amplifier are no longer critical factors in the overall performance of the 1296-Mc. receiving system.

The two stages are built in separate units, though they could be combined in one, if desired. Separation has the advantage of permitting the builder to start with one stage, and then progress to two if the additional gain is needed. The transistors may be either the 5200 or 5500 series. The latter has more gain, and is probably better for the second stage.

* 14 Oakwood Terrace, Spring Valley, N. Y. 10977.

¹ Katz, "A 1296-Mc. Preamplifier — That Works!" *QST*, Nov., 1967, page 32.

Construction

Transistors used in early work with 1296-Mc. amplifiers had wire leads. The KMC K5200 and K5500² used here have flat ribbon leads, making possible a mounting having substantially no lead inductance. The "accordion-pleated" shield plate shown in Fig. 1 suspends the transistor on its emitter leads, with the base lead on one side and the collector lead on the other. These two leads are soldered to their respective strip lines, L_1 and L_2 , with the minimum possible length.

² The KMC transistors used in these stages are expensive if obtained through the usual channels. Units entirely satisfactory for amateur service may be obtained at reduced prices from Samuel G. Nelson, W2M11K, Reaville Associates, RFD 1, Box 200, Flemington, N. J. 08822.

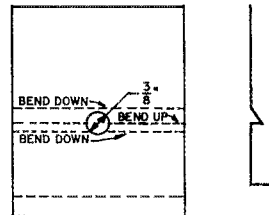


Fig. 1—Details of the thin brass shield plate used to support the transistor in the first r.f. amplifier stage. Dimensions will depend on the case size and height of the tuning capacitors used. The emitter leads are soldered to the horizontal "shelf" made by bending the plate as seen in the end view.

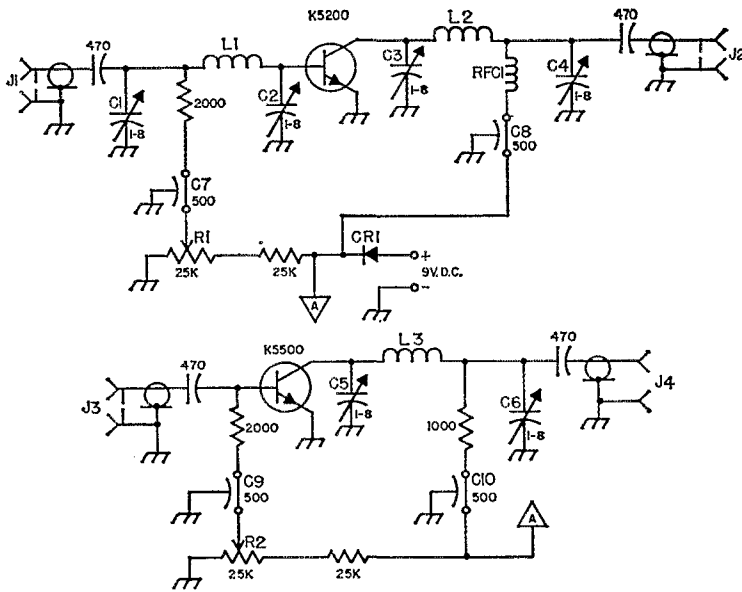


Fig. 2—Circuit diagram and parts information for the preamplifier stages. The upper portion should be used for a single stage. Capacitor values are given in picofarads.

- C₁–C₆, incl.—1 to 8 pf. high-quality short piston or coaxial trimmer. (Johanson used here.)
- C₇–C₁₀, incl.—500-pf. feed-through, button mica or ceramic.
- CR₁—Protective diode, 10 ma. or more.

- J₁–J₄, incl.—BNC receptacle, UG-290/U.
- L₁—Brass or copper strip, 5/8 by 3/4 inch.
- L₂, L₃—Brass or copper, 1/4 by 3/4 and 3/8 by 3/4 inch, resp.
- R₁, R₂—25,000-ohm miniature control.

The input and output coupling capacitors are no-lead disks, though conventional disk ceramics may be used if the minimum possible lead length is assured. Their value is not particularly critical. The tuning capacitors, C₁ through C₆, should be high-quality short piston or coaxial capacitors, 3/4 inch center to center, except C₂ and C₃, which should be positioned for minimum leads to the transistor.

In the first photograph the first stage is shown at the right side. The boxes are handmade of thin sheet brass. Standard aluminum Mini-boxes could be used, though brass or copper facilitates soldering direct to the case. The shield in the first stage should extend nearly the full width and height of the box. This is not so important in the second stage, which has a tuned circuit only on the output side. The bent brass mounting plate in the second stage is primarily to insure minimum emitter lead inductance.

The interior views show the input sides at the left. It will be seen that the strip for the input circuit, L₁, lower left, is wider than that for the output L₂. The transistor has higher input than output capacitance, requiring less inductance in the input circuit. All strip inductors are brass, 3/4 inch long. They are soldered directly to the tops of the tuning capacitors. As in the K2UYH single-stage model, these are pi-networks.

Adjustment

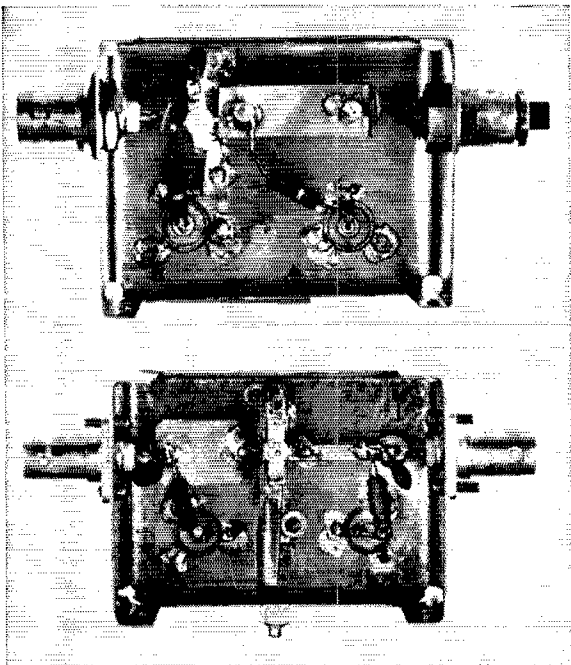
A signal source is necessary in tuning up the

preamplifier. Most small two-meter transmitters put out enough energy on the 9th harmonic to be plainly audible at 1296 Mc. Transistorized "beacons" commonly used by amateur u.h.f. experimenters are fine. Anything strong enough to be heard on the converter, without the preamplifier, will serve. Just be sure that, if you are listening to a harmonic, it is the *right* one.

Initial peaking can be done with no voltage on the preamp. If a 50-ohm antenna is used the tuned circuits will be close to optimum adjustment if peaked first in this way. The same is true if one is fortunate enough to have a 1296-Mc. signal generator with 50-ohm termination.

Now apply about 5 to 6 volts, and check the current on each transistor. Adjust the bias controls, R₁ and R₂, for 1 to 2 ma. on the 5200 and 1 to 14 ma. on the 5500. Now reduce the strength of the signal and adjust the tuned circuits for maximum response. Readjust the bias, for minimum noise on the first stage and maximum gain on the second.

The preamplifier as shown has a socket for plugging in a small 9-volt transistor radio battery. This may now be used, and a final peaking and bias adjustment made for best results. Bear in mind that optimum signal-to-noise ratio is the objective. This can be achieved by careful adjustment of the first stage, and it is not likely to be the same as for maximum signal level. The second stage can be used as a gain control, to some extent, though this is best done in the first



i.f. amplifier. The gain of the two stages is about 19 db., when the system is adjusted for best noise figure. Not many amateurs will be able to measure noise figure accurately at this frequency, but it should be under 5 db. A system noise figure of 3 db. is possible with these transistors at 1000 Mc., but at 1296 Mc. it may be slightly higher.

QST

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The author brought the two-stage pre-amplifier to ARRL Headquarters for a demonstration. It was operated ahead of a crystal-mixer converter of average quality. Probably the principal deficiency of the test converter is that its injection is not as pure as it could be, with more selectivity in the multiplier stages. Consequently the noise figure of the mixer is relatively high, so it made a good "trial horse" for the preamp. With this converter the gain of the amplifier was about 19 db. There was only about a 3-db. increase in noise output with the preamplifier activated, so the net improvement in weak-signal reception was very marked.

Using the first stage alone showed a 10-db. improvement, so the two-stage amplifier was a definite advantage with this particular receiving setup. It is likely that the same would apply with other crystal-mixer converters, unless extreme care was used in the design and adjustment of the mixer, the injection stages and the first i.f. amplifier.]

Interior views of the two preamplifier stages, with the first stage at the bottom. The input ends are toward the left of the picture.

NEW BOOKS

World At Their Fingertips, Published by Radio Society of Great Britain, 28 Little Russell St., London, W.C.1. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 307 pages, including index. Paper cover, price \$2.50, deluxe hard back edition \$6.50, from "Ham Radio," Greenville, N.H. 03048.

With characteristic British thoroughness, John Clarricoots, G6CL, has developed in an interesting and unique fashion, the history of amateur radio in Great Britain from its crude beginnings in the waning years of the 19th century to its present sophistication. G6CL is peculiarly well qualified to write on this subject, an active radio amateur of many years standing and, for 36 years, secretary of the Radio Society of Great Britain. The book relates many revealing facts about our hobby and should appeal to old timers and neophytes alike. For example, most American amateurs will be surprised to learn that, contrary to popular belief, apparently Amateur Number One was probably a Britisher, a statement which G6CL says has never been challenged.

Most of us in the USA are doubtless quite unaware that, with much smaller numbers and more restrictive rules, British amateurs were quietly developing their skills in the art which we are too often inclined to believe was strictly an American invention. Surely, as Clarricoots so graphically describes, the abilities of the British amateur both in those years prior to and immediately following WWI were contemporary with the US amateur, for witness the speed with which they quickly demonstrated their awareness and knowledge of the art of short wave wireless. The treatment of this phase of international amateur radio will bring back many nostalgic memories to those of us who were active in the early and middle 20's. The accomplishments of such as G2KF, G2OD, G2NM and G5BV, to mention but a few, are exceptionally well narrated.

While admittedly dealing through the eyes and ears of

G6CL, this history has not failed to give credit to all of us, large and small, who have contributed to amateur radio's progress. The book is well illustrated with many pictures apropos its theme. In this reviewer's opinion, for any amateur who is proud of our heritage, the book is a very worthwhile addition to his library; for the amateur radio historian the book is a must.

— F. B. Redington, W4ZM

Strays



Bob Anderson, WA1BCL, of Newport, R.I. didn't let grass grow under his ham-radio feet. Bob got his Novice ticket at age 13, General at age 14, Advanced at age 17, and last March he received his Extra!

A 40-Foot Self-Supporting

Tilt-Over Mast

for Less Than \$50

BY ALBERT H. ROBITAILLE, JR.,* W1YUT

THIS article was written especially for the amateur radio operator with little money and a great desire for a rotary-antenna support; one which will provide both sufficient height to achieve adequate antenna efficiency, and ease in raising and lowering the antenna when necessary.

The author has recently designed and constructed the 40-foot self-supporting tilt-over mast shown in Fig. 1. It is capable of being operated by one man, and the total cost was less

than \$50.00. The main support consists of a 35-foot utility pole, which was bought from and installed by a local dealer. If the Yellow Pages section of your local telephone directory does not list a dealer, information may be obtained from your local telephone or power-and-lighting company.

The tilt-over section consists of four 18-foot 2 by 4s (well saturated with a wood preservative such as creosote) assembled as shown in Fig. 2. A hole is drilled through the utility pole 20 feet above ground level, and another through the center (pivot point) of the tilt-over section. A bolt 1 inch or greater in diameter, and of sufficient length to pass through the utility pole and tilt-over section, is then installed and fastened. The bolt serves as the pivot when raising and lowering the antenna. Another hole is drilled through the utility pole and tilt-over section at the base of the structure and a bolt similar to that used for the pivot is installed to secure the tilt-over section once the antenna is raised. Suitable bolts can be obtained from the utility-pole dealer.

Fig. 1 indicates the method used to operate the tilt-over mast. By fastening a strong line (such as nylon reinforced clothes line) to the base of the tilt-over section, the antenna may be raised or lowered from the ground by one man. The pivot-bolt location provides counterbalance for the tilt-over section and thereby cancels its weight during the raising and lowering operation. It may be desired to place a counterweight at the base of the tilt-over section to compensate for antenna and rotator weight, thus affording finger-pressure operation.

This mast has been supporting a fiberglass triband cubical quad for over 1½ years, and has been raised and lowered over a dozen times without encountering any difficulty. Lowering or raising the antenna can be accomplished in about 3 minutes without the need to climb a pole or tower, or to organize an antenna-raising party.

The structure is sufficiently strong for the support of small Yagi-type antennas (10, 6, 2

(Continued on page 160)

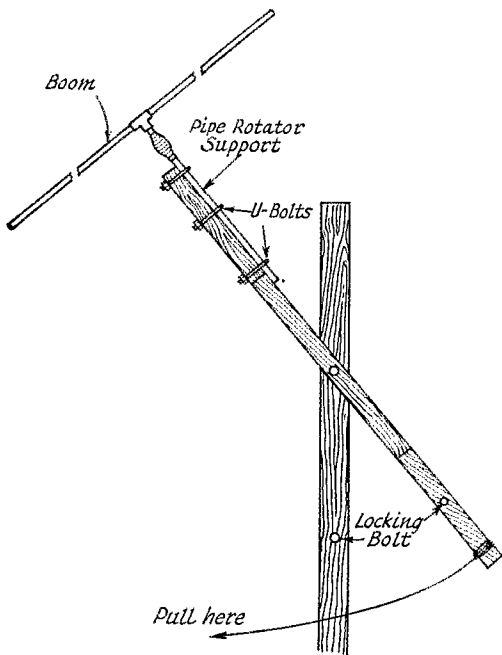
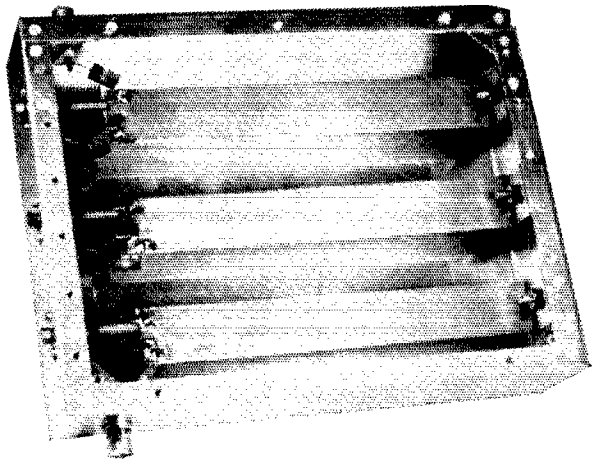


Fig. 1—A simple tilt-over arrangement for a telephone-pole antenna support. Unguyed, it will support a triband quad or small arrays of other types. Larger antennas may be used if the top is guyed.

* 561 Benefit St., Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860.

Comblines V.H.F. Bandpass Filters



BY REED E. FISHER,* W2CQH

Interior of the 50-MHz. combline filter.

In a previous article¹ it was shown how low-loss multiple-section interdigital bandpass filters could be constructed for 432 and 1296 MHz. These filters are very practical at u.h.f., but when scaled up in size to work on 50 or 144 MHz. they become unwieldy. Interdigital filter theory requires that all the resonators must remain physically a quarter-wave long. Therefore, to reduce the size of v.h.f. filters it is desirable to shorten the resonator lengths by capacitive loading. Cristal² has recently shown how this is accomplished in a straightforward manner that yields a combline structure which is exceedingly simple to build, using stripline techniques. The shortened filter is called "comblines" because, in contrast to the interdigital structure, all resonators are grounded at the same end of the cavity, simulating teeth of a comb. Although Tilton³ has already written an excellent article describing the construction and use of stripline and coaxial filters, they are single-section types that do not yield the passband flatness and out-of-band rejection obtainable with multiple-section structures.

Construction details of three-section combline filters centered near 52, 146 and 222 MHz.

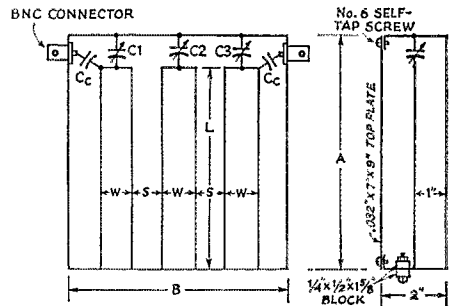
* Forum Court, Morris Plains, N. J. 07950.

¹ R. E. Fisher, "Interdigital Bandpass Filters for Amateur V.H.F./U.H.F. Applications," March, 1968, *QST*, p. 32.

² E. G. Cristal, "Capacity Coupling Shortens Comblines Filters," *Microwaves*, Dec. 1967, p. 44.

³ E. P. Tilton, "Coaxial-Tank V.H.F. Filters," *QST*, Oct. 1964, p. 11.

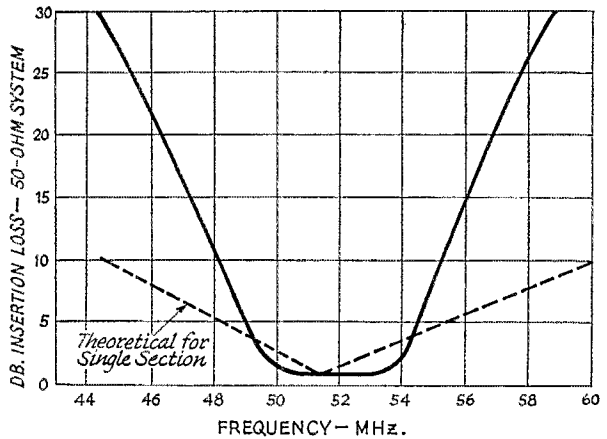
are given in Fig. 1. Each filter is built in a



DIMENSION	52 MHz.	146 MHz.	222 MHz.
A	9"	7"	7"
B	7"	9"	9"
L	7 ³ / ₈ "	6"	6"
S	1"	1 ¹ / ₁₆ "	1 ³ / ₈ "
W	1"	1 ⁵ / ₈ "	1 ⁵ / ₈ "
CAPACITANCE (pf)			
C1	110	22	12
C2	135	30	15
C3	110	22	12
C _c	35	6.5	2.5

Fig. 1—Schematic diagram and principal structural details for combline v.h.f. filters.

Fig. 2—Bandpass characteristics of the 50-MHz. combline filter, compared with those of a single-section filter.



standard 7 x 9 x 2-inch aluminum chassis (Bud AC-406). The three resonators are made of 0.032-inch flashing copper and spaced one inch from the chassis bottom. Each resonator is firmly clamped to a chassis sidewall by two $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch brass blocks. Alternate clamping methods may be tried, but the joints must be secure since large r.f. currents flow in this region, and the best possible electrical connection is mandatory. The tuning capacitors C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 are APC air trimmers, paralleled, when necessary, with mica capacitors. The coupling capacitors, C_c , are fixed micas or ceramic trimmers. Note that there are no coupling capacitors between resonators; the necessary coupling is obtained by the electromagnetic fields within the cavity. If the filters are to pass more than about ten watts the mica capacitors should be replaced by equivalent air units having adequate plate spacing.

An aluminum cover, 7 x 9 by 0.032 inches in size, which serves as the top groundplane, is fastened over the chassis opening with No. 6 sheet metal screws. At least six screws should be used in the groundplane edges that face the resonator ends.

The filter can be aligned roughly by individually grid-dipping each resonator with the top cover removed, and with 50-ohm loads attached to each BNC connector. A temporary partial top groundplane, at least double the resonator width, must be clamped over the resonator being dipped, since the cover affects the resonant frequency. Alignment is completed by installing the filter in the system and adjusting all tuning capacitors until maximum signal transmission is obtained at the desired center frequency.

The measured characteristics of the 50-MHz. filter in a 50-ohm system are given in Fig. 2. The filter has a "maximally-flat" response. The 3-db. bandwidth is about 5 MHz., and the midband (52 MHz.) insertion loss is 0.6 db. The dotted curve is the theoretical response of a single-section coaxial or stripline filter having the same 3-db. bandwidth. It is evident that the three-section filter gives steeper out-of-band rejection, yet does not have to be retuned when the frequency is moved across the band.

The two-meter filter's measured characteristics are shown in Fig. 3. The 3-db. bandwidth was again about 5 MHz., and the midband (146 MHz.) insertion loss was 0.7 db. The 220-MHz. filter was not constructed but should give a 6-MHz. 3-db. bandwidth and low midband loss.

If the filters are to be used in a 75-ohm system, the coupling capacitor value should be multiplied by $\sqrt{50/75}=0.82$. For example, the new value of coupling capacitors in the six-meter filter would be $0.082 \times 36 \text{ pf.} = 30 \text{ pf.}$ All other capacitors and dimensions should remain unchanged.

Hopefully these structures should solve the most knotty v.h.f. filtering problem. □□□

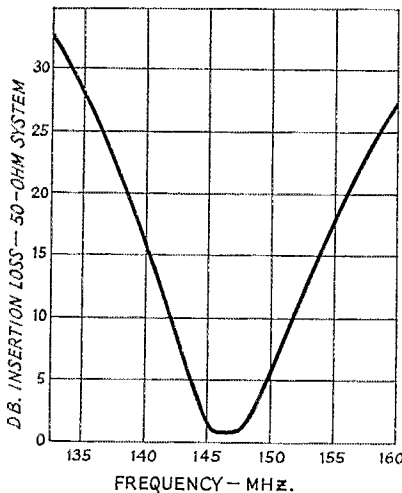


Fig. 3—Characteristics of the 144-MHz. filter.



Hints and Kinks

For the Experimenters



SEMI-AUTOMATIC C.W. BREAK-IN WITH THE SWAN 350

HERE is a modification that permits semiautomatic break-in c.w. with the Swan 350 transceiver. Little added circuitry is needed and the internal changes are minor. All normal functions of the transceiver are retained.

Fig. 1 shows the external circuit required. The key or bug at J_1 operates relay K_3 . One set of contacts on K_3 keys the transceiver through P_2 , and the second set of contacts grounds the VOX lead in the transceiver. A time delay circuit consisting of C_1 , CR_1 , Q_1 , R_1 and R_2 permits the transceiver to stay in the transmit mode between characters.

Normally C_1 is uncharged. However, when K_3 grounds the VOX lead, C_1 charges rapidly to 12 volts through CR_1 . When the relay contacts open between elements and characters, the charge on C_1 leaks off through R_1 and R_2 . During the time a sufficient charge is present, Q_1 is forward biased, causing current to flow from collector to emitter. This holds in the transceiver relays, K_1 and K_2 , for a length of time that depends on the setting of R_2 .

The external circuit can be built in any convenient-sized aluminum box, and a cable and octal plug can be employed to connect it to the external octal socket normally used to connect the VOX adapter to the transceiver. Of course, P_2 must be plugged in the transceiver's key jack.

Only two internal wiring changes to the Swan are required in the modification. Prior to the changes, the transceiver function switch grounds (turns on) the internal relays, K_1 and K_2 , in the TUNE-CW position, regardless of the setting of the PTT-VOX switch. After the modification, K_1 and K_2 are grounded in the TUNE-CW position of the function switch only if the PTT-VOX switch is in the PTT position.

Place the transceiver on its top and remove the bottom plate. On some models you must remove the four nuts and washers holding the cover over the v.f.o. transistor. From the function switch disconnect the two gray wires that ground one side of K_1 and K_2 through one arm of the switch. The correct switch tab is located between the tab that goes to ground and the tab that has a 50-pf. capacitor connected between it and Pin 6 of V_{14} . Solder the ends of the two wires together, and tape the connection to prevent a possible short. Connect one end of a jumper to the function switch tab from which the two wires were removed, and pass the other end of the jumper through the grommet near the A.F. GAIN control and connect it to the PTT tab of the PTT-VOX switch. The PTT tab is the one farthest from the main tuning knob.

After the changes have been made, put the

PTT-VOX switch in the PTT position for push-to-talk s.s.b. and for tune-up. Hold the key or bug closed for tune-up if P_2 is plugged in the keying jack. For break-in c.w., place the PTT-VOX switch in the VOX position and the function switch in the TUNE-CW position. Closing the key will then change the transceiver from receive to transmit. Adjust the delay control, R_2 , for the desired amount of hold-in time. Each occasion the hold-in time is exceeded while the key is open, the transceiver will automatically switch from transmit to receive.

With this semiautomatic break-in modification the frequency of the carrier oscillator is not shifted between transmit and receive functions. Therefore, a station exactly on the transmitted frequency is zero beat when received. This problem can be solved by slightly shifting the v.f.o. dial between transmit and receive. However, a better solution is to use Pin 3 of internal relay K_1 to ground the carrier shift capacitor, C_{1401} , in the receive mode. With this change the transmitted carrier is offset by approximately 500 Hz.

A sidetone monitoring oscillator can be added to the external circuit and turned on by the key, and the tone signal can be connected to the audio output stage of the transceiver through Pin 3 of the octal plug. (A capacitor must be used to make this connection as there is +275 volts on the pin.) However, although Swan advertises a sidetone modification kit, I find that the change in audio hum level when keying can be satisfactorily monitored if earphones with good low-frequency response are used. — D. G. "Doc" Willard, W1-UXS/KIATG

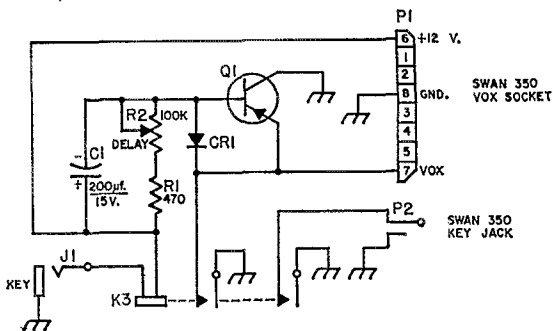


Fig. 1—External circuit for semiautomatic c.w. break-in of the Swan 350. Resistance is in ohms, K = 1000.

- C_1 —Electrolytic.
- CR_1 —1N91.
- J_1 —Open circuit phone jack.
- K_3 —D.p.s.t. keying relay, 12-volt coil, 300 ohm or more.
- P_1 —Octal plug.
- Q_1 —2N174.
- R_1 — $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- R_2 —100,000 ohms, linear taper.

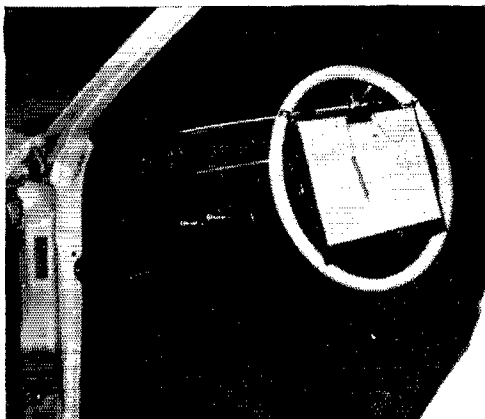


Fig. 2—WN2FLO's Mobile Desk simplifies contest logging.

CONTEST LOGGING WHILE MOBILE

DURING mobile contest operation, nothing is more difficult than logging stations. At one or two contacts a minute, it can become tiring to search for the logbook and grope for a pencil. However, there is a solution to the problem: the Mobile Desk shown in Fig. 2.

The Mobile Desk snaps onto the front of the steering wheel and eliminates the need for finding a place to write on. It was built from a 10- by 12-inch piece of one-eighth inch thick Masonite. The board is held to the wheel by two Sears type 34 K 6123 cable clamps, and an ordinary spring clip is used to secure the logbook to the board. For added convenience a hole was drilled in the board, and a beaded chain like those used on key chains was passed through it. A pencil was then taped to the free end of the chain. To prevent marring the steering wheel, masking tape should be wrapped around that part of the wheel over which the clamps are to be snapped. — Ron Dagavarian, WN2FLO

ETCH-RESISTANT CIRCLES

COMMERCIALLY available kits containing etchant and tape resists seem most useful for amateurs who make their own printed circuits. However, the cost of the small etch-resistant circles is high, considering that only a hundred go for about 75 cents, and a small job easily consumes that many.

A visit to a well-stocked stationery store will yield single hole paper punches for about 60 cents each. Although punches are available for $\frac{1}{8}$ -, $\frac{3}{16}$ - and $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter holes, I find the first two sizes to be the most useful. An hour's worth of punching a strip of electrical tape will produce a load of circles for printed circuit use. The most difficult part of the task is retrieving the punched-out dots. For the least amount of trouble, position the sticky side of the tape away from the cutter of the punch.

This procedure isn't quite as joyful as cutting out paper dolls, but it does save money for buying transistors and has a certain therapeutic value. — Donn V. Campbell, W2UJD

MODIFIED TRANSMATCH FOR EASE IN MATCHING VERY LOW IMPEDANCE LOADS

THE general *Handbook* circuit for matching an open-wire line to the 50-ohm output circuit of a transmitter is shown in Fig. 3A. As pictured, the line is normally tapped across coil L_1 to effect a match. However, I found that I had to put taps practically on the pins of the plug-in coils to get a 1:1 v.s.w.r. on 15 and 20 meters, where my line presented a very low impedance to the matching network (transmatch). As shown in Fig. 3B, this situation was alleviated by disconnecting L_{1A} from L_{1B} and inserting C_2 between the two coils. C_2 raises slightly above ground the r.f. potential at the inside ends of L_{1A} and L_{1B} .

To adjust the modified transmatch, start with C_2 at maximum capacitance and tune C_1 to resonance. With a v.s.w.r. bridge in the coaxial input line from the transmitter, gradually decrease the capacitance of C_2 while retuning C_1 each time for resonance until the reflected power is reduced to zero. At frequencies where the transmission line presents a medium to high impedance to the transmatch, set C_2 at maximum capacitance, thus effectively grounding the inside ends of L_{1A} and L_{1B} . Then proceed in the normal manner described in the *Handbook*, experimentally connecting the line to different taps on the coil until the correct ones are found to get a 1:1 v.s.w.r.

This circuit has been used successfully for several years with a 66-foot multiband dipole on 10 through 80 meters. — D. C. Mead, W2LT

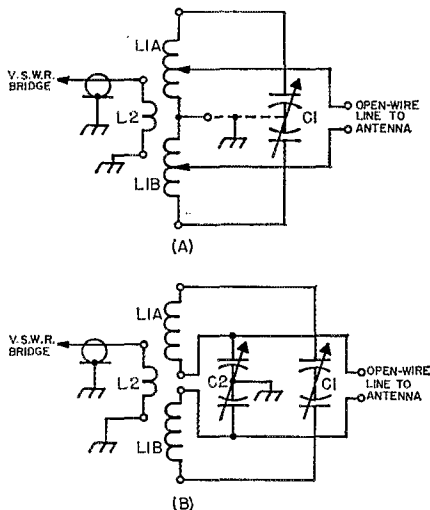


Fig. 3—A general *Handbook* circuit for matching the coaxial output of a transmitter to open-wire line. (B) Modified coupling circuit to provide ease in matching when the open-wire line presents a very low impedance to the transmatch. Typical values for C_1 , L_1 and L_2 can be found by referring to the *Handbook* and the *Antenna Manual*. C_2 is a dual 365-pf. broadcast variable.

Technical Correspondence

SLOW-SCAN WITH REGULAR VIDICONS

Technical Editor, *QST*:

The slow-scan vidicon camera described by Macdonald (*QST*, June, July, and August 1965) has proven to be a versatile and reliable slow-scan picture source. Unfortunately, the 7290 slow-scan vidicon which was required for this camera is no longer readily available, a fact which has discouraged a number of amateurs from attempting to construct the camera. I was faced with the same problem and decided to build the camera with a conventional "fast-scan" vidicon instead of the special slow-scan tube. The project was completely successful, and it appears to be perfectly feasible to use commonly-available pickup tubes (6326, 7038, 7735, etc.) in the circuit with only minor modifications. As an added bonus, the vidicon is much more sensitive in the slow-scan mode than it is when used in a conventional camera, and allows the use of inexpensive 16-mm. movie-camera lenses of moderate aperture. The only drawback is that the shutter mechanism is not incorporated, which requires that the scenes televised must be stationary. This has not proved to be a significant limitation in the operation of the camera. The following paragraph outlines the modifications incorporated in my camera.

The phase setter (V_5) and shutter stages (V_3) and their associated circuitry were omitted. Pins 3 and 6 of the vidicon socket should be tied together. This last step allows proper electrical focus to be achieved if a 6326 vidicon is used, and in no way affects the operation with other pickup tubes. Slow-scan focus and deflection coils from ATV Research (see *QST* ads) were used in place of the coils specified, at a considerable saving in cost. The only other deviation from the Macdonald article consisted of a revised procedure for adjusting the black frequency. Rather than shorting out the primary of T_2 as specified, the following procedure was used:

- 1) Cap the lens.
- 2) Adjust the black frequency control (R_4) to the low end of its frequency range.

3) Increase the contrast (R_3) until the subcarrier output is 1500 Hz. Leave the contrast control at this setting.

4) Recheck the sync and white frequencies as specified in the article — readjust if required.

I will be very glad to correspond with anyone interested in constructing the camera in the hope that my experience with the circuit may be of some value to them. — *Ralph E. Taggart, WA2EMC/8, 1109K University Village, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.*

RTTY AUTOSTART

Technical Editor, *QST*:

There has existed for some time a need for a simple and reliable autostart circuit for unattended RTTY operation on v.h.f. particularly. Most solid-state circuits suffer from various degrees of temperature instability, prestige loading, unequal start and release times and/or grossly disproportionate component values.

Shown in Fig. 1 is a very inexpensive and reliable circuit which avoids the above difficulties and has the dividend of allowing an adjustable threshold voltage greater than the FET pinch-off to be obtained (a noise-immunity feature). The timing does not change with reasonable temperature changes or with various amounts of input signal. The input signal can be any complex signal from pure sine waves to positive-going pulses normally found in the T.U. Attention has been given to adjusting the time constants so that machine-speed keying can be accommodated without dropout.

For varying amounts of noise immunity, differing ratios of R_1 to R_2 are used, keeping the total of the two at 2 megohms. Larger negative values of voltage on the FET gate require larger input signals before commencement of the time cycle. The 150-ohm resistor in the emitter of Q_2 can be changed to a lower value if necessary to satisfy higher relay-current requirements, but should be kept as high as possible for best stability. The relay is one of the radiosonde types, with 100 to 300 ohms resistance. Closure normally occurs at 10 to 30 ma.

Those who may want to incorporate such a device in units where no negative power supply exists should note that a dry battery will have shelf-life capability in this circuit. — *Clifford Buttschardt, W6HDO, 275 Chiquita Ave., Mountain View, Calif. 94040.*

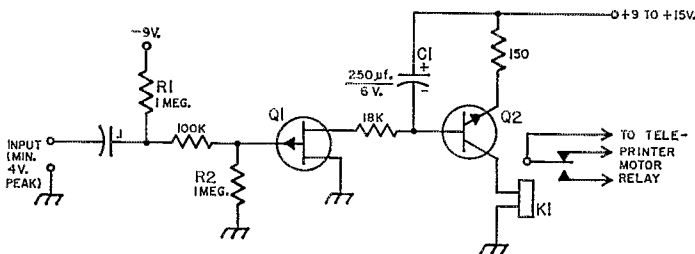


Fig. 1—Simple autostart circuit for RTTY, using field-effect transistor. The input terminals normally are connected to the mark circuit in the RTTY converter.

C_1 —Aluminum electrolytic satisfactory.

K_1 —Radiosonde relay, Sigma 41F200S/SIL, or Potter & Brumfield RS-5D, 6 volts d.c.

Q_1 —MPF-102 or TID-34.

Q_2 —2N644, 2N4037, or equivalent.

R_1, R_2 —See text.

Note: Changing the value of C_1 changes the total delay time, with constant on-off ratio.

LINEAR-AMPLIFIER TRICKS

Technical Editor, *QST*:

In the course of building a new linear recently, I used a couple of variations that are not commonly applied, but which have worked so well I thought they might be of interest to other amateurs. These comments apply specifically to a cathode-driven linear using four 811As with low- Q pi networks for the input circuit and a high- Q output pi network of conventional design. With some discretion, they will apply equally well to other configurations.

The first item is the bias system which may be required in the case where the no-signal current is higher than desired. A common system used to provide cutoff bias in the standby condition is a large resistor in the filament d.c. ground return. This resistor is shorted out by a relay in the operate condition. A power Zener diode can be inserted in this circuit at the ground end, as in Fig. 2, to provide the desired bias at nominal cost. The relay is still used to short the resistor *only*, and the bias remains at the Zener voltage regardless of the instantaneous plate current (within very narrow limits). To avoid diode noise from the Zener in the standby condition we must shunt the diode with a low-value resistor so

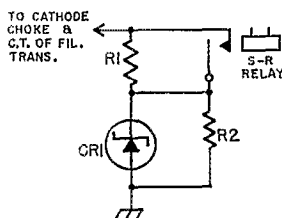


Fig. 2—Using a Zener diode in the d.c. cathode return to obtain fixed operating bias. The Zener power rating should be of the order of one-half the product of the Zener voltage and the maximum intermittent cathode current.

that the diode threshold is not reached in the standby condition. About 1000 ohms is satisfactory, since the standby cathode current is probably less than 1 ma. In the operate condition the diode resistance is far below 1000 ohms and the diode controls the bias. There is no need for concern about r.f. currents through this diode since they will have been bypassed to ground in the usual manner between the filament choke and the filament transformer. This method of biasing permits strapping the grids direct to ground and metering grid current by circuits shown in the *Handbook*.

The second item concerns the subject of neutralization. The necessity for neutralization with the cathode-driven amplifier depends in large measure on the physical layout and care employed in shielding the input circuits from the output circuits. Since the necessity for complete neutralization has been repeatedly stressed by many writers, there is no need to repeat. In checking for signs of feedback by conventional methods, none was found that could be detected by plate or grid current change, but it was apparent in the receiver when the input circuit of the *undriven* amplifier was tuned through resonance with the amplifier's output circuit. For cathode-driven amplifiers, two systems of neutralization have been rather widely advocated. One is a bucking coil, capacitively coupled from the plate circuit to the cathode lead. Another is the use of a split-stator capacitor in the cathode tuned circuit, using one side of the capacitively center-tapped coil to introduce

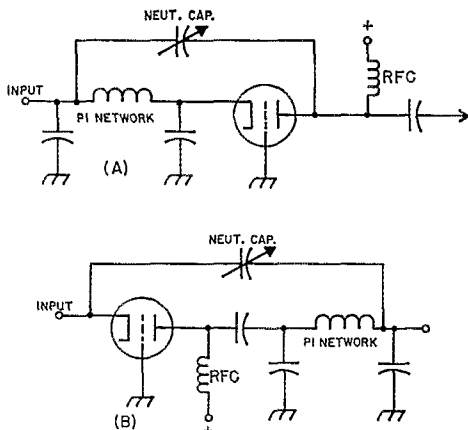


Fig. 3—Neutralizing circuits for cathode-driven linear amplifiers.

the neutralizing voltage. Actually, there are two additional means of getting the required neutralizing feedback with the amplifier described above. One, which I use successfully, is to feed back from the amplifier plate to the input of the cathode pi network. Similarly, feedback from the output end of the output network could be fed back to the cathode. These methods are shown in Fig. 3.

Now, with four instead of two methods, it is much easier to find one that is mechanically or physically more suitable than the others. In my case, complete neutralization was obtained for the 20-, 15-, and 10-meter bands with about 2-pf. capacitance. This had a minute effect on the tuning of either input or output circuits of the amplifier. Theoretically, this is not a rigorous approach to the problem of neutralization, but practically it is extremely simple and satisfactory.¹—*J. H. Ellison, W6A01, 1720 Holly Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.*

¹The voltages at the two ends of a pi network are not 180 degrees out of phase, although the out-of-phase condition can be approached if the output reactance is very small compared with the load resistance. In cases where the inherent feedback is small (frequently stated as "no neutralizing required") stabilization can be achieved even though the phasing is not exact. — *Editor.*

Strays

Feedback

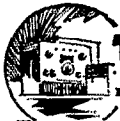
A couple of bloopers in the DX Contest scores (October *QST*):

1) W7FCD was shown in the Arizona Section phone listings as W7CFD.

2) The entire line showing the c.w. score of East Bay multioperator station W6RGG was omitted; it should have read: 466,620-220-710-C-80.

A sentence on page 56 read, "The Southern California DX Club again was third, and again was chased hard by that enemy to the north, the Northern California DX Club." While the prose may have been impeccable, the facts were not: NCDXC finished *ahead* of SCDXC in '67. Our apologies to both clubs.

"Silent Keys" for September 1968 listed the call for Kirk C. Foucher incorrectly. It should read K1MRI.

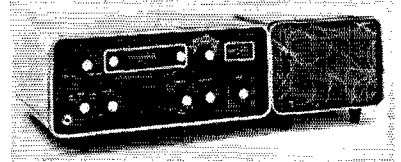


Recent Equipment



To acquaint you with the technical features of current amateur gear.

Hammarlund HQ-215 Receiver

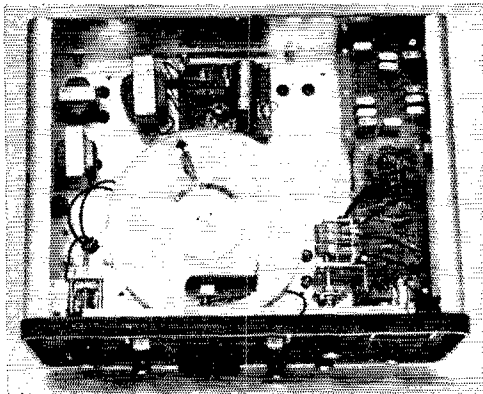


THE Hammarlund HQ-215 is an all-semiconductor receiver that is *not* miniaturized, and *not* lightweight. It's a full-size, full-poundage job, big enough for you to get your fists on the knobs, and heavy enough to stay put when you do. This is a fixed-station receiver, not the type to be packed in an odd corner of your kit bag when you go on a trip.

Like most receivers currently aimed at the amateur market, the HQ-215 has double conversion, with a bandspread tunable first-intermediate frequency and crystal-oscillator first frequency conversion. The tunable i.f., centered around 3055 kHz., covers a tuning range of 200 kHz.; thus at least two first-conversion crystals are needed for complete coverage of the narrowest of the amateur bands between 3.4 and 30 MHz., and more are required for the wider ones. As many as 24 crystals can be accommodated by the band switch, so up to twenty-four 200-kHz. tuning ranges can be made available without swapping crystals inside the cabinet. These

ranges can be placed anywhere you like in the 3.4-30-MHz. spectrum. Standard equipment includes all the necessary crystals for the 80-, 40-, 20- and 15-meter bands, plus one (to cover 28.5-28.7 MHz.) for 10 meters.

The overall plan of the receiver, minus some details, is shown in Fig. 1, a block diagram. The single r.f. amplifier stage is followed by the first mixer, the output of which is between 2955 and 3155 kHz., depending on the signal frequency. The crystal-controlled h.f. oscillator drives both the mixer and a separate emitter-follower buffer, the output of which is available at a phono connector on the rear of the chassis. The first-i.f. output from the mixer goes through a 200-kHz. bandpass coupler to the second mixer, where it is combined with the variable-frequency oscillator output to convert the signal to 455 kHz. The v.f.o., which covers approximately 2.5 to 2.7 MHz., is coupled to the mixer through a buffer, and also to a second buffer whose output, like that of the h.f. oscillator, is brought out to a phono jack on the rear panel. A slot filter for notching out heterodyne interference is connected to the output side of the mixer; this is tunable over a range of plus-or-minus 6 kHz. centered on 455 kHz.



The 7-inch diameter drum dial, occupying most of the central region of the above-chassis space in the HQ-215, has an effective scale length of 21 inches. With 200-kHz. coverage, this gives a spread of 1/3 inch or better per kHz. The v.f.o. is directly under the dial. The capacitor on the panel at the left is the c.w. pitch control. Audio stages are at the rear left. The three-gang capacitor alongside the dial drum is the preselector tuning control. The circuit boards containing the r.f., first mixer, and crystal-controlled h.f. oscillator stages run along the right-hand edge of the chassis.

In the 455-kHz. i.f. system there is provision, following the second mixer, for selecting one of three mechanical filters. Only one, having a bandwidth of 2.1 kHz., is furnished, but additional ones having 6.0- and 0.5-kHz. bandwidths can be purchased separately. The filter is followed by three transformer-coupled i.f. amplifier stages, the last of which feeds the a.g.c. detector and either an a.m. detector or a balanced demodulator for s.s.b. and c.w. The beat-frequency oscillator for the balanced demodulator has separate crystal frequencies for upper- and lower-sideband reception, and there is also a tunable b.f.o. for c.w. The a.m. detector is followed by an audio preamplifier stage which is not used with the balanced demodulator.

Finally, there is an audio amplifier consisting of three stages, the second of which is a driver for the push-pull final stage. The last stage is transformer-coupled, with 3.2-ohm output for a speaker and 500-ohm output for a line or for operating an anti-vox circuit in a transmitter.

A brief run-down such as this gives little or no inkling of the actual circuit. As might be

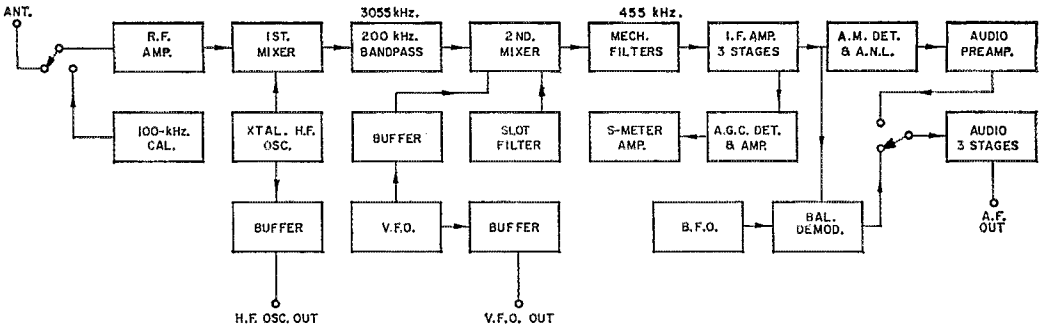


Fig. 1—Simplified block diagram of the HQ-215. Provision is made for three 455-kc. filters, but only one (2.1-kHz. bandwidth) is supplied as standard equipment.

expected at this stage of solid-state amateur receiver development, there are many features that will be of interest to those who build their own. We can't cover all of them in the space at our disposal, but have picked out a few that seemed to hold special interest.

R. F. Amplifier

In this day when field-effect transistors are all the rage it may seem odd that an "old-fashioned" bipolar transistor is used in the r.f. stage. Actually, from such listening checks and tests as we have been able to make, the receiver seems to compare favorably with tube front ends in respect to overloading and intermodulation. It could be that the triple-tuned arrangement shown in Fig. 2 is at least partially responsible. The added selectivity from individual tuned circuits, top coupled (L_{2A} and L_{3A}), no doubt helps protect the first mixer from strong signals a little off the wanted frequency. Another contributing factor may well be the selection of coupling taps.

The circuit itself is interesting in that one set of coils is used for the entire 3.4-30 MHz. spectrum, which is covered in four ranges switched to go with the h.f. crystal in use. The first range (the first three points on the 24-point switch) shunts relatively large values of fixed capacitance,

240 pf. shunted by a 200-pf. padder, across the 3-gang tuning-capacitor sections. The second uses just a 200-pf. padder, and the third adds nothing. The fourth shunts inductors (L_{1B} , L_{2B} , L_{3B}) across the regular coils to raise the frequency. This scheme, although not original with this receiver, is a simple one and saves a number of coils compared with separate inductances for each range.

The purpose of the low-pass filter shown in Fig. 2 is not mentioned in the instruction book. From the specifications given it appears to have a cutoff frequency somewhere between 30 MHz. and Channel 2. It is probably there to prevent spurious responses generated by strong television signals, which can be the curse of transistor receivers. If so, it works; we haven't heard any such responses on the set.

Slot Filter

The slot filter, Fig. 3, resembles the Selectoject in principle. That is, it is a Q multiplier followed by a phase inverter to give a sharp null instead of a peak. The circuit formed by L_1 and the capacitances in parallel with it is tuned to 455 kHz. with C_1 at its midposition, and varying C_1 tunes the circuit between about 449 and 461 kHz. Slot depth is set by the control of regeneration (Q multiplication) afforded by R_1 . The col-

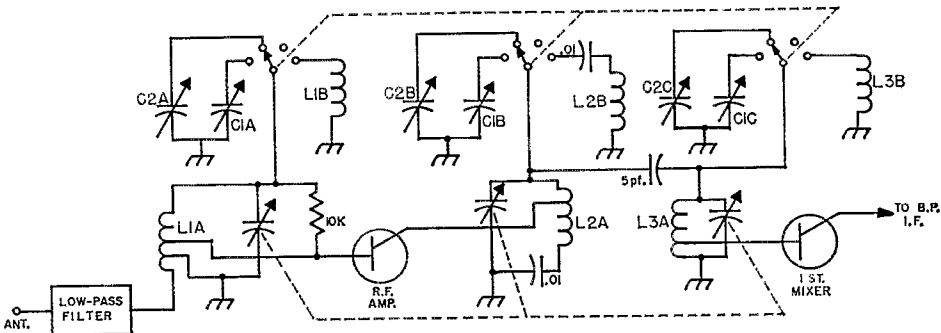
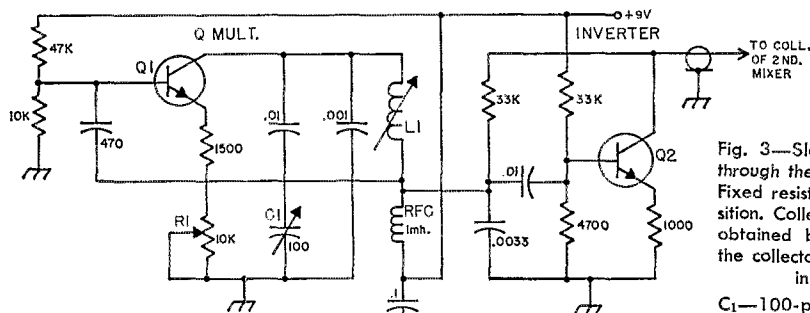


Fig. 2—Stripped-down signal-frequency tuning setup. Biasing and other details of similar nature have been omitted in order to emphasize the features essential to tuning. The four-point selector switch shown here is actually a 24-position switch divided into four sections in each of which the contacts are connected in parallel: points 1-3 connect to C_{1A} , C_{1B} , etc.; 4-6 to C_{2A} , etc.; 7-11, no connection; 12-24 to L_{1B} , etc.



EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS ($\mu\text{f.}$); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pf. OR $\mu\text{mfd.}$); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; K = 1000.

Fig. 3—Slot-filter circuit, tunable through the 455-kc. i.f. passband. Fixed resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition. Collector voltage for Q_2 is obtained by direct connection to the collector of the second mixer in the i.f. system.

C_1 —100-pf. midget variable (slot frequency control).

L_1 —App. 150 $\mu\text{h.}$, adjustable.

Q_1 —2N3693.

Q_2 —2N3564.

lector of Q_2 is connected directly to the collector of the second mixer stage.

Slot depth is rated at 40 db., but we were able to get close to 50 db. by careful adjustment of the slot-depth control. For maximum suppression of a heterodyne the adjustment is critical. In actual use, the slot filter is quite effective, and does not take out too much of a chunk of the passband. Phone signals remain intelligible with the filter in use.

Gain Control and S Meter

The automatic gain control/S-meter system used in the receiver is shown in Fig. 4. The i.f. input to the a.g.c. rectifier, Q_1 , is taken from a capacitive divider across the collector winding of the last i.f. transformer. Rectification takes place in the base of Q_1 after the signal overcomes the delay introduced by the voltage drop across the diode CR_1 . This delay is adjustable by means of R_1 . The collector output of Q_1 is a d.c. voltage proportional to the signal level, the i.f. component being filtered out by the 0.1- $\mu\text{f.}$ capacitor from collector to ground. This d.c. voltage, amplified by Q_2 (note that this is a p-n-p transistor) is the a.g.c. voltage. Two a.g.c. "speeds" are provided, the slow one being the result of the relatively long time constant of C_1 and R_2 . Fast a.g.c. release is obtained by switching R_3 in parallel with R_2 , lowering the time constant. Attack time is very fast in either case, because C_1 can discharge rapidly through the collector-emitter resistance of Q_2 when the base is driven negative by the output of Q_1 .

In the complete gain-control system, not shown here, the a.g.c. voltage from Q_2 is applied to the base of the first 455-kHz. i.f. stage. A.g.c. for the second 455-kHz. i.f. amplifier is taken from a tap on the emitter bias resistor for the first stage. From this same tap, the gain-controlling bias goes through a variable resistor (the manual gain control) to the r.f. stage and the first and second mixers.

The d.c. collector voltage of Q_2 also is applied to the base of Q_3 , the S-meter amplifier. The emitter output—a d.c. voltage varying with signal strength—of this transistor is used to unbalance a bridge circuit having the S meter

between its arms. R_5 is adjusted for balance at zero reading with no signal input, and R_4 controls the meter sensitivity. CR_2 , since it will conduct only in one direction, prevents the pointer from "going negative" at any time.

Detectors

The a.m. detector is a simple diode rectifier. The audio preamplifier that follows it makes up for the higher gain of the s.s.b.-c.w. detector so that the input to the main audio amplifier is approximately the same with either method of detection.

The balanced detector for s.s.b.-c.w. uses a two-diode circuit that will be familiar to those who have been around long enough to remember "Single Sideband Junior".¹ The signal input from the secondary of the last i.f. transformer is balanced to ground, and the b.f.o. voltage is applied in parallel to the two diodes through a center-tap on a resistor shunting the input. The audio output is single-ended.

Two crystals, one above and one below the 455-kHz. passband, are used for shifting sidebands in the s.s.b. b.f.o. circuit. In addition, there is an adjustable-frequency b.f.o. for c.w. reception, cut in by a separate position on the mode switch; when this oscillator is in use its output goes through the crystal-controlled-b.f.o. transistor, now used as a buffer amplifier. On all three modes requiring the use of a b.f.o. the mode switch shifts the range of the variable-frequency oscillator (main tuning) so that the receiver calibration remains the same whether reception is on upper or lower sideband, or on c.w. This is why we said earlier that the tuning range of this v.f.o. is "approximately" 2.5 to 2.7 MHz. The actual range is altered a few kHz. by the switching for each mode in order to make retuning unnecessary.

Calibrator

The 100-kHz. crystal calibrator in the HQ-215 is not just a handy accessory but is an essential part of the setup procedure for each band, if the

¹ The circuit was originally a balanced modulator in a simple transmitter described in G.E. Ham News for November-December, 1950; also, Ham News Sideband Handbook.

The circuit is divided into eight sections, five of which are on separate etched circuit boards. Each of these can be removed for servicing, if necessary.

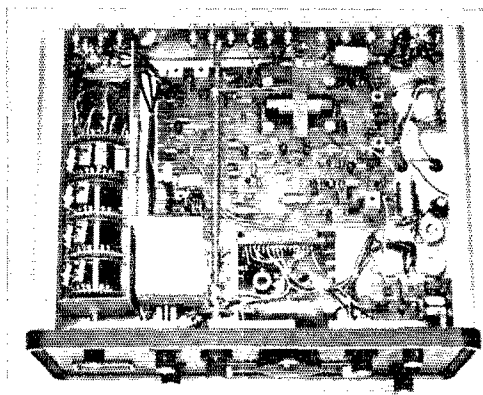
The rear panel is used as a heat sink for the power-supply regulator transistor and the two transistors in the audio output stage. There is a plastic baffle plate over them to prevent finger contact — for heat, not voltage.

The front cabinet feet are taller than the two in the rear so the receiver has a slight upward tilt, making it easier to read the dial and panel markings when the set is installed on the work surface of a desk or operating table.

The instruction book, besides the usual installation and operating instructions, has detailed service data (a little discouraging in spots, for the ham, since the recommended test equipment includes such exotic items as Tektronix scopes, Hewlett-Packard frequency counters, and Ferris signal generators!). A nice feature of the book is a set of "X-ray views" of the circuit boards, showing the etched pattern shaded and the parts placement in solid outline. Larger than life, these are easy to follow.

Miscellany

In the receiver we tested the v.f.o. calibration was practically on the button throughout the range, well within the rated accuracy of 500 Hz. between 100-kHz. calibration points. A couple of drift checks on the v.f.o. confirmed that after about an hour's warmup it easily met the specified less-than-100-Hz.-per-hour (total drift in one continuous run of over 12 hours, from a cold start, was almost exactly 1 kHz). The receiver is practically impervious to line-voltage variations, the v.f.o. frequency change being un-



The band switch and h.f. oscillator crystal sockets are along the left edge of the chassis in this bottom view. Next to it, on the panel, is the variable capacitor for tuning the rejection notch; the circuit board for the notch filter is immediately behind it. The large board occupying the rear center area contains the i.f. system and associated circuits; the long extension shaft operates the filter-selector switch through a panel control concentric with the function switch on the panel. The small board at the right front has the crystal-controlled b.f.o. circuits,

Hammarlund HQ-215 Receiver

Height: 7½ inches above supporting surface.
Width: 16 inches.
Depth: 14 inches.
Weight: 21 lb.
Power Requirements: 115/230 volts, 50/60 Hz., or 12-15 volts d.c.; 19 watts.
Price Class: \$530.

measurable when the voltage is swung from 110 to 130.

The v.f.o. output for external use showed an amplitude drop of about 4 to 1 going from r.f. probe only to a 50-ohm load. The same change in loading caused the frequency to change approximately 500-Hz. at 2700 kHz.

We did not have the sharp (500-Hz.) filter for c.w. reception, and with the 2.1-kHz. s.s.b. filter the special tunable b.f.o. for c.w. proved to be of no great benefit. No doubt it would be advantageous with the sharp filter.

The a.g.c. cannot be switched off in the HQ-215, and the often-used technique of running the audio gain up and the r.f. gain down for optimum c.w. reception in interference (it's good on side-band, too, although few use it) doesn't work unless signals are quite strong. Normal-strength signals disappear in the noise when it is tried, so for a good signal-to-noise ratio the manual r.f. gain must be at maximum. This means that the a.g.c. must be full on, with the result that you may lose a weak signal when a strong one comes inside the passband and takes control of the gain. (Again, a sharp filter should help a great deal.) Also, as a minor annoyance accompanying fast-attack a.g.c., local noise "pops" such as light-switch transients depress the gain until the a.g.c. recovers. These things are inherent in a.g.c. as such, not peculiar to the HQ-215 — except that in the 215 the a.g.c. can't be defeated.

Like all multiple-conversion receivers, the 215 has some birdies. There is at least one on each of the eleven 200-kHz. amateur-band tuning ranges for which crystals are supplied. Their strength, in terms of equivalent antenna-signal input, ranges from 3 to 0.25 microvolts, most of them being in the lower part of this range. As they are harmonic responses of one type or another, they are easily recognizable by their rapid tuning rate.

Image rejection is rated to be better than 40 db. As the h.f. crystal oscillator is above the desired-signal frequency, the image will fall approximately 6 MHz. above the signal. Our checks showed image rejection of at least 60 db. on all amateur bands.

Using an average-responding a.c. voltmeter connected to the 500-ohm audio output, spot measurements at various frequencies showed that the 10-d.b. c.w./s.s.b. signal-plus-noise-to-noise ratio was well within the 0.5-microvolt specification. — *WIDF*

The Real Life of W2SKE

Bill Tells It the Way It Really Was

BY BILL LEONARD,* W2SKE

Bill Leonard is CBS News Vice President and Director of News Programming. As the banquet speaker during the Hudson Division Convention in Tarrytown, N. Y., in October, W2SKE recited a personal ham history which, despite its light touch, hit home to many in the audience as descriptive of their own dedication to amateur radio.

WE'RE all so much a part of ham radio, we're so involved with ham radio, that I am afraid a lot of the time we won't face up to the facts of ham radio. We live in a dream world. We pretend it is one kind of a world when it is really something else.

Now, I propose for a few minutes tonight to talk to you about the world a ham *really* lives in, and the only way I can think of doing this is to share with you something about my life. When you have heard this full confession of how it has been with me, maybe you will feel that flash of recognition. Maybe you will say to yourself, "Yes, that's the way it is!"

Now, I am going to have to be very frank, and personal, and go back a long time. I suggest you all know what adolescence means. Adolescence is the time when a man is finally old enough to pay attention to the opposite sex. That is, for the first time he walks by a radio store and sees in the window not a collection of wires and aluminum and glass — no, he sees curves, romance. He is stirred for the first time by the lovely lines of a vacuum tube; his heart beats a little faster at the sight of a coil of wire. He sees himself no longer as a boy with dirty knees, but as a man looking deep into the eyes of something very precious and very rare and very desirable — like a radio receiver.

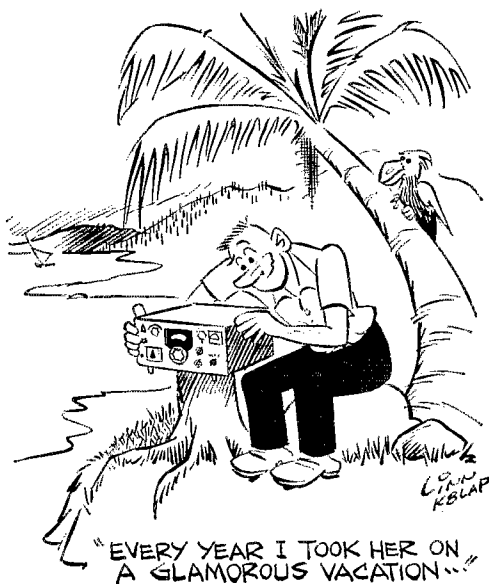
Well, not to put too fine a point on it, I was a normal red-blooded young man, and then about the year 1928, I fell in love for the first time. Her name was Freed Eiseman. In those days, fashions were different and she wore three enormous dials; one of which tuned her first r.f. stage, one of which tuned her second r.f. stage, and one of which tuned her detector.

She was all dressed in black Bakelite; and when you tickled her, she squealed. It took a real hand at the knobs to get her to react at all but

when you got to know her secret likes and dislikes, she played the sweetest music this side of heaven. You could sit and listen to her for hours, and that's more than you can say about most girls! First loves never leave you. I can see her now, with her huge coils and oversize condensers and silver wire.

But life moves on, and man is fickle and I went on to sow all the wild oats of my generation . . . a couple of dates with a National SW3, and later an FB7; a wild orgy with an early HRO; a passionate love affair with a Hartley oscillator and a long, lusty adventure with a pair of 210s in push-pull.

Many of you are too young to remember the swinging girls of those days just as I was too young to understand what the oldtimers of my youth meant when they talked about sparking, and the good old spark days. Anyway, I *am* a normal sort of guy and soon the time came for me to settle down and get married. What kind of a girl would it be? How would she want to live? Well, I believe in love at first sight and — sure enough — one day at a cocktail party in the basement of Harrison Radio, I looked across a crowded stockroom and there she was. This was a girl who had everything. She could transmit, she could receive, she was ruggedly built and yet delicate in every move. You could look at her and



*524 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

know exactly where she was on the band. One sideband was more beautiful than the other. Boy was she built!

First thing you know, we were deep in conversation and of course, I said, "What's your name?" She said, "My name is Kay."

I said, "Oh really, that's a nice name . . . what's the rest of it?"

"Well," she said, "My middle initial is W and my last name is M2."

"Well," I said. "Well, I'm sure pleased to meet you Miss M2," and she said, "Why don't you just call me Kay?"

"Tell me your dreams," I said.

"Well," she said, "I want to marry a contest man with his heart set on DXCC . . . the kind of fellow who dreams of DXpeditions."

"Gee," I said, "you're looking at a guy who has worked 11 countries, including Canada! I just love DX. Tell me more."

"Well," said Kay, "I want to live in a little dream shack, with good a.c. regulation, on a hill near the salt water with a clear shot into Asia."

"Just like a girl," I murmured.

"That's not all," said Kay, "I want a great big back yard with plenty of room for a beam."

I said, "you're my kind of girl . . . but aren't you interested in things like washing machines, stoves, oil burners . . . that kind of thing?"

"Yes," she said, "they are okay if they are properly by passed to ground, well filtered so they won't cause any interference. I am the kind of girl who is very sensitive to interference."

Well, it wasn't long before we both knew we were meant for each other. We had a spectacular wedding on a revolving charge account, and we settled down to what I can honestly describe as a great deal of activity on all bands. Kay was all woman. Every last resistor. I gave her everything. I dressed her up with a final amplifier that was the envy of every rig in our neighborhood. Very p.e.p. So lovely and powerful that it was even admired to the extent of a special visit by an inspector of the FCC. I offered her a mink coat but she said mink was a lousy insulator. Every year I took her on a glamorous vacation to places like Navassa, Bhutan or the Rochelle rocks.

We had a wide circle of friends, all of whom admired Kay. "You have one of the prettiest signals on the air," the fellows would say. "How long have you kids been married?"

Naturally, after a few years, we began to think about a family and one day Kay came to me and said, "Honey, I think I am going to have a harmonic . . . what do you want — a receiver or a transmitter?"

"Dear," I said, "I want something that looks exactly like you . . . I want a little transceiver. I don't care whether you give birth to a Swan, a Drake, or a Hallcrafters . . . just as long as it makes you happy."

"Well," she said, "that's wonderful. I'm going to see the doctor tomorrow."

"What doctor are you going to see?" I asked her.

"Well," she said, "I think we only ought to



have the best. I thought I would go to see the most famous doctor in all the world."

"Oh," I said, "Who would that be . . . Dr. DeBakey, Dr. Christian Barnard?"

"Oh no," she said, "Dr. Don Miller."

"Well," I said, "I would like to have Don. He is a crack operator all right, but I am not sure the League would sign the birth certificate, and you wouldn't want our little harmonic thinking he wasn't legitimate, would you?"

Now I'm getting to the point of this long, personal story. A few years later my whole life changed. I developed a hobby. At first, my beloved Kay encouraged me.

"I think every man should have a hobby," she said. "You spend entirely too much time with me. All you think about is domestic things . . . coax cable, transistors, angles of radiation . . . there must be something more to life than this."

I said to myself, "There is."

As a hobby, I had gradually developed an interest, in what is known as . . . girls . . . just as something to do after work, just as something to do when I wasn't sitting around with Kay on the high end of 20. I started an interest in young ladies. One day I brought one of them home. She was about 36-22-36.

"What's that?" said Kay.

"It's a girl," I said.

"How does it work?" she said. "It looks kind of funny to me."

I tried to explain this . . . I tried to get her interested so we could share my hobby together.

Kay was tolerant but uninterested. "I listen to you talk with those girls you bring home and you talk about absolutely nothing. It bores me to death . . . but it's your hobby."

After a year or so, I began to realize that my hobby was taking more and more of my time. I had found a very nice piece of equipment named Norma, and brought her home to stay.

"It's alright with me," said Kay, "as long as she sleeps in the bedroom and not in the shack."

I found myself more and more absorbed in my hobby. One day, I said to Kay, "Norma and I would like to put some drapes in the living room."

"Well," said Kay, "Don't you dare let them interfere with the feed line that goes out into the 40-meter beam."

"Don't worry," I said, "You'll never know they're there."

Things went along fairly well until Norma and I decided to build a garden. If girls are your hobby, gardening is a kind of advanced stage. Unfortunately, when I was digging in the garden, I happened to stick a spade through the main coax line leading out through the tower.

For the first time in our married life Kay really blew her stack. Actually, she does not have a stack, but she blew both fuses in her power supply and both her final tubes. She never amounted to much after that.

She jumped right out of the band yelling at me that I would have to make a choice, either it was my hobby or it was her. Which was it going to be? She was not going to sit alone on 3999 night after night while I was down in the cellar wiring up some blonde. She was not going to see her precious shack desecrated by works of art, rugs on the floor and all that sort of junk. I had to understand that if I wanted to make my hobby my life she would have no part of it.

Well, I was in a fix. Naturally I loved Kay very much. She had been a good piece of equipment. She had held her market value very well, and except for an occasional side-long glance at some of the newer, flashy Japanese gear, I stayed right on the straight and narrow all those years. But on the other hand, there was something about my hobby that I couldn't get out of my blood. There seemed to be something about women, one woman in particular, that no mere piece of electronic gear could satisfy. I tried to figure out what it was. Girls are certainly not as beautiful as a nice transceiver. The smell of perfume could certainly not replace the smell of hot melting solder. You can't turn them on and off the way you can a rig. Still, every man needs a hobby, something to take his mind off the important things of life and I was darned if I was going to give up girls.

Finally, I had an inspiration. Finally, I found a solution and I commend it to all of you or any of you who may have found themselves, or who do find themselves, in a similar position.

"Why can't I just reverse the whole thing?" I said to myself. I finally said to Kay, "why wouldn't it be better my dear if *you* were the hobby . . . if *you* got all the attention, if *you* were what I relaxed with?"

"Oh," said Kay, "I think that would be wonderful. If you did that you'd make me the happiest transceiver in all the world."

Then she thought for a moment.

"What would happen to poor Norma?"

"Well," I said, "I have been thinking of that. I guess there is nothing to do but marry her."

"She won't like it."

"That's true," I said, "she won't be a hobby any more but I love you so much Kay, I think this is the solution."

And that's the way it's worked out at our place. The KVM2 is a hobby, and I am married to my wife. And all three of us are better off that way. QST

Strays

A newspaper clipping sent to us by K0CTK relates another tragic story involving electrical safety. "Four persons were electrocuted yesterday when a 60-foot radio tower they were erecting fell across a high power line." (The victims were a man, his two daughters, aged 18 and 15, and a friend). "The four were putting up the tower for CB use when it fell on the electric line." **Switch to safety.**

The public announcement of the engagement of Barbara Ann Eisenhower to Fernando Echevarria-Urbe of Colombia was not news to K1PVB; he had handled traffic through HK4CL of Medellin for the two youngsters (Miss E. in Pennsylvania) making many arrangements for the wedding as well as the engagement announcement.

The Post Office Department promises faster mail service with the new Zip codes. Use yours when you write League Headquarters. Use ours, 06111.

Feedback

The section award for Northern New Jersey in the June V.H.F. QSO Party goes to K2LNS, operator of WA2FGK.

Our compilation of Field Day scores in the November issue was struck full-force by Murphy & Co.

1) The Class C and Class D headings were transposed.

2) All the rest of the Class B scores after WNSANW/8, beginning with K9QKA/9 and ending with WB6VKK/6, wound up being listed under the Class D heading immediately following WB6KZN/6.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Changes of Address

Important postal changes in handling second-class mail matter are now in effect. Please advise us *direct* of any change of address. Four weeks notice is required to effect change of address. When notifying please give old as well as new address and *your zip code*. Your promptness will help you, the postal service and us. Thanks.

A Christmas QSO

BY Ibenezex SQrooge*

"IBENEZER SQrooge . . . Ibenezex SQrooge

"Who calls . . . QRZed?"

"Ibenezex SQrooge . . . this is the ghost of Old Times Past. We're going to take a little eyeball through the Good Old Days."

"QRX one, Old Timer. I don't want to eyeball nothing today."

"Come Ibenezex SQrooge. We go back . . . back . . . through the years. Look . . . look there . . ."

"Why that's my old home with my old zepp on the roof. And that's me up in the attic. And there's my old 3-tube receiver . . . and 10-watt breadboard rig . . . and look at them QSL cards on the wall."

"And what are you doing, I. SQrooge?"

"It's evening . . . oh, I remember. I'm on a traffic sked handling Christmas messages. But it was hard! Some nut threw a carrier on the net every night. Took us hours and hours to pass that traffic."

"And now what do you see, I. SQrooge?"

"Oh, this is later. I'm real excited. Must be working a new state . . . or new country. And there, I'm filling out a QSL card . . . and begging the other fella to please send me his card. And look, there I'm building a new rig. And all them other fellas around the shack . . . we were always helping each other, ya know, and . . ."

"And now . . . now where are you, Ibenezex SQrooge?"

"Lessee . . . why, that's on a hill. Ohhhhh, it's Field Day. I'm putting up the tents . . . climbing trees . . . trying to start that blasted generator. Great fun. I even did the cooking that year . . . and everybody got sick. But our club did pretty well . . ."

"And now, I. SQrooge, where are you?"

"Why that's the old radio club meeting. Fine times we had . . . then. Swapping parts . . . and lies about good DX. Oh, there I am taking notes. I was secretary . . . and I edited the club paper, too, and . . . yeah . . . I did everything in them days."

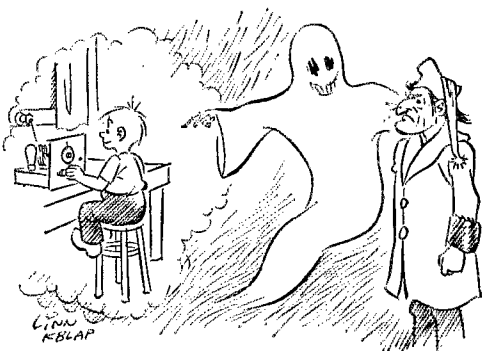
"Yes, Ibenezex SQrooge. You did your part . . . then. But what about now? What about this year? Let's look . . . let's eyeball this year."

"Naw, Old Timer, let's QRT for now. It's not good for my old eyes to look too close. Besides there's a good show on TV and . . ."

"Ibenezex SQrooge . . ."

"Please Old Timer, not . . . not this year . . . maybe some other year. Spare me this year . . . ohhhh . . . where are you taking me???? . . . oh me . . . I see . . . oh . . . That was last night when I was tuning my rig."

*John Troster, W6ISQ, 45 Laurel Ave., Atherton, Cal. 94025.



"Correct. And on what frequency were you tuning your 10 kw.?"

"I . . . I don't remem . . . ahhh . . . I forget."

"You were zero beat with a net frequency. And you tuned your rig for about two hours, didn't you? That net was passing Christmas traffic. Why did you do that, I. SQrooge?"

"Ohhhh . . . well . . . well . . . that net was operating on *my* frequency . . ."

"*Your* frequency, Ibenezex SQrooge?"

"Well . . . ahh . . . yes. I monitor that frequency all the time. But when they come on with all their messages, I can't monitor my frequency. So, I have to protect my rights to my own channel . . . ahhh . . . I mean . . . well, . . . suppose somebody wanted to call me???"

"Who would want to call *you*, I. SQrooge? That Christmas traffic was from a long way off . . . and it would be very comforting to all concerned if the messages were delivered. Don't you remember, I. SQrooge??? . . . when you used to handle . . ."

"Oh please, Old Timer . . . no more. I won't . . . really I won't do it again. They can use my frequency for their traffic in the evenings."

"*Your* frequency?"

"OK, Old Timer . . . I'll tune the whole band."

"And now, I. SQrooge . . . do you see all those people?"

"Who are they? Where are they? Ohhhh, that's Field Day someplace. Guess I don't know any of them fellas . . . Oh, maybe that gray haired fella yonder. But I wasn't there. Field Day's for young fellas."

"So instead you stayed home and had your own Field Day. Your score was how many QSOs you could disrupt."

"Yeah, but how is anybody gonna QSO anybody with them fellas all messing up the band

with a contest? I have to defend my rights to a QSO, ya know."

"Remember waaaaaay back, I. SQrooge? Who sat up all night in the contests?"

"Well, that was different then, and . . ."

"Now, Ibenezzer SQrooge . . . look at this room full of people. Know any of them?"

"Ahhhh . . . well, one or two, I guess. But they got a lot fatter since I last saw 'em. Yeah, that must be the club meeting."

"Where were you, I. SQrooge?"

"Ahhhh, I had real important business."

"You were home flat on your back watching TV."

"No more Old Timer . . . QRT . . . QRT, I say. I've had enough. I used to do all them good things. Build all my own gear . . . rag chew all day . . . handle traffic in the evenings, then sit up all night working DX . . . QSLs for everybody . . . and Field Days . . . and contests . . . and club meetings. I *used* to do all them things, Old Timer."

"And do you think your net . . . or your friends . . . or your club is any less deserving of your services and participation now than they used to be?"

"Well no . . . it's not that. I just been too busy. And besides . . . well, things is different . . ."

"The only difference is *you*, Ibenezzer SQrooge. You always volunteered for all occasions. How many projects do you suppose have *not* been done because *you* did not offer your help?"

"Oh, I'll volunteer next time, Old Timer, really I will . . . I will . . . I will . . . I will . . . I . . . ahhhhh . . . ohhh . . . whatsamater? That you Marge? Watcha looking at me like that for?"

"Last time you hollered 'I will' with that much enthusiasm, we were standing in front of a preacher."

"Yeah, oooooo . . . I must have had a real bad dream."

"You really were dreaming! Calling me Old Timer . . . calling a club meeting to order . . . volunteering to climb a tree!! You????? At your age??? Maybe you got a little problem! You feel OK?"

"Marge, never felt better. And I got no problems . . . at least not no more. But I can't tell ya all about it now . . . too much to do. What time is it? Ah, just in time for the net . . . haven't checked in for years. Might help out for a while. Lesseeeee . . . what's Charlie's number? I'll volunteer to work in the club booth at the County Fair next summer . . . and I'll help with the club paper . . . and I'll help next Field Day too . . . and Marge, I'll volunteer *you* to do the cooking. And I'll take them QSL cards out of the waste basket and answer 'em . . . and I'll clean up my TVI all over the neighborhood . . . and then I'll help them kids with their code practice. Then I'll give that new fella in town a hand with his antenna . . . I'll climb that tree for him so's to get in shape for Field Day . . . haw!"

"Maybe you better lie down again. Haven't seen you so stirred up in years."

"I'll explain later, Old Timer . . . errrr Old Marge . . . ahhhh . . . Marge, Old Girl. Too busy makin' up . . . I'm late for net check in. All I got time for right now is to say . . . Merrrrrrrry Christmas! And I promise to make it a real Happy New Year . . . next year . . . for everybody." QST

NEW BOOKS

Fundamentals of Integrated Circuits (Motorola series), by Lothar Stern. Published by Hayden Book Company, Inc., 116 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y. 10011. 176 pages, well illustrated, cloth cover, 7 by 10 inches. Price, \$8.95. Cat. No. 5695.

This informative book is written in a style that can be understood by those who do not have a formal education in electronics. Yet, it is presented with the technician and engineer in mind and is capable of imparting the basic integrated-circuit knowledge needed by electronics people at all levels of industry. Radio amateurs and experimenters should find this book as useful as do those who are at higher technical plateaus. It is refreshing to note the absence of the mathematical gymnastics which so often are a major factor in unraveling the sometimes-mysterious substance of modern-day technical books and engineering papers. One does not need to have a slide rule, Mathematics, or computer at hand to comprehend the data given by the author.

A generous sprinkling of schematic diagrams and artist's sketches illustrate the highlights of the text in all chapters of the book. This publication should not only serve as a primer in basic integrated-circuit techniques, but can be used as a refresher course by those who are already versed in this field.

The first four chapters furnish the reader a practical

foundation for the material in the remaining chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the basic physical concepts of ICs and introduces most of common terms of the integrated-circuit language. Chapters 2, 3, and 4 deal with basic semiconductor theory — junctions, holes, resistivity, capacitance, transistor types, electrical functions, and other important considerations.

Chapters 5 through 8 cover the actual mechanics involved in the design and fabrication of various types of ICs — thin-film circuits, resistive and capacitive elements of ICs, multi-chip designs, reliability considerations, and the many packaging methods used when building integrated circuits. Chapter 9 treats many of the popular circuit applications for ICs and includes schematic diagrams of the circuits discussed. Several curves are included to show the transfer characteristics of the integrated circuits. Among the circuits discussed are differential and operational amplifiers, r.f. and i.f. amplifiers, audio and video amplifiers, and others. Stabilization is also a topic in this section of the book.

The balance of the book covers practical design techniques — initial design considerations, what can be integrated, packaging, breadboarding and testing, design examples, and other useful data. In giving an overall appraisal of this book, it appears to be one of the most complete texts on basic integrated circuits and their applications that has been published. It should make a valuable addition to any electronics man's technical library. It tells a plain-language story about ICs, from the ground up — WICER.

A Simple Book Binding Method

BY STANLEY R. NELSON,* WA6KDO

THERE is no substitute for bound *QST*s. The usefulness of the magazines is increased, as the annual index is always available; a selected article can be referred to quickly, as bound issues are less likely to be hidden beneath an incomplete homebrew project or lost to a well-meaning ham friend. *QST* binders (available through ARRL) are neat and effectively store 12 issues in one volume. For the ham interested in a homebrew project where glue replaces solder, binding one's own *QST*s is a useful, satisfying project.

Most bookbinding methods require considerable time and practice to produce a neat, firm book. A fast, simple method, used by binders for binding single sheets and old books, is the Sawkerf method which is included in a book, "Creative Bookbinding."¹ This is an excellent reference for those interested in pursuing the subject further. The method described is well suited for amateur use since only a few basic items are needed, although more elaborate presses, glues and covering materials can be added as the need arises.

Six issues are bound per volume. The issues are placed in order by month and it is a good idea to double check the year for each month as it is easy to introduce an issue of the wrong year if issues over several years are being bound. Two boards 1" x 2" x 12" are placed even with the spines (bound edges) of the magazines and a 5-inch "C" clamp is placed centrally on the boards and tightened. The backs of the issues should be as even as possible and time spent getting all edges even will pay dividends in the finished product. A layer of Elmer's glue is spread over the backs and allowed to dry. A light bulb near the glued surface reduces the drying time. When dry, the "C" clamp is loosened and the boards

¹ "Creative Bookbinding," by Pauline Johnson. The University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington.
* 12203 W. 70th, Terrace, Shawnee, Kansas 66216.

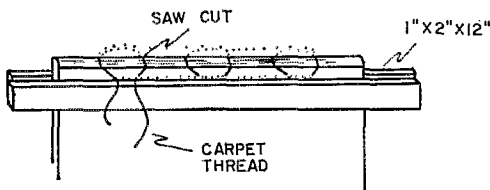


Fig. 1—Saw-kerf binding. Angular cuts $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch deep are made $\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the ends and about the same distance apart. Elmer's glue is worked into the cuts and heavy thread or cord is wrapped several times around each of the 3 segments with converging cuts.

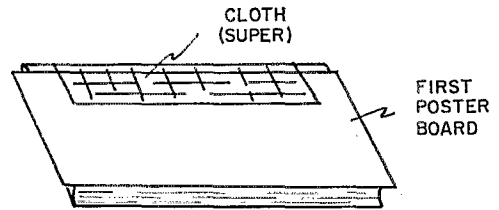


Fig. 2—The book cover is made of 4 pieces of poster board of equal size—2 in front and 2 in back. The first board is placed beneath the cloth super, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the spine edge and over-lapping the book $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on the remaining 3 sides. The cloth is glued in place and the second board glued on top of super and first board.

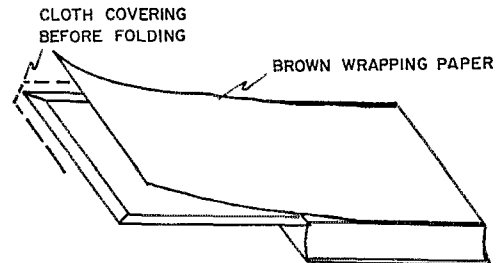


Fig. 3—Cloth is cut an inch larger than the cover on all sides and glued to the front and back covers and spine. The cloth corners are cut diagonally and the edges glued to the inside of the cover. Brown wrapping paper is glued to the inside of the covers and onto the first and last pages of the book.

are lowered about 1 inch from the glued edge and the "C" clamp firmly re-applied (Fig. 1). Six cuts are made at an angle with a hacksaw into the glued backs of the magazines (the spine) to a depth of $\frac{3}{16}$ " or about to the level of the staples (Fig. 1). Elmer's glue is applied along the cuts and worked into the opening with a finger. Heavy thread is wrapped several times around the pairs of converging cuts and tied (Fig. 1). Glue is placed over the spine surface and a piece of cloth $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shorter than the book at both ends and 2 inches wider on each side is pressed onto the wet glue and allowed to dry over night. The book is then removed from the "C" clamp and boards and placed in a cover.

The cover can be made from 4 pieces of poster board. With the poster board placed $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the spine edge the board should be $\frac{1}{4}$ " larger than the book on the remaining three sides (Fig. 2). The 2-inch cloth extension (super) is glued over a piece of poster board in front and back, and a second piece is glued on the first with the

cloth super between the two (Fig. 2). Cloth an inch larger than the cover on all sides is glued to the covers, spine and along the inside edge of the covers after folding (Fig. 2). Excess cloth at the top and bottom of the spine can be trimmed and folded over and glued in place so that the folded edge is even with the covers. Brown wrapping paper is used to cover the inside of the covers and the first and last pages of the book (Fig. 3). Wax paper inserted beneath the book

covers keeps book pages from wrinkling while paste is drying. A label printed with a tape-writer can be attached to the spine giving information such as "QST Jan-June 1968."

Modifications can be made throughout the procedure to suit the binder. Single pieces of Formica make sturdy front and back covers. Contact paper can be used to cover most of the board covers with cloth used only over the spine and a few inches onto the covers. QST

Amateur Radio and Citizens Bands

These paragraphs were adapted from an editorial appearing recently in the Florida DX Club Bulletin, and now appearing here with the approval of author editor W4BRB. If we go about it in the right fashion, W4BRB is saying, there are a number of CB licensees who could and should be recruited into the ranks of amateur radio.

WE recently renewed a CB license issued to our business and used for dispatching of company vehicles. One almost-immediate result was a plethora of "trashmail" and catalogues from mid-western CB houses directed to the company title and call letters. Obviously, the vital statistics were "lifted" from FCC's public records and each new CB licensee (renewals too) must receive a similar shot in the arm.

A prior editorial deplored the prevalence of inferential and suggestive advertising aimed at the CB element, a group largely comprised of legally and technically ignorant individuals who are, as a result of ignorance, highly vulnerable to such approachment. That they are devoid of technical "smart" is apparent in reading these catalogues wherein fantastic claims are made for the goodies. Here we learn that there is a difference in watts depending on who manufactures them; that signal-boost is better than range-boost but that neither quite compares with boost-boost; and that two-element quads start with 10 db! (No mention of the standard of comparison which must, necessarily, be a wet sponge.) Continuing into this electronic Oz reveals a "Match-Maker" to get the most out of your CB system, as it "gets rid of s.w.r. losses without antenna tuning." (What say now, you backward types who lean to resonant elements and matched impedances! Where have you been dozing?) A "base-boost" (autoformer) between the rig and power socket will "put new life in old units." Simply plug it in and watch the tubes bl—, er, glow, that is. Finally, for a "real punch" whilst "letting them know you are there," we are told that nothing beats the linear amplifier, and a gaggle of such are offered over questionable specs which prove them ideal for your CB set together with coy admissions that such are "illegal on Citizens Band as they boost the power far in excess of the limit."

A reading of those catalogues underlines the fact that even a little knowledge would alert the potential victim against improbable claims. But, dwelling as CBs do in their information vacuum, illuminated solely by the inspired spiels of counter salesmen,

fellow sufferers and those didactic catalogues, there is no room for knowledge—only for mumbo-jumbo.

Bill Orr, W6SAI, writing in *Amateur Radio Facts!*, suggests that many CBs are, at heart, "communicators" and would rightfully be hams had they not stumbled into the temporarily-attractive 11-meter trap; that by the time the shortcomings of CB had blunted their initial enthusiasm and driven them off they had also been driven beyond any probability of attaining amateur status and, consequently, were lost to us and we to them. This is an all-too-true fact—few manage the successful transition, for the Citizens Band is, in its way, a spoiler and it offers a debilitating palliative which defeats all but the most determined of its captives. CBs with whom we have discussed this phenomena invariably retreat behind a Maginot Line of resentment against examination—especially the code requirement. But for that nasty old code exam, all CBs would be hams.

God forbid! That code hurdle and, in fact, all of the exam, is our ante. If in poker, for example, there were no antes, everyone could draw and there simply would not be enough cards to go around. If, in our game, there were no initial qualifications, it might not be a case of all CBs becoming hams—rather, we might descend to their unhappy status. In any event, fearsome though it may be, the exam is the ante and it must be paid—all of it—if the game is to be played.

In prior writings we examined the negative aspects of citizen banders. Total condemnation of this group is a popular pastime, but an objective evaluation of the overall picture suggests that it may not be completely bad. While it is true that a hard-nosed, outlaw minority group exists in the CB structure, it is also true that huddled within this same structure are many of those "communicators" who could, would, and should be hams. These are potential radio amateurs that we need even as they want amateur radio, but they are also the ones whose blunted enthusiasm will lose them if they are not helped in time.

The problem, then, is one of reaching the desirable CB element. It is no small job for, desire notwithstanding, human apathy does not welcome change and, particularly, change wherein human effort is a requisite. But "ham-activities" exposure is an attractive stimulant and one which, if seasoned with a splash of "how" and "why" and served with cordiality, must distill into a powerful purgative. We hams have the tools at hand—it remains only for us to use them.

For the recent Field Day effort, W4EPO and the writer selected four CBs to complete our task force. Of the untried lot, two proved to be excellent antenna riggers, working hard and well; one did yeo-

man duty throughout the long night as a logger; and the fourth turned in a truly fantastic job of contest voice operation. Three of this group are ham-inclined, and for these CB can never be the same again. But there are countless more like these who will pass and be lost if they are not helped, and this encouragement *must* come from within amateur radio. We are in competition with a cheap and dirty attraction, but we have an incomparably better product and we are, in the final analysis, its finest salesmen — let us go forth and sell!

Therefore, let amateur radio, through its individuals and its many organized groups, mount an immediate, intensive campaign designed to recruit this ham-inclined CB element; to aid it and to guide it toward ham licensing and into the paths of satisfaction and usefulness. Our organized clubs are in an ideal position to expand their already extant training programs to include desirable CB defectors as are smaller groups and even individuals. Let us make sure that few of those drop-outs will be amateur radio's fault or amateur radio's loss. QST

Return To Wonderland

BY A. A. ZIMMERMAN,* K4HPF

THE article by WN6BRE¹ in June QST was read with considerable interest and amusement. But why disguise the name of the company which will do favor for the ham fraternity?

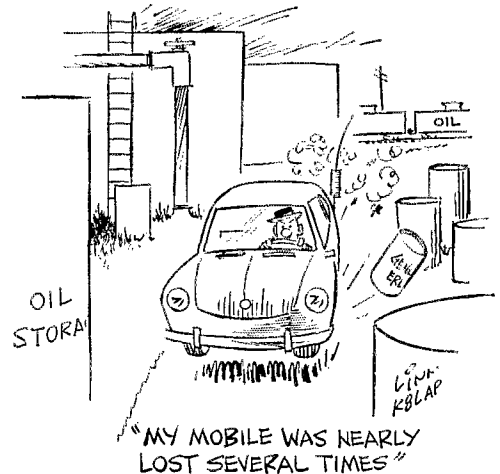
I had a parallel experience with the Heathkit Antenna. Calling on some experience in industry, I know that the bigger the corporation, the more accommodating they are . . . if you get to the right people!

I casually strolled into the impressive administration building of the Standard Oil Company Refinery at El Segundo, California, the second oldest refinery in the U.S., and asked their receptionist to direct me to the Marketing Department. She gave me a choice of Marketing Specialists in lubricating oil M.S., lubricating oil SO., asphaltic coatings, detergent additives, jet fuel, high octane fuel, automotive grade fuel and special applications. I selected special applications . . . she gave me a stick-on visitor's badge and directed me to refinery gate 3, about ½ mile down the street.

At a small building inside gate 3, a pleasant fellow named Chuck was waiting (he never did give me his last name), and Chuck didn't act at all surprised when I told him I needed one gallon of uninhibited insulation oil. In fact, he apologized for not having a drum immediately at hand for the guys at the lab., who needed small quantities for experimental purposes.

We went inside to his desk and Chuck set the huge Standard Oil Company product locator system in operation. Within a few minutes he had the storage location identified, but there was one additional problem. Sales in this area are controlled by the Marketing Division at Long Beach, California. While I was envisioning the 80-mile round trip drive to Long Beach, Chuck picked up a tieline phone, talked to a Marketing Manager for a few minutes, and before I could finish my cup of coffee, had a Sales Release order filled out for one gallon of insulation oil, GRATIS.

I went out of gate 3, up the street, in gate 2, through Security Control and then drove for about ¼ mile through the most amazing con-



glomeration of plumbing (not r.f. plumbing) that I had ever seen. My mobile was nearly lost several times in the traffic of huge tankers, railroad spurs full of tank cars, 55 gallon drum racks, etc.

Although I am not noted for my modesty and have never been accused of being timid, by the time I arrived at the warehouse I was feeling somewhat reluctant. Here were six semitrailers being loaded by forklifts, two more trucks waiting for space at the dock, two automated driverless tractors running around the pallets blowing their horns and flashing their warning lights, so . . . I walked into the dispatcher and presented him with my Sales Release for one gallon of oil. He confirmed my belief that dispatchers as a group cannot be shaken by anything. Without a change of expression, he dispatched a forklift to pick up one gallon, neatly packaged in its cardboard container. He carefully wiped off the box and offered the use of a hand dolly to transport the 1½-pound load to my car!

Moral of the story: The bigger they are, the more accommodating they are. Incidentally, I have no financial interest in Standard Oil and am not employed by the Corporation. QST

* 8722 Pershing Dr., Playa del Rey, California 90291.

¹ Pollock, "Novice in Wonderland," QST, June 1968, p. 70.

22nd V.H.F. Sweepstakes - January 4-5

January 4 is when the v.h.f. New Year begins (with either a bang or a whimper, depending upon how the propagational ball bounces), because that's the date of our annual V.H.F. Sweepstakes for 1969. In a 34-hour period from 2 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday (your local time) you work as many other World Abovers as you can scare up, exchanging preamble information as shown in the box below; to calculate your score, take the sum of your QSO points (at 2 points per complete two-way exchange) and multiply by total ARRL sections worked *plus ten*. Assemble your log, comments and pictures, and mail the whole works to us **no later than January 31, 1969**. Send now for log forms: each sheet has space for 80 contacts plus a section checkoff list and a summary. (Let us know how many you want.)

ARRL-affiliated clubs, and clubs awaiting approval of affiliation, are eligible to compete for an engraved gavel (see Rule #7). Club secretaries note: your entry letter must be *received* here at Hq. by *February 28*.

We've got lots of section-award certificates ready to fill out and mail in early spring. Will yours be among them, maybe?

Rules

1) **Eligibility:** Amateur operators in any ARRL section (see page 6) operating at home, or mobile or portable *under one call*, on or above 50 MHz., are invited to take part. Yukon-N.W.T. (VE8) counts as a separate multiplier.

2) **Object:** Participants will attempt to contact as many other stations in as many ARRL sections as possible.

3) **Contest Periods:** The contest starts at 2:00 p.m. your local time, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1969, and ends at midnight, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1969. Contacts between stations in different time zones can be counted only when the contest period is in progress in both of the zones concerned.

4) **Exchanges:** Contest exchanges, including all data shown in the sample, must be transmitted and received for as a basis for each scored point.

5) **Scoring:** (a) Contacts count *one point* when the required exchange information has been received and acknowledged, a *second point* when exchange has been completed in both directions. A section counts only once for multiplier credit, regardless of band.

(b) Foreign entries: All contacts with foreign countries (such as Mexico and the Bahamas) count for score. All foreign countries are grouped together as one, and a section multiplier of *no more than one* may be claimed for contacts with all foreign stations contacted. Foreign stations may only work stations in ARRL sections for contest credit.

Foreign stations will give their country name in the exchange.

(c) Final score is obtained by multiplying total contact points by the sum of different ARRL sections worked (the number in each of which at least one SS point has been credited) plus 10.

6) **Conditions for Valid Contact Credit:** (a) Repeat contacts on other bands confirmed by completed exchanges of up to *two points per band* may be counted for each *different station* worked. (Example: K3IPM works WA2FGK on 50 and 144 Mc. for complete exchanges of 2 points on each band; 2×2 gives 4 points but only *one* section multiplier.)

(b) Cross-band work may not be counted.

(c) Portable or mobile station operation under one call, from one location only, is permitted.

(d) A transmitter used to contact one or more stations may not be used subsequently under any other call during the contest (with the exception of family stations, where more than one call is assigned to one location by FCC/DOT).

(e) Contacts with aircraft mobiles cannot be counted for section multipliers.

(f) Contacts made by retransmitting either or both stations do not count for contest purposes.


While no minimum distance is specified for contacts, equipment in use should be capable of real communications (i.e., able to communicate over at least a mile).

7) **Awards:** Entries will be classified as single- or multi-operator, a single-operator station being defined as one manned by an amateur who neither receives nor gives assistance to any person during the contest period. Certificates will be awarded in each ARRL section to the top-scoring amateur in the single-operator classification. In addition, a certificate will be awarded to the top Novice in each ARRL section where at least three such licenses submit valid contest logs. Multioperator work will be grouped separately in the official report of results in *QST*.

When three or more individual affiliated club members compete and submit logs naming the club with which they are identified, an ARRL certificate will be issued to the leading club member. A letter must be received from the club's secretary itemizing participating members and approximate claimed scores. When fewer than three individual logs are received, there will be no club award or club mention.

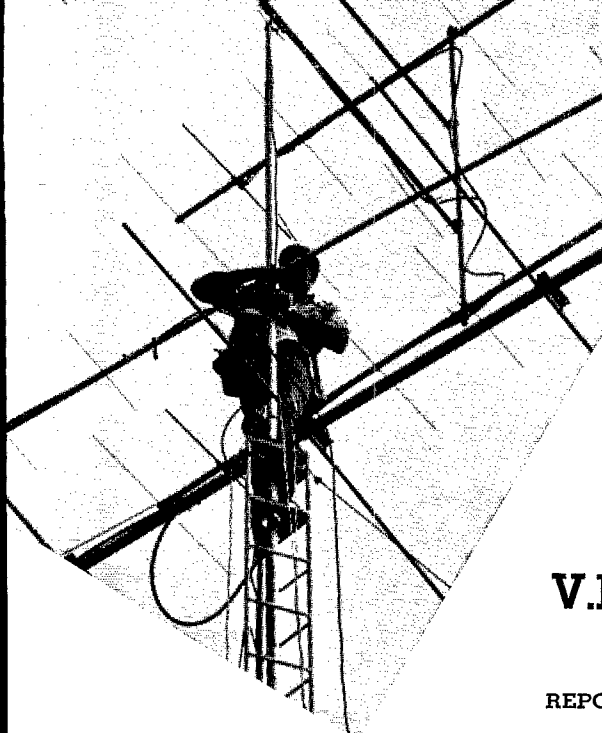
A gavel with an engraved band will be offered the affiliated club whose secretary submits the greatest aggregate score, provided such scores are confirmed by receipt at ARRL Hq. of the *individual contest logs* from such members. Only the score of a bona fide club member, operating a station in local club territory, may be included in club entries. Claims from federations, radio club councils, or other combinations of radio clubs, will not be accepted, nor can special memberships granted for contest purposes be recognized.

8) **Conditions of Entry:** Each entrant agrees to be bound by the provisions of this announcement, the regulations of his licensing authority, and the decisions of the ARRL Award Committee.

9) **Reporting:** Reports must be postmarked no later than January 31, 1969, to be considered for awards. 

EXPLANATION OF V.H.F. SS CONTEST EXCHANGES

Send Like a Standard Msg. Preamble, the.....NR		Call	CK	Place	Time	Date
Exchanges	Contest numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., a new NR for each station worked	Send your own call	CK (Readability and strength or RST of station worked)	Your ARRL section	Send GMT time of transmitting this NR	Send date of QSO
Sample	NR 1	WAIHQJ	59	CONN	1905	JAN 6



As a parting gesture before donning military garb, **K1WHS** came up with a superb 20-grand effort and showed his heels to the whole single-op pack. Dave's station, now dismantled, featured homebrew transmitters of 400 and 1000 watts for 6 meters, 500/1000 watts on 2 meters, and 35 watts on 220 MHz. Antennas: 9L at 72' for 6, a 32L quad at 92' for 2, and 11L at 80' for 220. Well done!

Results, September V.H.F. QSO Party

REPORTED BY BOB HILL,* WIARR

AURORA! It sneaked in on little cat feet Saturday evening (Sept. 7) about 2300 GMT and was still pussyfooting around at 0900, ten hours later. From Oregon to Virginia, QSO Party enthusiasts rubbed their mikes and keys in glee as section totals mounted at a dizzying pace. Two-meter c.w. was the place to be if you really wanted to take advantage of the fine condx: "CQ AU" filled the 144-MHz. airwaves from coast to coast, and 2-meter multiplier totals rivaled, and in some cases exceeded, those on 6.

In the Northeast, multiop **W3KWH** piled up 38 sections on 6 and a phenomenal 34 on 2, including such tidbits as **W5HFV** (Okla.), **W0DRL** (Kans.), **W0LCN** (Minn.), and **W0LFE** (Mo.) via the auroral route. Highest aggregate multiop scores were submitted by **W2JKI** (whose multiplier of 73 was also tops), **W1DC/1** (with the most QSOs — and from *Maine*, yet!), and the aforementioned **W3KWH**. The blistering 20,242 points of **K1WHS** paced the whole contest in the single-op category. Three thousand miles to the west, **W7EGN** worked three KL7s in a row on aurora: **K7VNU** and **VE6OH** got two of 'em and **W7FN** one. **K6YNB/6** doggedly kept at it, with no unusual propagation to help, and wound up just short of 200 QSOs to lead his part of the country; **W6YEP/6**, aided by **K6GSS** and **WB6HIL**, led the multiops. In Canada, **VE2SH** held dominion over all singletons; **VE3SAU** was boss multi.

In the central areas, it seemed to be a matter of lots of sections but a dearth of people to work. Some nice multiplier totals were turned in on 50 MHz. by **K9HMB** (33), **WA8SAJ** (31) and

WA8LRE (30); 144 MHz. Midwesterners were able to compile hefty figures, too: **W8IDU** had 29 sections, **VE3BQN** 26, **W8WEN** 25. As for the rest of the country — hang in there, fellas, your turn is coming!

With all those Northern Lights, the higher bands were left in relative darkness. But **K1PXE/1** got 13 mults on 220, **K1JIX**, **K2ACQ** and **W2JKI** had 11 on 420, and **W2OJ/2** made it to 3 on 1215-and-up. Let's not forget these micro bands: there's multiplier gold there just for a little digging.

In brief, we received 335 logs from 30 sections, with 60 single-operator and 9 multioperator awards to be mailed December 15.

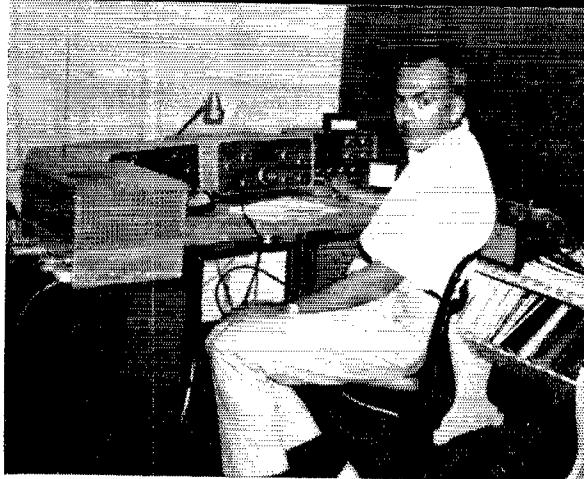
Here's how the participants themselves tell it:

Soapbox

"Very few stations knew how to slope-tune f.m. in." — **K3NYG**. "From my first experiences in a V.H.F. QSO Party a few things have emerged as necessities for contest operation: a v.f.o. (at least on 6), some means of keying the rig (could have worked several sections that I missed during the aurora by that method), higher power, and a better antenna." — **K3RBU**. "Wish the fellows up in W1 would swing their beams down this way — there *are* hams on the v.h.f. bands in Delaware." — **WN3KFF**. "Activity was lower this contest because of the S.N.J. Hamfest, but the conditions were great. The auroral opening really knocked off the sections and the tropo into W1 was also well above par. A good number of sections were worked on c.w." — **WA3ASL**. "Good auroral opening on 6 Saturday night where we worked several VE's, W1s and W8s on c.w. At times there was a lot of DX on c.w. when nothing could be heard on phone." — **WA3ADN**. "Competition was high and stations were many." — **WA3JWL**. "W2JKI has a fantastic signal in Phila." — **WA3FCZ**. "Worked through Friday night to get 432 going, all for one lousy contact (not even our own section)." — **K3YQS/3**. "Why place a time limit on operations? Most of the mountaintoppers are back home shortly after dark, and what is there left to work? Unless E's or F2 propagation exists on 8, the long hours are superfluous. Why not cut it back to 30 hours and

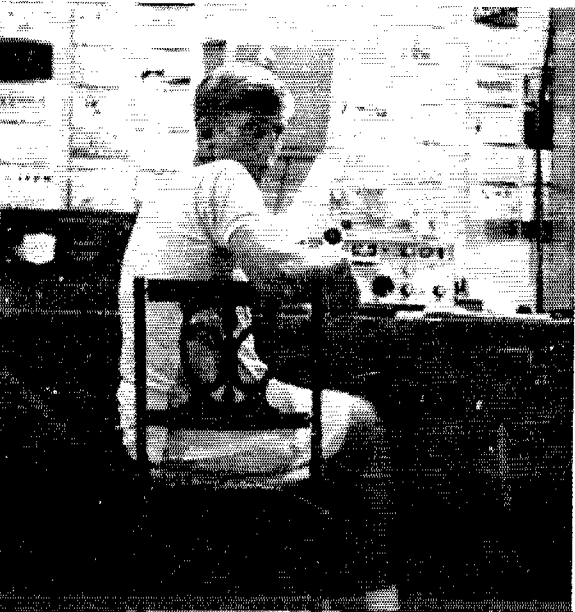
* Assistant Communications Manager, ARRL

work-all-you-want." — **W3LUL**. "Contest was well timed: aurora Saturday, tropo Sunday; what more can one ask?" — **K3OPB**. "Activity on 220 was pathetic; only heard one other station. Usually hear at least 5 sections." — **WA3EOP/3**. "Terrific aurora — best heard in years. Am not a c.w. operator but jumped in with both feet on key to snag extra sections; enjoyed it and plan to put it to good use in Jan." — **W2EIF**. "Really a ball on c.w." — **W2WGL**. "I like the 28-hour time limit." — **W3BWU**. "Best contest ever! Worked 27 states in 8 call-areas on 144 MHz., 30 states in 8 call-areas on 50 MHz., mostly on aurora. Had about a two-minute-burst m.s. QSO with **W5HFV**, Okla., on 144 at 1230Z Sunday. This time 2M section totals will closely rival 6M totals. Almost all 6-meter QSOs on s.s.b.; perhaps 1% w.b.f.m. or c.w. Two meters was probably 90% c.w., 10% s.s.b. or w.b.f.m." — **W3KWH**. "Could have used some s.s.b. gear for strong aurora opening on 6 meters. Managed to work 3 c.w. stations on aurora scatter by keying the mike button on my **SR46A!**" — **K9GHR**. "A good chance to get a lot of QSLs." — **WN9ZGF**. "What's the good of holding the contest before the football season if no one shows up on Sunday anyway?" — **WA9WIL**. "The aurora Saturday night saved this contest from being as bad a fiasco as last year's. We went like mad for the first six hours, then sat around all day Sunday." — **W9YT**. "Although activity was quite low in our area, we still had a nice time." — **K4QPJ/4**. "Too bad, the contest conflicted with the Findley, Ohio, Hamfest; otherwise I would have operated in it fully." — **K8WKZ**. "That aurora certainly saved the day, as the next day was plain nil. Add to that a couple of locals who decided this was a prime time to test out their RATT gear and covered the entire band with birdies!" — **W8NOH**. "I think that because of the 'wild' aurora on 6 and 2 everyone seemed to stay away from 432 to get those easy multipliers." — **WA8VHG**. "Except for the aurora, conditions were terrible." — **W8IDT**. "Next fall we'll beat **WASPIE** or bust!" — **WA8JXE**. "Very good aurora. Wish I could have operated more than 9 hours, but had to go to a hamfest." — **WA8LRE**. "Conditions on 6 were very good on aurora, and also on Sunday there was a very short *Bs* opening to the southwest." — **WA8SAJ**. "Good aurora! but days for fixed-frequency operation have already been numbered." — **W8WEN**. "The aurora was just made for c.w. contacts." — **WA8KPN**. "My first v.h.f. contest; I had been on the air for a little over a week." — **WA8YHN**. "Many phone stations were so eager to work sections that they went below 50.1 in doing so." — **WA8MTS**. "Interesting and fast-moving." — **WA8UZP**. "A lot of fun." — **W8LKY**. "Tried to transmit simultaneously on 144 and 220, but my own TV set looked at both incoming signals and mixed them down to Channels 4 and 5." — **K2DNR**. "Very interesting contest. Looking at the comments about the June contest: those who grumble are very low scorers and snicker at people who put a lot of time and effort and know-how into a contest. That's the name of the game." — **W2JKI**. "Three weeks after the contest I still had a buzz

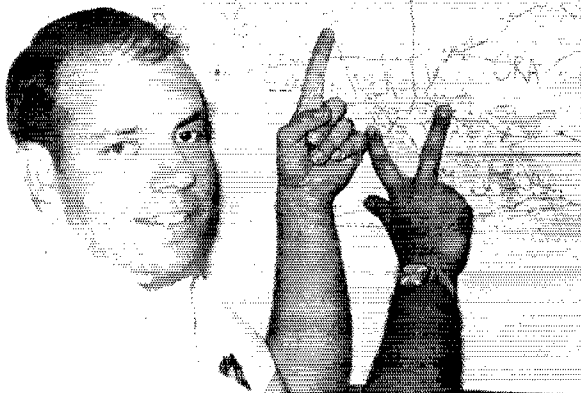


A fine 50-MHz. effort from **W7FN** turned out to be the top single-band score in the West. Don (formerly **W6PUZ**) is making a determined effort to stimulate more v.h.f. activity in Washington.

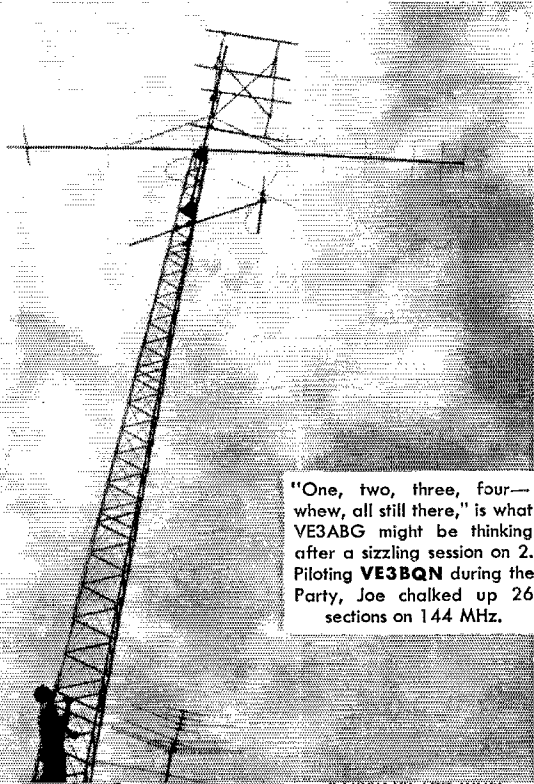
in my ear: could it have been aurora? Highest section total ever on 2." — **K2RTH**. "Worked all my 2100 points on 2-meter a.m.f." — **WB2ESD**. "If only we would use a bit more of the bands, like from 144 to 145." — **W2KXG**. "In my last hour of operation, heard many 3s, 1s and some 4s, but could not work them because they had finished the contest and were engaged in local ratchews." — **WB2GWU**. "I do not like the new 28-hour rule, as it leaves the bands pretty dead on Sunday night." — **WB2YYV**. "Choice of dates showed great foresight — thank you!" — **WA2EBT**. "Heard reports that we were being heard in *W1* area on 1296 but couldn't hear anyone there." — **W2OJ/2**. "Combination of magnificent location and high power helped us amass our score. Unfortunately, we were not able to spend all our time operating; over 5000 people came up to our tower to see what was going on!" — **WB2GKE/2**. "Operated 432 for the first time — found it very profitable." — **K2DEL/2**. "Heard 35 sections during aurora, including *NTex*, Okla., *NMex* and *La*. Wish we could have worked them all!" — **W0EKB**. "Was on vacation and got home late Saturday night at the very end of the aurora opening." — **W9ECV/6**. "Aurora produced strong signals here from Montana to New York." — **W0UJK**. "Made my first Kansas contact but couldn't find anyone in Iowa or further east. You guys should point your beams thisaway." — **WA6TTW**. "Section totals on all bands were fantastic. This will be the last contest for a while, as we have dismantled the station and stored it away for later use when my brother and I get our military obligations out of the way." — **K1WH5**. "A lot of stations were operating portable during this Party. They deserve a lot of credit for all the effort and for all the multipliers they provided. Again it was c.w. that brought home the bacon." — **W1DZA**. "The aurora was fine, but 30 watts a.m. just couldn't make it." — **W1DYJ/1**. "This 28-hour consecutive operating period is for the birds! It gives an advantage to the multiop stations and gives the single op no chance to sleep. If you had two 14-hour segments, the single op could operate when conditions are good." — **W1HQJ**. "Many stations still refuse to believe I'm running only 300 milliwatts carrier output." — **W1ENZ**. "Da zhravstvuet u.k.v.!" — **KL7BLA/W1**. "Couldn't ask for better weather. A good time was had by all." — **K1PXE/1**. "Had a great time despite Murphy. Nice to hear and work *W1AW* on both 6 and 2." — **K1AGB**. "Was amazed to hear at least 30 sections on six." — **W1QXX**. "Hampered by no c.w. on 2." — **WA1FGD**. "Great to be back on v.h.f.! Worked some d.e. bands while in *W6*, but can't compare with 6, 2, 220, etc. All 2-meter QSOs were on c.w. — the only way to fly!" — **K1OYB**. "I think anyone who wants to work the whole contest should be allowed to." — **K1FTG**. "Seems as though we nearly always have some kind of propagation during those things. Boy, it's hard to keep the 'balanced' part of the Amateur's Code



Solo-banding on 6 with a pair of 4-400s and stacked 5L beams at 60 feet, **WA8LRE** socked away 30 sections and eased into the top *W8* position with plenty to spare — and in just nine hours, too!



Wayne, **K6YNB/6**, ran 175 watts p.e.p. on 6, only 20 watts on 2, had average antennas at average heights—and still managed 198 QSOs, 12 multipliers, and by far the biggest tally from the Wild West. Here he points to three portable locations in three different sections from which he's operated in recent contests. (How 'bout trying Mexico next, Wayne?)



"One, two, three, four—whew, all still there," is what **VE3ABG** might be thinking after a sizzling session on 2. Piloting **VE3BQN** during the Party, Joe chalked up 26 sections on 144 MHz.

Running 5 watts to a Heath HW-30 and a ground-plane, Colorado's **WNJTML** was the one and only Novice entrant west of the Mississippi. C'mon, WNs, there's much fun to be had on 2-meter c.w. during one of these affairs. (Read Soapbox and see.)

during the heat of battle."—**K1ABR**. "Would like to suggest investigation into the possibility of a 2-hour addition to the 28-hour period for those single-ops who attend church."—**WA1GFG**. "Best contact on aurora: **VE4MA**."—**K1GYT**. "It was a big thrill to give many stations their first Vermont QSO, and we only regret we weren't able to work everyone who called us."—**K4GGI/1**. "Aurora Sat. night really made everything worth while. We sweated Ontario, only to work Hoeks of them during a brief tropo opening over Lake Ontario Sunday afternoon."—**WA2PTS/1**. "The 220- and 432-MHz. bands alone were busy enough to occupy almost the full contest period enjoyably."—**K1JIX**. "There was at least one portable on every sizeable bump in New England and New York State, from the sound of 6 and 2 from my favorite portable site: Mt. Everett, in the s.w. corner of Massachusetts."—**WIHDQ/1**. "The three Alaskans appeared to be undistorted trans-aurora."—**W7EGN**. "Most exciting event was hearing **W7FN** signing with **KL7FNL** and not being able to hear the **KL7!**"—**W7JRG**. "In spite of a low score we thoroughly enjoyed working the contest from 9500-foot Steen's Mt. in s.e. Oregon (an 800-mile round-trip). Wx was great and signals good, but there just weren't very many people on."—**K7AUO/7**. "Boy, what a difference lack of *E*'s makes. Contacts are pretty scarce from this part of the country. The aurora session of Saturday evening was quite a thrill for this displaced California. Called **CQ** on c.w. and raised **KL7FNL** at 0714Z. Doing my best to generate more enthusiasm in the gang around this area."—**W7FN**. "Aurora first observed 072312 GMT; first contact **VE6OH**; my log entries give the rest of the details."—**K7VNU**. "Noticed increased activity on 220 and 432."—**WA7EHE/7**. "Just to show **KH6BZF** that a v.h.f. contest in Hawaii can be won having worked more than one station!"—**KH6EQF**. "Due to temp. inversion, signals from **NJY** were well over the usual contest reports of 'S9 OML.' Sent log sheets to **WA7GXM** in Carson City, much to the delight of the Pacific Division boys as Hal had 6 sections from the Nevada side of the Sierra."—**W6DOR**. "About the normal amount of activity except for the scarcity of hill-toppers. Some good mountains went begging this year."—**W6TEE**. "We didn't get an opening on 50 MHz., and this was a little disappointing; we could have had a much better score, as we had an excellent location."—**W6KDJ/6**. "Such lousy conditions! The aurora did not extend this far south."—**K4GL**. "Surprised to hear so many brass-pounders on."—**WA4ZSF/4**. "No skip equalled no multipliers equalled very few points."—**WA6PIZ/6**. "Lots of scatter and noise—few locals—hardly worth the time."—**K4WHW**. "My thanks to the EFla OMs for their patience with a newcomer."—**WB4KUN**. "We almost had Cuba in a c.w. QSO on 2 meters but couldn't make it two ways. Darn, we could have used the multiplier with so few stations on locally and the band closed."—**WB4HML/4**. "Except for a heated race among local Novices there was very little contest activity here. As a result, about three-quarters of my QSOs consisted of raising a non-participating station, asking him his QTH, and then telling him what ARRL section he lived in!"—**K6YNB/6**. "Slim pickings."—**WA6FJJ**. "Two-meter conditions consistently good."—**WB6TFC**. "Recommend that the high-band multipliers apply both to contact and section."—**K6OKC**. "Made contacts via m.s., iono-scatter, aurora, tropo and ground-wave. I noted no *E*'s."—**W5WAX**. "Condx poor, but happy to work Ark. on ground-wave for first time with my 15 watts s.s.b."—**K5CYK**. "Imagine the utter frustration of having a 90%-completed 2-meter kw and not being able to get out on aurora with 20 watts."—**VE2DFO**. "432 very inactive in this area, possibly due to the aurora on 144."—**VE3EVW**. "The c.w. notes were from coarse aurora tone to bursts of T9. The **KL7**s were worked s.s.b. with as clear transmissions as off *E* except for the last few minutes. Absolutely no stations from the east of me came through."—**VE6OH**. "Activity better than expected. Working **K7AUO/7** in the s.e. corner of Oregon (550 mi.) made the contest for me."—**VE7BQH**.

SCORES

In the following tabulation, scores are listed by ARRL divisions and sections. The top single-operator scorer in each section receives a certificate award. Multiple-operator scores are shown at the end of each section tabulation; in sections where at least three such entries were received, the top multiplier scorer receives a certificate award. A single asterisk indicates Novice award winner; two asterisks indicate Hq. staff member, ineligible for award.

Columns show final score, total number of contacts, section multiplier, and bands used. A represents 50 MHz; B, 144 MHz.; C, 220 MHz.; D, 420 MHz.; E, 1215 MHz. and above.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Delaware
 W3CGV 2128-68-28-ABCD
 W3HWC 520-32-10-A
 K8NYG 280-25-10-AB
 K3RBU 110-22-5-A
 WN3KFF 4- 4-1-B

Eastern Pennsylvania

W3ARW 4598-98-38-BCD
 W3ASL 2948-134-22-AB
 W3IAQ 2740-137-20-AB
 W3ADN

1972-116-17-AB
 W3ETB 1328-84-16-AB
 W3IOB 1275-75-17-AB
 W3HIT 1035-115-9-AB
 W3DEQ 800-80-10-A
 W3JFL 780-65-12-AB
 W3RFX 160-40-4-A
 K3MTK/3 (6 oprs.)
 18,524-421-44-AB
 K3CSG/3 (8 oprs.)
 5874-167-33-ABC

W3SK/3 (5 oprs.)
 4524-174-26-AB
 K3YQS/3 (4 oprs.)
 3116-163-19-ABD
 W3LP (W3s GEN JUZ,
 W33FB)
 2730-130-21-AB

Maryland-D.C.

W3LUL 2781-103-27-AB
 K3OPB 1558-82-19-B
 W3HEN 968-88-11-B
 W3MNE 714-51-14-AB
 W3GN 658-47-14-B
 WN1JHE/3

462-66-7-B
 W3PGA/3 (7 oprs.)
 12,742-267-46-ABD
 WA3JGI (K3s NXU VIR,
 WA3JGI)
 4082-156-26-ABD

WA3EOP/3 (WA3s FOP
 FCN) 2054-158-13-AB
 K3ARN (4 oprs.)

1364-62-22-B
 WN2HBL/3 (WN2s EWP
 HBL) 124-31-4-B

Southern New Jersey

W2E1F 11,330-181-55-ABCD
 K2BWR 3360-96-35-AB
 WB2VHC 468-52-9-B
 WB2YEC 210-30-8-A
 W2ZQ (WB2LGI, K3CPF)
 1770-285-18-AB
 WB2UIM (WB2s PWI UIM)
 10-5-2-AB

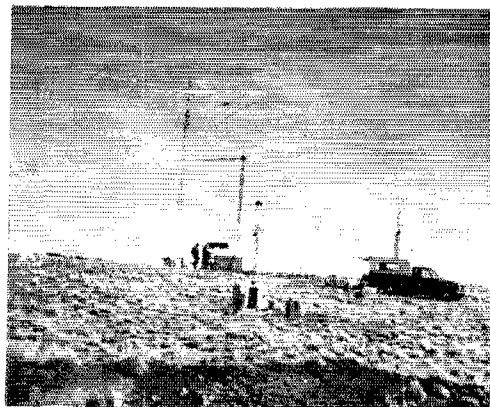
Western New York

W2CNS 12,780-198-40-ABCD
 WA2TEY 1620-97-18-AB
 K2SJB 990-54-18-ABC
 W2WGL 969-51-19-B
 WB2KYQ 912-57-16-B
 K2ACQ 616-28-11-D
 K2PKK 450-37-15-AB
 WA2KND 360-40-9-AB
 WA2UJM/2 (K2ODL, WA2s
 CJK UJM)

15,517-256-59-ABC
 W2OW (15 oprs.)
 8668-190-44-ABC
 WB2JZD/2 (WB2s BBS
 JZD) 1056-86-12-A
 WB2ALX/2 (WB2s MXS
 MXT) 200-40-5-A

Western Pennsylvania

W3BWU 2208-96-23-AB
 K3QMX/3
 1702-74-23-B
 W3DJM 149-44-10-A
 WA3HTD 249-48-5-AB
 WN3KQA 132-44-3-B
 WA3KYC 129-43-3-B
 W3KWH (5 oprs.)
 34,920-385-72-AB



The splendid isolation of 9500-foot Steen's Mt., Oregon, provided this setting for the **K7AUO/7** gang: K7s BEU IUN TKK TPO WKT, W7s ADU HUY RPT SMV VOK and VRM.

K3HKK/3 (7 oprs.)
 18,144-277-63-ABCD
 K3JRO/3 (6 oprs.)
 3816-159-24-AB

CENTRAL DIVISION

Illinois

K9HMB 6930-210-33-A
 WA9JYR (G3PAC, opr.)
 1170-117-10-AB

K9GHR 906-151-6-AB
 W9GWT 496-58-7-AB
 WA9FXH 360-72-5-B
 W9GYZX 312-78-4-B
 WA9RLJ 300-75-4-AB
 WA9ZHF 201-67-3-B
 W9DJZ 192-48-4-A
 K9VKP 88-44-2-B
 K9DTB 44-22-2-AB
 K9DNW 32-32-1-A
 W9NZGF 28-28-1-B
 WA9CUB 11-11-1-A
 K9YHB (K9RHY, WA9s
 FJD QH)

1722-123-14-AB
 WA9QAD (WA9QAD,
 WN9YTX)
 153-51-3-B

Indiana
 WA9QXZ 400-40-10-A
 WA9UUE 188-31-6-A

Wisconsin
 WA9WIL 1710-95-18-A
 WA9MCC 407-37-11-B
 WA9EZU 72-12-6-A
 W9KIH 6-3-2-AB
 W9YT (6 oprs.)
 7872-180-41-ABE

DAKOTA DIVISION

Minnesota

W9QIN 658-41-16-A
 K9PWR 341-31-11-A
 W9LCN 240-20-12-BD
 W9LER 220-19-11-BD

DELTA DIVISION

Louisiana

W5MCC 160-32-5-ABD
 W5JFB 24-8-3-B

Mississippi

W5AO 136-17-8-B

Minimum Number of Sections						Minimum Number of Sections						Minimum Number of Sections						Minimum Number of Sections						
20 15 4 3 2						20 15 4 3 2						20 15 4 3 2						20 15 4 3 2						
Band (MHz.)	50	144	220	420	1215	Band (MHz.)	50	144	220	420	1215	Band (MHz.)	50	144	220	420	1215	Band (MHz.)	50	144	220	420	1215	
K1ABR	18	20				WA2PTS/1*			21			W2WGL			19			W8AEC					23	
K1AGB	21	22	10			K4GGI/1*	10	12	8	7		WA2WZP	25	14				W8BCA/8*	26	15		4		
W1ALE	2	3	7	5		K2ACQ				11		K3ARN*			22			W8CCI*				29	10	
W1AW	17	20				W2AQT			22			W3ARW			22	9	7	W8IDT				23		
W1AZK		21	6			K2ARO			15			W3BWU	21	2				W8IDU				29		
K1BUB/1*	21	15	11			K2BWR	22	13				W3CGV	18	5	1	4		W8LRE	30					
W1DC/1*	26	18	9	10	2	W2CNS	27	24	4	5		K3CSG/3*	12	13	8			K8LZF				16		
W1EJ	21	17		6		K2DEL/2*	22	17		4		K3HKK/3*	30	25	4	4		W8PTE				22		
K1GYT	23	7				K2DNR	9	19	12			K3JRO/3*	20	1				W8SAJ	31					
W1HPM*	14	11	7			WA2EBT			22			W3KWH*	38	34				W8SWN				25		
K1HTV		24				W2E1F	22	19	8	6		W3LUL	7	20				K8WKZ	29	6				
WA1IED*	13	19				WB2FKJ/2*	18	20				K3MTK/3*	25	19				K9HMB	33					
WA1HOX*	23	22	4			WB2FXB	24					K3OPB			19			VE2RM*				22		
K1JIX		8	9	11		WB2GKE/2*	20	22	2	7		W3PGA/3*	25	17		4		VE2SH	25	19			6	
W1JJO	9	15	7			W2JKT*	23	22	12	11		K3QMX/3	23					VE3BPR	20	18			6	
WA1JTK	17		6			WB2KYQ	16				WA4CGA	14	9		3			VE3BQN				26	3	
W1LMZ	17					W2OJ/2*	20	19	8	5	3	W4FJ		6		6		VE3CUA	25	4				
K1PXE/1*	16	22	13			W2OW*	22	17	5			K4QIF		6				VE3DSQ				18		
W1QVF		4	10			K2RTH	25	24	11			K4SUM	9	15		6		VE3EVW				16	2	
W1QXX	16	9	6			WB2SH	10	17				W4VZR		15				VE3SAU*	26	9				
K1WHS	25	24	9			W2TND	16	20		1		W4ZJA/4*	10	7		3								
K1YLU/1*	22	13	9	8		WA2UJM/2*	23	27	4			WA4ZSF/4*	27	2										
K1YON			11	5		K2VMR*	32	20				WB6KAP	9	6	1	3								
W1YTW	5	15	6			WA2VTR					3	2	K6OKC											

*Multiplier Station

Tennessee

WA4CGA 3080-80-26-ABD
 WB4HLH 16- S-2-A
 WA4YCL/4 WA4s HCQ
 PWO YCL)
 1695-113-15-AB
 WA4ZTH (WA4s ZTH ZWA
 ZLL) 308-14-7-AB
 W4ODR (WB4DF)
 WA5ERP, WA5FLK)
 259-37-7-AB

**GREAT LAKES
 DIVISION**

Kentucky
 WA4CQG 650-50-13-A
 WA8TYF/4 459-27-17-AB
 K4Q1J/4 (K4s Q1J WYN)
 2182-94-23-AB
 W4VQA (4 oprs.)
 1710-90-19-AB

Michigan

K8WKZ 4165-119-35-AB
 W8LDU 2029-101-20-B
 WA8PUE 2552-116-22-B
 W8NOH 2100-100-21-AB
 W3TBF/8 1634-86-19-A
 WASREM 1488-93-16-AB
 WASVHG 1440-71-20-ABD
 W8LDT 1288-56-23-B
 K8HLEG 980-70-14-B
 K8LZP 512-32-16-F
 K8CBN 363-31-1-A
 WASSTY 44-36-4-AB
 WNSYVW 42-14-3-B
 W8JXE (WA8s IQA JXE,
 WB8BYJ)
 312-52-6-B

Ohio

WA8LRE 6270-209-30-A
 WA8SAJ 4371-141-31-A
 W8WEN 2475-99-25-B
 WA8KPN 1320-88-15-A
 WASSTX 672-96-7-AB
 WASFTS 623-89-7-AB
 WASIKN 248-31-8-AB
 WASYHN 117-39-3-A
 WASNITS 110-22-5-A
 WASYOR 80-40-4-A
 WNSYXU 52-26-2-B
 WA8UZZ 10-10-1-A
 WNSAFP/8 10-10-1-B
 WA8BCA/8 (5 oprs.)
 15-120-336-45-ABD
 W8CCI (5 oprs.)
 12,714-326-30-AB
 WASVVP (K8LIF, WA8VVP)
 380-76-5-A
 WSLKY (5 oprs.)
 360-30-12-AB

DIVISION LEADERS

Single Operator	Multioperator
W2CNS	Atlantic
K9HMB	Central
W0Q1N	Dakota
WA4CGA	Delta
WA8LRE	Great Lakes
WA2WZP	Hudson
W0PFP	Midwest
K1WHS	New England
W7FN	Northwestern
W86KAP	Pacific
K4SUM	Roanoke
K1WYS/0	Rocky Mountain
K4WHW	Southeastern
K6YNB/6	Southwestern
W5WAX	West Gulf
VE2SH	Canadian

K1TKJ (K1s PUG TKJ)
 2375-125-19-A
 WA1GTP (WA1s EDJ GTP)
 253-20-11-ABC
 WN1JYU/1 (4 oprs.)
 186-31-6-B
 WA1HOL (WA1s HOL JCX)
 56-14-4-AB

Eastern Massachusetts

K1AGB 10,759-182-53-ABC
 W1EUIJ 3140-174-44-ABD
 W1QXN 2945-95-31-ABD
 WA1DPP 2185-115-19-AB
 WA1FCD 1577-83-19-AB
 W1DOM 1095-73-15-AB
 W1LAZ 493-29-17-B
 WA1ETC 370-37-10-AB
 WA1HHK 231-33-7-B
 WA1GR 180-30-6-A
 W1MX (WA2LOY, opr.)
 184-22-7-BC
 W1CTR/1 130-26-5-B

Maine

W1YTW 2603-100-26-ABC
 K1OYB 558-29-18-ABC
 W1GKJ 350-25-14-A
 W1DC/1 (13 oprs.)
 41,730-588-65-ABCDE

New Hampshire

W1IJO 8231-183-31-ABC
 WA1JTK 2300-89-23-BD
 W1AZK 1971-61-27-BC
 W1ALE 765-25-17-ABCD
 W1MAS 630-42-15-AB
 K1FTG 128-16-8-AB
 WA1HDC 100-20-5-A
 W1HFM (6 oprs.)
 8128-241-32-ABC

Ithaca Island

K1ABR 5282-139-28-AB
 WA1GFG 4136-188-22-AB
 K1PPK 3586-163-22-AB
 K1JSG 611-47-13-AB
 W1BEK 350-25-9-AB
 W1CFG 210-30-7-A

Vermont

K1GYT 6346-167-38-AB
 K1G1 (K1G1)
 WA5IOD, K9AQP)
 5320-121-37-ABCD
 WA2PTS.1 (WA2s KZY
 PTS) 3908-186-21-B

Western Massachusetts

WA1HFN 3640-130-28-AB
 K1JIX 3052-62-28-BCD
 K1ULJ 1078-77-14-AB
 W1UWX/1 297-27-11-A
 W1HDQ/1** 235-25-9-AB
 W1UCB 200-20-10-AB
 W2NG/1 90-12-8-A
 W1TTL 35-7-5-A
 K1YLU/1 (10 oprs.)
 22,672-400-52-ABCD
 K1BUB/1 (6 oprs.)
 11,139-211-47-ABC
 WA1VJ/1 (K1VPS
 W1NBT, WA1JV8)
 4378-199-22-AB

**NORTHWESTERN
 DIVISION**

Montana
 W7EGN 150-25-6-A
 W7JRG 56-8-7-AB

Oregon
 K7GWE/7 670-67-10-ABC
 K7JZ/7 552-69-8-AB
 W7TYR 205-39-5-ABC
 WA7AWJ 96-24-4-AB
 K7A0U/7 (11 oprs.)
 270-27-10-AB

HUDSON DIVISION

Eastern New York

K2DNR 6680-143-40-ABC
 WB2SH 3024-112-27-AB
 K2ARO 1590-106-15-B
 WB2FXB 1440-72-20-B
 WA2KUL 580-20-20-AB
 WA2VTR 180-15-5-DE
 WB2WY 6-2-1-E
 W2JKI (10 oprs.)
 43,362-555-73-ABCD
 WB2FKJ.2 (5 oprs.)
 11,172-294-38-AB

New York City-Long Island

K2RTH 13,320-205-50-ABC
 WB2YZV 3486-166-21-AB
 W2ESD 2100-150-14-B
 WA2ZPX 1292-76-17-AB
 WA2EUS 784-47-14-ABCD
 K2RLW 729-81-9-AB
 W2KXG 621-69-9-B
 WB2UZU 459-51-9-B
 WB2GUV 405-45-9-AB
 W2TUK 371-53-7-B
 WA2DSL 325-65-5-B
 WA2DTP 250-50-5-B
 WB2DIJ 180-20-9-A
 WB2YV 180-45-4-B
 W2NDQK 42-21-2-B
 K2VMR (9 oprs.)
 30,696-398-52-AB
 W2VA/2 (W2s DBA DIN
 MZE) 8190-270-30-ABC

Northern New Jersey

WA2WZP 13,689-351-39-AB
 W2TND 7437-201-37-ABD
 WA2EBT 3454-157-22-B
 W2AQT 2596-118-22-B
 WA2BLB 1022-73-14-AB
 WB2LDE 416-52-8-B
 W2CVW 220-20-11-AB
 WA2CUE 92-23-4-B
 WN2EBW 54-18-3-B
 W2OJ/2 (7 oprs.)
 31,240-510-55-ABCDE
 WB2GKE/2 (11 oprs.)
 29,755-512-55-ABCD
 K2DET/2 (9 oprs.)
 19,006-435-43-ABD
 WB2WVB (4 oprs.)
 4094-178-23-AB
 W2MFD/2 (9 oprs.)
 3066-146-21-AB
 WB2DME/2 (WB2DME,
 WN2s GHO GLT)
 441-49-9-AB

MIDWEST DIVISION

Iowa

WB2PFP 390-26-15-A
 W0EKB (K0MBC, W0EKB,
 W4PROM)
 810-54-15-A

Kansas

W9ECV/0 264-22-12-A

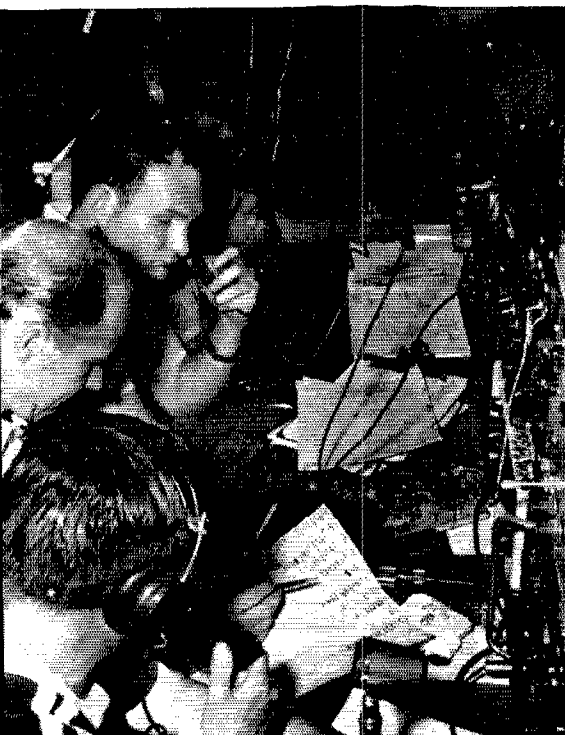
Nebraska

W0UJK 187-17-11-A
 WA0TTW 40-20-2-B

**NEW ENGLAND
 DIVISION**

Connecticut

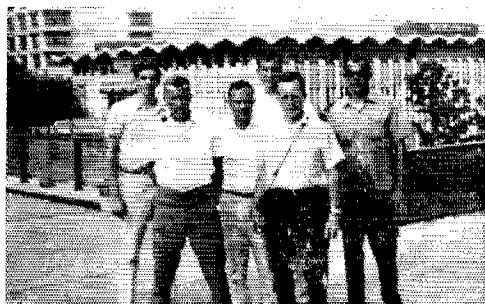
K1WHS 20,242-338-58-ABC
 W1AW (K2DND, opr.)**
 8325-225-37-AB
 K1HTV 3408-142-24-B
 W1DZA 2760-138-20-AB
 WA1HUE 1702-74-23-AB
 W1DYJ/1 1494-83-18-AB
 WN1SD* 979-89-11-B
 K1YON 896-28-16-CD
 K1KKK 804-67-12-AB
 W1QVF 700-50-14-ABD
 WN1QJ 450-50-9-B
 W1ENZ 423-47-9-B
 WN1JP 26-13-2-B
 K1PXE/1 (9 oprs.)
 24,735-445-51-ABC
 WA1HX (8 oprs.)
 14,900-290-50-ABCD
 WA1ED (4 oprs.)
 4544-142-32-AB
 K1AU/1 (K1AU,
 WA1HX)
 3300-150-22-AB



W2JKI & Co. ground out the number-one score (43,362) and the biggest overall multiplier (73) in the Party. (Front to rear) WA2DND, WB2VLR, WA2JWO and W2JKI are observed methodically adding points to the score; other ops were K2AXX, W2DEG, WA2s SPL VGA VRN and VRQ.

QST for

These guys aren't really as ferocious as they look, but their signals are. Hardly a v.h.f. contest goes by without big scores from some or all of this sextet: (left to right) **K2RTH, K2HLA, W1VTU, W1MEH, W1JSM** and **K1ABR**. Manning the camera was host **K1HTV**, who's been known to work a few himself.



Washington
 W7FN 923-71-13-A
 WA7BZG 320-40-8-AB
 K7VNU 252-36-7-A
 K7YMW/7 22-11-2-A
 WA7EHE/7 (K7LEIY MQF,
 WA7EHE)
 464-58-8-AB

PACIFIC DIVISION

East Bay
 WA6BGG/6
 190-38-5-B

Hawaii
 KH6EQF (K7DTH, opr.)
 56-28-2-AB

Nevada
 WA7GXM 90-15-6-A

Sacramento Valley
 WB6NTL 384-45-8-AC
 W6DOR 218-36-6-A
 WA6QXB 135-27-5-B
 W6TEE 92-23-4-ABD
 W6KDJ/6 (K8TMIW,
 W6KDJ, WA6RUQ)
 726-64-11-ABC

San Joaquin Valley
 WB6UYG 468-36-13-AB
 W6YKS 50-10-5-AB
 WB6UHK 2-1-A
 W6YEP/6 (K6GSS, W6YEP,
 WB6HIL)
 2091-123-17-AB

Santa Clara Valley
 WB6KAP 1254-61-19-ABCD
 WB6CKT 890-89-10-AB
 WB6WLE/6 (4 oprs.)
 215-43-5-B

ROANOKE DIVISION

North Carolina
 K4YYJ 324-27-12-B
 K4DFI 51-17-3-B
 K4GHR 51-17-3-B
 K4PXU 36-12-3-B
 W4BNU 24-12-2-B
 W4PAR/4 (4 oprs.)
 2046-93-22-AB
 K4GHR/4 (K4s DFI GHR)
 75-15-5-B

South Carolina
 K4GL 252-18-14-AB

Virginia
 K4SUM 4588-129-31-ABDE
 K4Q1F 1160-58-20-B
 W4VZR 825-55-15-B
 W4FJ 324-17-12-BD
 WA4ZSF/4 (WA4s LPR ZRP
 Z8F)
 4872-168-29-AB
 W4ZJA/4 (8 oprs.)
 2280-108-20-ABD

West Virginia
 W8AEC 1748-76-23-B
 K8WVP 408-31-13-AB
 W8SP/8 (12 oprs.)
 360-45-8-AB

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

Colorado
 K1WYS/6 200-50-4-AB
 WN0TMI 14-14-1-B
 WA0PHZ/0 (WA0RFA,
 WN0s VFO VGH)
 80-40-2-AB

Regarding the contest operating period, which do you prefer:

- 1) The present 28-consecutive-hours method, or
- 2) Two segments of 14 consecutive hours, or
- 3) Another way?

PLEASE LET US KNOW! VOTE TODAY!

New Mexico
 W5IXR/5 22-11-2-AB

Utah
 K6DLX/7 3-3-1-B

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

Alabama
 K4WHW 87-29-3-A

Eastern Florida
 WA4VYP 34-34-1-A
 W4OJU 32-32-1-A
 WB4KUN 22-22-1-A
 WB4HIP** 21-21-1-A
 WB4HMI/4 (WB4s FTE
 HAIL JIM)
 102-51-2-AB

Georgia
 W4TSS 12-4-3-AB
 K4YZE 10-10-1-B

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

Arizona
 WA7JSB 14-14-1-A

Los Angeles
 K6YNB/6
 2376-198-12-AB
 WB6PKA 1610-115-14-AB
 WA6FJJ 136-34-4-B

Santa Barbara
 K6OKC 946-84-11-BD
 WB6VTJ 300-50-4-B
 WILXR/6 72-12-6-A

WEST GULF DIVISION

Northern Texas
 K5IVB 180-36-5-A
 W5BWX 38-10-2-A
 W5JWJ 9-9-1-A

Oklahoma
 W5WAX 450-30-15-AB
 WA5OUU 105-35-3-AB
 WA5TV 58-29-2-AB
 W5LOW 34-17-2-AB
 K5CYK 4-2-2-A

Southern Texas
 WA5TXI 186-31-6-A

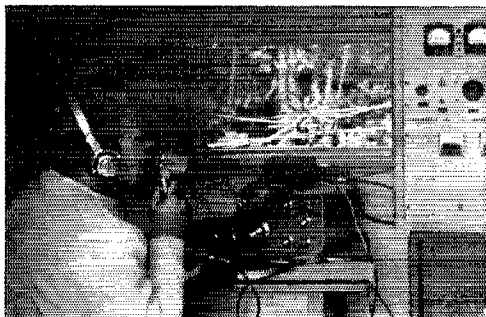
CANADIAN DIVISION

Quebec
 VE2SH 10,100-104-50-ABD
 VE2DFO 216-18-12-A
 VE2BHH 9-9-1-A
 VE2RM (4 oprs.)
 3982-181-22-B

Ontario
 VE3CUA 4756-164-29-AB
 VE3BPR 4576-93-44-ABD
 VE3BQN (VE3ABG, opr.)
 4147-134-29-BD
 VE3DSQ 1764-98-18-B
 VE3GAF 630-42-15-A
 VE3EVW 540-30-18-BD
 VE3DNR 408-68-6-B
 VE3CWN 160-40-4-B
 VE3AQJ 36-18-2-B
 VE3AGT 30-15-2-B
 VE3SAU (7 oprs.)
 5005-143-35-AB

Alberta
 VE6OH 144-24-6-A

British Columbia
 VE7NF 128-32-4-A
 VE7BQH 84-21-4-B1
 VE7BNO (VE7s BDJ BNO)
 72-18-4-BD



From the shack atop Rigaud Mt., **VE2RM** (multiopped by VE2s ALE BU DEA and ZA) cut a 22-section swath on 144 MHz. VE2BU is depicted tuning the SB-401 driving a pair of 4CX250Bs to a 50'-high Long John.

AMATEUR RADIO PUBLIC SERVICE CORPS

CONDUCTED BY GEORGE HART,* WINJM

The Case For Belonging

THE above is the title of a leaflet issued by the League for distribution among non-members, purpose: to point out the advantages of belonging to the League and the local amateur radio club. But there is also a strong case to be made for belonging to some amateur radio organization specifically set up for public service in the interest of both public benefit and the preservation of amateur radio as a service and as a hobby.

Statistics compiled in past years have indicated that about 50,000 amateurs participate in public service *operating* aspects of amateur radio. Most of these participate only in a "token" way—that is, enough to be able to say they take part, but not enough to do any more than add a unit to a statistic. This 50,000 represents approximately 20% of the amateur population. If we can assume that half of the amateur population is inactive, and therefore not really to be considered, then 50,000 would represent 40% of *active* amateurs. Only about 10% of these are really interested in active participation in public service activities, and only about 10% of this 10% is interested in assuming leadership roles. Boiling this down to finite numbers, this means that 5,000 amateurs are now doing the bulk of amateur radio public service work and being led by 500. These data are very rough estimates, but they hit close enough to the mark for illustrative purposes.

Illustrative of what? Just the point we are trying to make: that *not nearly enough* amateurs belong to amateur radio activity groups that even remotely perform a public service. Not enough, that is, to make an appreciable dent in the one phase of amateur radio which is mentioned *first* in the "Basis and Purpose" section of the regs. This first paragraph in the regs encompasses our ARPSC (including AREC, RACES and NTS) and the many and various "Independent" amateur groups who handle traffic and prepare for emergency operation as amateurs on the amateur bands. We want to talk more about this in a moment.

But first, let's take a look at the other four paragraphs of the "Basis and Purpose" section of the regs. Paragraph (b) refers to "continuation and extension" of amateurs' "advancement of the radio art." Paragraph (c) points to much the same thing in terms of "encouragement and improvement" through the FCC rules. Paragraph (d) refers to the existing reservoir of

*Communications Manager, ARRL.



K9EFY, seated, and WA9PYG were on hand at Flora, Ind., to help with communications for the Powder Puff Derby, September 2. Also active were K9KTB at another pylon for the ladies airplane race, and W9EHE who was in charge of communications for the race.

experts in both operating and technical fields. Paragraph (e) points up the value of DX operation.

All seem slightly vague, except that first point, which is *very* specific in defining "the value of the amateur service" as "a voluntary noncommercial communication service" and especially mentions emergency communications.

What, you may ask, has all this to do with "belonging"? Well, simply this: *Do* you belong to that part of the amateur fraternity that renders these communications services to the public? And if so, do you belong to that group in which you are best qualified to render service? If not, what do you want of amateur radio, what are you doing with your license, what is your "basis and purpose" for being an amateur? All of us have a reason for doing what we do. What's yours? Do you really rate a space on the band for what you are doing?

In an Emergency and Traffic Bulletin written in 1953, an attempt was made to evaluate and analyze some of these factors, on the basis of "amateur radio fun versus duty and responsibility as an incentive for the things we do with our hobby."

"Again and again," so goes this thinking, "we are told that we are going about our emergency and traffic organizing the wrong way because we put too much emphasis on organization, system and our obligation to perform a service,

and not enough on having fun and *making it fun.*"

We can think of several networks that are heavily populated by amateurs for just this reason, and this reason alone — having fun. To all outward appearances, these networks are doing their job for amateur radio and their participants are thoroughly enjoying it at the same time. The public doesn't appreciate the difference, so why should we go all out to emphasize efficiency, discipline and proper procedure at the sacrifice of camaraderie and fun?

The values inherent in performing a service are so many and so varied that it is difficult to meet this question squarely. We think the answer resolves mainly around the *actual service performed*. The net which emphasizes efficiency and sticks strictly to business inevitably is capable of performing the greater service and attracts as participants mainly those operators who derive their greatest satisfaction (fun) out of using their operating skill, out of knowing they are doing something useful (service) and out of association with other operators (fraternality) with like incentives. There is no fraternity so close-knit as one whose members not only enjoy each other's company but are proud of themselves, each other and their organization in a service performed.

The case for belonging revolves about your particular emotional needs. There is room for and need for both types of operators and nets — the fun-seekers and the dedicated zealots. It is far better for an operator to be associated with a net partly devoted to service, for social or other reasons, than not to be associated with the service aspect of amateur radio at all. Just between us amateurs, however, no one is kidding anyone as to who is performing the greater service.

Got an hour a week to spare? Join a net, do your part. Don't let anybody say that you are a parasite enjoying your amateur radio because someone *else* is doing what we have to do to keep it. — *WINJM*.

Diary of the AREC and RACES

On June 13, Tracy, Minn., was stricken by a tornado whose high winds caused heavy damage in business and residential areas. Less than an hour after the tornado first touched down, amateurs were being organized to furnish communications for the stricken city. WA0PGC set up the control center at the local hospital, from which contact to the outside was made. WA0NTM coordinated the work of amateurs and CBers in the communications emergency. — *WA0NTM*.

NE1DAN called, August 5, on the monitored frequency of the West Coast Amateur Radio Service, requesting aid in obtaining medical advice for an ill person located in a remote part of Baja California. Eventually arrangements were made for the ill party and a doctor to get together. — *WB0IZF*.

VE2ALE reports several instances in which amateurs in Quebec aided communications at



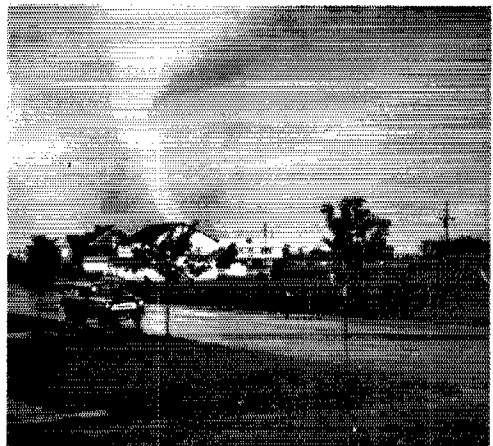
The Chesapeake ARC manned an amateur radio exhibit at the Maryland State Fair August 26 through September 4. W3JGN (1.) Public Relations Chairman for the Club discusses a minor problem with WA3IPB.

automobile mishaps.

On September 2, VE2BOQ was mobiling on the TransCanada Highway when he came upon a serious accident ten miles west of Montreal. Using the VE2MT repeater, he called VE2s DEA and OHH. The Quebec Provincial Police were called and a cruiser was dispatched to the scene of the accident.

VE3CAU/m, en route from Montreal to his home in Chrysler, Ontario, came across an accident on highway 401 on September 3. Using the VE2RM and VE2MT repeater nets, a call was phoned to VE3GLJ, who took all the details and relayed the information to the police, who sent a car to the accident.

On September 5, VE2ALE came across a truck parked so as to obstruct traffic in the high-speed passing lane of the TransCanada Highway. VE2BOP was called via VE2RM and the police were notified. — *VE2ALE, SEC Quebec*.



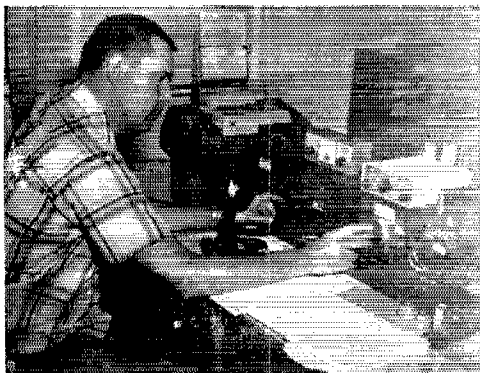
The funnel cloud that struck Tracy, Minn. June 13. See "Diary" for details. How would you like to see this coming at you?



Members of the Richland (Wash.) ARC installing antennas prior to the running of the Atomic Cup Boat Races. K7VNV took the photo.

An error was made in the caption of the October *QST* cut showing WA7AEL receiving an award from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Presenting the award was James G. Terrill, Jr., Director, National Center for Radiological Health.

On July 21, members of the Richland (Wash.) Amateur Radio Club provided communications for the third running of the Atomic Cup Hydroplane Races. Six-meter f.m., with a repeater on 450 Mc., was used, mainly because of the lessened effects of severe ignition noise on the f.m. equipment. A total of more than twenty amateurs participated in the event, using twelve mobile or portable units. — *W7OEB*.



WA6PCY at the San Diego "Bring 'Em Back Alive" headquarters. This operation was representative of several which took place over the Labor Day holidays.

On July 30, the Nebraska Storm Net was activated to track a tornado that passed $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile north of Stromsburg, Nebr., at 2315 GMT. A six-meter net was also started after power had been restored. The Red Cross was contacted, but no actual emergency developed. — *K0ODF, SEC Nebr.*

For about three hours on August 11, amateurs furnished communications for the annual Three Rivers Fair Canoe Races. VE2AJD and VE2ACO acted as control stations near the judges' stand. Four other stations were located along the path of the races, with a fifth mobile unit acting as backup for any of the other units. The units were used to report the positions of the entrants to the judges. — *VE2ALB, SEC Quebec.*

On August 18, twenty-eight amateurs in Nebraska participated in a storm alert. However, commercial telephone cables were underground, and when the storm hit, no communications emergency developed. — *K0ODF*.

There are several reports this month of amateurs participating in the "Bring 'em Back Alive" campaign of the AAA, over the Labor Day weekend, August 30 to September 2. The first comes from Western Pa., where a number of amateurs from the Erie area served nine counties of the northwest part of the state. Fifty-four messages were handled from W3GV portable at AAA Headquarters. — *W3KPJ, SEC WPa.*

Twenty-six members of the Penn Wireless Association also participated in the BEBA activity around Harrisburg, Pa. Sixty-four pieces of traffic were handled from W3SK in 54 hours of operation. Several other counties were represented on the 75-meter network with W3UU acting as state NCS. — *W3ICC, EC Bucks County, Pa.*

California amateurs also participated in BEBA. WA6PCY, a California Highway Patrolman, operated portable from AAA Headquarters in Los Angeles. However, interference problems eventually forced a move to San Diego early August 31. Reports were gathered from all over the west coast area from mobiling amateurs, then were relayed to BEBA headquarters where they were transformed into bulletins to be broadcast by 73 commercial stations over the entire area of Southern California. — *WA6PCY*.

Eight amateurs, including Saskatoon, Sask., EC VE5RJ, participated in a drill to provide communications for a Walk-a-Thon held Sept. 21 to raise money for a new YMCA. About 4500 persons hiked while five mobiles leap-frogged along the 22-mile route in order to cover twelve check points. Traffic handled included requests for supplies, first aid gear, and the location of one participant who was urgently needed at his home. — *VE5RJ, EC Saskatoon, Sask.*

On Sept. 28, during the attempted recording of a star graze of the moon, nine Regina, Sask., amateurs used two-meter f.m. to provide communications for astronomers. Of importance to NASA for future moon landings, the recording was less than a complete success when, just before the predicted event, there was an increase of cloud cover. Although no concrete results were obtained, both

astronomers and amateurs expressed their thanks and pleasure in participating and looked forward to future projects of mutual interest. — VE5KM.

On October 7, WASNDY was notified by K8YNG, local CAP communications officer, that communications were needed in a search for a missing plane in mountainous Gilmer County, W. Va. W8WVM went to the area in his mobile with a CAP official and relayed information to WASWCK on 75 meters. After two and a half hours, the small plane was found with the pilot dead. — WASNDY, EC Upshur Co., W. Va.

Forty-three SEC reports were received for the month of August, representing 15,595 members of AREC. This is two fewer reports and 357 fewer members than last year at the same time. The following sections sent reports during the month: Ala., Alta., Ark., B.C., Colo., Conn., Del., E. Fla., E. Mass., Ga., Ind., Kans., Ky., La., Mar., Mich., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. Mex., N.L.L., N.C., N.N.J., Ohio, Okla., Org., Que., S. Dgo., S.F., S.C.V., Sask., S. Dak., S.N.J., S. Tex., Tenn., Utah, Va., Wash., W. Va., W. Fla., W.N.Y., W. Pa.

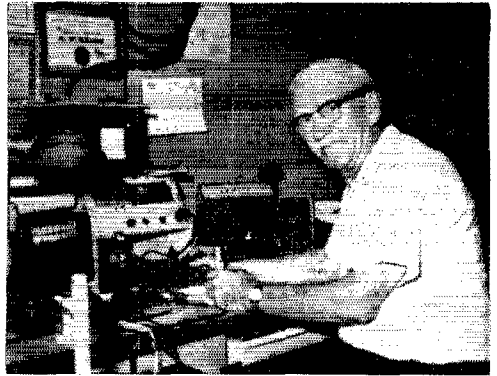
National Traffic System

Elsewhere in this issue you will probably find the announcement of the annual Simulated Emergency Test. If not in this issue, it will appear in January *QST*. In any case, the dates were announced in the Operating Events box in Nov. *QST* (p. 100) and have been known generally to be the last weekend in January.

NTS participation is expected to be along somewhat the same lines as previous years, with some small differences. In general, the NTS emergency plan will be invoked. NTS nets at all echelons will conduct extra or continuous sessions, utilizing for this particular weekend all the one-night-per-week operators who normally keep the system's lines in operation. So if you are a NTS participant at any level, let your net manager know whether or not you will be available, how often and for what.

Some of you may remember that a question regarding the desirability of a "surprise" SET was included in a recent poll survey of ARRL appointees, and came out heavily in the affirmative. Further study of the question revealed two salient features of such an activity which were perhaps not carefully enough considered by those who voted affirmatively. First is the practical fact that a "surprise" SET would suffer greatly in participation. It's all very well to theorize that emergencies don't usually allow time for specific preparation, and therefore we shouldn't make specific preparation for the SET either; but the SET isn't a real emergency. The average amateur who plans ahead for a personal weekend with the family or other non-amateur activity would gladly give it up at a moment's notice if his services were needed to save lives, but he's not so likely to be willing to do so for a make-believe exercise. Would you?

Second is the manner in which the question was posed — that is, right after a question regarding the desirability of an unannounced Field Day. The average reader of the CD Bulletin probably felt that an unannounced FD would certainly enhance its emergency preparedness value but was very hesitant to buy the idea because it might mean he couldn't go out. June is a favorite time for weddings, graduations and many outdoor activities, y'know. No doubt there was much head-scratching about this — until he came across the question relative to



TCC Central Director, WØLCX. Red is also active in TEN and CAN.

an unannounced SET, and there was the answer. Of course! This was an emergency exercise exclusively, so *this* is the place for a surprise test, not the FD.

If the FD question had been asked without the SET, the affirmative vote would have been heavier, maybe a majority. If the SET question had been asked without the FD, the negative vote would have been stronger. The two questions in the same poll affected each other, just as terrain and height affect the "free space" radiation pattern of an antenna.

So, as far as NTS is concerned, the SET will take place on January 26-27. Better reserve the weekend on your calendar *now*, so you'll be available. Net managers and TCC directors, better start getting your people signed up, or at least lined up for extracurricular duty that weekend. The SET Bulletin, detailing how the system will operate, should be in your hands about or shortly after you read this. Let's get with it. — W1NJM.

September reports:

Net	Ses- sions	Traffic	Rate	Average	Representa- tion (%)
EAN	30	1690	1,309	56.3	96.7
CAN	30	1138	.954	37.9	100.0
PAN	30	1303	.947	43.3	100.0
LRN	60	530	.399	8.8	91.1
2RN	60	580	.649	9.7	97.0
3RN	60	564	.436	9.4	93.2
4RN	49	402	.361	8.2	75.5
RN5	60	655	.344	10.9	87.0
RN6	60	1170	.836	19.6	98.3
RN7	56	365	.300	6.5	39.8
8RN	60	492	.358	8.2	95.0
9RN	60	603	.541	10.0	96.3
TEN	60	593	.636	9.8	69.4
ECN	52	122	.183	2.3	68.3
TWN	50	263	.214	5.3	53.7
Sections ¹	1900	11,572		6.1	
TCC Eastern	120 ²	786			
TCC Central	90 ²	636			
TCC Pacific	120 ²	1039			
Summary	2677	24,503	EAN	9.2	—
Record	2866	27,764	1,266	(5.4)	—

¹ Sections Nets Reporting (67): ILN (Ill.); FCATN, KTN, KYN, KRN, MKPN (Ky.); PVTEN, NJN, NJEPTN (N.J.); CPN, CN (Conn.); M6MTN, QMN (Mich.); BUN (Utah); NYS (N.Y.); PTTN, EPA, EPaEPTN, PPN (Pa.); GSN (Ga.); OSN OSSB, FRANKLIN COUNTY AREC, BN (Ohio); VEN, FMTN, WFPN (Fla.); RISP (R.I.); HNN (Colo.); MDDS, MDCTN,

(Continued on page 152)

Study Questions Added by FCC

General, Advanced and Extra Class Are Affected

THE Federal Communications Commission continues its modernization and upgrading of amateur examinations with the release of new and modified study questions. The subjects below relating to Extra and Advanced Classes are in addition to the questions at pages 83 to 86, *QST* for November, 1967 — which remain substantially as shown there. The new questions, and of course appropriate answers, are in the 61st edition of the *License Manual*, just now coming off the presses — though, after 17 years at the 50-cent price, printing and editorial costs finally forced a rise to \$1.

Amateur Extra Class

1. What must the value of an inductor be to cancel a capacitive reactance of 12.6 kilohms at an operating frequency of 2 Mc/s?
2. What is meant by "end effects" in an antenna? How can they be compensated for in half-wave antennas?
3. What are the bandwidths normally used for A1, A3 (single and double sideband), and F3 (narrow-band) type emissions?
4. Describe briefly how an a.c. power supply produces a d. c. output voltage. Discuss the merits of using choke-input versus capacitor-input filters in power supplies. How does the leakage resistance of the capacitors affect the output voltage? Also, what is voltage regulation as related to power supplies?
5. Compare silicon and vacuum tube diodes. What is meant by the "forward voltage drop" of a conducting silicon diode?
6. What is push-pull amplifier operation?
7. What is a Q-multiplier and how is it used in amateur equipment?
8. How can the final amplifier of a transmitter be tested for self-oscillation?
9. How does a frequency converter operate?
10. What visual observation within an operating vacuum tube's envelope would indicate that the tube is gaseous?

Advanced Class

1. On what frequencies do s.s.b. transmissions become more difficult?
2. List some of the advantages s.s.b. provides over double sideband operation.
3. Which class of amplifier operation is most favorable to the generation of harmonics?
4. What effect would a reactive load have on an oscillator's output frequency? What can the value of the d. c. voltage across an oscillator's grid-leak resistor reveal about the oscillator's performance?
5. Compare the center impedance characteristics of the inverted V, the half-wave dipole, and the folded dipole antennas.
6. How are the shape factor and the selectivity of a crystal lattice bandpass filter related?
7. Where should noise limiters be positioned in a receiver to be most effective?
8. During the application of the single-tone test to a linear amplifier, how does the average power input to the amplifier relate to the p.e.p. produced?

9. What parameters affect the directional pattern of a beam antenna?

10. What are some precautionary measures that should be taken before replacing faulty circuit elements?

11. Compare the operating characteristics of wirewound and carbon type resistors.

12. List ways of protecting amateur equipment from damage induced by electrical storms.

13. Define single and double conversion. What is an intermediate frequency (i.f.)? In a receiver, how does the image frequency relate to the desired signal frequency?

14. Explain why the grid wiring in an r.f. transmitter should be as far removed as possible from the plate circuitry.

15. What is a dummy antenna? How can it be of use to amateur operators?

16. What is meant by percentage of modulation? What determines if a carrier wave is under- or over-modulated?

17. What affect would a self-oscillating buffer stage have on a transmitter's output frequency?

18. What is meant by the "effective value" of a voltage? "Peak to peak value"?

19. What is a wave-trap? Draw some common wave-trap configurations.

20. What circuit condition is indicated by a high direct current reading in the grid meter in the final Class C amplifier stage of a transmitter?

21. Briefly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using paper, mica, air, and ceramic type capacitors. What happens to a circuit when a capacitor develops a leakage resistance?

22. Discuss the characteristics of a series resonant circuit; a parallel resonant circuit.

General Class

Here there are revisions as well as additions; thus we reproduce the whole set of questions applicable to General, Conditional and Technician Class:

1. Questions based on Part 97 of the Commission's rules.
2. Of what use is a bleeder resistor in amateur equipment?
3. Define skin effect. How can this phenomena be minimized?
4. List some operating procedures which can be employed to minimize interference and congestion of the amateur bands.
5. Describe the operation and usage of a cathode follower.
6. How does frequency tolerance affect band edge operation?
7. What is impedance matching and why is it important?
8. How is the plate circuit efficiency of a vacuum tube determined?
9. What is amplitude modulation (a.m.)? How is the intelligence conveyed in an a.m. signal?
10. What is meant by the ripple frequency of an a.c. power supply voltage?
11. What is a third party agreement?
12. How does a zener diode operate and of what use is it in amateur equipment?

13. Define standing wave ratio (s.w.r.). How can the s.w.r. of a line be determined? How are the s.w.r. of a line and its characteristic impedance related? Name some factors that affect the characteristic impedance of an air-insulated parallel-conductor transmission line.

14. What is meant by the maximum plate dissipation of a vacuum tube?

15. What is a decibel?

16. What is a harmonic? List ways of minimizing harmonic generation in frequency doublers, vacuum tube amplifiers, transmission lines, and antennas?

17. What is a crystal resonator?

18. How do electrolytic capacitors operate and why are they widely used in power supply circuitry?

19. What symbols does the Commission use to designate how the main carrier of a signal is modulated?

20. What are some possible causes of excessive plate current in a Class C power amplifier?

21. List several characteristics of a vertical quarter-wavelength antenna.

22. What is TVI? How can it be remedied if the amateur station is at fault? If the TV receiver is at fault?

23. How can transistors be used in electronic equipment? What is the beta of a transistor? Compare the elements of a transistor to a vacuum tube's.

24. What is meant by percentage of modulation? What is the maximum legal limit to which an amateur transmitter can be modulated?

25. Describe briefly how oscillators operate. What are the most common types of oscillators and how do they differ from each other?

26. Why is a center-tap return connection employed on the secondary of a transmitting tube's filament transformer?

27. Define Ohm's law. How does it relate to resistive and reactive impedance?

28. Describe ways of equalizing the reverse voltage drops across series connected silicon diodes.

29. What is the maximum legal d.c. power that can be delivered to the final amplifier of an amateur transmitter? How is this power determined?

30. Define instantaneous power, average power, sideband power, audio power, and peak envelope power. How is each related to the voltage and current that produced it? How is each related to the unmodulated carrier power?

31. What is meant by the bandwidth of a signal? Compare the maximum necessary bandwidth occupied by a c.w. signal, an s.s.b. signal, a double sideband signal, and an ordinary voice signal.

32. What is neutralization and how does it contribute to proper amplifier operation? What procedure should be followed to properly neutralize an r.f. amplifier?

33. What are the distinguishing features between series tuned and parallel tuned resonant circuits? How is the resonant frequency determined? Define the Q of a resonant circuit?

34. How does an a.c. power supply produce a d.c. voltage? Distinguish between a choke-input and a capacitor-input filter and compare their operating characteristics. What is dynamic regulation and how can it be improved? How do the output voltages of a full-wave center-tapped and a full-wave bridge rectifier compare?

35. How do resistors combine in parallel and in series to give total resistance? Capacitors? Inductors?

36. How does voltage division occur across series connected resistors? Capacitors? Inductors?

37. What does it mean to connect circuit elements in series? In parallel?

38. What is inductive reactance? Capacitive reactance? How is their value determined? How do like reactances combine in series? In parallel?

39. Describe the transmission characteristics of the amateur bands below 30 Mc/s. List several propagation factors that influence signal transmission and reception in these bands.

40. List the basic stages of a conventional super-heterodyne receiver and tell what function each stage performs.

41. How is the approximate length of a half-wave dipole related to its resonant frequency? Compare the operating characteristics of a half-wave dipole and a grounded antenna.

42. What do high- and low-pass constant- k filter circuits using balanced and unbalanced pi- and T-sections look like?

43. How can amateur equipment be protected from lightning discharge?

44. What are the basic stages of a single sideband (s.s.b.) receiver and transmitter and what purpose does each serve?

45. List the three main classes of amplifier operation and explain the use for which each class is best suited.

46. What are "images" in a receiver?

47. What is meant by "flat-topping" of a single sideband signal and what are some possible causes of it?

48. What does grid current flow in a Class A amplifier indicate?

49. Briefly discuss how a multiband "trap" antenna operates.

50. How can the power input to the final amplifier of an s.s.b. transmitter be determined?

51. Compare the operating features of the grounded-grid and grounded-cathode amplifiers.

52. How is the bandwidth of an f.m. signal related to the bandwidth of the modulating audio signal?

QST

Strays



The annual New England DXCC dinner meeting (chaired by WIWQC) took place in Waltham, Mass., last October 5. A highlight of the evening was the presentation of several ARRL 1968 International DX Competition plaques. Left to right: **KH6IJ** (high scorer both modes, Oceania), **W1YYM** ARRL Deputy Communications Mgr., **KA7AB** (high scorer both modes, Asia).

Happenings of the Month

VE TARIFF TRY FAILS

In 1965 the Canadian Tariff Board announced a hearing on Tariff Reference No. 134, relative to tax-free importation of scientific equipment for non-profit groups, (e.g., hospitals). The League's Canadian Division took advantage of the call for comment by submitting a brief asking for cancellation of the duty and federal sales tax on amateur-band-only equipment into Canada.

The Board has turned down our request, primarily because it was not closely-related enough to the subject under consideration. Quoting from the report:

"Finally, among the user interests are two proposals the adoption of which the Board is not recommending.

"The first is that of the American Radio Relay League, Inc. for free entry of certain amateur band radio equipment. At the hearing, stress was laid upon the self-education of the amateur, his scientific investigation, his useful role in moments of emergency or disaster and upon the League's technical publications. The Board does not, for one moment, contest the laudable nature of the purposes and activities of the League's members; it does, however, find difficulty in assimilating to the subject matter of this reference an amateur activity with a personal aim arising out of a personal interest in the subject matter; for this reason it is not making any recommendation in this field beyond those made some three years ago in its Report on Reference 123 — Radio, Television and Related Products."

The quoted recommendations were a reduction from 20% to 15% in the duty on all transmitters and receivers; it has never been implemented

by the government, but is scheduled for reduction by 1% per year to the 15% level as part of the "Kennedy Round" tariff negotiations.

The League received strong support at the hearings from Radio Amateur du Quebec, Inc., and by mail from a number of radio clubs and from Heathkit. A mild verbal objection was entered by the Electronics Industries Association, and one Canadian firm (Delta) objected in writing.

Further action is being discussed by Canadian ARRL personnel and legal counsel.

VE3NR REPLACES CATON

W. J. Wilson, VE3NR, has replaced W. A. Caton as chief of the Radio Regulations Branch of the Telecommunications Bureau. Bill is an active amateur on both h.f. and v.h.f. bands, particularly six meters.

As Canadian Director Noel B. Eaton VE3CJ put it in a recent bulletin, "We are most fortunate in having an active and sympathetic amateur in charge of our affairs, a fact which will make our relations much easier and more pleasant."

LICENSE FEES IN CANADA

Because of the protests of VE/VO licensees at the abrupt raise in annual fee from \$2.50 to \$10 last spring, The Telecommunications Bureau held a meeting in Ottawa on October 7. Representing the Bureau were F. G. Nixon, W. J. Wilson and A. G. E. Argue; for ARRL, VE3CJ and VE3RX; for Canadian Amateur Radio Federation VE3BSG and VE3AHU; for Radio Amateur du Quebec, Inc., VE3AP; for Saskatchewan Amateur Radio League, VE5BU and for Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Association, VE1FQ. ARRL carried the proxy of New Brunswick Amateur Radio Association, and the British Columbia Amateur Radio Association's delegate was unable to attend because of business reasons.

The Bureau explained its views to the amateur representatives, and furnished figures on request, except an estimate of the cost of administering the amateur service. No specific proposals were presented by the Bureau; however, a number of ideas were discussed at length. A two-level fee structure; a realistic examination fee; scheduled exams (instead of the "drop-in" system now in use); long-term licenses; fees for amendments (e.g., second location, permission for TV, change of callsign) were among the topics touched on.

The Telecommunications Bureau will now have to make its final decisions, clear them with Treasury officials and make their recommendations to the Cabinet through the Postmaster.

Incidentally, it developed that 75% of Canadian amateurs hold the Advanced Amateur certificate. Also, the cancellation rate this year is four times normal, probably due to non-



ARRL President Robert W. Denniston, WØDX, left, and Barry Goldwater, K7UGA "meet the press" in the person of newspaper columnist-radio personality Ray E. Meyers, W6MLZ at the ARRL Southwestern Division Convention in Phoenix, Arizona.

renewals by inactive amateurs unwilling to pay \$10. There are about 11,000 licenses in force, virtually no change from a year ago.

Charles A. Service, W4JC

We regret to report the death of Charles A. Service, Jr., originally 3QZ and 3ZA of Bala, Pennsylvania and more recently W4IE of Sarasota, Florida. Charlie was a director of the League from 1919 to 1924; vice president from 1920 to 1922; assistant secretary from 1922 to 1925 and 1942 to 1945; and acting communications manager 1945.

In the days after World War I he was one of the leading traffic handlers, and was ARRL Atlantic division manager before the days of the SCMs.

Charlie continued to be an active amateur until his death in September.

SIX METER FOOTNOTE

Last month we reported that ARRL had filed a "Petition for Reconsideration" which asked FCC to set aside its planned restrictions on six meters. The petition has now been assigned an RM number of its own, RM-1352.



Two Pittsburgh attorneys who are amateurs have long been furnishing exceptional legal assistance to amateurs in their area. The South Hills Brass Pounders and Modulators, Inc., presented awards to Irwin Bud Tryon, W3WFR and John Elder W3RSB, in appreciation of their efforts; ARRL Director Gilbert Crossley, W3YA, of the Atlantic Division officiated during the October meeting of the club.

Behind the Diamond

No. 10 of a Series



The diamond-studded spotlight moves southerly this month to shine upon a tall, lean gentleman with enough gray in his hair to be distinguished and enough Southern accent in his voice to be charming — **P. Lanier Anderson, Jr., W4MWH**. (Psst, don't let him know we told you, but the P stands for Paschal.)

Both unusual handles aside, our man of the month is usually known as Andy. He served from 1953 through 1966 as director from the Roanoke Division, and was elected as a vice president by the Board in May of 1968.

Andy's home in Danville, Virginia, is presided over by his captivating wife, Marie. He is the owner of P. L. Anderson

& Son, building contractors. W4MWH is a snappy traffic handler by phone or c.w., on the latter mode serving many times as net control station of the Eastern Area Net in the National Traffic System. Other marks of distinction: the Extra Class license, 35 w.p.m. sticker in ARRL's code proficiency program and membership in the A-1 Operator Club. He's also an Official Relay Station, a member of DXCC and of the Amateur Radio Emergency Corps.

With his experience in construction, he was a "natural" for service on the Board's Housing Committee from 1957 to 1964, overseeing the layout, specifications and erection of our present headquarters. He served a term on the Executive Committee and several terms on the Planning Committee, the Merit & Awards Committee and especially, seven years on the Finance Committee; he also served at least once as chairman of the last three.

Through all this service, Andy has acquired a reputation as one who can sit through an hour of wandering debate, and then sum up its central truths in a sentence or two, all the while keeping his good humor and avoiding offense to anyone.

His summary during one debate: "Sometimes we have to be politicians, sometimes we have to be statesmen; this is one time we must be statesmen!"



The June QST article, "An Automatic Band-Scanner/Transmitter Monitor," has won for its author, R. F. Latter, W2YFM, the Cover Plaque Award. Hudson Division Director Harry J. Dannals W2TUK made the presentation at a meeting of the New Providence Amateur Radio Club in September.

OPERATION RETREAD FILING

This department reported briefly last month that ARRL would file support for Docket 18266, "Operation Retread," to allow ex-amateurs to obtain Novice Class licenses after a year off the air. Here is the actual text filed with FCC.

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
 Washington, D. C. 20554

In the Matter of

Amendment of Part 97 of the
 Commission's Rules Concerning
 the Novice Class Amateur
 Radio License

} Docket No. 18266
 (RM-1288)

COMMENTS IN RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

The American Radio Relay League, Incorporated,
 a non-profit membership association of amateur

radio operators, respectfully submits the following comments in response to the Notice of Proposed Rule Making released July 26, 1968.

This rule making proceeding was initiated by a petition of the Electronic Industries Association (EIA), filed March 25, 1968, proposing the following changes in the rules and regulations concerning the Novice Class license: that the code speed be reduced from the present five words per minute; that the license term be extended to five years from the present two years; that the radiotelephony privileges in the 145-147 MHz band, deleted by the final order in the "incentive licensing" rule making proceeding, Docket No. 15928, be restored; that operating privileges on frequencies between 29.4 and 29.6 MHz be authorized; and that the restriction prohibiting the issuance of the Novice license to previous licensees of any class be removed.

The Notice of Proposed Rule Making, to which these comments are directed, denied those portions of the EIA petition which proposed a reduction of code speed requirements, extension of the license term, restoration of radio telephony privileges and operating privileges between 29.4 and 29.6 MHz, citing the Commission's order in Docket No. 15928. With respect to the proposal to permit relicensing, the Commission invited comments upon a possible amendment of Section 97.9(f) of its rules to permit any eligible person to obtain a Novice Class license provided that he has not held a Commission-issued license within the 12 months prior to his application, and to prohibit any person from holding Novice and Technician Class licenses concurrently.

As was developed during the "incentive licensing" proceeding in Docket No. 15928, the League was and is opposed to any reduction in examination requirements because any such action would tend to downgrade the level of skills in the amateur service. Thus, the League fully supports the Commission's action in denying substantial portions of the EIA proposal.

The requirements for various classes and grades of licenses have been continually under study by the League in light of the purposes and objectives of the Amateur Radio Service. At its annual meeting in May, 1968, the League's Board of Directors voted to request amendment of the Commission's rules to permit the issuance of Novice Class licenses to former licensees, and to affirmatively permit the concurrent holding of Technician and Novice Class licenses. Thus, the League supports the proposed amendment of Section 97.9(f) to the extent that relicensing will be authorized.

WHO THE DEVIL IS WHO?

Eighth in a Series of Call Conversion Charts

Here are additional calls of amateurs taking advantage of new rules which allow Extra Class licensees licensed 25 years ago or longer to acquire two-letter calls. If you should be listed here, let us know by post card right away.

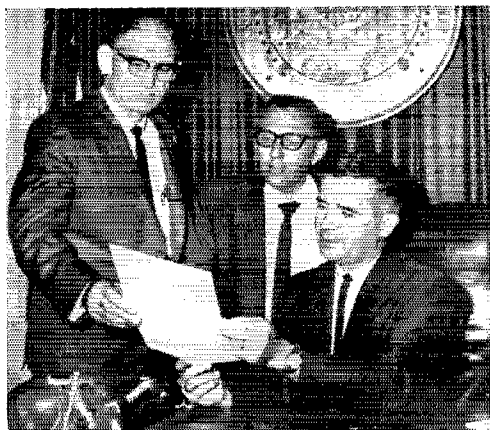
Now	Was	Now	Was	Now	Was	Now	Was
W1FO	W1KZN	W2UI	W2QDY	K4FV	W4LRL	W7CG	W7GXA
W1HS	W1DNQ	W2VM	W2AKU	K4FX	W4ZNI	W7LK	W7DTY
W1JY	K1WKP	W2YI	W2HNH	K4HZ	K4SRR	W7MB	W7GBM
W1KB	W1ALJ	W2YC	W2CEI	K4IX	W4KYD	W7MD	W7HDP
W2HN	W20TJ	W3ER	W3ESL	K4JA	W4EPX	W7ME	W7FKK
W2NM	W2RQA	W3MX	W3DUY	K4JB	W3WXO	W8CO	W8RUV
W2QJ	W2IWM	W3RU	K3FFK	W5JJ	W5EHC	W8HJ	W8BRW
W2QM	W2SHC	W3SB	W3GHW	K6KB	W6BOL	W9EB	W9EHW
W2QT	K2ZFA	W3TP	W3GUR	W6PH	W6PEK		

With respect to the proposal to prohibit the concurrent holding of Novice and Technician Class licenses, the League must respectfully oppose the proposal. Technician Class licensees must confine their operations to amateur frequencies above 50 MHz where voice and other modes of emission are far more prevalent than c.w. telegraphy, while Novice Class licensees are restricted to c.w. telegraphy and may conduct such operations in portions of the 3.5, 7.0 and 21.0 MHz amateur bands which are not open to Technician Class licensees. The end result is that the Technician has little opportunity to gain the code experience and skill he needs to progress to a General or higher class of license. Indeed, the Commission made a similar point in Docket No. 15928 when it deleted the previous voice privileges for Novices in the 145-147 MHz band. Thus, to prohibit the concurrent holding of Novice and Technician Class licenses would be incompatible with the basic self improvement and advancement objectives for which various classes of licenses were established.

Information available to the League indicates that many Technician Class licensees went directly to that class of license, either as a matter of personal pride or through ignorance of the fact that Novice and Technician Class licenses could be held at the same time if (and only if) the Novice Class license was acquired first.

Though the Technician Class licensee is a very useful citizen of the amateur bands, experimenting and communicating on the v.h.f. and higher frequency bands, he most certainly will be a far more versatile amateur if he acquires proficiency in the Morse Code and experience under the skip conditions of the high frequency bands. It logically follows, therefore, that any steps which will encourage amateurs to try for higher grades of license, without at the same time lowering standards required for those grades, will be in the long-term good of the Amateur Radio Service.

For the foregoing reasons, the League most strongly recommends and requests that Section 97.9(f) be amended as follows in lieu of the amendment proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (italics indicate additions to the Commission proposal):



First amateur radio week for 1969 is in Nevada, January 5-12. Governor Paul Laxalt holds the proclamation while Nevada SCM Len Norman, W7PBV (center) and SEC Mike Blain, WA7BEU look on. The date coincides with the Sahara Amateur Radio Operators Convention in Las Vegas Jan. 8-12.

RULES FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

1. The Board of Directors has established a provision for Life Membership in The American Radio Relay League, Inc., effective August 1, 1967.
2. Life Membership is granted only by the Executive Committee, upon proper application from a Full (U. S. or Canadian licensed) Member.
3. The Life Membership fee is twenty times the annual dues rate, or currently \$130.
4. An applicant may choose an alternative time-payment plan of 8 quarterly instalments, \$16.25 each. In such instance he will be provided an interim two-year Full Membership certificate. Upon completion of the payments, Life Membership will be granted.
5. Life Memberships are non-transferable, and dues payments are non-refundable. In the event an applicant is unable to complete payments on the instalment plan, he will be given a term of membership, at the annual dues rate, commensurate with payments received.
6. Other licensed amateurs in the same family, and at the same address, of a Life Member may retain or obtain Family Membership upon payment of the annual dues of \$1, but without receipt of QST. The dues of the Family Member may be prepaid for any number of years in advance, but there is no special rate.
7. Application forms are available upon request from the Secretary, ARRL, Newington, Conn. 06111.

(f) Novice Class. (1) Any citizen or national of the United States, except a person who holds, or who has held within the 12 month period prior to the date of receipt of his application, a Commission issued Amateur Radio License; and, in addition, (2) any Technician Class licensee of the Commission who has not held a Novice Class license during the 12-month period prior to the date of receipt of his application.

The amendment proposed herein may be adopted without a further rule making proceeding in as much as interested parties have been afforded an opportunity to submit reply comments.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE,
INCORPORATED

225 Main Street
Newington, Connecticut 06111

1150 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20036
October 15, 1968

By ROBERT M. BOOTH, JR.

Its General Counsel



December 1943

... Judging from the mail received at Headquarters, hams abroad in military service enjoy getting mail from fellow hams — next, of course, to the folks at home. So, why not, pleads K. B. Warner, sit down and write to a few whose APO or FPO you know? In this connection, local editors would welcome a little background on hams mentioned in the news. Contact your local City Editor or re-write man.

... The front cover shows a radiosonde balloon about to be launched by a YL team of technicians at Ft. Monmouth. "Deke" French, W1JLK, continues his story on aeroanalysis and v.h.f. techniques. Much is being learned about the lower atmosphere with these transmitters which transmit information on temperature, pressure and humidity. Construction and use of radiosonde equipment is described by the author.

... Loyal S. Fox, ex-W2AHR, discusses super-regeneration theory and gives some pertinent advice on how to achieve best results. There are some interesting charts, but no mathematics. Easy reading, and you might learn something.

ARRL QSL Bureau

The function of the ARRL QSL Bureau System is to facilitate delivery to amateurs in the United States, its possessions and Canada of those QSL cards which arrive from amateur stations in other parts of the world. All you have to do is send your QSL manager (see list below) a stamped self-addressed envelope about 4¼ by 9¼ inches in size, with your name and address in the usual place on the front of the envelope and your call printed in capital letters in the upper left-hand-corner.

Cards for stations in the United States and Canada should be sent to the proper call area bureau listed below:

- W1, K1, WA1, WN1¹ — Hampden County Radio Association, Box 216 Forest Park Station, Springfield, Massachusetts 01108.
 W2, K2, WA2, WB2, WN2 — North Jersey DX Assn., P.O. Box 505 Ridgewood, New Jersey 07451.
 W3, K3, WA3, WN3 — Jesse Bieberman, W3KT, RD 1, Valley Hill Rd., Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355.
 W4, K4 — H. L. Parrish, K4HXF, RFD 5, Box 804, Hickory, North Carolina 28601.
 WA4, WB4, WN4¹ — J. R. Baker, W4LR, 1402 Orange St., Melbourne Beach, Florida 32951.
 W5, K5, WA5, WN5 — Hurley O. Saxon, K5QVH, P.O. Box 9915, El Paso, Texas 79989.
 W6, K6, WA6, WB6, WN6 — San Diego DX Club, Box 6029, San Diego, California 92106.
 W7, K7, WA7, WN7 — Willamette Valley DX Club, Inc., P.P. Box 555, Portland, Oregon 97207.
 W8, K8, WA8, WN8 — Paul R. Hubbard, W8CXY, 921 Market St., Zanesville, Ohio 43701.
 W9, K9, WA9, WN9 — Ray P. Birren, W9MSG, Box 519, Elmhurst, Illinois 60216.
 W0, K0, WA0, WN0 — Alva Smith, W0DMA, 238 East Main St., Caledonia, Minnesota 55921.
 VE1 — L. J. Fader, VE1FQ, P.O. Box 663, Halifax, N. S.
 VE2 — John Ravenscroft, VE2NV, 353 Thorncrest Ave., Montreal 780, Quebec.
 VE3 — R. H. Buckley, VE3UW, 20 Almont Road, Downview, Ontario.
 VE4 — D. E. McVittie, VE4OX, 647 Academy Road, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.
 VE5 — A. Lloyd Jones, VE5JI, 2328 Grant Rd., Regina, Saskatchewan.

... The activities of the Civil Air Patrol along the coast are well described by Tech. Sgt. Karl H. Stello, CAP, W3IVZ, who has been flying missions for some time. Starting with practically nothing in the way of equipment except their own planes and ham gear, these dedicated fellows have accomplished a very great deal in spotting enemy submarines and directing the Coast Guard and Navy to the area. Stations are licensed by FCC and are under direct supervisions and control of the U.S. Army Air Force. Some 20 millions of miles over water have so far been flown.

... Philip Bliss, W1DXT, comes up with a stable oscillator-monitor for the 112-Mc. band. This fills a long-felt want in the service in that both transmitters and receivers are readily calibrated by its use. And it's portable, uses a type 9002 tube, and embodies its own power supply.

... Now, want to tangle with a little mathematics? Harry E. Stewart, W3JXY, tells how to measure antenna and transmission line impedance. All you have to do is measure the standing-wave ratio and apply it to a couple of not-too-difficult formulas. He also discusses stubs and antenna lengths.

... F. Cheney Beekley, W1GS, our advertising manager, has invented a new microphone of the differential type which embodies a noise-cancelling feature. It goes on the upper lip. It provides a very significant improvement in voice-to-external-noise ratio and is in quantity production for use in tanks, etc. — *W1ANA, Curator.*

VE6 — Karel Tettelaar, VE6AAV, Sub. P.O. 55, N. Edmonton, Alberta.

VE7 — H. R. Hough, VE7HR, 1291 Simon Road, Victoria, British Columbia.

VE8 — George T. Kondo, VE8 ARRL QSL Bureau of Department of Transport, Norman Wells, N.W.T.

VO1 — Ernest Ash, VO1AA, P.O. Box 6, St. John's, Newf.

VO2 — Goose Bay Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 232, Goose Bay, Labrador.

KP4 — Alicia Rodriguez, KP4CL, P.O. Box 1061, San Juan, P.R. 00902.

KZ5 — Gloria M. Spears, KZ5GS, Box 407, Balboa, Canal Zone.

KH6, WH6 — John H. Oka, KH6DQ, P.O. Box 101, Alea, Oahu, Hawaii 96701.

KL7, WL7 — Alaska QSL Bureau, Star Route C, Wasilla, Alaska 99687.

SWL — Leroy Waite, 39 Hannum St., Ballston Spa, New York 12020.

¹These bureaus prefer 5×8 inch or #50 manila envelopes.

COMING ARRL CONVENTIONS

January 18-19, 1969 — Southeastern Division, Miami, Florida.

May 9-10, 1969 — Michigan State, Grand Rapids.

May 24-25, 1969 — New England Division, Swampscott, Mass.

June 20-22, 1969 — NATIONAL, Des Moines, Iowa.

Note: Sponsors of large ham gatherings should check with League headquarters for an advisory on possible date conflicts before contracting for meeting space. Dates may be recorded at ARRL for up to two years in advance.

Strays



The Third Annual Illinois Amateur of the Year Award went to Donald Demik, WA9BYF of Oak Lawn, Illinois, for service to the public, including work during the tornados last year, preparing for other emergencies, and lecturing on fallout. The award was presented by ARRL Central Division Director Philip E. Haller, W9HPG, (right) on behalf of the Hamfesters Radio Club, Inc., sponsors of the award.

1969 QCWA QSO PARTY

Starts: 2200 GMT Friday February 7, 1969.

Ends: 2200 GMT Sunday, February 9, 1969. This year's party is being sponsored by the Joliet Chapter of QCWA. Only members are eligible for the QCWA certificate and plaque donated by the National Headquarters, and only contacts with other members will count toward this award.

This is primarily a party to renew old acquaintances and see how many members you can contact. Overseas members can be contacted. This year, as last year to add interest, a simple point scoring system will be incorporated. Count one point for each QCWA member worked. (Repeats on other hands of modes do not count, nor do non-members.) Multiply the points by the sum of the states, Canadian provinces and countries other than the U. S. and Canada in which a member was worked, for the final score.

Your log should show in this order: Date/Time in GMT, Station worked, contact number sent and received, RST/RS reports, baud, QTH, name, and QCWA number.

Activity will be found near the following frequencies: *cw*: 3530, 7030, 14030, 21030, 28030 kHz. *Phone*: (a.m. and s.s.b.) 3855 7230 14240 28530 kHz. *RTTY*: 7105, 21140 kHz.

Mail your log by Mar. 8, 1969 to R. H. Woolsey, W9AQP, 1511 Burry Street, Joliet, Illinois 60435.

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An amateur exhibit at the National Electronics Conference in Chicago December 9-11 will include extensive operation of W9TEM, the Chicago Area Radio Club Council's show station. Look for them around 14,330 kHz.

A.R.R.L. AFFILIATED CLUB HONOR ROLL

Each year, from the data given in or supplementing the annual affiliated club questionnaire (CD-18), we send out special certificates and make a special listing of those clubs all of whose members are members of ARRL. The first such listing appeared in June *QST* (p. 95). We are happy herewith to present the second listing of clubs who qualify as "100% ARRL Clubs."

Next February we plan again to forward to every affiliated club on the "active" list a questionnaire form for filing new data. How about putting *your* club on this honor-shrouded 100% list?

Arkansas DX Association, Little Rock, Ark.
 Binghamton ARA, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Blue Ridge Radio Society, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
 Bristol Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Bristol, Tenn.
 Columbia Amateur Radio Club, Columbia, Miss.
 Enid Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Enid, Okla.
 Hoot Owl Club of Southwest Louisiana, Starks, La.
 Inglewood Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Inglewood, Calif.
 Lake Success Radio Club, Great Neck, N. Y.
 Limestone Amateur Radio Club, Athens, Ala.
 Maydale Amateur Radio Club, Silver Spring, Md.
 Mike and Key Radio Amateur Club, Camarillo, Calif.
 Moose Jaw Amateur Radio, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada
 North Alabama DX Club, Huntsville, Ala.
 Oak Ridge Radio Operators Club, Inc., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
 Pawnee County Amateur Radio Club, Pawnee, Okla.
 Radio Ops. Association of New Bedford, New Bedford, Mass.
 St. Louis Amateur Radio Club, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
 Saint Mary's ARA, Lexington Park, Md.
 Sarasota Amateur Radio Association, Inc., Sarasota, Fla.
 Seahoro Amateur Radio Club, Toronto, Ont., Canada
 Sheridan Radio Amateur League, Sheridan, Wyo.
 Society of Amateur Ops., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
 South St. Louis Radio Club, St. Louis, Mo.
 Southern California VHF Radio Club, Inc., Norwalk, Calif.
 Southern Nevada ARC, Inc., Boulder City, Nev.
 Union Carbide Caribe ARC, Ponce, Puerto Rico



The Rocky Mountain Division's award for operation in the public interest, convenience or necessity (PICON) for 1967 was presented to Robert B. Foster, Jr., K5CQH of Tijeras, N.M., by Director Carl L. Smith, W0BWJ. W0WYX was the Colorado winner, and K7RAJ, the Utah awardee.

The ARRL Museum of Amateur Radio



THIS month, we continue with some remarks concerning the Museum, and we start with the first cabinet, as one enters the building. I wish Hiram P. Maxim could see some of his very earliest equipment, here displayed. There is the twin French ignition coil with which he and his son Hamilton worked across town, a homemade Leyden jar covered with tattered tinfoil and various other goodies. Those who aspired to higher power than readily-obtainable spark coils could buy the "One Hundred Mile Wireless Coil" with its attendant Electrolytic Interrupter. This outfit blew 30-ampere fuses with annoying regularity. Many amateurs scrounged their dry cells from garages, testing them by shorting two of them in series and judging their goodness by the ensuing spark.

... The next shelf down contains a small part of the collection of the late Robert S. Gowen, 2XX, who was Chief Engineer for DeForest. Of special note is the 1904 electrolytic receiver which became the first piece of radio gear used by the Harvard Wireless Club. Gowen's 1901 spark coil still perks. The most beautifully made twin crystal detector stand, with marble top and a small drawer for spare crystals, actually is somewhat difficult to adjust mechanically. The two prototypes of the famous honey-

coil mount have not been refinished. Thought I'd leave the split hunk of wood and hand-made switches alone. There is a very early British Marconi filings coherer in a faded velvet-lined box. Some of the very early DeForest tubes show that heat had been applied in an effort to improve them. Caved in walls etc. Remember?

... Then, underneath is a shelf with many crystal and electrolytic detectors and quite an assortment of fixed spark gaps. Maxim's fixed gap used zinc from an old bi-chromate wet battery, I think. Getting into somewhat heavier old gear, on the bottom shelf are a couple of rotary spark gaps, a husky Amrad spark coil and a beautiful 4-inch coil made in the classical manner with heavy vibrator, platinum points and immaculate brass work. The spark frequency is about 20-per-second. It will jump four inches and then starts to spark somewhere down inside. Buried in the base, as part of the packing is a very remarkable issue of the *Canadian Electrician*. In it is an interview with Thomas A. Edison, on the occasion of the dedication of the Niagara Falls hydro-electric plant. In it Edison is said to have labeled the whole idea impractical, and that the only way to convey power from one city to another is to charge storage

batteries, transport them by rail to destination and then discharge them!

. . . In the center bay are several coherers, Braun, Marconi, etc. A magnetic detector that works, but not too well; needs stronger permanent magnets. This writer used one on the ill-fated "Vestris" in 1912. I'm thinking that this type detector was probably the original a.v.c. system. NAH was no stronger at ten miles than at 1000! Like relics? We have a brick from WCC powerhouse, a piece of one of the anchors and a fragment of one of the towers.

. . . Just underneath are a flock of headsets, Baldies, Murdock, etc. Also WIZE's 6800-ohm Trimm headset. We do not have the E.I.Co. resistance wire wound set. I believe they *did* measure 3000 ohms! There are quite a few keys worth looking over. Ever see a vertical Vibroplex? We have one. How about a Mecograph and Melehan Valiant? Variable condensers, as we used to call them? All the way from home-made ones to General Radio Precision jobs. Someone did a nice job of making a glass plate variable receiving condenser. It's a big affair but I can't quite imagine tuning the thing. Push-pull.

. . . Down below is an Amrad Quenched Gap, swell for those with a 500-cycle power source but pretty rough on 60 cycles. A wooden-based antenna change-over switch shows a burned groove where it had sparked over for a distance of about two inches. Must have been kinda damp.

. . . Referring to the photograph below, top shelf, to the left, you see a lot of small parts, etc. The original "Monimatch", described in *QST* in October 1956 was one of the first ham s.w.r. bridges. Then

there are three magnetic modulators, invented by Alexanderson of G.E. Co. A number of "low-loss" coils, Tuska products from the early days such as audio transformers, c.w. filters, variometers etc. and some Turney spiderweb coils will bring back memories.

. . . In 1938 W9MWC won the Paley Award for his heroic contribution to humanity in crossing a winter flood swollen Ohio River in an open boat with his homemade rig. We have the rig here, as was.

. . . In January 1935, George Grammer in *QST* described his Autodyne receiver. Later, this was modified by Jim Lamb, W9AL to improve r.f. selectivity. The boys came up with a good one. You may look but not touch! A neat little superregenerative receiver mounted openly on a copper chassis and using a 955 acorn tube covered 1¼, 2½ and 5 meters. It was made in accordance with an article in the 1936 *Handbook*. Remember when the boys occasionally worked VKs on flea power? Well, you should see this little gem of a rig using a W.E. Co. 215a. Output was 50 mw.

. . . A couple of heavy-duty transmitting inductances wound with hard drawn trolley wire threaded through solid spacers are from W2BML, H.H. Beverage's station at Riverhead, L.I. Got across the pond nicely in 1921 tests. Some big Pyranol condensers, a 5-meter mobile transmitter and a number of carbon mikes are also on the bottom shelf.

. . . In the next bay, we have a DeForest T-200 multiwave tuner, a Haynes tuner, some interesting and beautiful replicas and many other choice items.

— WIANA, Curator





Correspondence From Members -

The publishers of *QST* assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents.

WANTED—A TITLE

☐ It bugs me — "Correspondence From Members" as a title for the letters-to-the-editor column in *QST*. Not only is the title about as imaginative as a doorknob, but it lacks even the possibly redeeming virtue of accuracy: some of the letters aren't from members anyway.

A small thing, sir, but mine own. — *Bob Hill, W1ARR, Wilson, Conn.*

EDITORS NOTE: Is there a strong feeling to change the title of this section of *QST*? If so, and you have a suggestion that might be appropriate, send it to us. We'll present a bound copy of the 1969 *Radio Amateur's Handbook* for the best suggestion.]

5-BAND DXCC-WAS

☐ It is not my intention to condone the unethical DX-peditionary activities recently uncovered. However, lest the finger of blame be pointed in one direction only, I must point out that recent events have arisen in part because of conditions which need not have existed. I am speaking of the DXCC policy of adding new countries to the official list consisting of uninhabited rocks, reefs, and the like, which are first discovered as little more than hazards on navigational charts. A program which indirectly encourages excessive expenditures, appealing to the vanities of the affluent, should be called into serious question within the circles of amateur radio. The illegitimacy of one DXpedition has been laid bare. But the root causes of the irregularity have gone unexamined. . . .

Will the advent of a 5-band DXCC program carry this same rude conduct across all five h.f. bands? Furthermore, legitimate DX operations will be pressured to operate five bands now instead of one, or two. By what right can anyone expect a rare DX station to send five QSL cards to a single station when in the past one was sufficient for many awards, including DXCC? The expanded 5-band DXCC program may drive DX into seclusion at a time when band utilization is too much needed for band retention. — *Kurt T. Meyers, W8IBX/2, Bronx, N.Y.*

☐ For whatever interest it might hold, I offer a suggestion: a 5-band WAS to non W-K or everyone.

My reasoning suggests this might be a stimulant to the far out-numbered DX stations to work more W-K. I can imagine it might also be a stimulant to W-K not interested in DX. — *Gene Farley, W0DAK, St. Paul, Minn.*

INCENTIVE LICENSING

☐ When the new FCC incentive licensing regulations were published, I began to prepare for the Advanced and Extra Class exams. I passed the Advanced exam in January and the Extra in August. This wasn't a snap for me, because I am not a teen-ager nor in my twenties. As a priest and high

school teacher, I don't find a lot of time to study. I got into amateur radio only four years ago as a Novice. But I think that the time spent in learning some more theory and code was worth the effort. I think that I am a better amateur radio operator because of it. — *Rev. Walter Peacock, W4SOHS, Bedford, Ohio.*

☐ I have almost a holy regard for the organization and its purpose. Although you have done many a thing for amateur radio, and I feel that incentive licensing is a good idea, the way you did it was down right sinful; 99% of the amateurs I know feel the same way. — *Scott Leviton, W12EVB, Bayside, N.Y.*

☐ I was first licensed in 1948 and kept my ticket alive ever since. It has been a great help in getting and keeping my job over the years. It has given me an incentive to study, to experiment, to build.

I am 63 years old now, but age will not stop me from getting the Advanced Class license early in 1969.

Why so many are against incentive licensing, and why so many are doing so much crying is more than I can understand.

With the approach of a new world frequency conference, one would think these amateurs would be glad to show as much advancement as possible to show a united front to the world. — *Paul S. Crimmens, W3OXN Glen Burnie, Maryland.*

☐ I became the proud holder of a General Class ticket about 15 years ago; about the same time that I faced a wrinkled, sparkling old woman behind a cluttered desk in my high school home room. She studied me for a moment after I whimsically announced that I thought I might try a year of college after high school graduation and, in a slow, deliberate manner she said: "You don't look like college material to me, bub!"

Well, what's all that got to do with incentive licensing? As I write today I do so as a moderately successful college dean holding the Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Law degrees from a large mid-western university. I can't help but believe that the old woman knew she was putting a hurdle in front of me that would prove to make me a better man . . . and likewise I can't help but believe that somebody just applied the sharp stick that is going to make me a better radio amateur. — *Gilbert Peters, W6FGM, Walnut, California.*

☐ The only ones that are being upgraded are the c.w. operators. Heaven knows, they need up-grading the least of all the amateurs. Why should I take another examination to appease a Commission that keeps rules that permit Conditional Class operators to continue to operate and renew their licenses and compete for space in the already crowded bands regardless of their residence? There are several right

here in town that are as healthy and able as I am and the Commission gives exams here four times a year . . . Why should I take another examination to appease a Commission that continues to permit amateurs to administer the examination for Technical Class operators on the pure assumption that an amateur is qualified to administer an examination just because he holds an amateur license? Why should I take another examination to appease a Commission that issues a carte blanche permit to a new amateur to operate without restriction when it has no way of knowing if he understands what is on the other side of the front panel of that expensive gear he just bought besides another coat of paint? — *Dan Umberger, W8ZCQ, Columbus, Ohio.*

¶ I commend you for your very farsighted and courageous stand on incentive licensing in the U.S.A. Being a Canadian, I felt that it was not up to me to comment for publication on a purely American matter, although I recognized the potential impact on Canadian and foreign hams if the situation which was developing in the U.S.A. was allowed to continue.

I have noticed a definite improvement in the operating standards prevalent in the c.w. bands in the past year or so which I attribute to the fact that incentive licensing is eliminating some lads — or making good operators out of them. — *Ken Wilmot, VE7QQ, Smithers, B.C.*

CODE PRACTICE

¶ I wish to acknowledge a large debt owed to the ARRL and WIAW for the code practice which was such a big help in getting me over the 20 w.p.m. hump for the Extra Class exam. I must have passed it, for I received the coveted ticket yesterday.

On many occasions I was about ready to give up the idea, as code speed build-up does not come as easy for a 65-year-old as it does for a young squirt, but with all the assistance of you dedicated people, it finally came off. I'll be sending another call in soon for "Who The Devil Is Who?", I hope.

Keep the code practice rolling. — *Robert R. Ralston, W4IVS, Johnson City, Tenn.*

¶ It seems to me that anyone who is involved in ham radio enough to have a complete RTTY station would know WIAW's operating schedules and frequencies and stay off of them. — *Gerald I. Miles, WA4KJK, FPO, New York.*

¶ When conditions are good and there are not too many inconsiderate operators trying to cover your code practice, we can make use of the practice time. This, of course, doesn't seem to be much of the time anymore. I wonder how the inconsiderate ones got started? — *R. L. Hamilton, WA8TRZ, Centerville, Ohio.*

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

¶ Enclosed is my ARRL Life Membership application plus a twenty year old "membership-subscription" form. You will notice that the dues were \$2.50 per year in the 1940s. I figure that if we have another 160 percent price increase in the next twenty years, Life Membership is quite a bargain. — *Ernie Bosselman, W1DO, Farmington, Connecticut.*

[EDITORS NOTE: For complete details on Life Membership see page 81.]

MORE ON NOVICE RENEWAL

¶ I was very pleased to see the FCC's proposed changes to the Novice rules. My Novice expired before I got to the General Class point and I have

been very sorry since.

I plan to get on the air again as a Novice, if the change is approved, and then get my General. — *Robert G. McCoy, Santa Monica, Calif.*

¶ I would like to comment on the new FCC proposal allowing ex-amateur operators another chance to take the Novice Class and get back on the air. This ought to be of great advantage to amateurs who fell by the wayside to take up a career or for various reasons left the amateur bands. Recently a friend visited my shack and after being off of the air for about 38 years he could still copy 10 w.p.m. If this proposal goes through I am sure that he and many others like him would take advantage of this chance to get back in amateur radio again. I think that whosoever idea it was for this proposal deserves many thanks from ex-hams who would otherwise not be able to get back on the air without at least taking a Technician Class or higher. — *Phil McMillan, WN9ZAK, Galva, Illinois.*

¶ I am much in favor of adopting Docket No. 18266. If passed, this would give a second chance to a Novice who failed to qualify for a higher class license. Since the Novice license is now a two year term, this would give the ex-Novice more time to improve his code speed and grasp the theory for a higher class examination. Just because a man is slow at learning is no reason to ignore him. I urge you to petition the FCC for passage of Docket 18266 at the earliest possible date. — *Ronald A. Hornek, WA2GQW, Warwick, N. Y.*

[EDITORS NOTE: See page 80 for text of the ARRL's statement of endorsement.]

HAM-ADS

¶ I wish to express my appreciation for the fine response that I received to a small Ham-Ad that I placed in September *QST*. As of this date I have had 23 letters (from 17 states and the Marshall Islands) and 6 telephone calls (from as far away as New Hampshire). All of the ham equipment was sold. — *D. Ross Webster, W6CZP, Pomona, Calif.*

HELLO-GOODBYE DX

¶ In the May issue you ask: "Can we amateurs come up with a new way to convey to the peoples of other nations what we are really like?" And you answer, "simply through expanded personal communication." That's a great idea! But what about those who worship the rare DX QSL, in order to qualify them for membership in your famed, "status-sought" organization, the DXCC? These amateurs idolize the members of your club; many of these operators are those who contribute nothing to the personal aspect of DX communication.

And then, you have the nerve to say, (editorial, October, 1968) "without DXCC there would be no DX as we know it." That's for sure!!! The DX as we know it today is merely "hello-good-bye" — and the DXCC has brought it here. Maybe others will disagree, but, without DXCC the DX world would be a lot more rewarding for everyone. — *Martin Lesser, WB2BCI, Oceanside, N. Y.*

IS \$6.50 TOO MUCH?

¶ With great enthusiasm I enclose renewal of my membership to the ARRL and *QST*. I am fifteen years old and money comes to me a lot less easily than to many people. I would pay ten dollars a year to belong to the League, and feel it worth every cent! — *Andrew K. Weis, WA5VQC, Houston, Texas.*

I.A.R.U. News



INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION, THE GLOBAL FEDERATION OF NATIONAL NON-COMMERCIAL AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION AND CO-ORDINATION OF TWO-WAY AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATION

IARU TRAVEL

International exhibits, meetings and conferences were part of the activities of IARU/ARRL President W0DX during October. Robert W. Denniston represented IARU headquarters at the *Radio Society of Great Britain International Radio Engineering and Communications Exhibition* in London. Estimated attendance was 10,000 including some 6,000 radio amateurs. Our president, pictured below with *RSGB* Public Relations Officer, Mrs. Sylvia Margolis, was a guest of honor at the International Evening during the Exhibition.



While in London, Bob conferred with officers and staff of *RSGB* and with officials of the IARU Region I (Europe and Africa) Executive Committee.

Accompanied by *RSGB* president G3TR, W0DX also attended a joint EI/GI convention. The event was held on the border of the two countries and sponsored this year by the *Irish Radio Transmitters Society*. President Denniston was issued the call EI6BW and did some operating while there.

WESTERN SAMOA SEEKS UNION MEMBERSHIP

The national amateur radio society of Western Samoa, a small island state in the South Pacific, has made application for membership in the International Amateur Radio Union. The *Western Samoa Amateur Radio Club (WSARC)* reports a membership of 10, of which 6 are li-

censed radio amateurs (there is a total of 7 licensed 5W1s). Favorable relations with the government authorities in charge of amateur radio are maintained, and the society has its own amateur station.

Amateur licenses are issued by the Director of Post Office and Radio. An examination is required; the age limit is 14 years, and code speed is 12 w.p.m. Also, a technician's license is available without code examination for work above 144 MHz. General power limit is 150 watts, and frequency assignments exist in the 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, 10, 6, 2, and $\frac{3}{4}$ meter bands and in the 1215, 2300, 3300, 5650, 10,000 and 21,000 MHz. bands.

Headquarters will present the application to member societies for a mail vote in the December 1968 issue of the *IARU Calendar*, a semi-annual newsletter to IARU societies.

RECIPROCAL NOTES

The United States has signed a reciprocal operating agreement with Ireland effective October 10, 1968, and with Monaco effective December 1, 1968. Canada and Nicaragua put into effect a reciprocal agreement as of September 18, 1968. The U.S. now has 38, and Canada 11, such agreements with other nations; a full tabulation appears elsewhere in this department.

OMs ARE OK!

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of Czechoslovakia, OK stations have been using the prefix, OM. This special prefix will be in use from October 1, to December 25, 1968.

QSL BUREAUS OF THE WORLD

For delivery of your QSLs to foreign amateurs, simply mail cards to the bureau of the proper country as listed below. Cards for territories and possessions not listed separately may be mailed to the bureau in the parent country: e.g., cards for VP8s go to *RSGB* in Great Britain. W, K, VE and VO stations only may send foreign cards for which no bureau is listed to *ARRL*. See "How's DX?" for QSL information on specific stations.

Algeria: ARA QSL Service, P.O. Box 2, Algiers

Angola: L.A.R.A., P.O. Box 484, Luanda

Antarctica: KC4AA cards go to the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C. KC4US cards go to K1NAP, COMCBLANT, USN, CBCEN, Davisville, E. Greenwich, R. I.

Argentina: R.C.A., Carlos Calvo 1424, Buenos Aires, BA
Austral/French Antarctic Lands: via Malagasy Republic

Australia: VK1, VK2 QSL Bureau, WIA Box 1734, GPO Sydney, N.S.W.; VK3 QSL Bureau, E. Trebilcock, 340 Gillies Street, Thornbury, Vic. 3071; VK4 QSL Bureau, H. Scholz, 95 Stephens St., Morningside, Brisbane, Qld., 4170; VK5, VK8, QSL Bureau, Mr. Geo Luxon, VK5RX, 27 Belair Road, West Mitcham, S. Aust.; VK6 QSL Bureau, Mr. J. Rumble, VK6RU, Box F319, GPO Perth, W.A.; VK7 QSL Bureau, Mr. J. Batchelor, VK7JB, 39 Willowdene Avenue, Lower Sandy Bay, T.A.S.; VK9, VK9, Federal QSL Bureau, 23 Landale Street, Box Hill E. 11 Victoria.

Austria: Oe. V.S.V., Box 999, Vienna 1/9

Azores: via Portugal

Bahama Islands: Bahama Amateur Radio Society, Box 6004 Nassau

Bahrain: (All MP4) Ian Cable, MP4RBW, P.O. Box 425, Awali

Barbados: Amateur Radio Society of Barbados, Highgate Signal Station, Flagstaff Road, St. Michael

Belgium: U.B.A., Postbox 634, Brussels 1

Bermuda: K.S.B. Box 275, Hamilton

Bolivia: R.C.B., Casilla 2111, La Paz

Brazil: I.A.B.R.E. P.O. Box 2353-ZC 00, Rio de Janeiro

Bulgaria: CRCB, Box 830, Sofia

Burundi: via Congo (9Q5) QSL Bureau

Canada: See page 82

Canal Zone: Gloria M. Spears, KZ5GS, Box 522, Balboa

Cape Verde Islands: Radio Club de Cabo Verde, CR4AA

Praia, Sao Tiago

Ceylon: R.S.C., P.O. Box 907, Colombo

Chagos: via Mauritius

Chile: Radio Club de Chile, P.O. Box 13630, Santiago

Colombia: L.C.R.A., P.O. Box 584, Bogota

Congo: (TN8) QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 2239, Brazzaville

Congo: (9Q5) U.C.A.R. QSL Bureau, B.P. 3748, Elisabethville

Cook Island: ZK1 QSL Bureau, % Radio Station Rarotonga, Rarotonga

Costa Rica: Radio Club of Costa Rica, Box 2412, San Jose

Cuba: ANRAC QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 6996, Havana

Cyprus: C.A.R.S. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 216, Famagusta

Czechoslovakia: C.A.V., Box 69, Prague 1

Denmark: E.D.R. QSL Bureau, Ingstrup pr. Lokken

Dominican Republic: R.C.D., P.O. Box 1157, Santo Domingo

Ecuador: Guayaquil Radio Club, P.O. Box 5757, Guayaquil

El Salvador: Club de Radio Aficionados de El Salvador, P.O. Box 517, San Salvador

Ethiopia: Kagnev Station Amateur Radio Club, ET3USA, APO, New York, N. Y. 09843

Faernes Islands: P.O. Box 184, 3800 Torshavn

Fiji Islands: QSL Bureau P.O. Box 184, Suva

Finland: S.R.A.L., Box 10306, Helsinki 10

Formosa: (BV1US calls only) Taiwan American Radio Club USARSCAT, Box 8, APO, San Francisco, Calif. 96263

All other BV stations: QSL Bureau, C.R.A., Box 2007, Keelung, Taiwan, Rep. of China

France: R.E.F., Boite Postale 70, 75 Paris 12

French Oceania: Radio Club Oceania, P.O. Box 374, Papeete, Tahiti

Germany: (DL4 & DL5 only) MARS Radio Station Hqtrs. 93rd Sig. Bn. APO, New York, N. Y. 09175

Germany: (Other than above) D.A.R.C., Box 99, 8 Munich 27

Ghana: G.A.R.S. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 3773, Accra

Gibraltar: RAF Amateur Radio Club, New Camp, RAF

Great Britain: (and British Empire): R.S.G.B. QSL Bureau, Q2MI, Bromley, Kent

Greece: R.A.A.G., P.O. Box 564, Athens

Greece: (SV8s only): Signal Officer, Hqtrs. JUSMAGG, APO, New York, N. Y. 09223

Greenland: via Denmark

Greenland: (KG1, OX4 and OX5 calls only): KG1A-KG1E (OX5) to MARS Director, OX5BX, APO, New York, N. Y. 09023. KG1F-KG1Z (OX4) to MARS Director, OX4FR, APO, New York, N. Y. 09121

Guam: M.A.R.C., Box 445, Agaña, USPO 96910

Guantanamo Bay: Guantanamo Amateur Radio Club, Box 55, FPO, New York, N. Y. 09593

Guatemala: C.R.A.G., P.O. Box 115, Guatemala City

Haiti: Radio Club d'Haiti, Box 943, Port-au-Prince

Honduras: Jacobo Zelaya, Jr., HRIJZ, Bo. Buenos Aires, 13 Calle 505, Tegucigalpa, D. C.

DX OPERATING NOTES

Reciprocal Operating

(**Bold face** indicates changes since last list.)

United States Reciprocal Operating Agreements currently exist *only* with: Argentina, Australia, Austria, **Barbados**, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, India, **Ireland**, Israel, Kuwait, Luxembourg, **Monaco**, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, **Surinam**, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and Venezuela. Several other foreign countries grant FCC licensees amateur radio operating privileges on a courtesy basis; write headquarters for details.

Canada has reciprocity with: Bermuda, France, Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, **Nicaragua**, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.

Third-Party Restrictions

Messages and other communications — and then only if not important enough to justify use of the regular international communications facilities — may be handled by U.S. radio amateurs on behalf of third parties *only* with amateurs in the following countries: Argentina, Barbados (only U.S. stations/8P) Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greenland (XP calls only), Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Permissible prefixes: CE CM CO CP CX EL HC HH HI HK HP HR LU OA PY TI VE VO W or K/8P XE XP YN YS YV ZP 4X and 4Z. Canadian hams may handle these same type third-party messages with amateurs in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Peru, U.S. and Venezuela. Permissible prefixes are: CE CP HR K OA TI W XE YS YV and 4Z.

DX Restrictions

U.S. amateur licensees are warned that international communications are limited by the following notifications of foreign countries made to the ITU under the provisions in Article 41 of the Geneva (1959) conference.

Cambodia, Indonesia (including West New Guinea), Thailand and Vietnam forbid radio communication between their amateur stations and such of other countries. U. S. amateurs should not work HS XU XV 3W8 or 8F. Canadian amateurs may not communicate with Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Jordan. Prefixes to be avoided are HS JY XU XV XW8 3W8 and 8F.

Hong Kong: Hong Kong Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, P.O. Box 541

Hungary: H.S.R.L., P.O. Box 214, Budapest 5

Iceland: Islenzkir Radio Amateur, Box 1058, Reykjavik

India: A.R.S.I. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 534, New Delhi 1

Iran: Amateur Radio Soc. of Iran, APO, New York, N. Y. 09205

Ireland: I.R.T.S. QSL Bureau, 24 Wicklow St., Dublin 20124
Israel: I.A.R.C., P.O. Box 4099, Tel-Aviv
Italy: A.R.L., Viale Vittorio Veneto 12, 20124 Milano
Ivory Coast: ARAI, B.P. 20036, Abidjan
Jamaica: Jamaica Amateur Radio Association, Red Cross Bldg., 76 Arnold Rd., Kingston 5
Japan: (JA only): J.A.R.L., Box 377, Tokyo Central
Japan: (KA only): F.E.A.R.L.-M., APO, San Francisco, Calif. 96525
Johnston Island: KJ6BZ, % MARS Stn., Det. 1, 1957 Comm. Gp., APO, San Francisco, Calif. 96305
Kenya: RSEA QSL Bureau, Box 30077, Nairobi
Korea: Korea Amateur Radio League, Central Box 162, Seoul
Korea: (HL9) HL QSL Bureau, Signal Section, ISFK/EUSA, APO, San Francisco, Calif. 96301
Kuwait: Alhali Nasir H. Khan, 9K2AN, P.O. Box 736, Kuwait, Persian Gulf
Laos: Houmphanh Saignasith, XW8AL, P.O.B. No. 46, Vientiane
Lebanon: R.A.L. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 1217, Beirut
Liberia: Liberian Radio Amateur Ass'n., Post Box 1477, Monrovia
Libya: 5A QSL Service, Box 372, Tripoli
Liechtenstein: via Switzerland
Luxembourg: R. Schott, 35 rue Batty Weber Esch-Alzette
Macao: via Hong Kong
Madeira Island: via Portugal
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar): P.O. Box 587, Tananarive
Malawi: 7Q7RM, P.O. Box 472, Blantyre
Malaysia: QSL Manager, M.A.R.T.S., Box 777, Kuala Lumpur
Malta: R. F. Galea, 9H1E, "Casa Galea," Railway Road, Birkirkara
Mariana Islands: see Guam
Marshall Islands: KX6 QSL Bureau, via KX6BU, Box 444, FPO, San Francisco, Calif. 96555
Mauritius: Paul Caboche, VQ8AD, Box 467, Port Louis
Mexico: L.M.R.E.L., P.O. Box 907, Mexico, D.F.
Midway Island: KM6BI, Box 14, FPO, San Francisco, Calif. 96643
Monaco: Pierre Anderhalt, 3A2CN, 49 rue Grimaldi
Mongolia: JT1KAA, Box 639, Ulan Bator
Morocco: A.A.E.M., P.O. Box 299 Rabat
Mozambique: L.R.E.M. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 812, Laurencio Marques
Netherlands: V.E.R.O.N., Postbox 400, Rotterdam
Netherlands Antilles: VERONA, P.O. Box 383, Willemstad, Curacao
New Zealand: N.Z.A.R.T., P.O. Box 489, Wellington
Nicaragua: Mike Murciano YN1MO/W4, Box 902, Coral Gables, Florida, U.S.A.
Nigeria: NARS QSL Bureau P.O. Box 2873 Lagos
Northern Ireland: via Great Britain
Northern Rhodesia: see Zambia
Norway: N.R.R.L., P.O. Box 21, Refstad, Oslo 5
Nyasaland: see Malawi
Okinaua: O.A.R.C., APO, San Francisco, Calif. 96331
Pakistan (East): Mohd. AP5CP, Tiger Amateur Radio Club Dacca Signals, Dacca 6
Pakistan (West): Lahore Amateur Radio Society, P.O. Box 65, Lahore
Panama, Republic of: L.P.R.A., P.O. Box 9A-175, Panama 9-A
Papua: Via VK9 QSL Bureau.
Paraguay: R.C.P., P.O. Box 512, Asuncion
Peru: R.C.P. Box 538, Lima
Philippine Islands: P.A.R.A. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 4083, Manila
Poland: PZK QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 320, Warsaw 1
Portugal: R.E.P., Rua de D. Pedro V., 7-4, Lisbon
Puerto Rico: Alicia Rodriguez, P.O. Box 1061, San Juan
Rhodesia: R.S.S.R., P.O. Box 2377, Salisbury
Roumania: Central Radio Club, P.O. Box 95, Bucharest
Rwanda: via Congo (9Q5) QSL Bureau
Sumoa (American): Utulei High School Amateur Radio Club, c/o Director, Pago Pago, Tituila, 96920
Samoa (Western): Director of Post Office and Radio, Post Office, Apia
Scotland: via Great Britain
Senegal: Ch. Tenot, 6W8BF, P.O. Box 971, Dakar

Sierra Leone: Radio Society of Sierra Leone, P.O. Box 907, Freetown
Singapore: QSL Manager, M.A.R.T.S., P.O. Box 777
South Africa: S.A.R.L., P.O. Box 3037, Cape Town
Spain: U.R.E., P.O. Box 220, Madrid
St. Vincent: QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 142, St. Vincent, West Indies
Surinam: QSL Manager (PZ1AR), Surinam Amateur Radio League, P.O. Box 240, Paramaribo
Swan Island: Swan Island, West Indies via Tampa, Florida
Sweden: Sveriges Sandare Amatorer, Fack, S-122 07 Enskede 7
Switzerland: U.S.K.A., 6233 Bueron/LU
Syria: TIR, P.O. Box 35, Damascus
Tanzania: RSEA, P.O. Box 2387, Dar es Salaam
Trinidad and Tobago: T&TARS, P.O. Box 1167, Port of Spain
Uganda: R.S.E.A. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 3433, Kampala
United States: See page 82.
Uruguay: R.C.U., P.O. Box 37, Montevideo
U.S.S.R.: Central Radio Club, Box 88, Moscow
Vatican: HV1CN, Domenico Petti, Radio Station, Vatican City
Venezuela: R.C.V., P.O. Box 2285, Caracas
Virgin Islands: Graciano Belardo, KV4CF, P.O. Box 572, Christiansted, St. Croix, V.I. 00820
Wake Islands: Jack A. Chalk, KW6EJ, P.O. Box 415, Wake Island 91930
Wales: via Great Britain
Yugoslavia: S.R.L.J., P.O. Box 48, Belgrade
Zambia: Radio Society of Zambia, P.O. Box 332, Kitwe

QST

Strays

Feedback

Somehow, some way, the top 15 scores in Class B in the 1968 Field Day writeup (November QST) never made it to the printers. We apologize profusely to all who were victimized:

K6YNB/6 } K0GJD }	842-AB-11,808
W6GEN/6 } WB6JSY }	1253- C- 8118
W3CSZ/2 } W2JBQ }	510-AB- 7557
WB6CWD/6 } WB6WEG }	723- B- 6707
VE3GEJ/3	436- B- 6086
W0AWW/0 (WA0s PUJ PXU)	631- B- 5899
W3RQZ/3 (W3AES, opr.)	576-AB- 5438
W2EUP/2 } W2ZRC }	534- B- 5406
WB6RZH/6 } WA5BUG }	837- C- 5222
WB2YPM/1 } WB2ZAV }	516- B- 5044
K9FFA/9 } K9DMV }	804- C- 5024
WA8KEM/8 } WA8GCL }	726- C- 4756
W6ANB/6 } WB6TBL }	436-BC- 4102
K0BHM/0 } WA0NCR }	631- C- 3986
KH6GLU/KH6	408- B- 3872

How's DX?

CONDUCTED BY ROD NEWKIRK,* W9BRD

Where?

"Where have all the Gs gone?"

This question is raised in recent issues of Radio Society of Great Britain's *Radio Communication*, formerly the RSGB *Bulletin*. We have painfully watched British single-op reporting stations in annual ARRL DX Contests steadily dwindle from a 1939 high of 65 to a measly 17 this year, so we're glad somebody brought up the query. Ham radio is such an international institution that the solution(s) to this puzzle may be vital to us all.

G3FKM leads off in his "Month on the Air" DX commentary for August:

A sad feature of many letters received by your scribe from overseas is the almost universal mention of the fact that although conditions have been good into continental Europe very few stations in the UK have been



A ten-watt power limit, lack of a.c. mains, and scarce factory-built gear didn't daunt English hams of the '30s. One-fisted G5BD and colleagues were thick as flies from dawn to dusk to dawn again. (Photo via W2GP, reprinted from June '67 QST)

worked or indeed even heard. A glance at any set of international contest results will confirm the almost total lack of participation from this part of the world. One is forced to wonder whether we have the lowest activity rate or whether our insular character shows itself and causes the majority of British amateurs to occupy the v.h.f. bands and 160m, content to talk to each other over comparatively short distances. The other, and possibly more sinister explanation is that there is such a seriously high level of TVI in existence that many are afraid to use their equipment during television hours.

G3VA, in his "Technical Topics" pages the following month, acknowledges the validity of Dr. Allaway's concern and enlarges on the theme:

... Words [that] many of us have been wondering for some time—where have all the Gs gone? With British licence statistics at an all-time high, one can often tune the h.f. bands (I can vouch for 14 MHz c.w.) and

* 7862-B West Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60656

begin to imagine that some secret edict must have been issued by the PMG closing down almost all stations in this tight little island. Soon our overseas friends will be mounting DXpeditions to London!

There is no easy way of quantitating this decline in activity. Back in the 'thirties the Society used to hold regular band-occupancy checks, recording all British calls heard over a weekend—and I seem to recollect that this usually resulted in about half of all licensed stations being logged. There can be little doubt that similar checks today would yield a far, far lower percentage.

G3FKM suggests that British amateurs have quitted h.f. for v.h.f. and Top Band. Yet one has only to read "Four Metres and Down" to find repeated appeals for more activity—and 1.8 MHz can often seem pretty empty of amateurs. It may be, of course, that large numbers are busy building new gear, or swatting up on theory. . . .

G3FKM believes that many stations stay off because of TVI—some may suspect it could be just TV. Then, undoubtedly, many amateurs today retain their licences during long periods when they have no intention of using them, simply because of the difficulty of renewing a call once it has been given up. With licences going up to three pounds a year, it might be opportune for the Society to press for some new arrangement by which licences could be put into temporary cold storage, but renewed without having to retake examinations. It used to be said of "lapsed" amateurs that "they always come back," after those years when work or family considerations interrupt the hobby; but this, I fear, is no longer true, largely because of the difficulty in renewing a licence.

Certainly, the current level of British activity on h.f. compares unfavourably with that of most European countries—especially Germany and to the East. If this is really a matter of TVI then it is time we all did something more about it; if it is rather that large numbers no longer find amateur radio as interesting as when they struggled to acquire their licences, then we should be looking into why (for, technically, there is still much useful development work to be done); if it is because many modestly equipped stations feel it to be an unequal struggle to compete against the "four-element, 80-ft up" types, or because they feel that communications technology has become too complex for the non-professionals, then we must find ways of encouraging the use of simple, as well as of advanced equipment.

Is it perhaps, the endless number of "contests" or the many, often pointless, new certificates announced each month? At one time such awards were a real encouragement in providing a genuine yardstick of achievement, but now too often appear as just fund-raising wallpaper. There would seem to be need of an urgent enquiry into what is happening to the level of British activity, and how it now compares with 10, 20 and 30 years ago. All sorts of "technical" questions would have to be answered—how active is "active"? Is there some critical period when many amateurs give up? What has been the real effect on the hobby of s.s.b.? Why are there now more model-control licences than amateur licences? Do the Societies and publishers do all they might to keep alive interest in the hobby? And of the 14,000-plus UK licencees, just how many have been on the air or active in constructional work in the past three months?

Pat added a few more pointed questions, you'll note, each capable of standing on its own. What, if anything, is wrong? Any answers out there in hamland?

What:

Maybe QSOs are just too darned easy nowadays? No more challenge? Scant skill and persistence required? This could be a factor from the DX end, but competition among W/k/Vs for overseas contacts seems as fierce as ever. Let's see what they're chasing on

15 phone, figures in parentheses representing kHz. above the lower band edge, digits outside parens indicating Greenwch time in whole hours: **A2CAH** (305) 17, **AP2AIR** (300) 12, **CEs** **ICO** 21B (265) 1, **3AAI** 3PT 3PY 4FB 5DL 5LD 6EZ 7DW 0AE (410) 18-1, **CN8MC**, **CO2s** DL (270) 0, **FAM** HN (290) 21, **HQ**, **CPs** 1EN 5AK 5DF 5EQ (290) 22, 6ET (430) 2, **6FP** (325) 1, 6FT 21, 6HI 8AB, **CRs** 3KD 4AJ 4BA 5SP 22, 6AL 6BF 6BX (290) 23, 6CA (362) 18, 6DP (366) 21-22, 6EU 6GM (275) 21, 6IV 6IV (310) 18-19, 6KG 6LV 20, 7CI 7IC 8AH (315), 9AK (346) 14, **CTs** 1AB 1MW 2AR (330) 16, 2AV (330) 16, **CXs** 2CO 3MT (210) 18, 7AP 23, 8AAW (410) 0, 9CO 9PP, **DJUs** AT (270) 18, FH (270) 19, **EAs** 6FC (267) 13, 6GQ 8BQ (302) 20-21, 8EB 15, 8FF 19, 8FG (240) 18, 9A 9F 17-18, 0AH (285) 20-23, **EIs** 2BG 3Y 23, **ELs** 2AA 2AC 2BA 2BA (270) 16, 2F (350) 15, 8J 9A 9B 9C, **EPs** 2DW 3AM (334) 18, **ET3s** FMA (285) 16-17, **RB** REL (250) 21, **USA** 21, **ZL**, **FBSs** WW YY, **FG7XL** (362) 13, **FHSs** CE CF, **FL8DG**, **FM7WO**, **FO8s** BV (237) 19, **BY** 11, **FR/ZB** (275) 17, **FS7RT** (283) 1, **GCSHT** (299) 8, **GD3RFK** (346) 21, **HB0LL**, **HCs** IPC (355) 11, 12L, 2EJ (406) 0, 2OB (364) 20, 4RA (387) 22, 4WM (400) 21-22, 7FD (403) 2, **HH0LL**, **HIs** TEP (270) 22, **JXP**, **HKs** 4BIW (356) 22, 8AGH (270) 19-20, 8HMF 6FI 0BKX (310) 17, **IL9US** (321) 8-9, **HMBF** 12, **HPs** 1JC 1AD (330), 270 (407) 1, 2ML (275) 15, 3DA (275) 0, **HRs** 1FAH 1LHEH (350), 1KAs (240) 21, 1MAS (265) 1, 2WT 2WTA (230) 1, **ITU/FCC**-banned **HSs** 1AF 3AL (288) 17, 3BA 3DR (300) 20, 3MJ (291) 11, 3KFM 3ZZ, **Hv3SSJ** (290) 18-19, **HSINCB** 21, **JAs** 1FRE 1FN 1WNG 1WWE 1XXK 2CXF 2YJ 3IGB 8NZI 3LED 3TAH 4AFT 4RYN 4CJS 4DLP 4PKX 6BEE 6ERR 6IAY 7ZF 8BFO 8BIO 9DFG, **JHIs** 1YT 1ZA 1ZB 1ZC 1ZD 1ZE 1ZF 1ZG 1ZH 1ZI 1ZJ 1ZK 1ZL 1ZM 1ZN 1ZO 1ZP 1ZQ 1ZR 1ZS 1ZT 1ZU 1ZV 1ZW 1ZX 1ZY 1ZZ 1AA 1AB 1AC 1AD 1AE 1AF 1AG 1AH 1AI 1AJ 1AK 1AL 1AM 1AN 1AO 1AP 1AQ 1AR 1AS 1AT 1AU 1AV 1AW 1AX 1AY 1AZ 1BA 1BB 1BC 1BD 1BE 1BF 1BG 1BH 1BI 1BJ 1BK 1BL 1BM 1BN 1BO 1BP 1BQ 1BR 1BS 1BT 1BU 1BV 1BW 1BX 1BY 1BZ 1CA 1CB 1CC 1CD 1CE 1CF 1CG 1CH 1CI 1CJ 1CK 1CL 1CM 1CN 1CO 1CP 1CQ 1CR 1CS 1CT 1CU 1CV 1CW 1CX 1CY 1CZ 1DA 1DB 1DC 1DD 1DE 1DF 1DG 1DH 1DI 1DJ 1DK 1DL 1DM 1DN 1DO 1DP 1DQ 1DR 1DS 1DT 1DU 1DV 1DW 1DX 1DY 1DZ 1EA 1EB 1EC 1ED 1EE 1EF 1EG 1EH 1EI 1EJ 1EK 1EL 1EM 1EN 1EO 1EP 1EQ 1ER 1ES 1ET 1EU 1EV 1EW 1EX 1EY 1EZ 1FA 1FB 1FC 1FD 1FE 1FF 1FG 1FH 1FI 1FJ 1FK 1FL 1FM 1FN 1FO 1FP 1FQ 1FR 1FS 1FT 1FU 1FV 1FW 1FX 1FY 1FZ 1GA 1GB 1GC 1GD 1GE 1GF 1GG 1GH 1GI 1GJ 1GK 1GL 1GM 1GN 1GO 1GP 1GQ 1GR 1GS 1GT 1GU 1GV 1GW 1GX 1GY 1GZ 1HA 1HB 1HC 1HD 1HE 1HF 1HG 1HH 1HI 1HJ 1HK 1HL 1HM 1HN 1HO 1HP 1HQ 1HR 1HS 1HT 1HU 1HV 1HW 1HX 1HY 1HZ 1IA 1IB 1IC 1ID 1IE 1IF 1IG 1IH 1II 1IJ 1IK 1IL 1IM 1IN 1IO 1IP 1IQ 1IR 1IS 1IT 1IU 1IV 1IW 1IX 1IY 1IZ 1JA 1JB 1JC 1JD 1JE 1JF 1JG 1JH 1JI 1JJ 1JK 1JL 1JM 1JN 1JO 1JP 1JQ 1JR 1JS 1JT 1JU 1JV 1JW 1JX 1JY 1JZ 1KA 1KB 1KC 1KD 1KE 1KF 1KG 1KH 1KI 1KJ 1KK 1KL 1KM 1KN 1KO 1KP 1KQ 1KR 1KS 1KT 1KU 1KV 1KW 1KX 1KY 1KZ 1LA 1LB 1LC 1LD 1LE 1LF 1LG 1LH 1LI 1LJ 1LK 1LL 1LM 1LN 1LO 1LP 1LQ 1LR 1LS 1LT 1LU 1LV 1LW 1LX 1LY 1LZ 1MA 1MB 1MC 1MD 1ME 1MF 1MG 1MH 1MI 1MJ 1MK 1ML 1MN 1MO 1MP 1MQ 1MR 1MS 1MT 1MU 1MV 1MW 1MX 1MY 1MZ 1NA 1NB 1NC 1ND 1NE 1NF 1NG 1NH 1NI 1NJ 1NK 1NL 1NM 1NO 1NP 1NQ 1NR 1NS 1NT 1NU 1NV 1NW 1NX 1NY 1NZ 1OA 1OB 1OC 1OD 1OE 1OF 1OG 1OH 1OI 1OJ 1OK 1OL 1OM 1ON 1OO 1OP 1OQ 1OR 1OS 1OT 1OU 1OV 1OW 1OX 1OY 1OZ 1PA 1PB 1PC 1PD 1PE 1PF 1PG 1PH 1PI 1PJ 1PK 1PL 1PM 1PN 1PO 1PP 1PQ 1PR 1PS 1PT 1PU 1PV 1PW 1PX 1PY 1PZ 1QA 1QB 1QC 1QD 1QE 1QF 1QG 1QH 1QI 1QJ 1QK 1QL 1QM 1QN 1QO 1QP 1QQ 1QR 1QS 1QT 1QU 1QV 1QW 1QX 1QY 1QZ 1RA 1RB 1RC 1RD 1RE 1RF 1RG 1RH 1RI 1RJ 1RK 1RL 1RM 1RN 1RO 1RP 1RQ 1RR 1RS 1RT 1RU 1RV 1RW 1RX 1RY 1RZ 1SA 1SB 1SC 1SD 1SE 1SF 1SG 1SH 1SI 1SJ 1SK 1SL 1SM 1SN 1SO 1SP 1SQ 1SR 1SS 1ST 1SU 1SV 1SW 1SX 1SY 1SZ 1TA 1TB 1TC 1TD 1TE 1TF 1TG 1TH 1TI 1TJ 1TK 1TL 1TM 1TN 1TO 1TP 1TQ 1TR 1TS 1TT 1TU 1TV 1TV 1TW 1TX 1TY 1TZ 1UA 1UB 1UC 1UD 1UE 1UF 1UG 1UH 1UI 1UJ 1UK 1UL 1UM 1UN 1UO 1UP 1UQ 1UR 1US 1UT 1UU 1UV 1UW 1UX 1UY 1UZ 1VA 1VB 1VC 1VD 1VE 1VF 1VG 1VH 1VI 1VJ 1VK 1VL 1VM 1VN 1VO 1VP 1VQ 1VR 1VS 1VT 1VU 1VV 1VW 1VX 1VY 1VZ 1WA 1WB 1WC 1WD 1WE 1WF 1WG 1WH 1WI 1WJ 1WK 1WL 1WM 1WN 1WO 1WP 1WQ 1WR 1WS 1WT 1WU 1WV 1WW 1WX 1WY 1WZ 1XA 1XB 1XC 1XD 1XE 1XF 1XG 1XH 1XI 1XJ 1XK 1XL 1XM 1XN 1XO 1XP 1XQ 1XR 1XS 1XT 1XU 1XV 1XW 1XZ 1YA 1YB 1YC 1YD 1YE 1YF 1YG 1YH 1YI 1YJ 1YK 1YL 1YM 1YN 1YO 1YP 1YQ 1YR 1YS 1YT 1YU 1YV 1YW 1YX 1YY 1YZ 1ZA 1ZB 1ZC 1ZD 1ZE 1ZF 1ZG 1ZH 1ZI 1ZJ 1ZK 1ZL 1ZM 1ZN 1ZO 1ZP 1ZQ 1ZR 1ZS 1ZT 1ZU 1ZV 1ZW 1ZX 1ZY 1ZZ 1AAA 1AAB 1AAC 1AAD 1AAE 1AAF 1AAG 1AAH 1AAI 1AAJ 1AAK 1AAL 1AAM 1AAN 1AAO 1AAP 1AAQ 1AAR 1AAS 1AAT 1AAU 1AAV 1AAW 1AAX 1AAY 1AAZ 1BAB 1BAB 1BAC 1BAD 1BAE 1BAF 1BAG 1BAH 1BAI 1BAJ 1BAK 1BAL 1BAM 1BAN 1BAO 1BAP 1BAQ 1BAR 1BAS 1BAT 1BAU 1BAV 1BAW 1BAX 1BAY 1BAZ 1CAB 1CAB 1CAC 1CAD 1CAE 1CAF 1CAG 1CAH 1CAI 1CAJ 1CAK 1CAL 1CAM 1CAN 1CAO 1CAP 1CAQ 1CAR 1CAS 1CAT 1CAU 1CAV 1CAW 1CAX 1CAY 1CAZ 1DAB 1DAB 1DAC 1DAD 1DAE 1DAF 1DAG 1DAH 1DAI 1DAJ 1DAK 1DAL 1DAM 1DAN 1DAO 1DAP 1DAQ 1DAR 1DAS 1DAT 1DAU 1DAV 1DAW 1DAX 1DAY 1DAZ 1EAB 1EAB 1EAC 1EAD 1EAE 1EAF 1EAG 1EAH 1EAI 1EAJ 1EAK 1EAL 1EAM 1EAN 1EAO 1EAP 1EAQ 1EAR 1EAS 1EAT 1EAU 1EAV 1EAW 1EAX 1EAY 1EAZ 1FAB 1FAB 1FAC 1FAD 1FAE 1FAF 1FAG 1FAH 1FAI 1FAJ 1FAK 1FAL 1FAM 1FAN 1FAO 1FAP 1FAQ 1FAR 1FAS 1FAT 1FAU 1FAV 1FAW 1FAX 1FAY 1FAZ 1GAB 1GAB 1GAC 1GAD 1GAE 1GAF 1GAG 1GAH 1GAI 1GAJ 1GAK 1GAL 1GAM 1GAN 1GAO 1GAP 1GAQ 1GAR 1GAS 1GAT 1GAU 1GAV 1GAW 1GAX 1GAY 1GAZ 1HAB 1HAB 1HAC 1HAD 1HAE 1HAF 1HAG 1HAH 1HAI 1HAJ 1HAK 1HAL 1HAM 1HAN 1HAO 1HAP 1HAQ 1HAR 1HAS 1HAT 1HAU 1HAV 1HAW 1HAX 1HAY 1HAZ 1IAB 1IAB 1IAC 1IAD 1IAE 1IAF 1IAG 1IAH 1IAI 1IAJ 1IAK 1IAL 1IAM 1IAN 1IAO 1IAP 1IAQ 1IAR 1IAS 1IAT 1IAU 1IAV 1IAW 1IAX 1IAY 1IAZ 1JAB 1JAB 1JAC 1JAD 1JAE 1JAF 1JAG 1JAH 1JAI 1JAJ 1JAK 1JAL 1JAM 1JAN 1JAO 1JAP 1JAQ 1JAR 1JAS 1JAT 1JAU 1JAV 1JAW 1JAX 1JAY 1JAZ 1KAB 1KAB 1KAC 1KAD 1KAE 1KAF 1KAG 1KAH 1KAI 1KAJ 1KAK 1KAL 1KAM 1KAN 1KAO 1KAP 1KAQ 1KAR 1KAS 1KAT 1KAU 1KAV 1KAW 1KAX 1KAY 1KAZ 1LAB 1LAB 1LAC 1LAD 1LAE 1LAF 1LAG 1LAH 1LAI 1LAJ 1LAK 1LAL 1LAM 1LAN 1LAO 1LAP 1LAQ 1LAR 1LAS 1LAT 1LAU 1LAV 1LAW 1LAX 1LAY 1LAZ 1MAB 1MAB 1MAC 1MAD 1MAE 1MAF 1MAG 1MAH 1MAI 1MAJ 1MAK 1MAL 1MAM 1MAN 1MAO 1MAP 1MAQ 1MAR 1MAS 1MAT 1MAU 1MAV 1MAW 1MAX 1MAY 1MAZ 1NAB 1NAB 1NAC 1NAD 1NAE 1NAF 1NAG 1NAH 1NAI 1NAJ 1NAK 1NAL 1NAM 1NAN 1NAO 1NAP 1NAQ 1NAR 1NAS 1NAT 1NAU 1NAV 1NAW 1NAX 1NAY 1NAZ 1OAB 1OAB 1OAC 1OAD 1OAE 1OAF 1OAG 1OAH 1OAI 1OAJ 1OAK 1OAL 1OAM 1OAN 1OAO 1OAP 1OAQ 1OAR 1OAS 1OAT 1OAU 1OAV 1OAW 1OAX 1OAY 1OAZ 1PAB 1PAB 1PAC 1PAD 1PAE 1PAF 1PAG 1PAH 1PAI 1PAJ 1PAK 1PAL 1PAM 1PAN 1PAO 1PAP 1PAQ 1PAR 1PAS 1PAT 1PAU 1PAV 1PAW 1PAX 1PAY 1PAZ 1QAB 1QAB 1QAC 1QAD 1QAE 1QAF 1QAG 1QAH 1QAI 1QAJ 1QAK 1QAL 1QAM 1QAN 1QAO 1QAP 1QAQ 1QAR 1QAS 1QAT 1QAU 1QAV 1QAW 1QAX 1QAY 1QAZ 1RAB 1RAB 1RAC 1RAD 1RAE 1RAF 1RAG 1RAH 1RAI 1RAJ 1RAK 1RAL 1RAM 1RAN 1RAO 1RAP 1RAQ 1RAR 1RAS 1RAT 1RAU 1RAV 1RAW 1RAX 1RAY 1RAZ 1SAB 1SAB 1SAC 1SAD 1SAE 1SAF 1SAG 1SAH 1SAI 1SAJ 1SAK 1SAL 1SAM 1SAN 1SAO 1SAP 1SAQ 1SAR 1SAS 1SAT 1SAU 1SAV 1SAW 1SAX 1SAY 1SAZ 1TAB 1TAB 1TAC 1TAD 1TAE 1TAF 1TAG 1TAH 1TAI 1TAJ 1TAK 1TAL 1TAM 1TAN 1TAO 1TAP 1TAQ 1TAR 1TAS 1TAT 1TAU 1TAV 1TAW 1TAX 1TAY 1TAZ 1UAB 1UAB 1UAC 1UAD 1UAE 1UAF 1UAG 1UAH 1UAI 1UAJ 1UAK 1UAL 1UAM 1UAN 1UAO 1UAP 1UAQ 1UAR 1UAS 1UAT 1UAU 1UAV 1UAW 1UAX 1UAY 1UAZ 1VAB 1VAB 1VAC 1VAD 1VAE 1VAF 1VAG 1VAH 1VAI 1VAJ 1VAK 1VAL 1VAM 1VAN 1VAO 1VAP 1VAQ 1VAR 1VAS 1VAT 1VAU 1VAV 1VAW 1VAX 1VAY 1VAZ 1WAB 1WAB 1WAC 1WAD 1WAE 1WAF 1WAG 1WAH 1WAI 1WAJ 1WAK 1WAL 1WAM 1WAN 1WAO 1WAP 1WAQ 1WAR 1WAS 1WAT 1WAU 1WAV 1WAW 1WAX 1WAY 1WAZ 1XAB 1XAB 1XAC 1XAD 1XAE 1XAF 1XAG 1XAH 1XAI 1XAJ 1XAK 1XAL 1XAM 1XAN 1XAO 1XAP 1XAQ 1XAR 1XAS 1XAT 1XAU 1XAV 1XAW 1XAX 1XAY 1XAZ 1YAB 1YAB 1YAC 1YAD 1YAE 1YAF 1YAG 1YAH 1YAI 1YAJ 1YAK 1YAL 1YAM 1YAN 1YAO 1YAP 1YAQ 1YAR 1YAS 1YAT 1YAU 1YAV 1YAW 1YAX 1YAY 1YAZ 1ZAB 1ZAB 1ZAC 1ZAD 1ZAE 1ZAF 1ZAG 1ZAH 1ZAI 1ZAJ 1ZAK 1ZAL 1ZAM 1ZAN 1ZAO 1ZAP 1ZAQ 1ZAR 1ZAS 1ZAT 1ZAU 1ZAV 1ZAW 1ZAX 1ZAY 1ZAZ 1AAA 1AAA 1AAAB 1AAAC 1AAAD 1AAAE 1AAAF 1AAAG 1AAAH 1AAAI 1AAAJ 1AAAK 1AAAL 1AAAM 1AAAN 1AAAO 1AAAP 1AAQ 1AAAR 1AAAS 1AAAT 1AAAU 1AAAV 1AAAW 1AAAX 1AAAY 1AAAZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM 1AACN 1AAAO 1AACP 1AACQ 1AACR 1AACS 1AACT 1AACU 1AACV 1AACW 1AACX 1AACY 1AACZ 1AAB 1AAB 1AABC 1AABD 1AABE 1AABF 1AABG 1AABH 1AABI 1AABJ 1AABK 1AABL 1AABM 1AABN 1AABO 1AABP 1AABQ 1AABR 1AABS 1AABT 1AABU 1AABV 1AABW 1AABX 1AABY 1AABZ 1AAC 1AAC 1AACB 1AACD 1AACE 1AACF 1AACG 1AACH 1AACI 1AACJ 1AACK 1AACL 1AACM

EAØAH of Fernando Poo is often found near 21,285 kHz. at 2000-2300 GMT. Jose finds pile-up pressures continually fierce, being Rio Muni's sole resident amateur. (Photo via WA1DJG)



2FU (82) 11, 3HW (85) 11, OOO (90) 17, 3ZL (90) 11, VP1CB 3, XE1HT 8, YU3OV, YVs 1R1 1EL 1, 4GD (80) 7, 5BOA, ZC4s MO (95) 23, RB (68) 22, ZD9BE 21, ZLs 1AGO (90) 11, 2BCG (85) 7, ZP3AB (62) 23, ZSLA (68) 22, 4U1TU, 5A3TW (75) 21-22, 6W8RA (69) 22 and 9Y4KR (70) 0-23, mighty interesting fishin' between all the SWBC juggernauts and attendant jammers.

75 phone's early returns, filed by K4IEX, OA8V and noted in literature of clubs and groups, are quite promising: 1J3s 5JK, CT3 8VO, ET3USA (3798) 23, GWs 2AP 2HQ 2OP 3VVJ, HBØLL, KC4USP, KV4AD, KZ4MV, LX1VH, OE-5DS (3799) 3-4, 8ZWQ, OH2SB, OZs 1CN 5EU, PAØs FCM LX, PY2ST, UP2s CV NW, VO1s AL FX, VP- 2MJ (3796) 3, 7BG (3795) 3, W1FZJ, KP4 (3820), ZLs 1AXB 2AJP, 3A2MJC, 4U1TU, 5Z4LE and 9M2DQ. As usual, the stuff hugs the low edge of our Yank phone sub-band, with another cluster near 3700 kHz, and scattered pockets farther downband. Beginning with the new year ARRL's 5-Band DXCC will inspire feverish developments on 40, 75 and 80!

We ticked off 28-MHz. phone last month for the earlybirds. Your "How's" Bandwagon will next tour some e.w. scenery with the guidance of (15 e.w.) Ws 1DAL 3HMR 3HNK 4YOK 7BE 8YGR 9GXR 9LNO, Ks 4PCB 8BCK, WAs 1CJE 1DJG 1FHU 1IDP 2APG 3VYP 3HRV 3HD 3KOS 5MIN 5PPZ 5SOX 8MCO 3VBY 9TFM 9URY, WBs 2BCT 4GSS 6VVS, KP4DBJ 1Is DFE ER, WNs 2FOR 2REH 3JRY 3KHZ 41F H1X 4YB 7JG; (10 e.w.) Ks 1HDO 8BCK, WAs 1DJG 1FHU 5PPZ 8MGD, KP4DBJ, 1Is DFE ER; (40 e.w.) Ws 3HNK 8YGR, K4FCB, WAs 1DJG 1FHU 2APG 3HYS 5SOX 8MCO, W4BGTI, WN3JRY; (80 e.w.) W1SWX, K4LEX, W41FHU, WN4JYB; (20 e.w.) Ws 1VAH 2DY 3HNK 4YOK 7BE 8IBX/2 8YGR, K4TJW, WAs 1FHU 1GGN 3HRV 3HD 3KOS 5PPZ 8MCO 9TFM, WVs 2BCT 4GSS 4GTI, HER, D, Maev. Then we'll hit the phone road again starting with (20 phone) Ws 2DY 2VOZ 3HNK 1NJF 4YOK 8YGR, K4TJW, WAs 1FHU 3HD 3HRV 5PTQ 8MCO 9TFM, WBs 2BCT 4GSS 6VLE/3 and Mr. Kilroy, plus other reporters to file. Hardly necessary to remind you that the new incentive-licensing sub-subbands are in effect as you read this. Nuisance, eh? Unless you had the foresight, opportunity and diligence to collect your Advanced or Extra credentials. Go get 'em! As for 160, December's Tests are scheduled for the 1st, 14th, 15th, 28th and 29th as detailed here last month.

Where:

ASIA—W8BHP's QSL manager for QSOs after August 1, 1968, is K6HPZ. "Due to the many Stateside stations who have worked W8BHP before that date and have not received cards, I will also QSL for W/K contacts dating from November 20, 1967." W8ENK writes, "I'm now confirming QSOs for JAIIV after October 1, 1968. Toshihiko, a Buddhist priest, is active on several bands." Arkansas DX Association, Box 7323, Little Rock, Ark., 72207, will be Stateside-only QSL bureau for this month's CR9AK encore by VS6DR & Co. "Phil says there will be managers for other areas," notes W45OFT. WB2-UKP apprises, "Beginning with QSOs of November 1, 1968, I'll be handling BV2A's QSLs for the western hemisphere only."

AFRICA—"Effective October 1, 1968, I will act as QSL manager for ZS8D," affirms K4RTA. W7KTL informs, "All who worked me as 9G1KT and still need cards get them with the usual self-addressed stamped envelopes at my Spokane address." Earl's former QSL aide, W7ATA, has turned all books over to W7KTL. W3HNK iterates that he cannot confirm 5A3TX QSOs after July 4, 1966. A new operator named George now uses the call. Joe understands that the latter can be reached via the Libya bureau. NCDXC's DXer relays F5OJ's declaration that the only Tunisia QSLs handled through that station are those for 3Y8AB. WA1DJG learns that EAØAH sometimes uses this address: Jose M. Perez, Avda. de Aragon 292 4º Deha., Madrid 22, Spain.

EUROPE—1LCK, QSL tender for IIAV/M1's past lining, finds that many outbound cards have strayed. "IAV/M1 logs now have been delivered to me. Anyone interested will have to reapply with new QSL." W8IBX/2 identifies all those OM chaps as

OKs using that prefix in conjunction with celebration of a Czech state anniversary. In most cases their suffix identities remain unchanged; e.g., QSL ØM18BG to ØK3BG or via the CAV bureau. W3YT holds a batch of QSLs from UP2KBC for expectant W/Ks, s.a.s.e. required. This note via K3ØLG/3 who indicates that the liaison will continue. 4Ls 4FS and 5LR vow, "We intend to QSL 100 per cent for our October operation as W8IAZ/LX and K1DWQ/LX. S.a.s.e., or s.a.e. with International Reply Coupons, will be greatly appreciated." SM3CZS comes through with revised addresses for SK3s AH and AK, stressing that he's no longer QSL manager for either DL4QQ (WA6PMK) writes in SCDXC's Bulletin: "U.S. servicemen in Berlin can be identified by the 'Q' suffix of their DL4 or DL5 calls. The British use DL5Y calls, and German nationals in Berlin use the number 7 in their prefixes."

SOUTH AMERICA—"The postage rate in Brazil went up 100 per cent last week," laments PY7AKW, concerning QSLs for the current St. Peter & Paul swing of PYOs DX and SP. "Last year only 35 per cent of all stations worked requested our cards. We're hoping for 100 per cent this time." For direct reply they'll need four IRCs with each petition from North America, six from Asia, Europe and Oceania. Other QSLs eventually will be answered by the bureau route. W4NJF, QSL tender for VP8KE (ex-VS9ABL), calls attention to his new QTH as listed among the addresses to follow. Regarding the QSL laundier for VP8s FI, JH and JL, W4HUK comments: "I sent Mr. Chilvers a self-addressed envelope with two IRCs, and I suggest that others follow this procedure." Carter also learns that OM Chilvers will attend to QSLing for one Les Graves, due for a fresh VP8 tag on Signy island. G. Watts's DX News-Sheet emphasizes that W4QVJ does not confirm CEOZI/mm QSOs. Ed's been stuck with this misidentification since he performed as QSL rep for the land-based CEOZI in October of '63. West Coast DX Bulletin understands that PY4KB may be of assistance toward QSLs for last April's PYØBLR Trindade thing.

HEREABOUTS—"DL3RK became my QSL manager for Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania starting September 19, 1968," advises TG9RN. "I will personally handle all W/K/VE QSLing through P.O. Box 892, Guatemala City, in response to s.a.e. with two IRCs for airmail reply." VO1AW writes, "I'm not particularly interested in collecting QSLs for my operation as VEØMD, seeing as it's maritime mobile, but I will answer all cards received." VE7BAR, after QSOing a 6L6, Cray and Lombok isles, considers himself well on the way to DXCC-BL. A lucid dissemination by WB6OLR of ARRL's Sixth call area bureau branch, directed to Sixes but of interest to all: "Each month San Diego DX Club receives over 50,000 DX QSLs for forwarding to California hams, but not all claim their cards. In accordance with ARRL policy all held unclaimed for one year are destroyed. Although over 15,000 are discarded each month the number on hand always remains in excess of 100,000. While some top DXers are prime offenders, the worst is the casual DXer who works a DX station now and then but doesn't keep an envelope on file in the QSL Bureau. The ARRL Bureau is operated for all amateurs, not just League members. To receive your cards all that is necessary is to send a self-addressed stamped envelope (5" by 7" manila preferred) with your call in the upper left-hand corner. Each month your cards will be mailed to you. Send several

envelopes at a time, and don't be afraid to attach extra stamps with paper clips as any unused postage will be returned." HA5KDP, HI7JPM, IIZMO, PY5 IDCQ 2DFR, TJ1AL, VP2AZ, ZD8Z, W2MES, K3EST and WB6HGH are "QSLers of the Month" mentioned in mail from W9TCU, WA5 2CKU 2HIU and 8PVN as significantly snappy repliers. . . . 'Epl! W4LXA could use tips toward confirming old QSOs with AP5HQ, CE0AE, EA9EO, UH8S CS DC, UO5s AA AN, UR2KAD and 9X5FS, WA5PPZ will settle for scoop on HL9TF and PY0AO. . . . WA1HXU and WN2EKS offer their services as QSL agents for overseas DX ops overburdened in the records department.

OCEANIA—WA5OFT, Arkansas DX Association secretary, pleads, "Our client VS5TJ is so very active on 20-meter single-sideband that s.a.s.e. is a must with every QSL request to keep us from going broke." But verify, for direct reply, unless specifically waived, self-addressed stamped envelopes (self-addressed envelopes with International Reply Coupons when appropriate) should be included in mailings to QSL managers. This is no more than proper when seeking postal response from anybody, for that matter. . . . "As of September 1, 1968, I handle QSLs for DU1UP," confirms WB6GFJ. . . . Now try these out for sighs, but remember that each specification is necessarily neither "official," complete nor accurate. . . .

- A2CAH**, C. Ewels, P.O. Box 17, Gaborones, Botswana
A2CAQ, A. Edwards, P.O. Box 45, Francistown, Botswana
BV2A (via WB2UKP; see text)
CE3AEV, Box 13130, Santiago, Chile
CM2DC, Box 6996, Havana, Cuba
DL4RY/LX (via DL4-DL5 burea)
DU1UP (via WB6GFJ; see text)
FK8BM, P.O. Box 423, Noumea, New Caledonia
FL8AO, R. Rabaud, B.P. 91, Djibouti, T.F.A.I.
FR7ZL/t, Guy P. de la Rhodiere, 7 eme. K.M.L. Saint-Francois, St. Denis, Reunion Island
HC1DG, Box 2937 Quito, Ecuador
HK0BMD, Box 18, San Andres Is., Colombia
HS3AL (non-W/K/VE/VOs via W3KT)
IIAV/MI (via ILLCK; see text)
JA1VV (via W3HNK; see text)
K5FKT/KP4, Ray Mote, P.O. Box 279, APO, New York, N.Y., 09845
KP4DED, E. McDaniel, 102 Harrison Dr., APO, New York, N.Y., 09845
MP4BGX, R. Gregory, 3 ACC, Hainala, BFPO 63, England
OD5FM, P.O. Box 1824, Beirut, Lebanon
OM1MP (see text)
SK3AH, Box 83, S-871 01, Harnosand, Sweden
SK3AK, Box 72, S-831 00, Osternund, Sweden
SM3CZS, C. Nylander, Box 3022, Sundsvall, Sweden
SP5CK, E. Kawczynski, Chopina 74/8, Pruszkow, Poland
VE0NH, HMCS St. Croix ARC, CFPO 5075, Victoria, B.C., Canada
VP2GAR, Box 201, St. Georges, Grenada
VP8s FL JG JH JI, c/o E. Chilvers, 1 Grove Rd., Lydney, Glos., England
VP8JR, c/o Radio Club of Montevideo, P.O. Box 37, Montevideo, Uruguay
VP8KD (via K2JXY or G3LDA)
VP8KE, via G. Milius, W4NJF, 1416 Rutland Dr., Virginia Beach, Va., 23454
W4UDF/AP2 (via WA9KMD)
WA4MMO/KP4 (via K5FKT/KP4)
ex-WP4DAJ (to KP4DED)
XW8BP (via K6HPZ; see text)
YV2LL, Box 275, San Cristobal, Venezuela
YV7EM, Box 83, Portlamar, Isla de Margarita, Venezuela
ex-ZD7GO, G. Owen, Plot 40, off Bradden Rd., Greens Norton, Towcester, Northants., England
ZD8DG, c/o BBC, Ascension Island
ZS3D (via K4RTA; see text)
4J0AH, C.R.C. Box 88N, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
4U0TIC, P.O. Box 275-FER, Turin, Italy
5A2TS, Box 2219, Tripoli, Libya
5R8BP/p, B.P. 437, Tananarive, Madagascar
8R1J, Box 537, Georgetown, Guyana
8RIT, Box 25, Georgetown, Guyana
ex-9G1KT, E. Ringle, W7KTL, W. 4324 Janice Av., Spokane, Wash., 99208
9M8APC, SSG B. Nielsen, HHC, 199th Inf. Bde. (sep 1.T.), APO San Francisco, Calif. 96279
9O5HT, Box 7700, Kinshasa, R.C. (or via DL9WB)
9V1OP, 113H Hilltops, Cairnhill Circle, Singapore 9
CE0ZI/mm (see text)
CO2FA (via XE1AE)
CR9AK (see text)
CT3AS (via RSGB)

- GC5AJE** (to K8CFU)
IP1DK (to IT2JGY)
IP1IJ (via ARI)
IP1VRS (via ARI)
K1DWQ/LX (to K1DWQ)
KG6ARQ (via WA8DBI)
OM3BG (see text)
PJ0MM (via W2GHHK)
PY0APS (to PY7APS)
PY0ARM (to PY7ARM)
PY0DX (via PY7ACQ)
PY0SP (via PY7AOA)
TF2WLC (to WA4PFD)
TG9RN (see text)
TL8GL (via VE2DCY)
UP2KBC (see text)
VP1BG (via WA9UES)
VP2KL (via WB6GFJ)
VR2FR (via VE6AO)
V59MB (via 43KDB)
W8IMZ LX (to W8IMZ)
XE0GN (to W6GEN)
YA8MH (to DL8AH)
5W1AE (via VE8AO)

Contributors of the preceding include Ws 2VOZ 4JUK 4NJF 6GEN 8IBX, Ks 4RTA 5FKT 6HPZ 8RZD WAs 1DJG 1PHU 2CKU 5PPZ 9UES, WB4ABC, DL4FS, SM3CZS, Canadian DX Association Long Skip (VE3HJ), Columbus Amateur Radio Association CARscope (W8ZCQ), DARC's DX-MB (DL8RK), DX News-Sheet (G. Watts, 62 Belmore Rd., Norwich, Nor.72.T., England), Far East Auxiliary Radio League (M) News (KA2LL), Florida DX Club DX Report (W4BRB), International Short Wave League Monitor (A. Miller, 62 Wardlaw Ln., Selly Oak, Birmingham 20, England), Japan DX Radio Club Bulletin (JA1DM), Long Island DX Association DX Bulletin (W2GKZ), Newark News Radio Club Bulletin (L. Waite, 39 Hamnum St., Ballston Spa, N.Y., 12020), North Eastern DX Association DX Bulletin (K1IMP), Northern California DX Club DX'er (Box 608, Menlo Park, Calif., 94025), Southern California DX Club Bulletin (WA6GLD), Utah DX Association Bulletin (W7LEB), VERON's DXpress (PA0s FX LOU TO VDV WWP) and West Coast DX Bulletin (WA6AUD). Is it your turn to feed the kitty?

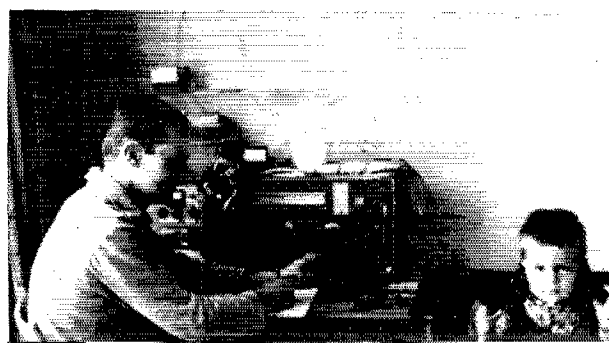
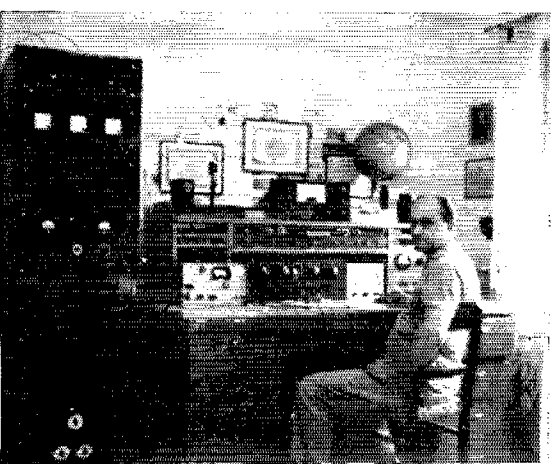
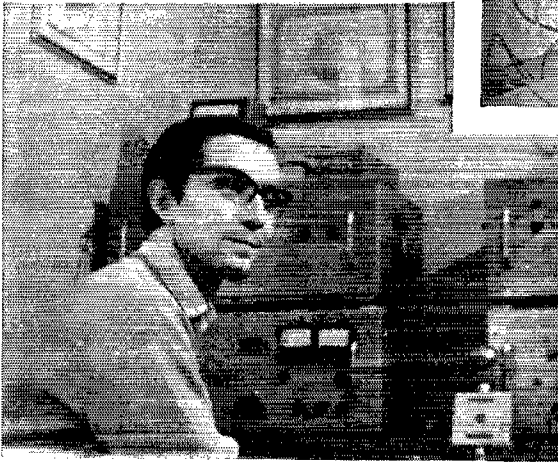
Whence

ASIA—VS6DR advises he will go back to CR9AK for more Maeno operation early this month," warns WA5OFT in lines to W1CW. . . . Many casual W/K DXers remain unaware that Thailand still is included on the International Telecommunications Union (hence Federal Communications Commission) Ban List as periodically explained and updated in "Happenings of the Month" elsewhere in QST. HS3AL (W5NZR, ex-H18XAL) writes ARRL's W1YFM, "One of the local HS3s has 27 United States worked, thirteen confirmed. My own gear should arrive soon. No c.w. is allowed here." . . . "AP2AD, back on after an illness, plans to be quite active on s.s.h.," cheers WA1DJG. . . . WB2UKP comments, "BV2A's Jim and Tim operate c.w. on 10 and 20 meters at present. Their 200 watts, 3-element yagi and SP-600 are often available Sundays near 14,030 kHz, at 1100-1500 GMT." . . . New or renewed Far East Auxiliary Radio League memberships are claimed by KAs 1MI (WA3-HDM), 2IJ (K8H1J), 2JC (K0JFV), 2KS (K4KCS), 2LS (W5YOJ-KYEMA), W6VOM and K3FUR. FEARL's gala '68 field day was paced by KA2UZ's fat score, followed in order by KAs 2KS 9MF 2LS 2HC 2YP 2IJ and 2USP.

AFRICA—Reunion's Dr. J. Mulhen tells W1CW of the A RRL DXCC Desk, "FR7ZL/t operated on Tromelin island in January, April, June 20-21 and in October of this year. He will further operate until about December 26th. The program of DX emissions in 1969 may include Tromelin, Juan de Nova and Europa islands." . . . Contacts with three Bulawayo ZFs during November, according to ZE1JE, may qualify you for the city's 75th Anniversary Award. For details on BAA write Matabeleland Branch, Radio Society of Rhodesia, P.O. Box 1372, Bulawayo. . . . WA1DJG has a letter from EA0AH expressing gratitude to all DXdom for so many enjoyable QSOs, and regret for his unfamiliarity with English. Don't mention it, Jose. . . . Now via the clubs press: When you hear ST2SA on sideband it may well be visiting fremen from ET3s REL and/or USA. . . . VQ8CC assisted heroic young solo circumnavigator Robin Graham and 24-ft. Dove (see October's National Geographic Magazine) with vital repairs. That remarkable kid should be a ham!

(Continued on page 154)

Czechoslovakia has been all too prominent in the news of late, so a photographic salute to Czech hamdom is hardly amiss. Clockwise beginning top left: OKs 2PBM 1Z, 3HM 2WL 2BKH 1CG 11M and 1MP. (Photos via Ws 11KE 4PNK 9SKR, Ks 2RYK 3CU1, WB2BCI)





YL news and views

CONDUCTED BY LOUISE RAMSEY MOREAU,* WB6BBO

Adopted YLs

Progress has its unfortunate phases. Often in our attempt to make everything as perfect as possible our zeal to improve eliminates something that we valued, and because of the progressive move we cannot change it. About a dozen years ago YLRL ran into this problem when the Constitution and By Laws were revised. Just as everyone was congratulating themselves on an excellent job it flared up — what about the DX



Martha Edwards, W6QYL, back on the air after two years of enforced silence on the island of Cyprus.

members? Perhaps that sounds like a very simple thing that is as easily solved as making out a check, but it wasn't. Up to this time YLRL had absorbed DX memberships because in a number of countries the red tape surrounding sending money out of the country was quite involved, and in some places it wasn't permitted at all. So suddenly YLs who had been members were no longer a part of the club, and short of much entanglement in all the "slings and arrows" of international fees, YLRL was about to become strictly a group of W and VE gals.

In the fall of 1957, Arlie Hager, W4HLF, YLRL Foreign Correspondent (now we call this position International Membership Correspondent) wrote an open letter to the membership in the November-December 1957 issue of *Harmonics*.

*YL Editor, *QST*. Please send all news notes to WB6BBO's home address; 1036 East Boston St., Altadena, Calif. 91001.

ics. In it she suggested a plan whereby the overseas women could still be YLRL members without all the tie-ups. Arlie asked, why couldn't the different clubs affiliated with the parent organization, and if they choose, the individual members, adopt one or more of the DX-YLs as associate members? Under this plan all that was needed was for the gals, or the clubs, to indicate their interest in sponsoring a membership and one would be chosen from the waiting list. *Harmonics* announced that there would be a column devoted to the activities of the many overseas gals beginning with the next issue.

The plan was an immediate success; by the middle of 1958 the news from the DX members had developed into several pages in *Harmonics*, and there was a waiting list of people who wanted YLs to adopt under the program. Now, ten years later, there are 47 DX members from 20 different countries on all continents who are sponsored by WAYLARC, WRONE, BAYLARC, YLRC/LA, NYCYLRL, Floridoras, Portland Roses, and Alaska Lassies, as well as several of the very active YL nets, and individual members of YLRL.

True, not every woman with a DX call is an adoptee, a number of them are wives of servicemen stationed overseas and are operating with a call from the country where they are living.

This plan is available to all affiliated YLRL clubs, or nets, or the membership. To adopt a YL all that is necessary is to write the YLRL International Membership Correspondent, Verda Siebenthaler, K7UBC, 905 Hastings Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, zip 83814, and indicate interest in the project. Once the DX gal is assigned that is all there is to it. Dues for DX members are \$3.50 a year.

When this plan was first proposed by W4HLF, she mentioned, "in a small way we will be helping with international relations." That was in 1957, now, eleven years later, this very popular activity of YLRL might easily be considered to be their contribution to the present "People-to-People" program of ARRL, for this has been the YLRL program of mutual assistance in a YL to YL plan. Wordsworth once wrote of, "those little, nameless, unremembered acts . . ." and possibly we might catalogue our help to amateur activities in other countries in just those words.

That's Radio!

Who says that the activity in message handling is dull and uninteresting?

So you put your brand new birthday gift transceiver on the air, and settle down on your MARS schedules, and receive several messages that you can easily deliver. The nets secure, and you log out and telephone the addressees and, as is always the case with traffic from overseas personnel, the messages are received with grateful thanks from the families. The last one was particularly welcome because the family hadn't heard from this serviceman for almost four months and they were certain that he was missing or captured, so that "ARL 3" that you translate to them as, "Am perfectly all right. Don't worry." really makes their day. The message the family gives you to relay back is warm and reassuring, and the sort every traffic operator loves to send overseas. The day has been routine, you complete servicing your traffic and are filing it when the telephone rings. A voice says, "this is the Marine Corps Recruiting Sergeant did you just telephone a message to this particular family?" So you say, "why yes, I am an Amateur Radio Operator and a member of the Military Affiliate Radio System." The Sergeant laughs, "We had to be sure," he tells you. "The family just reported it to us thinking that you might be a spy!"

Tall tale? Not at all. It happened to Madge Mason, WA6LWE/NØRAG. Seems that the serviceman hadn't written his family for so long, and they could get no information about him, that they assumed that he had been captured. The wording of the message text was the sort of thing that they had heard was the type that was used to let families know about it through some sort of "spy" group. So that despite their relief at knowing he was safe and well, they decided it should be reported to military authorities just in case there was something clandestine about it.

Madge explained the MARS set up, and her own status in Navy MARS to the Marine so that he could use it in explanation to the family, and let them know that the message was part of the public service performed by amateur radio.

1969 YL-OM Contest

Eligibility: All OM, YL, and NYL operators throughout the world are invited to participate.

Operation: All bands may be used. Crossband operation is not permitted. Net contacts do not count.

Exchange: QSO number, RS or RST report, ARRL



Remember how everyone drooled over the Mustang in Denver? Here is the proud owner receiving the keys. Left to right: Karl Ramstetter, WAØHJZ; Elaine High, WØHEM, President Colorado YLs, presenting the keys; Dale Rogers, WA8PKQ, the fortunate owner; Marge Balk, WAØECG, Convention treasurer; Betty Lindsay, WAØEXX Convention Chairman.



WA6LWE/NØRAG, Madge Mason, newly appointed Editor of YLRL Harmonics.

1969 YL-OM Contest

phone

Start: Saturday, February 22, 1969 1800 GMT
End: Sunday, February 23, 1969 1800 GMT

c.w.

Start: Saturday, March 8, 1969 1800 GMT
End: Sunday, March 9, 1969 1800 GMT

section or country. Entries in log should show band worked at time of contact, time, date, transmitter and power. (ARRL section list is available in any issue of QST, page 6. Or send s.a.s.e. to the YLRL vice president.)

Scoring: A. Phone and c.w. contacts will be scored as separate contests. Submit separate logs. B. One point is earned for each station worked, YL to OM or OM to YL. A station may be contacted no more than once in each contest for credit. C.

Scoring: Multiply the number of QSOs by the number of different ARRL sections and/or countries worked. D. Contestants running 150 watts input or less, at all times may multiply the results of (C) by 1.25 (low power multiplier.) E. S.s.b. contestants running 300 watts p.e.p. or less at all times may multiply the results of (C) by 1.25 (low power multiplier.)

Logs: Copies of all phone and c.w. logs showing claimed scores, and signed by the operator must be postmarked no later than March 24, 1969, and received by the contest manager no later than April 12, 1969, or they will be disqualified. Please remember to file separate logs for each section of the contest. Send copies of logs to:

Ebba Kristjansson, VE5DZ
Colonsay, Box 71
Saskatchewan, Canada

Awards: 1st Place Phone: YL — Cup. OM — Cup. 1st Place c.w.: YL — Cup. OM — Cup. The winner of the phone cup is also eligible for the c.w. cup. Certificates will be awarded to the high place phone and c.w. winners in each ARRL district and country. No logs will be returned. Be sure the copy of your log is legible. Please note postmark deadline must be no later than March 24, 1969.

QST

The World Above 50 Mc.

1415-1500 2500-2450 3500-2500 5650-5925 10,000-10,500 21,000-22,000 50,000-*

CONDUCTED BY BILL SMITH,* WB4HIP

**1968 Retrospect,
Prospectus 1969**

1968 year is rapidly ending, and I am sorry. This has been a good v.h.f. year. There have been outstanding accomplishments and no one can complain about DX conditions on the three most popular bands, 50, 144 and 432 MHz.

It began New Year's day with 50-MHz. *F-layer* DX from the Atlantic Seaboard and the Caribbean to Hawaii. Six meters continued DX thrills throughout the year. DX of one kind or another was reported during every month and the *E-layer* produced numerous multiple-hop contacts, several approaching 4,000 miles. Even though the apparent peak of Cycle 20 occurred in mid-summer, high solar activity provided intercontinental 50-MHz. DX through fall and winter months. The next three to four months may be the best those of us now alive will ever experience!

Two-meter fans encountered *Es* June 20th and 21st, the likes of which had never before been heard. It was not just a high-power sport, even the twoer and f.m. clans found thousand-mile contacts gracing their log pages.

Tropo showed its DX ability in early October with 1,400-mile plus contacts between Texas and New England. These contacts, reported later in this column, are surpassed only by the 1957 span from Hawaii to California.

Meteor scatter buffs likewise were rewarded for their 1968 efforts. W3KWH keyed with nearly 40 states while K1HTV, K4GL, W0DRL and others were in the 30-plus class. During the August Perseids W0DRL worked *sixteen* stations. While predictable showers accounted for expected contacts, random meteors made daily schedules interesting. The education that random 800-mile or more meteor scatter contacts are possible is gaining momentum — and fast! Moonbouncers were not to be denied in 1968. VK3ATN worked K0LJN in February, and in September, K6MYC contacted SM7BAE.

The long-dormant 220-MHz. band was explored by meteor-scatter addicts. During the Perseids, W6WSQ and W0EYE made the first reported 220 m.s. contact, closely followed by K2CBA and K4IXC.

Many two-meter men are short on new states to work, but 432 offers virgin spectrum. Early October tropo showed this band's DX potential.

*Send reports and correspondence to Bill Smith WB4HIP, ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111.



A cross-section of active v.h.f. men was present during the Central States V.h.f. Conference in Missouri, including (l. to r.) VE3BPR, W4FJ, W2AZL and K7NII.

W0DRL and K4QIF covered 1,065 miles, a distance bettered only by the over-water path between Texas and Florida in 1965.

W4FJ managed 17 states in 7 call areas during 1968, nearly tying W5RCI, who pushed his states total to 19, tops in the standings. Depending upon geographical location, 300 to 400-mile contacts are almost commonplace, as the result of improved equipment and operating practices.

And to demonstrate how lightning will propagate 432 signals, W5RCI exchanged reports with W0DRL.

The moon tasted more 1296 r.f. in 1968. The Crawford Hill V.h.f. Club, W2NFA, organized April and October tests contacting G3LTF, HB9RG, K6HCP and WB6IOM.

We had no sooner reported the 2300 MHz. record captured by HB9RG and DJ4AU when K1DRB and W2BVU returned the honors to this side of the pond. The previous record was 5 years old. W7CAF and WA7EDI bettered the above 40,000 MHz. record set in 1967. Their contact made the distance slightly better than two-thirds mile.

Singling out specific operators is not easy. I will surely miss several, as there are those working quietly, seldom heard from or about. Forgive me if I err, but these come to mind in addition to those already noted: CE3QG, LU3DCA, LU3EX, OA4C, KL7FNL, KV4FU, VE3EZC, VE7BQH, W2IMU, W5ORH, K5WXZ, K6RNLQ, WA9DOT and WA9HUV. And a special salute to W0DRL. He is to be especially cited for outstanding accomplishments on 144 and 432. Kansas could be barren territory for a v.h.f. man with less than Al's prowess!

Yes, 1968 *was* a good year, but what about 1969?

Surely there will be intercontinental DX on 50 MHz. Our knowledge of t.e. will benefit from work being done by our South American colleagues and KV4FU and others on this continent. W2BOC's more than 30-year study of 50 MHz. propagation will progress. I hope Mel has time to publish some of his findings.

Leading 144-MHz. state-seekers have worked most of what they can on tropo and meteors. The likes of KØMQS will turn towards the moon as the path to new states. And random meteors will continue to receive considerable attention.

But I am cautious lest we devote too much effort refining already well-known properties of our two most populated and therefore explored v.h.f. bands. Would it not be better if we were to turn more attention towards 220, 432 and higher? How about meteors at 220? For those believing 220 tropo propagation too similar to 144, there is 432 to further exploit. Is m.s. possible at this frequency? In 1968 we found tropospheric conditions even better than we had thought. Just how good is 432 tropo?

I strongly suspect the more important contributions in 1969 will be made on 432 and 1296. Moonbounce records will be made and broken by W2NFA, K4QIF, K6HCP, K6MYC, VK3ATN and W1FZJ/KP4. And I doubt the 12-year old 3300-MHz. record will survive 1969.

Regardless of specific interests, and it is the wide range of interests that makes v.h.f. so attractive, random operating, without the benefit of schedules, is to be encouraged. It would be to everyone's advantage to restore the every-night activity of three to five years ago.

There are several reasons for the demise of random activity: MARS programs for one, although MARS recognizes it has drained population from the amateur bands and now encourages members to handle non-MARS traffic in the ham bands. F.m. has taken its toll inasmuch as several thousand of us now seem content with a handful of fixed frequencies. Even though the ready presence of emergency communication is worthwhile, we must strike a balance. Many long-time v.h.f. men have all but worked their favorite bands dry, and so may not be on the air except when rare DX opportunities arise. But *activity* is important, because this is how the bands are explored.

The record-setting October tropo is the perfect example. Only a trained meteorologist would have suspected something unusual was afoot. The usual signs we wait for before turning on the rig were not present. More of us could have taken advantage of the conditions had we been on the air. And then some of those who were on, weren't tuning. Had it not been for the telephone, some of the best DX would have surely been missed. And there is the chap who wrote complaining he missed ZF1DT because I didn't publicize the operation in advance. If I had, he said, he would have listened for me! What kind of *communication* is this?

In closing 1968, thanks to those who hid my desk under more than 2,000 pieces of mail this year. I regret not being able to acknowledge each, but I do believe we answered those asking specific questions. Even though it wasn't possible to use each report, be certain each was read and evaluated. A balanced column is the objective. If I fall short, tell me.

Best wishes to you and yours in '69.

Address Change

Your writer has moved to a permanent location. For those who wish to write me directly, the address is 850 N.E. 141st Street, North Miami, Florida 33161, or correspondence may be sent directly to Headquarters for forwarding by V.I.I.F. Editor, W1HDQ. The column deadline is the 22nd of the second month preceding publication; information reaching me by mid-December will appear in the February issue. There is a fudge-factor involved, but to insure publication without delay, correspondence near deadline should be mailed directly to me. Especially newsworthy items have appeared in print as quickly as three weeks, but publication costs rise when pages have to be reset to accomplish this sort of thing.

Also, I have a locally unlisted telephone. If you wish to call, the number is (305) 754-7510.

OVS and Operating News

50-MHz. DX news is breaking so fast that the printed media can not keep pace, but here are highlights. The South America to Hawaii path opened September 30, 0115 GMT, when KH6EQF worked LU3EX and CN7AG. Many similar contacts have since been reported and that path continues active. On October 5th, ZS3E, Southwest Africa, worked ZB2BC and ZB2BO, Gibraltar, for the first Cycle 20 Africa to Europe contacts. October 12th was excellent in many areas of the world. KX6FX, in the Marshall Islands, worked two Japanese stations, KH6NS worked California, KH6EQF worked CN7AG, and ZE1AN, Rhodesia, worked Gibraltar!

Another Cycle 20 first was made on the 13th when ZS3E answered a KV4FU CQ. The Africa-to-



Rich Zwirko, K1HTV, is Connecticut's most active 2-meter DX man. He has been responsible for a good many "first Connecticut" contacts.



One of Florida's strongest 50 MHz. signals comes from W4GDS, Bob Silwanicz, at Pompano Beach.

North-America contact was made at 1534 GMT. Last month's reported "contacts" with W2PV and W2JKI on September 28th are denied by ZS3E, and the work now appears to be the result of a hoax, or mistaken identity.

October 15 and 16 conditions were also excellent between Hawaii and South America. KH6BZF worked OA4C, and KH6EQF, in addition to South Americans, worked 4A3P in Mexico City. That special call was issued to NE1GE for the Olympics. Also on the 15th, KH6EQF worked KN6FX, and on the 17th, KN6FX had a s.s.b. contact with JA2HMO, Japan, at 0500 GMT.

ZS3E, provider of many African contacts during Cycle 19, runs 120 watts, s.s.b. and c.w., to a 6-element Yagi. ZS3B is also active in Southwest Africa. In addition to ZE1AN, there is a Rhodesian beacon. ZE1AZC is on 50.046, f.s.k. Reports go to ZE1AN. ZK1AA is active on Cook Island, but is restricted to above 51 MHz. His frequency is 51.022 and he worked KH6EQA September 26th. ZK1AA has also been heard in California. His transmitter was apparently furnished by WB6KAP. Australian VK2BKL reports numerous TE openings between he and Japan.

LU9MA, who suffers TVI problems, reports seeing television channel 2 (48.25 MHz. video, 53.75 MHz. audio) from Ghana, Africa, October 6, 14 and 15! KV4FU has some observations about TE propagated television signals. Bob says the flutter, common to TE, is not caused by multipath reception, but due to rapidly changing m.u.f. The reception is pulse-like. In one second you can see the m.u.f. pulse from below 54 to above 60 MHz., and back again. Sometimes the pulse is slow enough so that the video information begins tracing between 54 and 55 MHz., moving up in frequency and tracing a picture as it goes. The effect is similar to facsimile. Bob is gathering much valuable TE data from his favorable Virgin Island location.

KL7GLL will be active for sometime to come. Gene writes that he has been appointed Director of Fishery and Forestry Programs at Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka. And wouldn't you know it? His Yagi is atop a 70-foot Sitka spruce!

Thanks K7DTH/KH6 and KH6GHC, the operators of KH6EQA/EQF, KH6BZF, KV4FU, LU3DCA and LU9MA for their much appreciated DX reports.

144-MHz. DXers found October tropo conditions the best experienced in many years. K1HTV says

two large inversions, one at 4500 feet and the other at 8000 feet, and air mass boundaries associated with a large, slow-moving high-pressure area were responsible for the record-setting October 7-8 sessions. The best DX reported was on the 7th between K1RJH, Groton, Connecticut, and K5WVZ, Garland, Texas, a distance of 1450 miles! Another fine piece of DX was the 1301-mile contact between K1HTV and W1VTU, Connecticut, and W5HFV in Oklahoma. W5ML, Vivian, Louisiana, worked 24 stations in 12 states and Canada. K5WVZ made 20 contacts in 8 states, including nine Ohio QSOs! W3HB, Maryland, worked four stations in the midwest, one of which was a new state. K0MQS, Iowa, was Brownie's number 20. From Ohio, W8AXR worked three new states, Texas, Oklahoma and Mississippi.

Conditions were nearly as good on the 8th. K2HLLA on Long Island worked W9BPB in Chicago and K0MQS. W3TFA, Maryland, also worked K0MQS. W5UKQ, at Baton Rouge, managed contacts with 23 stations in 7 states.

The 9th was quiet, but 2 meters opened again on the 10th over north-south paths. K5WVZ worked K0MQS and W0BFB, both Iowa. W0NXX and W0EIS, both Nebraska and Kansas W0DRL and W0EKZ. W0NXX worked his 42nd state, W5RCI in Mississippi. W5GVE in Waco, Texas, and others are chucking that W5ORH was in Mexico and missed all the tropo. It may be something of an inside joke, but we understand a collection is being taken to send the Cowboy back to Mexico during the January contest.

2-METER STANDINGS

W1JSM	35	8	1400	W5HFV	27	10	1285
K1ABR	34	8	1478	K5TQP	27	7	1254
W1AZC	34	8	1412	W5MCC	23	8	1430
K1WHT	31	8	1300	K5PTK	17	5	1330
K1HTV	29	8	1301				
K1WHS	29	8	1300	W6GDO	17	4	1326
K1UGQ	29	8	1280	W6W8Q	16	4	1390
K1HTV	29	8	1301	W6NLZ	12	5	2540
K1BKK	26	8	1275	K6HNS	11	4	1358
W1LDQ	24	7	1010	K6JYO	11	4	1240
K1MTJ	20	7	1225				
K1JIX	18	6	800	W7JRG	27	6	1320
K1RJH	17	7	1450	K7NHL	24	5	1290
				K71CW	16	4	1246
W2NLY	37	8	1390				
W2CXY	37	8	1360	W8PPT	11	9	1260
W2ORI	37	8	1320	W8IDU	10	8	1150
W2HLV	36	8	1150	W81TU	24	8	1000
W2AZL	35	8	1380	K8ZES	22	8	675
K2HLLA	34	8	1300	W8VFG	13	6	465
W2ZFGK	33	8	1340				
K2RTH	31	8	1215	K9SGD	42	9	1300
W2CRS	26	8	1270	W9ADOT	41	9	1303
K2YCO	20	7	750	K9UIF	41	9	1150
W2FXB	20	6	915	K9AAJ	40	9	1200
K2DNR	19	6	1010	W9AAG	37	9	1200
W2PAW	19	6	1000	W9YYF	32	8	1050
W3RUE	36	8	1100	W0BFB	45	10	1350
W3KWL	33	8	1335	K0AIQ	43	10	1500
W3KCP	32	8	1108	W0NXX	42	10	1500
W3BDP	33	8	1100	W0DQY	41	9	1300
K3CFA	22	7	950	W0LFE	38	9	1040
K3OBU	21	7	930	W0EYE	35	9	1380
W3HB	20	8	1310	W0ENC	33	9	1354
W3LHF	19	6	700	W0DRL	25	9	1295
W3TFA	17	7	1342	W0LCN	23	6	1000
W4EJQ	39	9	1150	F8DO	1	1	5100
W4WNI	38	9	1350	KH6UK	2	2	2540
W4HAK	36	9	1280	OH1NL	1	1	5850
W4HAK	36	8	1403				
K4EJQ	37	8	1125	VE1AFC	7	2	500
W4CKB	34	8	1325	VE2HW	4	5	800
W4JF	34	8	1150	VE2BGJ	4	4	600
K4QIF	33	8	1225	VE2DFO	4	4	600
W4VH	33	8	1100	VE3ECC	33	8	1283
E4GL	31	8	1340	VE3AIB	29	8	1340
W4AWS	29	8	1350	VE3EYV	22	8	1100
W5UGO	42	10	1398	VE3AZO	21	7	850
W5RCL	42	9	1289	VE7BQH	3	2	1248
K5WVZ	36	10	1450				
W5AJG	33	9	1360				
W5UKQ	29	8	1150	VK3ATN	3	3	10417

The figures after each call refer to states, call areas and mileage of best DX. Revised May, 1968.

220-and 420-MHz. STANDINGS

220 MHz.			W3RUF				
W1HDQ	13	5	450	W3RUF	9	4	485
K1JLX	11	4	600	K3IUV	9	4	310
K1BFA	8	3	225				
K2CBA	17	5	1090	W4FJ	17	7	940
W2SEU	12	5	325	K4QIF	14	6	1065
K2RFB	11	3	300	K4EIQ	12	5	550
W2CRS	9	3	200	K4NTD	8	2	835
K2DNR	8	3	175	W4VHL	4	—	450
W3IUG	14	5	460	W5RCI	19	6	880
W3RUF	10	5	480	W5ORH	11	4	700
K3IUV	10	4	310	W5AJG	7	3	1010
				W5UKQ	6	2	590
K4IXC	3	2	1090	W5AWK	5	2	322
W5RCI	9	4	700	W6DQJ	4	2	360
W5A3	2	2	1050	K7ICW	4	2	225
				W7JRG	2	2	420
W6WSQ	2	2	825	W8PT	13	7	715
K7ICW	4	2	250	K8DFO	12	6	450
W8PT	11	6	660	K8REG	12	5	625
W0EYE	5	2	825	W8RQL	10	6	425
VE3AIB	7	4	450	W8VX	9	6	465
				W8MNT	9	6	465
				W8FWF	7	4	450
				W8VHG	6	4	290
420 MHz.			W9HUV				
W1QVF	10	5	400	W9HUV	15	7	780
K1BFA	10	4	470	W9AAG	12	4	600
K1JLX	10	4	385	K9AAJ	12	5	425
W1HDQ	10	3	250	W9NKT	9	3	400
				W9JY	7	4	300
W2BLY	13	5	500	W0DRL	15	5	1065
K2ACQ	12	4	280	W0EYE	5	2	425
K2CBA	12	6	2670	VE2HW	3	3	750
K2YCO	9	6	525	VE3ZC	7	5	510
K2UYH	9	4	350	VE3AIB	5	4	450
W42EUS	9	4	260				
K2YCO	8	6	550				
W2SEU	6	1	220				

October 13th found tropo good in the east as K1HTV worked W8IDU in Michigan. Further tropo reports appear in the 432-MHz. section.

The October Orionids was disappointing. K2HLA clicked with Minnesotan W0RLI. W0LER, also Minnesota, worked W5RCI, Mississippi, and W5UKQ in Louisiana. W0LER, calling the shower "poor," says there were many pings and short bursts, but nothing of any duration.

Tennessee's WA4HGN is back in the meteor scatter business and is accepting schedules. K4GL says the W3GKP C-line matcher, described in September *QST*, works extremely well, providing an adjustable impedance load. CE3QG, well-known for his Chilean 50 MHz. work, says he is going to try 144-MHz. moonbounce. K6MYC is providing details of his highly successful collinear array.

220 MHz. received some attention during the October tropo opening. K4GL, South Carolina, and W5RCI, Mississippi, exchanged reports for a new state apiece. South Carolina was state number 9 for W5RCI, tops in the fifth call area. K1BFA, Massachusetts, worked W1DC/1. Maine and K4GGI/1, Vermont, this fall to bring his 220 totals to 8 states. K1BFA runs 180 watts. Also from Massachusetts, WA1HHK corrects an error in the October column. K4IXC copied him on 144, not 220 MHz. meteor scatter. W9KHH, Wisconsin, says he is now ready for schedules. His transmitter is an 832A.

432-MHz. DXers will not soon forget the nights of October 7th and 8th. W0DRL at Topeka, Kansas, and K4QIF in Portsmouth, Virginia, set a new over-land distance record on the 7th by working 1065 miles. That contact was preceded by another between W0DRL and W4FJ, Richmond, Virginia, 995 miles. The tip-off was when W0DRL began hearing eastern radars about 7 p.m., CDT. Al copied them for more than eight hours, but only worked the two Virginia stations. Too had no one else was active. Al says he is sure he could have worked the eastern seaboard south of Virginia. He now has 15

states, but schedules with South Dakota's W0IT look promising for number 16. Also on the 7th, W5RCI at Marks, Miss., worked W9AAG, W9UNN and K9AAJ, all Illinois, and W0DRL. W5RCI was K9AAJ's 12th 432-MHz. state. W9UNN also worked W4FJ the same evening.

The next morning W5RCI worked W8RQL, Toledo, Ohio. Tropospheric conditions continued favorable and the evening of the 8th, W5RCI worked K4GL in South Carolina while W4FJ was working VE3BPR. K2ACQ, Lockport, New York found the band open to Illinois where he worked W9AAG, W9UNN, W9WCD and WA9IUV and Missouri's K0DOK, and K8DEO, Ohio worked WA2EMB, New Jersey. Conditions continued excellent through the morning hours on the 9th. K2ACQ worked W5RCI, nearly 900 miles, plus W9WCD again, and W2CLL, W4FJ, W8MINT and VE2LI.

W4FJ is building an array of sixteen 11-element Yagis. Ted has ideas of moonbounce when the 176-element array is completed. And 432 activity in the Gulf coast states improving. W5UKQ, Baton Rouge, reports W5MCC and W5AO in Louisiana, as well as W5RCI, K4NTD and K4IXC appear the best bets for Florida. W0LER and W0LCN are representing Minnesota, both with kilowatts and arrays of four Tilton Yagis. They both offer schedules.

1296-MHz. moonbouncers were active October 12-13, but the results were disappointing. Apparently the only contact was on the 12th between the Crawford Hill group, W2NFA, and K6HCP who was working with K6MYC. W2NFA heard one other signal, WB6IOM, on the 13th. K4QIF says the tests were ruined for him when dew seeped into his dish-mounted parametric amplifier. The W2NFA club hoped to resume the tests in November, including schedules with Europe. We hope to have a more complete report later.

A final 1215 note, K1BFA has completed the WB6IOM amplifier and is also at work on 2300 MHz. equipment.

Moonbounce Special

Dick Hart, K0MQS, joined the growing list of successful moonbouncers November 1st when he worked K6MYC on 144 MHz. The signal exchange was made on c.w., but Dick's s.s.b. echoes were easily readable. K0MQS's antenna is an eight-wire stack of Laport rhombics, and his signals were also copied by K6HAA using an array of four 5-element Yagis. K6MYC's station was the same as during past successes. The distance is 1590 miles.

We congratulate Dick for his progress on v.h.f. It was only some four years ago he became interested in 144 MHz. In the standings, he is now second only to W0BFB.

QST

IMPORTANT NOTICE Changes of Address

Important postal changes in handling second-class mail matter are now in effect. Please advise us *direct* of any change of address. Four weeks notice is required to effect change of address. When notifying please give old as well as new address *and your zip code*. Your promptness will help you, the postal service and us. Thanks.



Operating News



GEORGE HART, WINJM, Communications Manager
ELLEN WHITE, W1YYM, Deputy Comms. Mgr.

Administration: LILLIAN M. SALTER, W1ZJE
Contests: ROBERT HILL, W1ARR

DXCC: ROBERT L. WHITE, W1CW
Training Aids: GERALD PINARD

Club Territory. A recent accomplishment, thanks to help of all ARRL appointees in letting us know how they felt about it, was to define "club territory" for the purpose of determining which ARRL affiliates club members could submit their scores as part of the club total in the DX, VHF-SS and Nov. SS contests. This is now defined as (1) any member living fifty miles or less (air line) from the club affiliation address, or (2) any member living between 50-100 miles airline from the club affiliation address who attended 50% or more of the inperson meetings during the past year.

How about members over 100 miles out? Sorry, they are not eligible. How about non-affiliated clubs? Sorry, not eligible.

Actually, this is not entirely a new rule. It's more in the nature of a "clarification" of a "rule of thumb" that has been used for many years. Previously, we used a straight 50-mile radius of the club "location" as a guideline. This seemed to work some hardships on clubs in the more remote areas in which it was not in the least exceptional for a regular member to reside more than 50 miles away — and there was considerable protest about this in some cases. The rule is now clear, definite and standard in its application to all. It will be applied impartially and universally.

Some who commented mentioned that they didn't see where the League gets off setting up

requirements for club membership. Please, this isn't the idea at all. Affiliated clubs can set up any kind of membership rules they wish. A club in Atlanta can have members in Seattle, if it wishes. It can have full, voting, honorary, associate or semi-members scattered all over, if it wants to. But *only* those members meeting the above requirements and operating their own or another club member's station may include their scores in the club's total for the SS, VHF-SS and DX Contests.

Let this not be a signal for contest-oriented clubs (or *any* clubs, for that matter) to scrounge around for hotshot contest operators as such, without any other qualifications, for the sole purpose of getting their contest scores into the club totals. A club member should be more than simply a score-contributor; he should be an integral part of a cohesive group of amateurs — yes, even if the club is one which specializes in contests.

Let this also not be a signal for clubs to create a bunch of new member grades, or to include those for club-scoring purposes that were not previously included. The intent is that members contributing scores should be full, regular or voting members of the club, not members who have been added to the roster for an honorary or token reason.

Did someone mention Field Day? This new

OPERATING EVENTS (Dates in GMT) ARRL-IARU-SCM-Affiliated Club-Operating Events

December	January	February
4 Qualifying Run, W6OWP 13 Qualifying Run, W1AW 22 Tennessee QSO Party (p. 108, last issue). 29 South Dakota QSO Party (p. 112, this issue).	2 Qualifying Run, W6OWP 4-5 VHF SS (p. 63, this issue). 10-12 Arkansas QSO Party (p. 113, this issue). 11 Qualifying Run, W1AW 11-13 CD Party (c.w.)* 18-19 Connecticut QSO Party (p. 122, this issue). Louisiana QSO Party (p. 113, this issue). 18-20 CD Party (phone)* 25-26 Simulated Emergency Test	1-2 DX Competition, phone (p. 64, this issue). 1-16 Novice Roundup 5 Qualifying Run, W6OWP 7-9 QCWA QSO Party (p. 83, this issue). 8 Frequency Measuring Test 8-9 Arizona QSO Party 11 Qualifying Run, W1AW 15-16 DX Competition, c.w. (p. 64, this issue). 22-23 YL/OM Contest (phone).
*League Officials and Communications Dept. Appointees, only.		

rule does not apply to Field Day. The club may invite whomever it pleases to participate as a guest of the club, and whatever contacts are made by that person or persons count as do all contacts made by members, to the club score. Only thing is, when you start inviting a lot of hotshot operators to go on Field Day so you can run up a high PD score, is it really a "club" effort? Isn't this an artificial way to boost a score that would be considerably less if the effort depended entirely on the club members? Don't misunderstand, there is nothing wrong with inviting guest operators; only with inviting them as operators more than as guests.

Merry Christmas. Many of us regard Christmas as a season of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." Actually, it is only a reminder of this as a desirable way of life the year around. Much has been said, recently, about undesirable practices of amateurs toward each other on these bands that are in our keeping for use in the public interest, convenience and necessity. It must create quite a spectacle to the disinterested observer. Why can't we "freeze out" the dissidents and recalcitrants among us and resist the temptation to "reply in kind"? How about a little Peace on the Amateur Bands and Good Will Among Amateurs? Merry Christmas, gang.—**WINJM.**

ELECTION NOTICE

To all ARRL members in the Sections listed below:

You are hereby notified that an election for Section Communications Manager is about to be held in your respective sections. This notice supersedes previous notices.

Nominating petitions are solicited. The signatures of five or more ARRL full members of the Section concerned, in good standing, are required on each petition. No member shall sign more than one petition.

Each candidate for Section Communications Manager must meet the following requirements prior to deadline date listed below: (1) Holder of amateur Conditional Class license or higher. (2) A licensed amateur for at least two years immediately prior to nomination. (3) An ARRL full member for at least one year immediately prior to nomination. Petitions must be received on or before 4:30 p.m. on the closing dates specified. In cases where no valid nominating petitions were received in response to previous notices, the closing dates are set ahead to the dates given herewith. The complete name, address, zip code and station call of the candidate and signers should be included with the petition. It is advisable that eight or ten full-member signatures be obtained, since on checking names against Headquarters files, with no time to return invalid petitions for additions, a petition may be found invalid by reasons of expiring memberships, individual signers uncertain or ignorant of their membership status, etc.

Elections will take place immediately after the closing dates specified for receipt of nominating petitions. The ballots mailed from Headquarters to full members will list in alphabetical sequence names of all eligible candidates.

The following nominating form is suggested. (Signers should be sure to give city, street address and zip code.)

Communications Manager, ARRL [Place and date]
225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111

We, the undersigned full members of the
..... ARRL Section of the
Division, hereby nominate,
as candidate for Section Communications Manager for
this Section for the next two-year-term of office.

You are urged to take the initiative and file nominating petitions immediately.

—George Hart, WINJM, Communications Manager

BRASS POUNDERS LEAGUE

Winners of BPL Certificate for September Traffic:

Call	Orig.	Recd.	Rel.	Del.	Total
K6BPI	6783	1707	1519	188	10197
W3CUL	523	2751	2593	133	6000
K5TEY	7	1438	1388	4	2837
K6BNH	8	1223	1156	26	2413
W3WV	39	1031	909	116	2085
W8TRH	7	924	839	82	1852
W3VR	161	810	749	41	1761
WA9CNY	4	671	662	9	1346
WA4DYL	15	681	587	20	1393
W6RSY	13	683	403	170	1269
K9VIG	6	562	479	10	1057
WA9MHU	108	454	305	128	995
W9JO	848	58	44	14	964
W50BD	31	431	428	1	891
K4NSN	100	330	330	6	766
W4BEKP	83	324	296	28	731
K9FZX	15	366	352	4	727
W1OJA	8	354	354	—	716
W0LCX	23	368	308	12	711
W3EML	25	378	277	1	681
W3HLD	3	337	3	337	680
W4ZBY	37	321	292	42	619
W4THKR	18	397	292	5	612
K8MYS	18	314	248	13	593
WGAI	12	279	268	25	584
W9FQO	—	288	288	—	676
W4HPC	287	287	—	—	574
W4STYH	5	293	236	32	566
WA6PNB	4	265	265	1	531
W7ZIW	25	258	240	8	531
K9KZB	12	259	136	123	530
WA9TUM	9	256	96	169	530
K4YZT	500	10	10	—	520
W4STI	20	249	248	1	517
W6VNO	18	284	207	1	510

Late Reports:

W4ZABY (Aug.)... 81 245 181 21 528

More-Than-One-Operator-Stations

W6YDK... 4346 87 22 65 4520

BPL for 100 or more originations-plus deliveries

WB2UVB 288	WA9QOO 117	WB4BKG 104
W8OUH 191	W8AUZ 115	W4BYZ 103
W43YS 189	WA0HTN 113	W4VEK 102
WB6HVA 178	WA8UJF 112	VE2ALE 100
W4RBB 153	WA1GNN 111	Late Reports:
W8IXJ 149	W4ZVYS 109	WB4HUS (Aug.) 201
W4RHA 127	W8VJ 108	KITKS (Aug.) 101
W4STI 124	W9KIT 105	
WA9QNI 121		

More-Than-One-Operator-Stations

K6MCA 347 W5AC 238 W1HPM 162

BPL Medallions (see July, 1968 QST, p. 99) have been awarded to the following amateurs since last month's listing: WA1GNN.

The BPL is open to all amateurs in the United States, Canada and U.S. Possessions who report to their SCM a message total of 500 or a sum origination and delivery points of 100 or more for any calendar month. All messages must be handled on amateur frequencies within 48 hours of receipt in standard ARRL form.

Section	Closing Date	SCM	Present Term	Ends
Colorado	Dec. 10, 1968	Richard Hoppe	Feb. 14, 1969	
Eastern Florida	Dec. 10, 1968	Jesse H. Morris	Feb. 25, 1969	
Sac. Valley	Dec. 10, 1968	John F. Minke, III	Feb. 25, 1969	
Orange	Dec. 10, 1968	Roy R. Maxson	Mar. 1, 1969	
Santa Barbara	Jan. 2, 1969	Cecil D. Hinson	Aug. 10, 1968	
West Indies	Jan. 2, 1969	R. H. Crumley, Jr.	Jan. 10, 1968	
East Bay	Jan. 2, 1969	Richard Wilson	Feb. 10, 1968	
New Hampshire	Jan. 2, 1969	Robert C. Mitchell	Oct. 26, 1968	
Mississippi	Jan. 2, 1969	S. H. Hairson	Dec. 15, 1968	
North Dakota	Jan. 10, 1969	Harold L. Sheets	Mar. 8, 1969	
Missouri	Jan. 10, 1969	Alfred E. Schwaneke	Mar. 11, 1969	
Minnesota	Jan. 10, 1969	H. Kopischke, Jr.	Mar. 15, 1969	
Alberta	Jan. 10, 1969	Harry Harold	Resigned	
North Carolina	Feb. 10, 1969	Barnett S. Dodd	Apr. 10, 1969	
Michigan	Feb. 10, 1969	Ralph H. Threanu	Apr. 26, 1969	
British Columbia	Feb. 10, 1969	H. E. Savage	May 1, 1969	
Washington	Feb. 10, 1969	William R. Watson	May 3, 1969	
Los Angeles	Mar. 10, 1969	D. R. Etheredge	May 18, 1969	

ELECTION RESULTS

Valid petitions nominating a single candidate as Section Manager were filed by members in the following Sections, completing their election in accordance with regular League policy, each term of office starting on the date given.

San Francisco	Hugh Cassidy, WA6AUD	Nov. 19, 1968
Northern New Jersey	Louis J. Amoroso, W2ZZ	Dec. 9, 1968
Southern Texas	G. D. Jerry Sears, W5AIR	Dec. 10, 1968
Maryland-D.C.	John Munholland, K3LFD	Dec. 19, 1968
Alabama	Donald W. Bonner, W4WLG	Dec. 26, 1968

W1AW SCHEDULE, DECEMBER 1968

The ARRL Maxim Memorial Station welcomes visitors. Operating-visiting hours are Monday through Friday 3 p.m.-3 a.m. EST, Saturday 7 p.m.-2:30 a.m. EST and Sunday 3 p.m.-10:30 p.m. EST. The station address is 225 Main Street, Newington, Conn., about 7 miles south of Hartford. A map showing local street detail will be sent upon request. If you wish to operate, you must have your original operator's license with you. The station will be closed December 25, in observance of Christmas, and New Year's Day, January 1, 1969.

GMT*	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
0000	RTTY OBS ^{3,7}						
0030	← CODE PRACTICE DAILY ¹ 10-13-15 w.p.m. →						
0100	← C.W. OBS ¹ →						
0120-0200 ⁴			7.020	3.520	7.020 ⁶	3.520 ⁶	7.020
0200	← PHONE OBS ² →						
0205-0230 ⁴			3.820	50.120	144.120	1.820	3.820
0230	← CODE PRACTICE DAILY ¹ (15-35 w.p.m. TThSat), (5-25 w.p.m. MWFSn) →						
0330-0400 ⁴			3.520		1.820		3.520
0400	← RTTY OBS ³ →						
0410-0430 ⁴			3.625	14.095	7.095	14.095	3.625
0430	← Phone OBS ² →						
0435-0500 ⁴			7.220	3.820	7.220	3.820	7.220
0500	← C.W. OBS ¹ →						
0530-0600 ⁴			3.520 ⁶	7.020 ⁶	3.520	7.220	3.520
0600-0700			7.080	3.945	14.100	3.555	7.080
0700-0800			14.280	7.255	3.945	14.100	14.280
2000-2100		14.280	21/28	14.095	21/28 ⁵	14.280	
2100-2200		14.100	14.280	14.100	14.280	14.100	
2300-2345		7.255	21/28 ⁶	21.1 ⁶	21/28 ⁶	7.255	

¹ C.W. OBS (bulletins, 18 w.p.m.) and code practice on 1.805, 3.52, 7.02, 14.02, 21.02, 28.02, 50.02 and 144.12 MHz.

² Phone OBS (bulletins) 1.82, 3.82, 7.22, 14.22, 21.27, 28.52, 50.12, and 144.12 MHz.

³ RTTY OBS (bulletins) 3.625, 7.095, 14.095, 21.095 and 29.015 MHz.

⁴ Starting time approximate. Operating period follows conclusion of bulletin or code practice.

⁵ Operation will be on one of the following frequencies; 21.02, 21.08, 21.27, 21.41, 28.02 or 28.52 MHz.

⁶ W1AW will listen in the Novice segments for Novices, on the band indicated (but will transmit on the frequency shown) before looking for other contacts.

⁷ Bulletins sent with 170-Hertz shift, repeated with 850-Hertz shift.

Maintenance Staff; W1s QIS WPR. *Times-days in GMT. Operating frequencies are approximate.

CLUB COUNCILS AND FEDERATIONS

Affiliated Council of Amateur Radio Clubs, Inc., Mr. Ronald D. Mayer, W7NGW, Secretary, 6115 Southeast 13th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97202.

Council of Conn. ARCs, Mr. James W. Parker, K1VII, Secretary, 17 West Main Street, Niantic, Conn. 06357.

Federation of Eastern Massachusetts Amateur Radio Associations, Mr. Eugene H. Hastings, W1VRK, Secy.-Treas., 28 Forest Avenue, Swampscott, Mass. 01907.

Federation of Long Island Radio Clubs, Mr. Warren Mayer, W2OUQ, Secretary, 25 Alfred Avenue, Rockville Centre, Long Island, New York 11570.

Foundation for Amateur Radio, Mr. Granville Klink, Jr., W3AFV, Secy., 1013 Noves Dr., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Hudson Amateur Radio Council, Fred F. Brunjes, K2DGI, Secy., 22 Ivey Drive, Jericho, N. Y. 11753.

Indiana RC Council, Inc., Mr. Hewitt Mills, WA9LTI, Secy., 289 W. Sumner Ave., Martinsville, Ind. 46151.

Los Angeles Area Council of Radio Clubs, Inc., Mr. Henn Shaw, W6NI, Secretary, 10326 Bogardus Street, Whittier, California 90603.

The Michigan Council of Amateur Radio Clubs, Mr. Merton A. Henry, K8ETU, Secretary, 4626 Stillwell Avenue, Lansing, Michigan 48910.

Ohio Council of ARS, Mr. J. W. Benson, W8OUU, Secy., 2463 Kingspath Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio 45231.

The Puget Sound Council of Amateur Radio Clubs, Mr. Jerry Suligman, W7BUN, Secretary, Drawer A, McChord Air Force Base, Washington 98438.

Radio Society of Ontario, Mr. J. DeZorzi, VE3RSO, Secretary, 86 Crendon Drive, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada.

San Diego County AR Council, Inc., Mr. D. E. Decker, Jr., WA6TAD, 5901 Streamview Dr. #3, San Diego, Cal. 92105.

Tennessee Council of ARCs, Mr. James G. Skeen, WA4NEC, Secy., 213 Stafford St., Bristol, Tenn. 37620.

CODE PROFICIENCY PROGRAM

Twice each month special transmissions are made to enable you to qualify for the ARRL Code Proficiency Certificate. The next qualifying run from W1AW will be made Dec. 13 at 0230 GMT. Identical tests will be sent simul-

taneously by transmitters on listed c.w. frequencies. The next qualifying run from W6OWP only will be transmitted Dec. 4 at 0500 Greenwich Mean Time on 3590 and 7129 kHz. **CAUTION!** Note that since the dates are given per Greenwich Mean Time Code Proficiency Qualifying runs in the United States and Canada actually fall on the evening previous to the date given. *Example.* In converting, 0230 GMT Dec. 13 becomes 2130 EST Dec. 12. Each month the ARRL Activities Calendar notes the qualifying run dates for W1AW and W6OWP for the coming 3-month period.

Any person can apply. Neither ARRL membership nor an amateur license is required. Send copies of all qualifying runs to ARRL for grading, stating the call of the station you copied. If you qualify at one of the six speeds transmitted, 10 through 35 w.p.m. you will receive a certificate. If your initial qualification is for a speed below 35 w.p.m. you may try later for endorsement stickers.

Code practice is sent daily by W1AW at 0030 and 0230 GMT, simultaneously on all listed c.w. frequencies. At 0230 GMT Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, speeds are 15 20 25 30 and 35 w.p.m.; on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sundays, speeds are 5 7½ 10 13 20 and 25 w.p.m. **CAUTION!** 0230 GMT Tuesday corresponds to 9:30 p.m. (EST) and 6:30 p.m. (PST) Monday evening. For practice purposes, the order of words in each line may be reversed during the 5 through 13 w.p.m. tests. At 0030 GMT daily, speeds are 10, 13 and 15 w.p.m. The 0230-0320 GMT runs are omitted four times each year, on designated nights when Frequency Measuring Tests are made in this period. To permit improving your list by sending *in step with W1AW* (but not on the air!) and to allow checking strict accuracy of your copy on certain tapes note the GMT dates and texts to be sent in the 0230-0320 GMT practice on those dates:

- Date Subject of Practice Text from October QST
- Dec. 16: *It Seems to Us*, p. 9
- Dec. 19: *Radiation Resistance of Inverted V Antennas*,* p. 36
- Dec. 27: *Matching with Homemade Baluns*, p. 46
- Date *Understanding Amateur Radio*, First Edition
- Jan. 6: *Polarity*, p. 97
- Jan. 8: *Longer Wires*, p. 97

*Speeds will be sent in reverse order, highest speed first.

Strays

		NCDXC APRIL DX CONTEST INSTANT ESTIMATOR (points in thousands)																																							
Number of Contacts	1500	4.5	60	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1,080	1,170	1,260	1,350	1,440	1,530	1,620	1,710	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1,080	1,170	1,260	1,350	1,440	1,530	1,620	1,710				
	1400	4.2	84	168	252	336	420	504	588	672	756	840	924	1,008	1,092	1,176	1,260	1,344	1,428	1,512	1,596	330	420	510	600	690	780	870	960	1,050	1,140	1,230	1,320	1,410	1,500	1,590	1,680	1,770			
	1300	3.9	78	156	234	312	390	468	546	624	702	780	858	936	1,014	1,092	1,170	1,248	1,326	1,404	1,482	300	390	480	570	660	750	840	930	1,020	1,110	1,200	1,290	1,380	1,470	1,560	1,650	1,740			
	1200	3.6	72	144	216	288	360	432	504	576	648	720	792	864	936	1,008	1,080	1,152	1,224	1,296	1,368	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1,080	1,170	1,260	1,350	1,440	1,530	1,620	1,710			
	1100	3.3	66	132	198	264	330	396	462	528	594	660	726	792	858	924	990	1,056	1,122	1,188	1,254	240	330	420	510	600	690	780	870	960	1,050	1,140	1,230	1,320	1,410	1,500	1,590	1,680	1,770		
	1000	3.0	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540	600	660	720	780	840	900	960	1,020	1,080	1,140	210	300	390	480	570	660	750	840	930	1,020	1,110	1,200	1,290	1,380	1,470	1,560	1,650	1,740		
	900	2.7	54	108	162	216	270	324	378	432	486	540	594	648	702	756	810	864	918	972	1,026	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1,080	1,170	1,260	1,350	1,440	1,530	1,620	1,710		
	800	2.4	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480	528	576	624	672	720	768	816	864	912	150	240	330	420	510	600	690	780	870	960	1,050	1,140	1,230	1,320	1,410	1,500	1,590	1,680	1,770	
	700	2.1	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420	462	504	546	588	630	672	714	756	798	120	210	300	390	480	570	660	750	840	930	1,020	1,110	1,200	1,290	1,380	1,470	1,560	1,650	1,740	
	600	1.8	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360	396	432	468	504	540	576	612	648	684	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1,080	1,170	1,260	1,350	1,440	1,530	1,620	1,710	
	500	1.5	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480	540	600	660	720	780	840	900	960	1,020	1,080	1,140	1,200
	400	1.2	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432	456	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570	600
	300	.9	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300
	200	.6	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
	100	.3	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
	1	.003	.060	.120	.180	.240	.300	.360	.420	.480	.540	.600	.660	.720	.780	.840	.900	.960	1.020	1.080	1.140	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

W6WX's Patented DX Contest Point Estimator

1. To determine your present approximate score, find the number of contacts (rounded to the nearest hundred) on the vertical axis and the number of multipliers (rounded to the nearest 20) on the horizontal axis. Read the points (in thousands) indicated at the intersection of the perpendiculars. (For example: 140 mult., 400 contacts = 168,000 points.)
2. To estimate the point value of each non-multiplier contact, determine your present number of multipliers (rounded to the nearest 20) and read the point per score indicated directly above on the "1" line of the horizontal axis. (For example: 120 mult. = 360 points per QSO.)
3. To estimate the value of each new multiplier QSO, follow the procedure described in paragraph 2 and then add this result to the points indicated on the "1" line opposite the number of contacts (rounded to the nearest 100) on the vertical axis. (For example: Approximately 300 QSOs and 120 mult. and you work a new one. You have just added approx. (360 plus 900) to 1200 points to your score.) NOTE: At this stage of the game, it will take approximately 3.3 non-multiplier contacts to equal the value of one multiplier QSO. The ratio increases with contacts and decreases with more multipliers.

W.A.S. RECORD FOR K5MAT, SANTA FE, N. MEX.

C.W. BY BANDS

	W A S						W A S				
	3	6	15	15	15		3	6	15	15	15
1 Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	6 California	X	X	X	X	X
1 Maine	X	X	X	X	X	6 Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X
1 Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	7 Alaska	X	X	X	X	X
1 New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X	7 Arizona	X	X	X	X	X
1 Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	7 Idaho	X	X	X	X	X
1 Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	7 Montana	X	X	X	X	X
2 New Jersey	X	X	X	X	X	7 Nevada	X	X	X	X	X
2 New York	X	X	X	X	X	7 Oregon	X	X	X	X	X
3 Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	7 Utah	X	X	X	X	X
3 Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	7 Washington	X	X	X	X	X
3 Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	7 Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X
4 Alabama	X	X	X	X	X	8 Michigan	X	X	X	X	X
4 Florida	X	X	X	X	X	8 Ohio	X	X	X	X	X
4 Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	8 West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X
4 Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	9 Illinois	X	X	X	X	X
4 North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	9 Indiana	X	X	X	X	X
4 South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	9 Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X
4 Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	8 Colorado	X	X	X	X	X
4 Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	8 Iowa	X	X	X	X	X
5 Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	8 Kansas	X	X	X	X	X
5 Louisiana	X	X	X	X	X	8 Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X
5 Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	8 Missouri	X	X	X	X	X
5 New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	8 Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X
5 Oklahoma.	X	X	X	X	X	8 North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X
5 Texas	X	X	X	X	X	8 South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X

DX Century Club

The following list contains the call letters and country totals of holders of the DX Century Club Award who have submitted confirmations to ARRL for the period from October 1, 1966 through September 30, 1968. New Members in DXCC for the period from September 1, through September 30, 1968 also appear in this list. DXCC members qualifying for the Honor Roll appear in the Honor Roll list below. Since the necessary space to run the complete DXCC Roster is not available (the total number of DXCC certificates issued as of September 30, 1968 was 14,413), this list contains only the calls and totals of those who have shown an active interest in their DXCC rating over the indicated 24-month period.

Honor Roll

The DXCC Honor Roll consists of the top ten numerical totals in DXCC. Position in the Honor Roll is determined by the first number shown. The first number represents the participant's total countries less any credits given for deleted countries. The second number shown represents the total DXCC credits given including deleted countries. All totals shown represent submissions received through September 30, 1968.

G3FKM... 322/340	W6QGI... 319/336	W1JYH... 317/341	W6QUO... 316/342	W2GKZ... 314/317
W6AM... 322/348	W6EPZ... 319/341	W2BOK... 317/335	W6DZ... 316/330	W2QHH... 314/336
W7GLV... 322/346	W6QPB... 319/341	W6BAX... 317/332	W6OZ... 316/335	W2TFC... 314/334
W8K4... 322/342	W6KZL... 319/336	W2PG... 317/335	W6ID... 316/336	W2ELS... 314/320
H89MO... 321/339	W7PHO... 319/338	WA2ZS... 317/334	W6WX... 316/325	WA4VY... 314/327
OE1ER... 321/344	W8DAW... 319/344	W3CGS... 317/337	W8IRN... 316/335	W4LVV... 314/335
W1GKK... 321/347	W8KIA... 319/344	W3GAU... 317/341	W8WZ... 316/339	W4RLS... 314/319
W4VPD... 321/339	W8DU... 319/342	W3LMA... 317/340	W8AH... 316/332	W5AFX... 314/340
W5ABY... 321/339	W8ELA... 319/343	W3LMO... 317/331	W8BMH... 316/330	W8OGS... 314/331
W7GBW... 321/346	W8SYK... 319/338	W3NKM... 317/335	W8PNO... 316/339	W8UKK... 314/329
W8JIN... 321/347	CE3AG... 318/343	W4BYU... 317/336	DL1KB... 315/335	W6KUT... 314/335
W8UAS... 321/343	K4TJL... 318/328	W5CKY... 317/337	DL7BA... 315/333	W6MVL... 314/326
W9NDA... 321/346	R6EC... 318/333	W5KBU... 317/336	G2BVN... 315/334	W6HOC... 314/328
HB9J... 320/345	K7GCM... 318/327	W5KC... 317/341	I1TAL... 315/332	W6Y... 314/335
W6PF... 320/338	W1DK... 318/336	W5LGG... 317/338	J4IDM... 315/331	W6GOOP... 314/320
LU6DJX... 320/345	W2AGW... 318/343	W5UX... 317/333	K2DCA... 315/333	WB8RA... 314/338
VE2NV... 320/338	W2BQM... 318/342	W6KEY... 317/340	K4LNM... 315/330	W8DMD... 314/337
W1MV... 320/338	W2BXA... 318/343	W6ONU... 317/330	K81KB... 315/327	W9LNM... 314/338
W2WZ... 320/344	W2HO... 318/338	W6TZD... 317/339	LA7Y... 315/338	W9RQJ... 314/327
W3KT... 320/345	W4DPS... 318/336	W6ZYP... 317/332	W1AZY... 315/331	W8PFI... 314/331
W4AIT... 320/344	W4YU... 318/340	W7AQB... 317/331	W2DXX... 315/322	4X4DK... 314/333
W4GXB... 320/342	W2SSC... 318/335	W7GMO... 317/329	W2EXH... 315/322	YV5AB... 314/334
W4OM... 320/343	W2SUC... 318/336	W7CNM... 317/336	W2FZY... 315/329	G13IVJ... 313/329
W4PLL... 320/336	W2IP... 318/328	W9DWO... 317/331	W2SHQ... 315/331	G2PL... 313/327
W5POA... 320/339	W3RNO... 318/337	D12BW... 316/334	W2AJD... 315/330	GHDA... 313/336
W6BZE... 320/341	W4DPS... 318/336	W46EN... 316/332	W4WVG... 315/327	JA1BK... 313/321
W6WFO... 320/338	W4MR... 318/338	G2BZO... 316/335	W3EVS... 315/338	K2BZT... 313/331
W8BF... 320/342	W5OK... 318/340	HB9IL... 316/333	W3GRS... 315/328	K4ICK... 313/326
W8EWS... 320/345	W6NJU... 318/333	VE3CFG... 316/331	W4AAU... 315/335	K9KYF... 313/322
W8MPV... 320/339	W6RKP... 318/333	W1BAN... 316/330	W6LDD... 315/337	OH2NB... 313/335
W8POQ... 320/338	W6TOV... 318/335	W1CAK... 316/327	W6ZJY... 315/320	W1FH... 313/340
W9SFR... 320/334	W7AC... 318/343	W2IP... 316/323	W7EWN... 315/340	W1MOV... 313/325
DL1IN... 319/336	W8PHZ... 318/334	W2GR... 316/334	W7UMJ... 315/324	W2MJ... 313/326
G8KS... 319/338	W9YFV... 318/343	W2CYS... 316/339	W8KPL... 315/324	W2UVE... 313/332
K6EVR... 319/337	W9MLY... 318/335	W2FXA... 316/330	W8NGO... 315/333	WA2RAU... 313/315
ON4DM... 319/339	W9QVZ... 318/340	W2FXN... 316/331	W8ZCO... 315/330	W4LYV... 313/334
W1BHX... 319/344	G3HCT... 317/329	W2HTT... 316/333	W9AMU... 315/332	W8NFI... 313/317
W1CLX... 319/343	G4MJ... 317/335	W2J... 316/336	W9GFE... 315/329	W8WZO... 313/329
W1HX... 319/340	DL3RK... 317/335	W2MES... 316/325	W9HUZ... 315/336	W6BSY... 313/330
W2CTO... 319/340	K2LWR... 317/331	W2OKM... 316/335	W91LU... 315/322	W6LN... 313/334
W2NUT... 319/336	K2OEA... 317/334	W2RDD... 316/331	W9NLY... 315/332	W8CUT... 313/321
W2SAW... 319/337	K6LGF... 317/330	W2RGV... 316/333	ZL1HY... 315/340	W8EVZ... 313/317
W4BJ... 319/332	K6VVA... 317/327	W2RTE... 316/335	DL9OH... 314/326	W8HGW... 313/339
W4CLN... 319/342	LU4DMG... 317/334	W2ZGB... 316/336	K4AM... 314/329	W8N... 313/330
W4ML... 319/340	PA0FX... 317/338	W2ZX... 316/336	K4TFW... 314/321	W9GIL... 313/331
W4QPM... 319/335	VK3KB... 317/341	W3ECR... 316/334	K8LSG... 314/326	W9JUV... 313/334
W5MMK... 319/342	W1FZ... 317/337	W3WGH... 316/332	K8ONV... 314/324	W9WYB... 313/329
W6CYV... 319/338	W1GYE... 317/333	W4TM... 316/339	W1CBZ... 314/330	W9LWG... 313/326
		W5OLG... 316/338		

Radiotelephone

W8GZ... 322/345	W6BAF... 317/328	VK5MS... 315/336	DJ2YL... 313/329	W8HGW... 313/336
W8BE... 320/342	G3FKM... 316/331	W1JFG... 315/331	DL9OH... 313/325	4X4DK... 312/312
W3RIS... 319/345	K4TJL... 316/326	W4PDL... 315/326	G13IVJ... 313/325	DL6EN... 312/326
W8POQ... 319/337	G8KS... 316/331	W6RKP... 315/325	K1IXG... 313/321	I1AMU... 312/332
ON4DM... 318/338	LU4DMG... 316/333	W91LU... 315/322	K4AIM... 313/328	OE1ME... 312/326
W2BXA... 318/341	W2HTT... 316/332	HB9TL... 314/330	K9KYF... 313/322	W2BOM... 312/326
W2ZX... 318/338	W2JHT... 316/331	W2HPT... 314/337	K9LJU... 313/321	W2VZC... 312/322
W6AM... 318/343	G4MJ... 317/335	W6YV... 314/335	W1BAN... 313/326	W2RAU... 312/314
W6GVM... 318/340	W9YHM... 316/334	W6ZJY... 314/319	W2MES... 313/316	W5FOA... 312/328
W7PHO... 318/337	DL1IN... 315/331	W8JIN... 314/330	W2PTE... 313/331	W9RNX... 312/329
W9NDA... 318/339	K8RTW... 315/325	W8MPW... 314/324	W2RGV... 313/328	W0OYV... 312/328
W2TP... 317/324	PY4TK... 315/333	YV5AB... 314/334	W3NKM... 313/330	ZPSCF... 312/329
		5Z4ERR... 314/337		

336	332	W5EGK	W5HDS	W6IBD	327	W5BRR	W8YCP	323	W2TQR	G13NPP	320	W2AEB	W2CK
VK4QM	I1AMU	W6GCHV	W5IGJ	W9YSX	ON4NC	W5MMD	W0AJU	W5TIZ	W3AFM	K4RPK	DL3BK	W4BRR	W3DJZ
	W6ANN	330	W8CJR	W8QJR	W3MWC	W6SQP	W0JTJ	W7TKD	W4EEE	K9EAB	DL7EN	W6CAB	W3IYT
334	W9FKC	CR6BX	W8QJ	328	W6DZZ	W8KBT			W7BTH	K8KCD	K2XYU	W9CKX	W4CFI
DL7AA		(45V)	W0VBQ	SM3BIZ	W9WHM	W9HB	324			W51YU	K4ASU	W0JJW	W4JDI
		VE2RV		W2GT			K2SHZ	322		W6ULS	KP4RK		W4MS
333	331	W2TRB	329	W5CFE	326	325	W5PM	G13JIM	G6TA	W7ADS	W1LAS	319	W4SSU
G3DO	G3AAE	W1HZ	W2DOD	W1JNV	W5CFW	HB9EU	W0BTD	K9ECE	G6XL	W7AH	W1OJR	HB9EO	W6DQ

W9MVK 318 K6K11 W3M1 W8HYJ W6REH	309 11ZL K4HYL K60HJ K9L1U W2BKM W41F W5LGI W6DQ W6OME F3YR W6BN W3EJY	K2ZKU K3HQJ K6EJE K8DYZ K8WOT K9BVE PY1HX SM0VK YK3AHQ W1BPY W1QJR W11YM W2PZI W2ADLJ W2AHUV W2BFMK W3DRD W4FRO W4A1WP W5NW W5PTO W5QVZ W6AAO	W8YGR W0WRO 288 D9KQ K2KER W2FXE W9ZTD 287 K1HVV SM5RK W2PPI W8KSR 286 11CQD JA6AD K2GMO OK1ADM W4EJU Y5YBZ W5VAO	W8IJZ XE2YP 279 11PP K3UZY LA5YE OK1MP V83ACD W3EYF W4AXE W5UVU W6NTU W0CKO WNGF Z52RM 278 K4BYV K6PQ SM0AJU W4XZI W5AAO	PA0FAB K1CND K6EIV W2RA W6AHS W9BGX 261 V83ACD HB9AAF HK3RQ 11EVK JA8ADQ K1DFC K2LAF L1A1K OK1GT W2BXC W6KNI W0TW YU1AG 260 DJ5LA F3ZU GM3CIX 11BAF 11LAG 11ZJG K1GAX K2DJD K4THA K4ZCP K5KBH OH2BC OH2BQ OK1ZL ON5ZO PY2BLG SM1CXE W1EGH W1EJL W2GHI W1HRI W1MDO W1VAN W3KA W3PVZ W3QQL W4RRB WA4LXX W4WAO W6GAJ W6LZ W6CGMN W7ATV W7RVM W8RCM W9KXZ W9LJU W9MZF W0P8A ZL1ARY	253 HB9MD K4ET 252 DJ5AA JA6DE W6AHS W9BGX 261 V83ACD HB9AAF HK3RQ 11EVK JA8ADQ K1DFC K2LAF L1A1K OK1GT W2BXC W6KNI W0TW YU1AG 260 DJ5LA F3ZU GM3CIX 11BAF 11LAG 11ZJG K1GAX K2DJD K4THA K4ZCP K5KBH OH2BC OH2BQ OK1ZL ON5ZO PY2BLG SM1CXE W1EGH W1EJL W2GHI W1HRI W1MDO W1VAN W3KA W3PVZ W3QQL W4RRB WA4LXX W4WAO W6GAJ W6LZ W6CGMN W7ATV W7RVM W8RCM W9KXZ W9LJU W9MZF W0P8A ZL1ARY	241 K1JHX K1OZR K1ZSI K20US K4AUL K4GXO K4HJE L45Q PY4GA UA3CT V83CT W1HWH W1WJL W1YRC W2FQV W4ID W48NU W4AFDR W9FLT W9CL W9IGW W9AIBT 240 EA4CR K1TUQ K1HEX K90TB K4JPL O82EGL O8K1I O8K1R SM5AM SM4FM U3A3H V7EHI W1RLV W2FVI W2LUM W42UM W4RJJ W5CK W6CUP W7AZG W8NPF W8LSO W9QX W9HQF W8CAW 239 F8SE G3G1R G46RC H1P1R H1FO K3MVP K4RSY K4BPL K3BZW W5DL W7DIS W9LNU W9TRD W8CPX SM0MC SP8JZ V83XK V85KO W21G W46AU W86ED W8DXA 237 K25LC OH3NY SM6CKS V85R 236 W1JMT W2ZY W82YQ W4NML W5LJT W5NGV W6AGFY W8HDB W8MCR W4WHF 234 OH5UQ W86CLY W8AHFN W8CU 233 YE6SF K0GV 232 H1LCL K5QVH K9TZH	VR2DK W0AO 231 JA4ONS K8SVT 230 WA9LZA 229 DJ3HW DM2ATD K3RGO QZTKV W2BXY W4USQ 228 OH2SB W60AQ W6OUN 227 11CWN K2LJG 226 G2TA K2IEG K4WJT W3AG W8YLV W6YFP W46FTM W9ALI 218 KR6JZ LAIH SM4CLU W1CJR W44SK W6APMK 217 DJ4Q K6OT K7CVL K9VDY W8UCI W0FDL 216 DJ4HR K4EPZ K9CSW K9GXR W2HTG W4AMUB W9W 215 JA11B PY4BR 214 W4VJU W5WLD W45RQA W70BV 213 L45YJ W5CCR W7FBD 212 DL6IC I1R W46XA W2ABM W6QB W6TZN W0VTP W0EUD 4X4CJ 4X4PT 211 CR6CZ K1KDP K8DBW W1KGH W1MJJ 210 K8SVL W2BAI W5HJ 209 DL1YA H8PKC K1LBH K8IKQ K9WEH K9YOE OH2BCZ SM5BVF	208 K18CQ K1ZQL W2HC W2A1DM W3BK W6A0IU 207 K1SLZ K6B1A W7TLG W1ZDJG W2MZV W2BPWU W3HQU W4GLZ W5CLR W6CAL W71FG W8ELE W8GGE W9NNC W0FLK Y15BNR ZL3AAD 219 K3BSY K0GSV VE4JZ W2M0F W2M0F W3AG W4YFP W6FTM W9ALI 218 KR6JZ LAIH SM4CLU W1CJR W44SK W6APMK 217 DJ4Q K6OT K7CVL K9VDY W8UCI W0FDL 216 DJ4HR K4EPZ K9CSW K9GXR W2HTG W4AMUB W9W 215 JA11B PY4BR 214 W4VJU W5WLD W45RQA W70BV 213 L45YJ W5CCR W7FBD 212 DL6IC I1R W46XA W2ABM W6QB W6TZN W0VTP W0EUD 4X4CJ 4X4PT 211 CR6CZ K1KDP K8DBW W1KGH W1MJJ 210 K8SVL W2BAI W5HJ 209 DL1YA H8PKC K1LBH K8IKQ K9WEH K9YOE OH2BCZ SM5BVF	VE2AFC VE3J VE4SK W1GOG W2A2CLQ W4GF W4KN W4ASUR W6PLS W6BEFA W6BHG W7QON W7YBX W9MJCJ 8P6BU 200 K8BCUK OK31R W1A1ERM W7GDS 205 E1SF VE5FK K8UDJ W4DVT W6MPY 204 DLIAM HB2AT K10OJ PY4AJ VE3PAW V011B W42PXI W6A1Y W85JSI W7QY W0LBS 203 DJ3GG DJ4XA DL7DE HB9TE JA1ZZ W3CWW JA3RQ L9B2 PA90J W3CBY W3HNY W6LYC W0CY 202 EA2CR F8TM HB9RX JA3BG KP4BJD LA9HC OBYTU OK2BCI OK2BP PA9XPJ SP8JZ V83XK V85KO W21G W46AU W86ED W8DXA 212 DL6IC I1R W46XA W2ABM W6QB W6TZN W0VTP W0EUD 4X4CJ 4X4PT 211 CR6CZ K1KDP K8DBW W1KGH W1MJJ 210 K8SVL W2BAI W5HJ 209 DL1YA H8PKC K1LBH K8IKQ K9WEH K9YOE OH2BCZ SM5BVF	JA1GTF K4LFC O29N W1FPS W2A2CLQ W4GF W4KN W4ASUR W6PLS W6BEFA W6BHG W7QON W7YBX W9MJCJ 8P6BU 200 K8BCUK OK31R W1A1ERM W7GDS 205 E1SF VE5FK K8UDJ W4DVT W6MPY 204 DLIAM HB2AT K10OJ PY4AJ VE3PAW V011B W42PXI W6A1Y W85JSI W7QY W0LBS 203 DJ3GG DJ4XA DL7DE HB9TE JA1ZZ W3CWW JA3RQ L9B2 PA90J W3CBY W3HNY W6LYC W0CY 202 EA2CR F8TM HB9RX JA3BG KP4BJD LA9HC OBYTU OK2BCI OK2BP PA9XPJ SP8JZ V83XK V85KO W21G W46AU W86ED W8DXA 212 DL6IC I1R W46XA W2ABM W6QB W6TZN W0VTP W0EUD 4X4CJ 4X4PT 211 CR6CZ K1KDP K8DBW W1KGH W1MJJ 210 K8SVL W2BAI W5HJ 209 DL1YA H8PKC K1LBH K8IKQ K9WEH K9YOE OH2BCZ SM5BVF	182 F2PO K1YPN K2ZCD K5IIN K6E8E SM7ANE SM7ASA VE4DB W2ABL W5DWB W8EW W9UTQ 181 F0TE 11HL K2DXV K2LBB K4ELK K4PJF PY5AN SM5BFJ SP21U VE3UE W3HTW W6BCE W5NFX W8BRL W80BK W0GTU ZL1QW 180 DJ3XT DL7CT HB9T JA1HGY JA1LQ K1OBT W1LQA K34CT K4CIA K67ZX K9APL OH2SF OK1VK SP6AKK UR2KAA VE2DR W2MB W3AXW W4CRW W4BRQ W1K0Z W1PNR W1ABW W2GUR W2RIR W2GUM W2ACFG W2CYQ W2LOR W2AMO W2BCDZ W2BZGW W2HJH W3JK W3QCM W43GTX W4JD W4HEN W4PPF W5EGS W5TXN W6EJL W6EYF W64SU W6ZQE W6JWY 184 K4EWG V51HP VE1BR W1AJO W7H0 W7VSM ZD8HL 179 11BLF K4AVC K4R2B K5ABV ON4NM W1NF OH3QC W2AUA W2CUE W7BCV W7CRT W9ALP W9RQS
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178 K3TRZ
179 K4GLA
180 PY2BJH
181 W2UA
182 WB2BEE
183 W5NLP
184 W8GQU
185 W8QBQ
186 W90PD

164 F80P
165 K3HTZ
166 OY5CA
167 PY1FH
168 SM2CXU
169 W2GQU
170 W4MOJ
171 WBDAD/6
172 W9NNX

163 DJ5JH
164 DJ9SB
165 DL6KK
166 G3NKC
167 H1CTL
168 K1FVB
169 K3ZCA
170 K8UHB
171 W1D1Y
172 W7GVX
173 W8ANM
174 W8KQ

162 DL1DAA
163 G3JBR
164 HA5FE
165 HA5KQ
166 HZ3TQ
167 K1EUW
168 OK20Q
169 SM3CJD
170 SM7DQK
171 UA4KK
172 W10QC
173 W2PCF
174 W6KJS
175 W6KNE
176 W6RFF
177 W9A9FM
178 Z55LU
179 Z55RS
180 Z5Z4KL

171 DJ5JK
172 K5JVF
173 K6S9V
174 W2NIN
175 W2NR

170 G3ETU
171 HB9ADD
172 HK3AVK
173 HTM
174 K8ZKU
175 K9DKU
176 PY1MB
177 SM5RC
178 W42TIF
179 W3ZQA

169 DJ5JK
170 DL6TQ
171 F2NB
172 ILLGR
173 JA1JAN
174 K4QZ
175 VE3ZN
176 W42MTI

168 CR7BN
169 DJ48S
170 E3BK1
171 F9HB
172 G3EAA
173 G3EAF

167 G3DF5
168 VQ4WLH

166 CR6AA
167 K9PQC
168 W3CBA
169 W8P3A
170 W8NWX

165 GC2FV
166 HB9AAW
167 K1NBR
168 K3MCO
169 K6BAG
170 SM7BV
171 VO1AW
172 V86AJ
173 WB2YNX

158 CR7BN
159 DJ48S
160 E3BK1
161 F9HB
162 G3EAA
163 G3EAF

157 G3DF5
158 VQ4WLH

156 CR6AA
157 K9PQC
158 W3CBA
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• All operating amateurs are invited to report to the SCM on the first of each month, covering station activities for the preceding month. Radio Club news is also desired by SCMs for inclusion in these columns. The addresses of all SCMs will be found on page 6.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

DELAWARE—SCM, John L. Penrod, K3NYG—SEC/PAM: W3DKX, RM: W3EEB. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the amateurs in the Delaware section. New officers of the Delaware ARC are K3UDO, pres.; K3EKD, vice-pres.; and W3BGE, secy.-treas. We welcome two new Novices in the section, W3KZR and W3KFR. W3HWC was voted in as the Two-Meter Net manager. K3GKF sent out 125 OO cards during the third quarter. W3GSM handled traffic from the Gov. of Wash. to Gov. Terry. W3DYG attended the state c.d. conference. W3DUM reports a very poor month. W3DKX has a new amplifier. K3OBU reports that he is now working in Philadelphia. W3EEB reports v.h.f. rig problems. W3ZNF visited ARRL Headquarters. Don't forget the Jan. Annual SET Drill. It's time to check that emergency equipment. Net traffic: DEP.N, QNI 47, QTC 6; DSAIN, QNI 42; DT.MN, QNI 38, QTC 2. Traffic: W3EEB 56, W3DKX 52, W3GSM 20, K3NYG 6, W3HWC 4, W3MK 4, W3DUM 3.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCM, George S. Van Dyke, Jr., W3HK—SEC: W3AFS, RMs: W3EML, K3MVO, K3YVG, W3MPX, PAMs: K3MYS, K3WAJ, V.H.F. PAM: W3FGQ. OHS reports were received from K3RDM, W3AFI, K3WEU, W3IUV, W3ID, K3EMA and W3EEC; OVS reports from W3RRR, W3BJQ, K3WEU, W3AAZ, W3EEC and W3CL; OO reports from W3NNC, K3RDT, K3MYS, K3EMA and K3WEU.

Net	Freq.	Operates	QNI	QTC	RM/PAM
EPA	3610	Daily 6:45 p.m.	287	318	K3YVG
PPN	3960	Mon.-Fri. 5:30 p.m.	442	507	K3MYS
PTTN	3610	Daily 6:00 p.m.	168	168	W3MPX
EPA&PTN	3917	Daily 6:00 p.m.	567	215	K3WAJ
VHF (6)	50.25	Mon.-Fri. 7:00 p.m.	12	9	W3FGQ
VHF (2)	145.6	Mon.-Fri. 8:00 p.m.	6	2	W3FGQ

Officers of the Hazleton High School ARC are W3GYU, pres.; W3GYT, vice-pres.; W3KLS, secy.; W3KKB, treas. W3AFI is putting up a quad and tower. W3GUL got his big "A" ticket, Sept. 4 was W3EEC's 18th birthday, he registered for the draft, started college and received his big "A" ticket. W3INC got a new HQ-120. W3CEU built a stereo i.m. rec. W3HK is now a grandfather. W3IUV is radio engineer at WHHS, Haverford High School i.m. station. W3EML resorted to Flit to finally get rid of all the bugs in his gear. W3NNL and K3NFC both got their Extra Class tickets. W3VR says traffic is heavy now and wonders what the holiday season will bring. K3YVG came out on top in the Pa. Post Office Net exercise. K3EMA made the Extra Class. W3AXA is back from KLT-Land. K3MVO reports that golf is about over so there now is more time for traffic. W3EU is touring New England. W3HNK got his DXCC certificate. W3IPG is trying his hand at a little home-brew. equipment I hope! W3CID is venturing into 2-meter land. W3ICC reports lots of activity in Bucks County. ARPSC on the "Bring Em Back Alive Exercise". Traffic: W3CUL 6000, W3VR 1761, K3NSN 766, W3FAL 681, K3VVS 593, W3JJC 276, W3MPX 267, K3MVO 238, W3ERL 236, W3CID 155, K3VA 148, W3AJO 130, W3ATQ 110, W3JKB 103, W3ATNC 94, K3OIO 78, K3YVG 73, K3PIE 72, W3GLI 71, W3NNL 68, K3WAJ 65, K3WEU 64, W3IUV 53, W3EXW 55, W3HK 55, W3AFI 54, W3FXB 50, W3CFU 48, W3KJJ 32, W3AXA 28, W3HNK 24, K3KKO 20, K3KTH 18, W3FPC 16,

W3GSX 16, W3VAP 16, W3HMU 12, W3OY 11, W3JGS 10, K3RUA 10, W3JKX 9, W3GAT 8, W3IPG 7, W3CND 5, W3EFC 5, W3PVY 4, W3BNR 3, W3BUR 3, W3BJQ 2, W3BSV 2, W3IAZ 2, W3ONL 2, W3ADE 1, W3CKA 1, K3EMA 1, W3EU 1, W3ID 1, K3NFC 1, W3YF 1.

MARYLAND-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—SCM, Carl E. Andersen, K3JYZ—SEC: W3LDD.

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	Sess.	QTC	QNI	Mgr.
MDD	3643	0000Z	Daily	30	377	11.5	W3HTQ, RM
MDDS	3643	0130Z	Daily	25	17	3.4	W3OHJ, RM
MDCTN	3920	2300Z	S-T-T-S	16	82	16.7	K3GZK, PAM
MEPN	3920	2300Z	M-W-F	22	69	24.4	K3IAG
			1800Z S-S				
MTMTN	145.206	0100Z	M thru S	27	9	8.4	W3IFW

New appointees: W3ZSR as OO Class IV. Endorsed appointments: W3ZNV as EC for Calvert County, ORS and RM. Two new ECs are K3ZPP for Baltimore County and K3RGB for Baltimore City. SEC W3LDD has worked out an Emergency Operation Plan for all the MDC Nets with W3HTQ, K3GZK and K3IAG, which will be tested prior to the Jan. '69 SET. The FAR Hamfest was a huge success in all ways. W3GXX has been elected as a new director of MEPN. W3GKP is still puttering around with 2.304-Gc. equipment. Chesapeake ARC operated an amateur radio exhibit at the Maryland State Fair. K3LFD is a new 2-meter mobiler. Business has caught up with W3GEB so his MDDS operation is suffering. W3FU, the lone Intruder Watcher of MDC, had a busy month both tracking and reporting intruders in the amateur bands as well as wayward amateurs. W3EOP is now an Advanced Class licensee. K3IRC/3 is a new transplant on Laurel, Md. Springbrook HS ARC swings into action with W3AIAQ, pres.; W3HUJ, vice-pres.; and W3HWW, secy.-treas. COMSAT has a new radio club officered by K3JTE, pres.; W3DPJ, vice-pres. and trustee; and W3BGO, secy.-treas. W3ECP reports that W3BIN has been placed in the cold-storage bin of Thule AFB for a year. W3KCP has joined the Explorer Radio Club. W3FA advises that antenna towers go up harder and slower as one gets older. W3HSTU is working on signal improvement via the antenna replacement route. W3ZNV tells a sad tale about antenna and equipment problems after a nice vacation. W3EKP and W3IYS made the RPL but MDC stalwart W3TN enjoyed his vacation too well and missed for the first time in 1968. W3IJR is now Advanced Class. We have a chorus singing the "Reduced Operation-Back to School Blues" in W3JBY, W3GAU and W3IRQ while W3IYS sings "I've Got It Made—The Honor Roll That Is." W3UCE/3 has been appointed Asst. RM for MDD Traffic: (Sept.) W3EKP 731, W3IYS 469, W3CBG 151, W3TN 150, W3IRQ 125, W3HTQ 119, W3UCE/3 103, W3ATQ 95, W3AIAQ 64, W3JBY 60, K3GZK 55, W3ERL 51, K3JYZ 37, W3ECP 28, W3IJR 28, W3GAU 27, K3OAE 22, K3LFD 19, W3HSTU 18, W3HWW 14, K3QDC 9, W3GEB 6, W3FA 5, W3PC 4, W3ZNV 2, K3IRC/3 1. (Aug.) W3AIAQ 28, W3PRC 31.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY—SCM, Edward G. Raser, W2ZI—Asst. SCM: Charles E. Travers, W2YPZ, SEC: W2LVW, RMs: W2KIP, W2BLV, PAMs: W2UVB, W2ZI and NJPN Net Mgr. NJN reports a total of 376 messages with a QNI of 407. NJEPN reports a total of 175 messages with a QNI of 453. W2DDQ was elected the new NJN Net Mgr. at our annual confab held in New Brunswick Sept. 28. W2ABY is high traffic man this month and made "RPL 500" the hard way. W2UVB has made the RPL 5 times and received the Medallion. K2EUV operated an Air Force MARS station at the N. J. State Fair, and coordinated the operation. On his operating staff were W2BWL, W2OZN, W2QCR, W2BKJ, K2OYI and W2RAF. The Maple Shade Amateur Radio Club received its ARRL affiliation charter. W4IE, ex-3QZ, early spark man from this area, passed away in Florida recently. K2DQC had a QSO with him last. K2SOL is back on NJEPN with a big signal. W2FGS is the "YF" of W2CDZ. W2FGE is the new NCS for Tue. on NJEPN. Ex-W2SJI, former member of the net, is now

W4YLR at Deltona, Fla. WB2IYO recently resigned as quality control mgr. of Ford Inst. Co., and has moved to Westchester County, N. Y. K2ARY is faithfully reporting his OBS skeds. WB2SFX passed the Advanced Class exam. WB2MNF entered Lehigh U. K8JLF is chief operator at W2PU, Princeton U. Radio Club station. WA2GAA has been appointed OVS. Traffic: (Sept.) WA2ABY 619, WB2UVB 421, WA2KIP 109, W2Z1 102, W2PU 98, WB2VEJ 96, W2ORS 86, WA2ANL 84, W2LU 26, W2YPZ 22, W2BLM 20, K2JJC 15, WA2KAP 8, WB2SFX 7, K2MBV 6, WB2MNF 4. (Aug.) WA2ABY 328, W2PU 102.

WESTERN NEW YORK—SCM, Richard M. Pitzeruse, K2KTR—Asst. SCM: Rudy Ehrhardt, W2PVI. SEC: W2RUF. Nets: NYS C.W., 3075 kc., 1900 local time; NYSPTEN, 3925 kc., 2200 GMT; ESS, 3590 kc., 1800 local time. In future columns I plan to publish a more-or-less complete list of section nets. This will include total check-ins and total traffic for the month. If I don't hear from the net, I have no way of knowing if it still exists. Let's hear from you. Congratulations to W2PVI on becoming the new Asst. SCM. WB2NNA moved back to his winter QTH. Through the end of Aug., NYSPTEN has handled 2574 messages in 1968, this with 12,028 check-ins. The Central District Radio Club elected WB2SYE, pres.; WB2CYL, vice-pres.; WA2ANE secy.-treas. The Lockport Amateur Radio Club reports 8 members with new Advanced Class licenses. They are K2ECQ, K2Q1B, WA2ZVL, WB2LTZ, WB2JBH, WA2CGR, WA2MXQ and WB2RJK. WN2GTQ is a new Novice in Rochester. W2CFP would like to hear from those interested in establishing a repeater network across the Southern Tier. EC K2DNN does a very fine job with the Chemung County AREC group. W2FPG can be found these days at W1YK. WB2YQH wasn't able to find anyone to cite. WB2VND and K2KQC earned new OPS certificates. WA2CAL is a new ORS and WA2AWX a new OVS. WILKE, at Hq., continues to search for qualified and active Intruder Watchers. The GRAMS scored big in Field Day despite some catastrophic sounding failures. WA2AV, WB2JD, and K2SEF are new Advanced Class licensees in the GRAMS. WB2VSL has renewed as OPS. K2DNN has his rotator stuck. WB2OYE keeps some interesting statistics on signal strengths on the n.w. nets. WB2WMD has moved to Massena. WN2GFT keeps emergency power handy in case. W2RUF is busy keeping tabs on all the ECs. If your county has no active AREC group, let Clara know. WA2KND continues to do a splendid job editing the *RARA Rag*. The AWA Convention was held in, of all places, the Smithsonian Institute. Remember, appointments will not be renewed unless the certificate is sent to me for endorsement. Please be sure to use the address on page 6 of QST. Traffic: (Sept.) W2FIR 459, WA2CA 250, WB2MD 189, WB2OYE 172, W2RUF 122, WA2MT 115, K2KIP 87, W2QC 87, W2FEV 72, W2HMT 69, WB2VND 57, WA2ANE 34, K2OEF 25, K2IMI 23, K2KTE 14, W2PNW 14, WB2RWR 12, K2BWK 12, K2DNN 8, WB2WZG 8, WB2HLV 7, W2CFP 4, W2PVI 2, W2FCG 2. (Aug.) WA2CAL 194, WB2SMI 169, WB2YBX 155, K2RYH 77, K2DNN 16, WA2ANE 14, K2KNV 14, WB2VND 4.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCM, John F. Wojtkiewicz, W3GJY—SEC: W3KPJ. PAM: W3WFR. RMs: WA3AKH, W3KUN, W3MFB, W3NEM. Traffic nets: WPA, 3585 kc. daily at 0000 GMT. KSSN, 3585 kc. Mon. through Fri. at 2330 GMT. WA3AKH has been appointed manager of the GSS traffic net. K3SOH did a fine job and is commended for his untiring efforts. New officers of the Etna ARC are K3UTQ, pres.; W3TOC, vice-pres.; W3DMK, secy.; K3FGQ, treas.; K3OCT, act. mgr.; W3TZW, director. WA3EPQ has gone to s.s.b. K3ASI and K3YAK put out a 432-Mc. signal. K3CFA worked Iowa for a new state on 2 meters, giving him a total of 22 to date. K3ZNP handles traffic on the PFN traffic net. W3UEN boosted his total DXCC countries to 163. The Steel Amateur Radio Club elected K3ZYB, pres.; W3SVJ, vice-pres.; W3ZPZ, rec. secy.; W3ZDW, treas.; W3UHM, corr. secy. SEC, W3KPJ, is on the lookout for ECs throughout many counties. If you are interested in serving this segment of amateur radio a letter or card to W3KPJ or your SCM will bring immediate information. WA3JEM works a lot of choice DX on the 20-, 40- and 15-meter bands. Upgrading their licenses were K3EXE to Amateur Extra, W3SVJ and WA3GQJ to Advanced and WN3JBN to General Class. A Sept. election saw the following officers of the Two Rivers Amateur Radio Club elected: K3CHD, pres.; WA3HHC, vice-pres.; W3OFM, treas.; WA3AYC, secy.; WA3PET, act. mgr. Club secretaries are invited to send in club bulletins. Put your SCM on the mailing list so your activities can be acknowledged in this monthly column. WA3HNV is now W3EUQ. New appointments: WA3BSP, EC for Washington

County; K3IOX, EC for Erie County; WA3AKH, ICM; W3BWU, OVS; W3ELZ, ORS. Appointment endorsed: K3SID, EC for Porter County; W2KAT/3, WA3AKH, W3RUL as ORS; K3CFA as OVS. In the past year I have seen two amateur licenses expire because the expiration date was overlooked. It behooves me to remind you to check the expiration date on your license so you will not be off the air while it is being renewed. Traffic: WA3PU 164, W3NEM 153, WA3AKH 88, K3SOH 80, W3LOS 68, W3NFB 55, K3EXE 44, W2KAT/3 34, K3HCT 34, K3EKR 26, W3GJY 26, W3TD 21, WA3GQJ 20, K3SN 17, W3SN 10, W3ELZ 8, K3ZNP 5, K3RZE 1, W3YA 1.

CENTRAL DIVISION

ILLINOIS—SCM, Edmund A. Metzger, W9PRN—SEC: W9RYU. PAMs: WA9CCP and WA9RLA (v.h.f.). Cook County EC: W9HPG. Net reports:

Net	Freq.	Times	Days	Tfc.
IFN	3940 kc.	1400Z	Sun.	42 Aug.
ILN	3760 kc.	0100Z	Daily	341
NCPN	3915 kc.	1200Z	Mon.-Sat.	430
NCPN	3915 kc.	1700Z	Mon.-Sat.	
IL PON	3915 kc.	1615 CST	Mon.-Fri.	810
IL PON	3915 kc.	0830 CST	Mon.-Fri.	
IL PON	145.5 Mc.	0200Z	M.W.F.	57
TNT Net	145.36 Mc.	2100	Sun.-Fri.	232

The Ninth Regional Net handled a traffic count of 603 during Sept., according to Net Mgr. W9QLW. W2JNO, of CBS, was a guest of the Northwest Amateur Radio Club Aug. 27 while he was in Chicago covering the Democratic Convention. W9FE, W9HSJ, W9AKM, W9GUN, K9DRT, K9ANN, W9RIMX, W9APOZ, WA9QAR, WA9TTS, WA9UXF, WA9YNS, WN9YFO and WN9ZDV were organizers of the Morris Area Radio Club in Morris, Ill., Sept. 26. Congratulations to WA9ELS and Ginger on their recent marriage and to K9TWF and his XYL Rose on the birth of their son, W9JXV is the new manager of the 75-Meter Interstate Single Side Band Net. WA9JDM received his Extra Class license. According to information received in the mails, many clubs in this section are holding code and theory classes. Now is the time to join and get that new license to beat the frequency changes. W9JCK was married Sept. 1. Best wishes, Russell. WA9WIX has a new Swan 400. This column's sympathy is extended to the family and friends of WA9AJF, who passed away recently. He will be missed by all the traffic gang in the Chicago area. WA9QZE is sweating out his DX certificate. WN9ZRV is a new Novice call heard. WA9MOS, W9KDL and WA9SPA are operating WA9MOS/9 on 15 and 20 meters aboard the Yacht *Carinthian* on Lake Michigan and have a special QSL card for these week-end DXpeditions. The Naperville Community HS ARC has received the call WA9ZMP. The new officers are WA9TRT, WA9TFN, WA9WKR and WA9WGI. W9BUR is now on 2-meter RTTY with a frequency of 146.7 Mc. with auto start. K9VGT is now Advanced Class. New appointments include K9DTB as OVS and WA9ZUE as ORS. W9KII has built a two-er for the traffic nets. Hamfesters hamfest workers had their annual banquet Sept. 28. WA9CNU, WA9MHU, WA9TUM, K9KZB and W9KII are recipients of the BPL award. Traffic: (Sept.) WA9CNU 1346, WA9MHU 995, K9KZB 530, WA9TUM 530, WA9OTT 352, W9KII 323, W9NXG 194, WA9OXI 141, W9HOT 117, WA9TCC 109, W9JXV 104, WA9WNH/9 74, WA9AKR 72, W9YH 71, WA9SPA 66, W9DOQ 58, WA9LDC 46, WA9QNT 44, WA9ZUE 36, WA9WCP 34, W9PRN 32, WA9QTN/9 17, K9HSK 12, W9LNQ 8, K9TJZ 7, K9RAS 2. (Aug.) W9KII 131, WA9AKR 101, W9LNQ 6.

INDIANA—SCM, William C. Johnson, W9BUQ—Asst. SCM: Mrs. M. Roberta Kroulik, K9IVG. Acting SEC: W9BIQ.

Nets	Freq.	Time	Sept. Tfc.	Mgr.
IFN	3910	1330Z Daily	2300Z M-F	135 K9IVG
ISN	3910	0000Z Daily	2300Z S-S	695 K9CRS
		2130Z Daily		
QIN	3656	0000Z Daily		120 W9HRY
Ind. PON	3910	1245Z Sun.		61 K9EFY
Ind. PON VHF	50.7	0200Z Mon., Thurs.		41 WA9NLE

I regret to report as a Silent Key W9CLF, of Fort Wayne, W9PMT, mgr. of the Hoosier v.h.f. nets, reports Sept. traffic as 45. Endorsements due in Dec. are W9ZSK as EC; W9CMT, WA9LTY as OPSS; WA9MTY as ORS. QIN Honor Roll: W9BPD 26, K9VAY 23, K9QLW 20, WA9KAF 16, K9DHC 15, WA9MOE has a new 40-ft. tower, W9SNF is back on the air with a Halo and an HT-37. The Indiana Radio Club Council

held its annual fall meeting at Indianapolis Oct. 6. Highlights of the meeting were the plans for the Annual Picnic to be held at Brown County State Park next July and K9HYV's report on the Indiana QSO Party which was held in Aug. W9HPG came down from Chicago. Phil never misses any of the Council meetings and brings us up to date on the League. Indiana needs 40 more ECs to fill the vacancies that exist at present. These counties will be published in the *Bison*. BPL recipients are K9IVG, W9JYO, K9FZX, W9EQO and WA9QOQ for the month of Sept. *Amateur radio exists because of the service it renders.* We wish all of you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Traffic: (Sept.) K9IVG 1057, W9JYO 964, K9FZX 727, W9EQO 576, W9HYR 228, WA9QOQ 177, K9RWQ 79, K9CBB 76, W9BUQ 74, W9JWQ 71, WA9RWS 68, WA9RSI 63, K9STN 55, K9HZY 33, K9VHY 30, WA9WBE 30, WA9BHG 28, W9SNQ 28, W9ICU 24, WA9VYG 24, WA9BNX 22, K9EFY 22, K9LLK 22, W9VYX 22, K9FUJ 21, K9KTB 20, WA9KYG 19, W9ENU 18, K9QVT 18, K9QVT 18, WA9AXF 17, WA9QEQ 17, W9DZC 15, W9LG 13, W9PMT 13, W9RTH 12, WA9IPS 11, W9FWH 10, WA9BVL 9, W9CUC 8, W9DGA 8, W9CMT 7, W9ALM 5, K9GBR 5, W9BDP 4.

WISCONSIN—SCM, Kenneth A. Ebnetter, K9GSC—SEC: W9NGT, RMs: W9DND, K9KSA, PAMs: W9NRP, WA9QNI, WA9IZK, K9DBR and W9LVC.

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	QNI	QTC	Mgr.
BWN	3985 kc.	1245Z	Mon.-Sat.	329	234	W9NRP
BEN	3985 kc.	1800Z	Daily			W9LVC
WSBN	3985 kc.	2300Z	Daily	1329	407	WA9QNI
WIN	3862 kc.	0115Z	Daily			W9DND
WSSN	3780 kc.	0030Z	Daily	119	20	K9KSA
WRN	3620 kc.	0130Z	Sun.			
SWRN	50.4 Mc.	0300Z	Mon.-Sat.			K9DBR
SW2RN	145.35 Mc.	0230Z	Daily	449	52	WA9IZK

A net certificate went to WA9TUP for WSBN. New appointee: W9LVC as PAM for the BEN. Renewed appointment: W9DM (formerly W9MWQ) as ORS. Congratulations to WA9RAK, who is taking over as net manager of the CAN replacing W9DYG, who is retiring after 6 years of managing the net. WA9QNI made the BPL in Sept. Thanks were received from the AAA for all helping with the "Bring 'Em Back Alive" program. Traffic: (Sept.) WA9QK 378, WA9QNI 278, K9CPAL 203, W9ESJ 184, WA9GJU 183, WA9RAK 153, W9DYG 139, WA9UMT 67, K9FHI 61, WA9PKM 59, K9KSA 57, W9AYK 46, WA9TXN 40, W9DM 39, W9RTP 38, K9JPS 36, W9NRP 33, W9BCH 29, K9TBY 22, W9DXY 21, K9WRQ 20, WA9OW 19, W9RIZ 18, WA9KFL 16, WA9TUP 16, K9GSC 11, WA9QAM 11, K9GDF 4, W9IQW 4, WA9LWJ 4, WA9SAB 3. (June) K9GDF 5.

DAKOTA DIVISION

MINNESOTA—SCM, Herman R. Kopischke, Jr. W0TCK—SEC: WA0IEF, RMs: KOORK, WA0EPX, PAMs: WA0MMV, WA0HRM. MSN meets daily on 3685 kc. at 0030Z. MJN meets Tue.-Sun. on 3685 kc. at 0100Z. Noon MSNP meets Mon.-Sat. on 3945 kc. at 1805Z. Sun. and holidays at 1500Z. Evening MSNP meets daily on 3945 kc. at 2315Z. (This is the standard time schedule). WORQJ leads the Annual Meeting and Picnic of MSN and MJN in Sept. W0BE attended the Finlay, Ohio, and Des Moines, Iowa, hamfests during his vacation. WA0LVG is back on the air with an NC-200. KOUIJ moved from Crookston to Albert Lea in Aug. WA0LVG now has a W9 call after moving to Wisconsin. K00DS has been back on the air from Minn., while vacationing here. Piconet had a good turnout of mobile and portable stations for an emergency drill called in Oct. to simulate actual emergency conditions with no plans being announced before drill time. Your SCM's term of office expires in March, and nominations for SCM in Minnesota are being solicited. Let's get some qualified people nominated so we can have an election. WA0LAW, who is active on both the c.w. and phone nets, is willing to be a candidate. Are there any others? Former W0IBJ now is operating from Staples as WA0UIQ. Jean is hoping to get her old call back. Traffic: (Sept.) K0RZD 325, WA0KWO 197, W0FHH 105, WA0EPX 103, K0MYF 65, WA0PFV 44, WA0LAW 42, WA0ONS 42, W0UMX 41, W0KYG 35, W0BUC 33, WA0MMV 32, W0TCK 28, K0FLT 26, WA0OEJ 26, K0DFP 21, K0SRK 21, W0ATO 20, WA0HRM 17, K0MGT 15, WA0DOT 14, W0KNR 14, WA0NH 13, W0HEN 9, W0KLG 8, W0FHO 7, K0IKU 7, W0ORKF 7, W0BUO 6, WA0JPR 6, WA0ODR 6, WA0LVG 2, WA0PXT 2, WA0DFT 1. (Aug.) WA0MMV 104, WA0HRM 13, WA0TOT 8, W0FHO 5.

NORTH DAKOTA—SCM, Harold L. Sheets, W0DM—SEC: WA0AYL, ORS: K0SPH, PAM: W0-

CAQ, RM: WA0ELO. It is with deep regret that we record the passing of W0BIB of Aneta. Licensed in 1923, he continued through the years the tradition of amateur radio and will be greatly missed by his friends far and wide. The NDSU Amateur Radio Society has started meetings again every other Thurs. with WA0FNS at the helm. WA0PSE has been telephone relaying for many of the foreign students in school the past summer. The Forx Amateur Radio Society holds meetings the second Tue. of the month at the Valley Junior High School. WA0QHH and XYL WA0QHG were involved in an airplane crash at Brookings—no casualties though the plane was damaged. K0PYZ and WA0GRX were busy helping Sister Mary, WA0JE, who has been very active in the YL International S.S.B. Net. They helped run a shuttle service between Fargo Airport and Breckenridge for the celebrities who attended the installation of the new president, WA0EOT. WA0UTS has a 2-meter rig going in Minot. W0DM will hold radio classes again this fall and winter at the Valley Jr. High School. Anyone else interested in the Forx area, contact K0RSA, as the club will be organizing classes again this winter.

NDRACES Net M-F 3996.5 1830 CDT 20 Sess. 477 check-ins 56 Tfe. K0SPH, W0GFE, K0PZK, W0CAQ, W0EJJ, W0HJU.
NDPON Sat.: 1730-Sun: 0930 3915 14 Sess. 178 check-ins 12 Tfe. 1730 CDT. WA0HUD, K0PZK, WA0KRI.
Traffic: WA0HUD 91, W0NMY 32, K0SPH 27, W0GFE 21, W0CAQ 16, W0DM 12, W0DNJ 4, WA0TB 2.

SOUTH DAKOTA—SCM, Seward P. Holt, K0TXW—SEC: WA0CPX, RM: W0IPF, PAM: WA0-

SOUTH DAKOTA QSO PARTY

Dec. 29, 1968

The Sioux Falls South Dakota Amateur Radio Club Inc., realizing that the state of S. D. appears to be rare DX for many hams, will conduct a South Dakota QSO Party on the weekend of December 28. Amateurs throughout the state will be on the air from 0001Z December 29 to 0001Z December 30 answering calls of "CQ SD" or "CQ South Dakota."

In addition to the 7 and 21 MHz. Novice bands, c.w. frequencies of 3.6 7.1 14.1 and 28.1 MHz. and phone frequencies of 3.955 7.260 14.360 and 21.360 MHz. will be manned (each plus-or-minus 5 kHz). It is anticipated that the 50 MHz.-band will also be covered.

All OSLS for Sioux Falls contacts go to P. O. Box 91, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101. Other contacts to individual stations.

CWV. Now that summer is over the net managers and NCSs are to be congratulated on the good job in keeping their respective nets very active. All net managers are looking for NCSs. Why not give it a try? S.D. C.W. Net in 21 sessions had 87 QNI, 21 QTC with 21 stations. S.D. Morning Net had 407 QNI, 26 QTC, 27 informals, NJQ Net, 324 QNI, 157 QTC, 36 informals, Early Phone Net, 294 QNI, 20 QTC, 19 informals, Late Phone Net, QNI 1121, QTC 83, informals, 129, W0DVB has accepted as EC for Lawrence Co. WA0PNB has earned BPL three months in succession. Traffic: WA0PNB 535, W0IG 55, WA0LLG 40, WA0BZD 7, W0DJO 4, W0DVB 4, WA0NZA 4, WA0PDE 2.

DELTA DIVISION

ARKANSAS—Delta SCM, Robert D. Schaefer, WA5HS—SEC: W5PBZ, PAM: WA5PPD, RM: W5VND. The first annual meeting of the Arkansas DX Association was a big success. Most of our active DX-chasers attended and enjoyed an excellent meal and program. For latest DX information, check 3.815 around Razorback Net time, especially after the net on Mon. WA5TAF is a new OPS. Net reports for Sept.:

Net	Freq.	Time*	Traffic	Stations	Mgr.
OZK	3.790	0000Z	34	201	W5NND
RN	3.815	2330Z	?	?	WA5PPD
PON	3.925	2130Z	177	402	W5MJO
Teenage	3.815	2330Z	26	260	WA5QPI
RACES	3.990 and 50.5	during severe weather alerts			

* Nets will meet one hour later in GMT after Daylight Saving Time ends. Top stations on OZK during Sept. were W5NND 29, W5QOO 25, WA5TLS 25, WA5NOC

18. and W5CAF 11. W5WEE continues to put out a fine bulletin for the North Arkansas ARS. WA5IYW passed the Advanced Class exam. Traffic: W5OBD 891, W5NND 241, W5DTR 32, WA5QPI 22, WA5RCK 4, WA5KQU 3, WA5TLS 1.

FOURTH ARKANSAS QSO PARTY

January 10-12, 1969

The North Arkansas Amateur Radio Society of Harrison announces its fourth Arkansas QSO Party and invites all amateurs to participate.

Rules: 1) The time will be the 30-hour period from 2200 GMT January 10 to 0400 GMT January 12, 1969. 2) No time limit or power restrictions. 3) Arkansas stations score 1 point per contact and multiply by the number of states, Canadian provinces and foreign countries worked during the contest period. Outside stations score 5 points for each Arkansas station worked and multiply the total by the number of counties in Arkansas worked during the period. 4) Stations may be worked once on each band and each mode. 5) A certificate will be awarded to the highest-scoring station in each state, Canadian Province and foreign country (with 100 or more points). 6) General call: "GQ ARK". Arkansas c.w. stations should identify themselves by signing de (call) ARK K. Phone say "Arkansas Calling." 7) Suggested frequencies are a.m. 3825 7225 14,225 21,220 28,560; c.w. 3525 7025 14,025 21,025 28,025; s.s.b. 3975 7275 14,325 21,425 28,650; Novice 3735 7175 21,110. 8) Arkansas stations send QSO number, RS(T) and county, all others send QSO number, RS(T) and state, province or country. 9) Logs and scores must be postmarked no later than January 30 and sent to the North Arkansas Amateur Radio Society, c/o Robert E. Townsend, P.O. Box 333, Harrison, Arkansas 72601.

LOUISIANA QSO PARTY

January 18-19, 1969

The Fourth Annual Louisiana QSO Party sponsored by the Lafayette Amateur Radio Club will start at 1800 GMT Saturday January 18 and end at 2200 GMT Sunday, January 19, 1969. All bands may be used, c.w. and phone (phone classified as both a.m. and s.s.b.). The same station can be worked and counted for QSO points on each band and each mode. Louisiana stations score 1 point for each contact (including contacts with other Louisiana stations). All others score 1 point for each contact with a Louisiana station. Louisiana stations multiply total QSO points by number of different states, Canadian Provinces and countries worked. All others multiply total QSO points by the total number of different Louisiana parishes worked. Louisiana stations give QSO number, RS(T) and parish. Others give QSO number, RS(T) and state, province or country. Suggested frequencies are: 3600 3910 7075 7260 14,075 14,300 21,075 21,400, 28,100 and 28,700. In Louisiana, certificates will be issued to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place scorers. Also, for the first time, a beautiful trophy will be awarded the first place Louisiana winner! Other stations outside Louisiana will be issued certificates for highest scoring stations in each state, Canadian call area and each country. (Note that a minimum score of 50 points for U.S. stations and 25 points for DX stations is needed to win). Logs must show dates, times, stations worked, exchanges sent, exchanges received, bands, modes and scores claimed. Logs must be postmarked no later than February 28, 1969 and sent to the Lafayette Amateur Radio Club, 123 Normandy Road, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501. Anyone wishing to receive a copy of the contest results should send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with his log.

LOUISIANA—SCM, J. Allen Swanson, Jr., W5PM—SEC: W5BUK, RM: K5ANS/5, V.H.F. PAMs: WA5DXA, W5UQR.

Net	Days	Time/GMT	Freq	Net Mgr.
LAN	Daily	0030/0300	3615	K5ANS/5
Delta 75	Sun.	1330	3905	WA5EVU
LAPON	Sun.	1300	3870	W5KC
LaRTTY	Sat.	0100	3612.5	W5GHP

It is with deep regret that I report the passing of W5LA, K5JBC still is having quad problems. W5JYA is active from BR. WA5QVN is working DX with a dipole on 15. W5CEW still is trying to up his input on 3900. There are now ten stations checking into 3900 each morning at about 1230 GMT. WA5GUB and WA5OHH are attending Ia. Tech. up Ruston way. W5LDH recently addressed the BRARC. Incidentally, LAN badly needs a net mgr. Anyone interested, please contact our RM, W5N5VID is having a ball on 15. According to W5MXQ the Fee ARC is presenting a course for Advanced Class each Fri. WA5OJG also has joined the ranks of the Extra gang. We all wish W5CEZ a quick recovery from eye surgery. W5EA has been ailing for the last month but is now feeling much better. W5N5YRC is active on both 80 and 40. W5VED built a new rig. W5FYZ is most active on MARS, while K5WOD is teaching electronics at Springhill High. The GNOARC recently held a Swap Jamboree. The LARC, Lafayette, also held an auction recently. W5EXI again is holding ham classes at USL. W5N5UAP has a new jr. operator. W5NQQ and W5NQR have returned from a vacation in Florida. W5BAM has made his second hole-in-one! W5FMO spends most of his time fishing when not hamming. W5BUK and his XYL spent their vacation in Huntsville. Traffic: W5CEZ 147, W5MXQ 133, W5KRX 107, K5ANS/5 63, W5EA 12, WA5QVN 11, WA5OJG 2.

MISSISSIPPI—Acting SCM, Clifton C. Comfort, WA5KEY—We are sorry about W5EMM's resignation as SCAM; his was a job well done for 8 years. All reports should be sent to WA5KEY until an election is held. We welcome W4RIN/5 to Mississippi. WA5JWD is back on the traffic nets after getting his B.S. degree. New liners this month; WA5IXC and WA5JTB. WA5RFG has his working again.

WA5QQT has reported u.f.o.s near his QTH several times and has been well "ragged" in the ragchews. New officers of the Kessler AFB Amateur Radio Club are Lee W. Cook, pres.; Maury O. Rester, vice-pres.; Charles D. Gulick, secy.; Loren C. Burket, materials officer; Virginia A. Sweet, librarian/QSL Mgr.; Hugh D. Gibbons, traffic mgr.; Francis S. Morgan, EC. WA5PTE's all coax version of the "Double Bazooka" antenna seems to be the answer for emergency work since it is weather proof and will get out even laying on the ground. The shorting points are changed to 30 ft. and 6 in., using 12-1 ft. overall length before trimming. Hats off to WA5KPS and K5AUR for their work with a proposed heart transplant. W5ODV is conspicuous by his absence since changing jobs and becoming a Scout Master. Traffic: W5BW 28, K4RIN/5 18, WA5JWD 12, WA5SIM 6.

TENNESSEE—SCM, Harry A. Phillips, K4RCT—SEC: W4WJH, RM: WA4YEM, PAMs: W4PFP, WA4YBT, WA4EWW, WA4CRU.

Net	Freq.	Days	Time Sess.	ONI QTC	Mgr.
TSSB	3980	Tue.-Sun.	0030Z 25	1347 242	WA4YBT
TPN	3980	M-Sat.	1245 30	1266 156	W4PFP
		Sun.	1400		
ETPN	3980	M-F	1140 21	520 84	WA4EWW
TCN	3980	Thurs.	0200 4	27 6	W4TYV
TPO	3980	Mon.	0030 5	119 24	K4RTA
TN	3635	Daily	0100 30	217 305	WA4YEM
TTN	7290	Daily	2200 29	93 79	WA4CRU
ETVHF	50.4	Tue.-Th.-Sat.	0000 13	194	WA4TJJ
ETVHF	145.2	Wd. & F.	0000 4		K4FKO

The International Harvester ARC, WB4HPC, operated a traffic and information booth at the Mid-South Fair in Memphis. WA4ZIR reports traffic was taken for 50 states and at least 1 foreign country. ECs: SET Jan. 26-27. Emergency planning committees: Inform SEC W4WJH of your plans. Tenn. Council chairman, W4TYV met with the Oak Ridge Ops. Club board of directors to discuss the Tenn. Council of Clubs. The Radio Am. Club of Knoxville operated two stations at the TVA and 1 Fair. WA4WZJ reports that 61 prospects for code and theory classes visited the stations. The Oak Ridge Radio Ops. Club

(Continued on page 117)

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Swan's new Mark II linear amplifier uses EIMAC high-mu power triodes to achieve 2 kW PEP SSB input and 1000 watt input on CW, AM, or RTTY.

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TYPICAL OPERATION

	3-500Z	3-400Z
DC plate voltage (Vdc)	2500	2500
Zero-sig DC plate current (mA)*	130	73
Single-tone DC plate current (mA)	400	400
Single-tone DC grid current (mA)	120	142
Two-tone DC plate current (mA)	280	274
Two-tone DC grid current (mA)	70	82
Peak envelope useful output power (W)	600	560
Resonant load impedance (ohms)	3450	3450
Intermodulation distortion products (dB)	-33	-35
Plate dissipation rating (W)	500	400

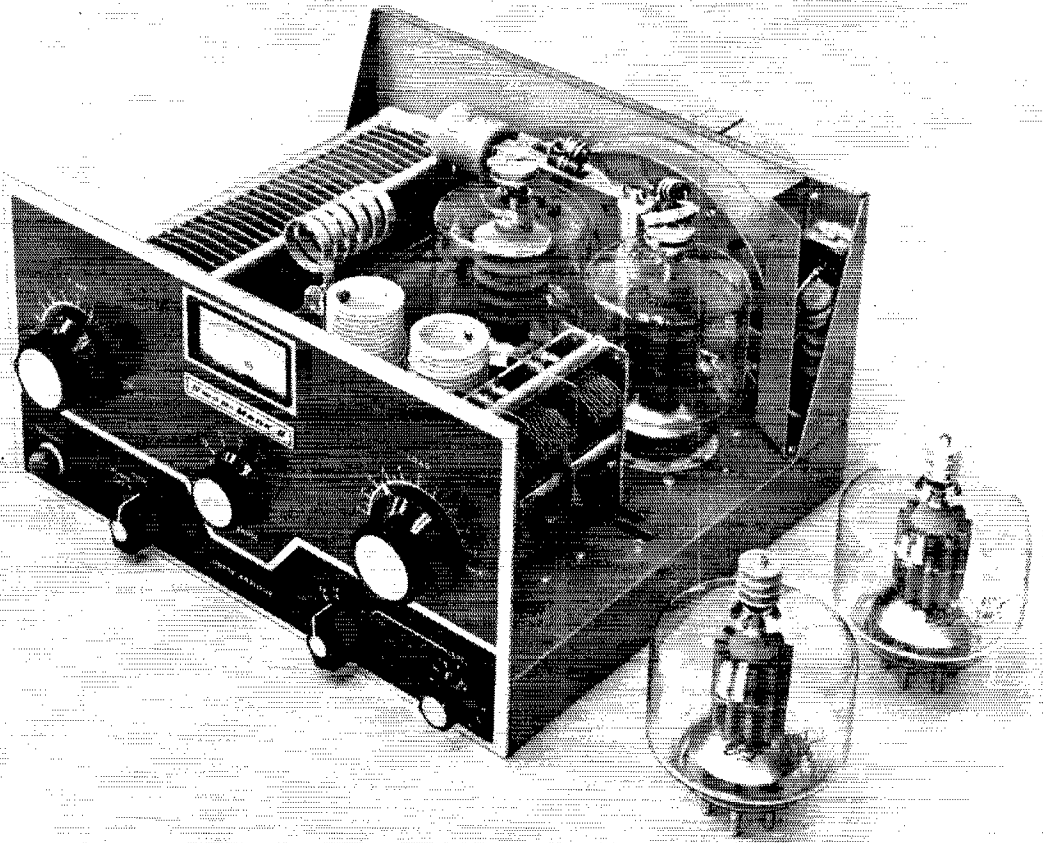
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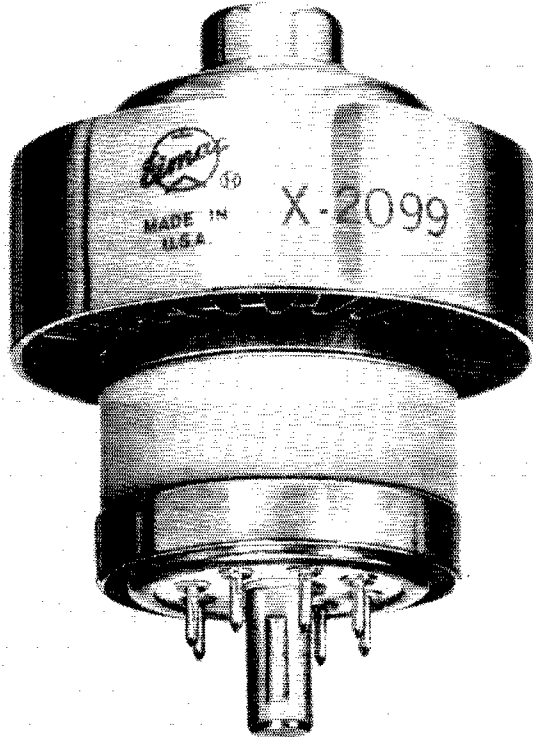
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	DC Plate Voltage		V
	1600	2600	
DC Screen Voltage	200	250	V
DC Grid Voltage	-24	-34	V
Zero-Signal Plate Current	250	225	mA
Max Signal DC Plate Current	455	370	mA
PEP or CW Plate Output Power	400	500	W
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	-36	-38	dB
Fifth Order Intermodulation Distortion	-54	-46	dB
Filament Voltage	2.5	2.5	V
Filament Current	10.0	10.0	A
Warm-up Time (to half power)	250	-	ms

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has revived the club paper with K4LPW as editor and publisher. For a list of Tenn. clubs contact K4RCT or W4TYV. The C. W. Net handled 305 messages in Sept. K4TTA is back on the air from Jolton, Tenn. Appointment: WB4GSS as ORS. Traffic: WB4HPC 374, W4OGG 379, W4BBS 306, W4FX 292, W4OQG 206, W4AZBC 184, W4WBK 170, K4AMC 129, K4AT 122, W44UAZ 97, W4AGLS 62, W44ANX 57, W4TYV 56, W4FEC 50, W4SQE 41, W4ACRU 38, W4EHD 36, W4BSS 36, K4MQI 34, W4JFT 33, W4HYV 29, K4PUZ 29, W4EKK 25, W4AEC 25, W4PPP 22, W4PRY 20, K4.TA 17, W4WJH 17, W4RWV 15, W44TWL 15, K4RTA 14, W4VJ 13, W4HLR 8, W4ACGK 7, W4HGN 2, K4OUK 2.

GREAT LAKES DIVISION

KENTUCKY—Acting SCM, George S. Wilson, III, W4OYT—SEC. W4VYS. Newly-appointed ORS: K4HOE, W4RTA, W4UK, W4UHR, W4NLO, WB4EQY, W44VZ, W44VE, Endorsements: K4ZQR as OO; W44RSW, W4VYI as OPS; W4BEW as EC; W4ADH as OVS; K4KIS, K4TRT as P.A.Ms.

Net	Mgr.	ONI	QTC	Freq.	Summer GMT
KRN	K4KIS	311	25	3900	1030
MKPN	K4TRT	444	131	3960	1230
KTN	W44AGH	922	220	3960	2300
KYN/KSN	W4BAZ	463	550	3600	2303/0200
PCATN	WB4BKG	77	96	50.7	0200

W4BEW is having fun in the southern sun. WB4HUS chases 10-meter DX while W4TBU and W4YOK are burning big holes in the DXCC. The Louisville ARC and other large chapters are coordinating activities via ham radio. Nice job! Two meters is unbelievably long with these big cold fronts. Remember, traffic functions on MARS frequencies aren't included in monthly message totals. Traffic: (Sept.) W4DYL 1303, K4YZU 520, W4NLO 294, W4BAZ 147, W44WWT 133, W44AGH 128, W4BKG 108, K4TRT 88, W44AIN 86, W4OYT 80, W44VZ 74, K4HOE 63, W4NBZ 60, K4MAN 57, W4VYS 50, W4CDA 49, W4KJP 48, W4UK 42, W4UHR 38, K4OEK 26, K4MPT 24, K4VDO 24, W4SZB 21, W44GHQ 20, K4UMN 19, W4EOR 18, W4EQY 17, K4HOW 14, W44VEC 13, W44GMA 12, K4FPW 8, W4HUS 8, W4BTA 3, W4FDD 3, K4AVX 1. (Aug.) W4HUS 313, K4FPW 10. (July) W4HUS 222, K4FPW 8. (June) K4FPW 8.

MICHIGAN—SCM, Ralph P. Thetreau, W8FX—SEC: W8AIPD. RMs: W8FWQ, W8RTN, W8AOR, K8KMO, P.A.Ms: K8GOU, K8JED, V.H.F. P.A.Ms: W8CVQ, W8YAN. Appointments: W8AAM, W8FSZ, K8LNE as OPS; W8CVQ as OVS; W8DSW as OBS. Silent Keys: W8EYJ, W8SKU, W8ZND. BPLers: W8HHD, W8GAI, W8LXJ, W8IV. Net reports:

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	ONI	QTC	Sess.	Mgr.
QMN	3683	2300	Dv	476	456	30	W8FWQ
WSSB	3935	2400	Dv	882	155	30	K8WJL
UPBN	3920	2250	Dv	592	51	30	W8TCD
PON-DAY	3935	1600	M-Sat.	419	30	25	K8LNE
PON-EV	3645	2400	M-Sat.	76	12	23	VE3DPO
R/R-MEN	3930	2230	M-Fri.	1014	125	26	W8WQ
M6MTN	50 7	2400	M-Sat.	215	38	25	W8LRC

New officers: Blossomland ARA—W8ZJT, pres.; W8WTS, vice-pres.; W8WNZ, secy.; K8CGD, treas.; W8GPB, K8YZW, board, S.E. MARA—W8SIO, pres.; W8BHW, vice-pres.; K8QDZ, secy.; W8GV, treas.; W8EMJ, W8NYK, W8KAZ, board. W8BW is back on in Dearborn Hts. with a Swan 500. W4ORBG now has extra and operates from W8UM, W8SDZ is now 707-WW in Malawi. The Grand Rapids ARA will hold the ARRL-Sponsored Convention May 9 and 10 at the Parkland Hotel. All Michigan amateur radio clubs are asked to list their clubs with K8ETU, of the Michigan Council of AR Clubs. Do it now! Muskegon Area ARC has rejuvenated its bulletin with W8GVK as editor. The CMARC had a good display at the Lansing Hobby Show, also handled communications for the winter ski tournament and has its repeater started. W8LMP is working Army MARS in Vietnam. W8XNY worked K8MFO operating at W7US on 14-Mc. s.s.b. W8VAR, W8OKQ and W8TIV now are on 2. W4JNP was back in Detroit and K4HK was back in Marquette. K8NPF now is over his coronary and back to work. W8AWN has a new Swan transmitter. W8EJE is back on 160 again, as is K8EYV. The W8OWGs have a new junior op. K8AYJ is home from the hospital wearing a back brace. Ye wanna know how old W8QQK is, ask "Tate." He won't tell ya either. For over the first ten years of the League, the SCM was called the "A.D.M." Look it up in QST. Traffic: (Sept.) W8HFD 680, W8-

GAI 584, W8INJ 426, K8LNE 387, K8KAO 286, K8ZJU 185, K8JED 156, W8IV 108, W8OP 105, W8TQ 103, W8QQK 100, W8ASQC 96, W8BZ 82, W8AOR 82, W8DET 80, W8UPB 69, W8IVF 64, W8PZT 42, W8LUC 37, W8AIO 36, K8GOU 35, W8FY 33, W8YAN 31, W8LXY 26, W8CUP 24, W8AUD 17, W8MFD 16, W8FWQ 14, W8AKME 13, W8AMGM 12, W8WFS 12, K8ALX 11, W8WY 9, W8HKT 9, W8ARKH 8, W8OWG 8, K8VDA 6, W8VWQ 5, W8ACXF 2, W8AMCQ 2, W8AVBL 2, W8AAM 1. (Aug.) W8AMCQ 81, K8GOU 23, W8LAY 10.

OHIO—SCM, Richard A. Egbert, W8ETU—Asst. SCM: Roger Barnett, K8DDG. SEC: W8OUU, RM: W8IMI, P.A.M: K8UBK, V.H.F. P.A.M: W8ADU. Sept. net reports:

Net	ONI	QTC	Sess.	Freq.	Time	Mgr.
OSSBN	1535	1159	54	3972.5	1530 & 2345Z	K8UBK
RN	548	321	57	3580	0000Z & 0300Z	W8IMI
06MtrN	312	45	30	50.6	0000Z	W8ADU
OSN	161	58	27	3580	2325Z	W8NVU
Apricot	231	441	30	50.1	0200Z	K8ONA

BPL certificates for Sept. traffic went to W8UPH, W8AAUZ, W8OUU and W8ULF. W8VVP originated a priority message to Vietnam for a neighbor with a wounded husband. The message was put on the Ohio Six Meter Net and a reply was received by telephone from Washington, D.C., in 36 hours. K8LFI, Lucas Co. EC, originated a message regarding a fourteen-year-old runaway from Tennessee supposedly heading toward Toledo. The boy was known to be interested in ham radio and it was thought he might contact a ham. The message got wide dispersion on section and local nets as a result of the efforts of W8RYV and others. W8UX, in Dayton ARA's *RF Carrier*, suggests an "All Day Every Day" net similar to one on the West Coast. Anyone interested should contact W8UX. Welcome to new affiliated clubs, the South Shore Radio Club in the Cleveland area and the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club in Ottawa. New officers of the Miami Co. Radio Club are W8EFL, pres.; W8ASZ, vice-pres.; W8MIV, secy.-treas. The Massillon Amateur Radio Club will hold its seventh annual auction Dec. 6. Winner of the Columbus ARA homebrew contest was K8EHU. Congratulations to new Extra Class licensees W8MJK and W8DN, and to new Advanced Class licensees W8LWR, W8HCK, W8MIH and W8NFI. W8ERD operated portable VE7 from Big Stone Island in NWT during the WVE Contest. W8KPN addressed a Lions Club group on the subject of amateur radio. W8COA received an ARRL Certificate of Merit, presented by Division Director W8WC. W8WEG reports a trip to Wales and a visit with G6AS. New appointments: K8CKY, W8VBK as OVS; W8KPN as OBS; W8BU as OPS; W8IUS as OO. W8VBK reports taking part in a communications network in support of the National Air Base in Cleveland in conjunction with AREC, RACES, Red Cross, Sheriff, Police and Fire Units. On duty were K8MBY, K8VIC, W8WYF, K8SYJ, W8ACAC, K8TA, W8PW, K8YKY, W8ZJV, W8VBR, K8OPV, W8ZWB, K8PXR, W8VEJ, W8NVV, K8SRA, W8TTO and K8JSE. W8WYF reports lots of 2-meter contacts on Sept. 20, reaching out to a 900-mile s.s.b. QSO. Tim also worked W1TYW on 2 for his 24th state and 8th call area. Visited the up-and-coming Newark Amateur Radio Assn. recently. Newark area hams would do well to contact Secy. W8EOG. Also attended a meeting of the Queen City Emergency Net, well-known for its dedication to public service communications. Traffic: (Sept.) W8UPH 1852, W8RYV 361, W8QZK 348, W8SZU 312, W8AUC 306, W8OUU 250, W8IMI 201, W8CTH 185, W8ULF 185, W8OE 174, W8TYF 168, K8ONA 161, W8STL 150, W8WYU 150, W8ERD 139, W8GVX 115, W8SED 113, W8TUX 113, W8UDG 84, W8OCQ 83, W8FGD 82, W8FSX 82, W8MTS 79, W8ZGC 79, W8LE 76, W8SZD 76, W8PPK 73, W8DAE 72, W8LAM 69, W8QFK 65, K8UBK 64, W8AJZ 62, W8NTA 60, W8OCU 59, W8DUL 58, W8ADU 51, W8PMJ 51, W8RWK 47, W8BBD 45, K8LXA 43, W8TR 39, W8MIHO 36, W8YAW 33, W8YHU 22, W8IUS 31, W8UX 30, K8DDG 26, W8HNP 26, K8BYR 24, W8EFP 24, W8PNT 24, W8CFCJ 23, W8ETU 23, W8TUI 22, W8VVP 21, W8RQO 20, W8SHP 20, W8GOE 19, W8CXV 18, W8WJR 16, W8FY 15, W8ELE 14, W8PDWL 13, W8JEH 13, K8VWZ 13, W8FRV 12, K8EYV 12, W8SXI 11, K8IFI 10, W8LAG 10, K8LFI 10, W8LT 10, K8CKY 9, W8CJO 8, W8JSW 8, W8TUX 8, W8AZH 7, K8VCV 7, K8DMZ 6, W8KPN 6, W8WTK 6, W8COA 5, W8AEB 4, W8VND 3, W8WEG 3, W8AQ 2, W8BZN 2, W8LEM 2, K8NQA 2, W8AN 1. (Aug.) W8RWK 40, K8LXA 25, W8LT 17, K8PJH 12, W8PN 7.

(Continued on page 120)

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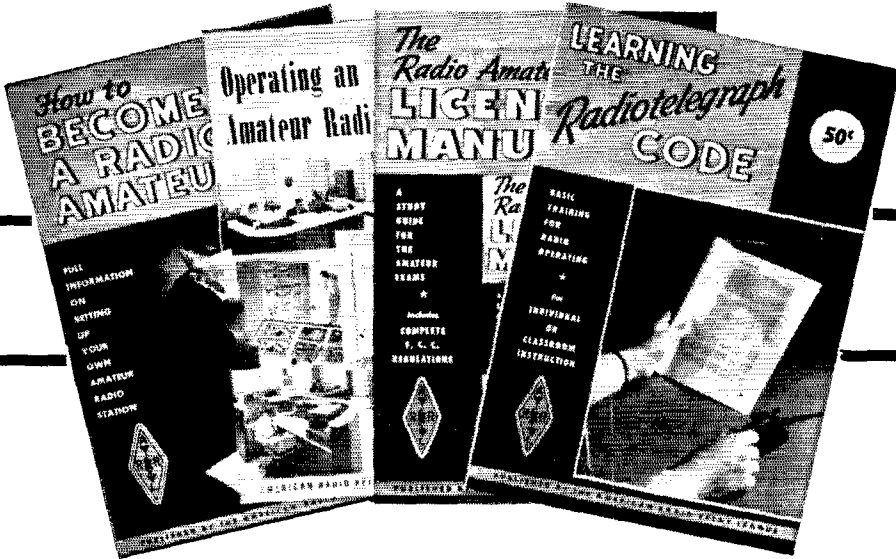
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HUDSON DIVISION

EASTERN NEW YORK—SCM, Graham G. Berry, K2SIN—Asst. SCM and RM: Ruth Rice, WA2VYS, SEC: W2KGC, PAM: WB2VJB. Section nets: NYS at 2400Z, 3675 kc. nightly; ESS at 2300Z, 3500 kc. nightly; NYSPT&EN at 2300Z nightly on 3920 kc. Appointments and renewals: K2BIG and WA2OJD as OOs; K2UTV and W2ODC as ORSS; WA2VEG as OPS; K2AVP as OBS. To quote the latest 'D Bulletin, "You have to report activity monthly to your SCM and get his endorsement annually to keep your appointment in effect." Related congratulations to WB2UUV on making the RPT in July and Aug. From the club bulletins: Westchester ARA had W2AMJ as a speaker in Sept. and WB2MOI demonstrated installation tips on coax connectors. Harmonic Hills plans code and theory classes on Fri. in Mt. Kisko—WB2ZEC for details. The Westchester (WARA) Technical Net now is on Tue. at 25,600 kc. at 2000 local time with W2KFB as moderator. All are invited to join the net and suggest topics for discussion. NYS certificates went to W2ANV, W2THE, W2CQ, W2CVR, WA2BHN, WA2VYS, WB2VVS and WB2UHZ. NYSPT&EN secy, WB2AEK reports 9-month totals of 12,028 QNI; 2574 traffic count; 409 hours operation by 966 different stations. From ESS—225 handled in Sept. W2JKI and W2VP report contact via 6M with ZS3E Sept. 28. WB2RBG is now Advanced Class. PAM WB2VJB is making "team calls" for the ENY staff in the Albany area. Before you know it the Annual SET will be coming up. All ECs: Please report plans in advance to W2KGC, WB2QDL reports a new NYL and that she's studying for her Novice ticket. W2EAF now is NCS for the Navy MARS net. Newcomer WN2GZK reported in for the first time to the SCM. Welcome aboard! WB2PYZ ordered 250 QSL cards from his printer, received 2500 of 'em. 100% QSLing now is guaranteed! The Niskayuna HS Amateur Radio Club in Schenectady is now affiliated with ARRL. WB2GMN is taking reservations for the New Rochelle Club's 8th Annual Dinner Dec. 28. WB2NVJ visited DX friends while on a European trip in Sept. Holiday greetings to all in ENY from the section staff. Traffic: (Sept.) WA2BHN 319, WA2VYS 266, W2EAF 146, WA2VYT 51, WA2HGB 37, K2SIN 35, W2TPV/2 26, W2ANV 17, WB2RBG 16, WB2FOA 15, WA2BUC 1. (Aug.) WA2JWL 1. (July) WA2JWL 4.

NEW YORK CITY AND LONG ISLAND—SCM, Blaine S. Johnson, K2IDB—Asst. SCM: Fred J. Brunjes, K2DGI. SEC: K2OVN. PAM: W2EAW.

Call	Freq.	Time	Day	Class	Mgr.
NLI*	3630 kc.	1915/2200	Nightly	WA2UWA	RM
NLIVHF*	145.8 Mc.	1930	MTWTF	WB2RQF	PAM
NLIPHONE*	3932 kc.	1600	Daily	WB3ZET	PAM
Clear Hse	3925 kc.	1100	Daily	WB2GPT	Mgr.
Mic Farad	3925 kc.	1300	Ex Sun.	K2UBG	Mgr.
East U.S.	3683 kc.	0901	Nightly	K2UBG	Mgr.
All Svc	3925 kc.	1300	Sun.	K2AAS	Mgr.
NYSPTEN	3925 kc.	1800	Daily	K2AAS	Mgr.

*Section nets. All times shown above are local.

WB2ZKX has been checking into the local traffic nets around here. K2UBG, WA2VYS and WA2VYT went over to WA2GPT's place recently for lunch and a traffic-type gabfest. WB2DRW sat down to gin up the traffic report when he discovered the Form is wed to the floor-boards of the RPT-bound trunk and had to resort to good old composition paper. A high school student's spare time is rather small, but WA2CNJ racked up 66 traffic points with his ration. WB2DZZ has gone back to N.Y.U., where all the radio club guys are toiling to get the club station back on the air. Listen, I must apologize for not seeing more of you folks than I did at the convention at Tarrytown. My neighbor was out of town on business when his cesspool caved in leaving a gigantic hole in the lawn and I his family defenseless. Remembering the amateur code, I rolled up my knickers and plunged feet first into the task of redeeming our PICON image. Although knee-deep in work for most of the day, I did manage to make the banquet. W2DID answered W2EWS's call for a stalwart young man to scale the heights of those bodacious trees and nail down the antenna ends. Hey, Nassau County folks, the 10-Meter AREC Net meets every Mon. at 2000 on 28.72 Mc. and you're all welcome! W2YFM discussed his band-sawyer scope at the Sept. meeting of the Amateur Radio Luncheon Club, according to W2PF. W2AAZ left for a trip to Australia and New Zealand. WB2QIL was forced off the air by a runaway electric bill and was overjoyed to learn that the dogboned frost-free refrigerator turned out to be the culprit. Officers of the J.F.K. HSRG are WB2ZNV, pres.; WB2DBA, vice-pres.; and WN2GOR, secy.-treas. This club is just getting off the ground

and is looking for any kind of parts which may be donated for the school's club station. We are saddened to learn that W2MUV has joined the hallowed list of Silent Keys. Wantagh ARC has the new call W2YA and a new set of officers: WB2MQL, pres.; WB2GYP, vice-pres.; WB2WFH, treas.; WA2HUF and WB2BUZ, secy.; and W2SR, trustee. WB2NLM, revered OO, has a new TH6-DX beam going up on a 54-ft. tower. Congratulations to WB2CXY on getting his good old General Class ticket! Officers of Explorer Post 673 ARC are WB2YKU, pres. and WB2YCC, secy.-treas. According to K2HGR, the TuBoro RC is looking for RTTY contacts every evening after 2000 on 145.62 Mc. Also, the club's a.m. net meets every Sun. at 1100 on 29.5 and 145.62 Mc. WB2YKU has gotten started in traffic and likes it. WB2WCS has been doing a yeoman job on the NLI/VHF Net, according to WB2RQF. We wish you all a very happy holiday season.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY—SCM, Louis J. Amoroso, W2ZZZ—Asst. SCM: Edward F. Erickson, W2CVW. SEC: WA2ASM, RMs: WB2DDQ and WB2RKK. PAMs: W2PEV, K2KDQ, WA2KZF, WA2TEK and WA2TBS.

ARPSC Section Net Schedules

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	Sess.	QNI	Tfc.	Mgr.
NJN	3695 kc.	7:00 p.m.	Dy	30	407	376	WB2DDQ
NJSN	3740 kc.	8:00 p.m.	Dy	23	112	35	WB2RKK
NJEPNT	3928 kc.	6:00 p.m.	M-Sat.	30	453	175	W2ZI
NJPON	3930 kc.	8:00 p.m.	Sun.	5	107	42	WA2TEK
NJAN	50,300 kc.	8:00 p.m.	M-F	21	315	41	WA2KZF
PVTEN	145,710 kc.	7:30 p.m.	Dy	30	212	90	K2KDQ
ECTN	146,700 kc.	9:00 p.m.	Dy	30	217	135	WA2TBS

New appointments: WB2TUL as ORS; WB2ZBI and WB2FEH as OBSS. Endorsements: WB2TKP as ORS. We would like to remind everyone that this report is mailed out on the 6th of the month. Please try to get your report in the mail no later than the 3rd of the month. WA2ASM, our SEC, is looking for additional ECs in the section. Please contact him or your SCM for details. WB2RKK reports working 221 stations in the recent V/E/W Contest. WB2ZSH has the Watchung e.d. unit in operation. WB2FEH is working on his new v.i.o. WA2CKU is chasing DX on 15. WA2KZF's NJAN net directory is growing. W2NCY is home from the hospital. K2KDQ finally fixed his Thor. K2OZW is back in the section after 6 years as K3SNI. WB2MYI received his Extra Class ticket. WA2DGU joined Army MARS. WA6JYJ/2 passed the Extra Class exam. WB2VFW is up to seven stations in four call areas on 2 running 12 watts a.m. WA2CUR is using a Swan-350 and is planning a quad. K2MHP now has a Tri-Bander and a 60-ft. tower for his new QTH. W2TPJ is back from his 5-week motor trip to W6-Land. Congratulations to WB2DDQ on being elected net mgr. by the NJN members who had their annual meeting. WB2RKK is asst. net mgr. Our sincere thanks to WA2KIP for the fine job he did as mgr. for the past two years. The PVTEN Dinner was a success with lots of good food. WB2DRJ has 81 worked toward his DXCC after one month as a General. W2ZZZ finally worked a VS6 in Zone 24 to complete his WAZ. My sincere thanks to all who have helped so much to make the duties of SCM a pleasure to perform. Your continued help is needed to make Northern New Jersey the activity leader. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all. Traffic: (Sept.) WB2RKK 369, WB2DDQ 166, WA2TBS 163, WB2NSV 114, WA2ACJ 100, WA2TEK 98, K2KDQ 84, WB2ZSH 64, WB2BXX 62, W2ZZZ 36, WA2ZDA 27, WA2NJB 26, WB2BZI 25, K2ZFI 21, W2CVW 19, W2EWZ 18, K2MHP 17, W2CCF 15, K2DEL 13, W2DRV 13, WB2TKP 13, W2JDH 11, WA2KZF 11, WA2GLI 9, K2EQP 8, K2JSJ 8, WB2BCS 6, WB2WNZ 6, WB2BJ 4, WB2EUX 4, W2TFM 4, WB2DYG 2, WB2DRJ 1, W2LWP 1. (Aug.) W2DRV 22. (July) W2DRV 4. (June) W2DRV 2.

MIDWEST DIVISION

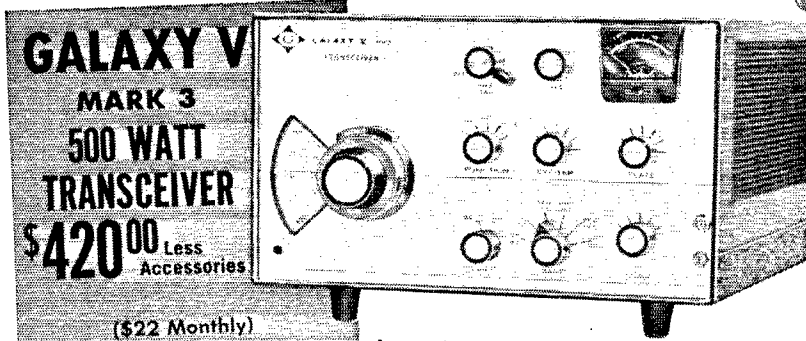
IOWA—SCM, Wayne L. Johnson, KOMX—SEC: KOLVB, PAM: WOPZO, RM: WOLGG, OBSS: WOLCX, WAOMIT, WOJEQ, KOLVB is getting fine cooperation in reactivating the Emergency Corps. He hopes to have all areas represented and certificates renewed or issued by Jan. 1. WOPFP reports activity was quite good during the Sept. contest on 6, with many East Coast stations worked. WOEIF says activity on 2 is increasing. WAOSDC/WBFAW got his Extra Class license while vacationing in D.C. K0AZJ mailed out a new roster of nearly 60 calls for the Tall Corn Net. These include both old-timers and newly-interested people. Dave will be happy to send out a roster to anyone interested. The Jester Park Hamfest was big-

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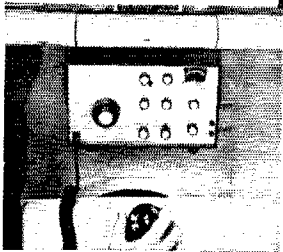


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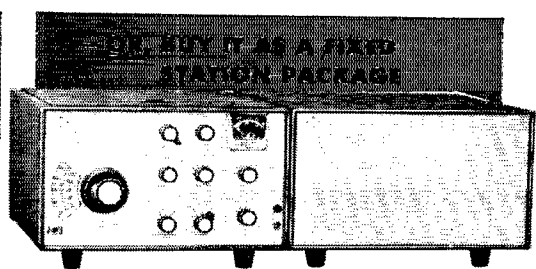
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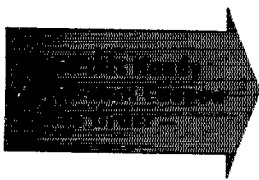
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ger and better than last year. The Des Moines Club can be proud. Better plan to make it next year. W0AJA is glad he went this year. Have you checked your League certificate lately? Many need to be brought up to date. Merry Christmas.

Net	Freq.	Day	GMT	QNI	QTC	Mgr.
Iowa 75	3970	M-Sat.	1830	1261	204	W0PZO
Iowa SSB	3970	M-Sat.	2359			W0YLS
TLCN	3560	Daily	0030	63	10	K0AZJ
Iowa 160	1815	Daily	0100	575	8	K0TDO
PON	3915	W & F	0030	168	34	W0D9Y

Traffic: W0LCX 711, W0OSSB 54, K0TFT 50, W0SRM 32, W0D9Y 30, W0A0P0E 30, K0K0Q 19, K0TDO 16, K0EVC 12, K0JMA 12, W0AMIT 12, W0GQ 2, W0A00TE 2, W0A0SDC 2.

KANSAS—SCM, Robert M. Summers, K0BXX—SEC: K0FMB. RMs: W0OMLE, W0QJFV, PAM: K0JMF, V.H.F. PAMs: W0A0CCW, W0ALSH. The Jayhawk Amateur Radio Society will sponsor the Kansas QSO Party to be held during Kansas week in Jan. 1969. W0AYL/K0BXX may be contacted for information. W0G0U is reported recovering from a recent stroke. The Santa Fe Trail V.H.F. Club, Inc., Gardner, Kans., is now an ARRL affiliated club. W0AJYK is pres. New officers of the Pilot Knob ARS. Leavenworth, are W0A0EB, pres.; W0AKTA, vice-pres.; W0QRNR, secy.; W0YLN, treas. The PKARS now meets the 1st and 3rd Thurs. of each month. K0BIX, ex-Kansas c.w. operator, is teaching ROTC at Central Mo. State College. His NYL is K0LJH. W0MFT is the new secy.-treas. of the Technichat Club, replacing K0JJR, who is helping Uncle Sam. W0CGZ has been carrying a big load on QKS. K0UNE/O, at Concordia, now is on 2-meter s.s.b. W0LBB is using a Heath Pawnee. A new ham in Parsons is W0ASAY. AREC Zones 7-9-13 were activated for a total of 11 sessions, combined 82 QNI and 20 QTC. The V.H.F. AREC nets Zones 7-9-11 and 15, report 20 sessions, 109 QNI, 17 QTC. Club or group nets of the ACARA, Coffeyville and NCK/2 had a combined 9 sessions, 48 QNI, 1 QTC.

Net	QNI	QTC	Sess.
Ks PI Net	18	0	7
QKN	36	33	12
Ks EC	51	26	5
Ks WN	702	156	30
Ks PON	885	1142	30
Ks SBN	711	244	27
KPN	179	13	14
HBN	592	139	22
Aug. report:			
QKS	64	22	24

Traffic: (Sept.) K0JMF 267, W0LLC 239, W0NII 233, W0LXA 222, W0ANPF 120, K0GZP 115, K0BXX 112, W0CCZ 100, W0BGX 81, K0DYN 56, K0LPE 52, W0A0CCW 48, K0EMB 37, W0PSN 36, K0UVH 31, W0A0ZP 30, W0A0JG 29, W0ICV 27, W0AKPE 25, W0A0WH 20, W0FH 17, K0GIT 16, W0SEV 12, W0SPE 12, W0TAS 12, W0A0JFV 9, W0ATEF 6, W0HI 2, W0ATVH 2, W0ARQG 1, W0N0PT 1. (June) K0GZP 27.

MISSOURI—SCM, Alfred E. Schwaneke, W0GS—SEC: W0BUL. W0UCK renewed OPS: W0A0FLL renewed OPS, QRS and received OO appointment. Ruskim High School ARC (W0ATKV) is now affiliated with ARRL. W0AVMP, formerly W4VME, is now in St. Louis after moving from Huntsville, Ala. K0BIX and NYL K0LJH are new in Warrensburg after moving from Kans. K0BIX will be associated with ROTC courses at CMSC. W0AVMP would like to arrange for a special railroad car for hams to attend the Las Vegas Hamfest Jan. 8-12, leaving from K.C. Address your inquiries to W0AVMP, 4350 Heidelberg, St. Louis 63123. W0UQP is editor of the new PHD ARC Newsletter. W0UCK has a new 4-1000A linear on the air, but is now restricted to light work while recovering from another heart attack. W0ARMW put up a new TA33 Jr. beam, W0AURJ, recovering from dental surgery, has a new TR-106 on 6 meters with three elements up 50 feet. W0LXV, ex-K7COK, is a new regular on MON. W0AITU made RCTC operating on 2 meters. PHD ARC provided communications for the Gladstone Fall Festival near K.C. New members of PHD ARC are W0A0JQS, K0OGU and NYL K0PEG. Some reports did not show up in time this month. Send reports to the SCM before the 7th of each month. Net reports:

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	Sess.	QNI	QTC	Mgr.
MEN	3885	2330Z	M-W-F	13	134	33	W0BUL
M0SSB	3963	2400Z	M-Sat.	25	768	580	W0RTO
MNN	7063	1900Z	M-Sat.	26	70	46	W00UD
SMN	3585	2300Z	Sun.	3	7	4	W00UD
PHD	50.45	0130Z	Tue. (GMT)	5	114	8	W0AKUH

Traffic: W0A0HTN 276, K0ENH 180, W00UD 152, K0AEM 150, W0A0XG 102, K0VHV 79, K0RPH 62, W0RTO 27, W0BUL 22, W0ARHB 22, W0AKUH 18, W0AFMD 16, W0G0B 13, W0BVL 9, W0A0FLL 2.

NEBRASKA—SCM, V. A. Cushon, K0OAL—SEC: K0ODF. Monthly net reports for Sept.: Nebr. Storm Net, W0A0LOY, 0030Z session, QNI 886, QTC 84; 2330Z session, QNI 1116, QTC 208. Nebr. Emergency Phone Net, W0A0GHZ, QNI 996, QTC 348. Nebr. Morning Phone Net, W0AJUF, QNI 1108, QTC 56. West Nebr. Phone Net, W0NIK, QNI 619, QTC 37. AREC Phone Net, W0LRZ, QNI 210, QTC 37. AREC C.W. Net, W0A0EEL, QNI 13. Nebr. C.W. Net (NEB), W0A0HWR, 0000Z session, QNI 65, QTC 25; 0300Z session, QNI 94, QTC 10. W0A0HWR is the new RM for the Nebr. C.W. Net (NEB) which now meets on 3590. West Nebr. Phone Net frequency has been changed to 3950. W0A0IXD, IXF and MHW set up an amateur radio booth at the Arnold, Nebr. Annual Harvest Festival, handled traffic and explained amateur radio. The 160-Meter Phone Net began the latter part of Oct. Prior to checking into a net, zero beat net control. If you must leave a net before it is over, advise net control. For comparisons: Sept. 1967 QNI 5009, QTC 324; 1968 QNI 5117, QTC 772. Traffic: W0A0GHZ 321, W0LOD 296, W0A0IBZ 224, W0HTA 158, W0A0MY 109, K0UWK 68, W0BVF 58, W0A0HWR 58, W0A0VJ 37, W0ASRM 33, K0VTD 32, K0JTW 22, W0A0IXD 18, K0IXY 17, W0A0CB 15, W0NTK 15, W0A0KHE 14, W0A0EEI 10, W0A0PJ 10, K0JPP 9, W0HOP 8, W0AJUF 8, W0O0X 8, W0WYH 6, W0CRK 7, K0DGW 7, W0Q0B 6, W0A0LOY 6, W0A0PC 6, W0A0RP 6, W0A0O0X 5, W0A0BSX 4, W0A0IBL 4, W0A0NYA 4, K0O0F 4, W0A0EX 4, W0YFR 4, W0ATV 3, W0A0GK 2, W0A0HF 2, W0A0IKN 2, K0NUF 2, K0OAL 2, W0A0QLE 2, K0PTK 1.

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

CONNECTICUT—SCM, John J. McNassor, W1GVT—SEC: W1PRT. RM: W1AHSN. PAM: W1YBH, V.H.F. PAM: K1SXF. Activity report for the month of Sept.:

Net	Freq.	Days	Time	Sess.	QNI	QTC
CN	3640	Daily	1845	30	232	334
CPN	3880	M-S	1800 Sun.	1000	39	476
VHF 2	145.98	M-S	2200	21	125	67
VHF 6	53.6	M-S	2100	21	228	62

High QNI: CN—W1AHSN, W1WCG, W1EFW and W1RFJ, CPN—W1GVT 27, W1LH, W1JUK 25, W1FXS, K1SXF and W1YBH 24, W1HEK 23, K1LFW 17, W1AHEW, W1AHEG and W1HWV 16. SEC W1PRT would like year-end reports from all ECs. Thanks. The Candlewood ARS will again sponsor the Conn. QSO Party Jan. 18 and 19. Please pass the

CONNECTICUT QSO PARTY

January 18-19, 1969

The Candlewood Amateur Radio Assn. invites hams throughout the world to take part in the 6th Connecticut QSO Party. Rules: 1) The contest period is from 2000 GMT January 18 to 0400 January 20. Each station may be worked once on each band and mode. The general call is "CO CONN" on c.w. and "CO CONN QSO PARTY" on phone. 2) Conn. stations send QSO number, RS(T) and county. All other send QSO number, RS(T) and ARRL section or country. 3) Score one point per QSO. Out-of-state stations multiply total contacts times the number of counties worked (maximum of 8). Conn stations multiply contacts times the number of ARRL sections and countries worked. 4) Certificates will be sent to the high scorer (5 or more contacts) in each ARRL section and country, also the two highest scorers in each Conn. county. Novice certificates will also be awarded. 5) Suggested frequencies are 3540 3900 7040 7250 14040 14250 21250 21300 28040 and 28880 kHz. Novices try 3740 7175 and 2125 kHz. 6) Logs must show dates, times in GMT, band, mode, QSO numbers, RS(T) and QTH. Note your class license, your address and show your score calculations. Send all logs before February 20 to the Conn. QSO Party, c/o Tom O'Hara, W1DDJ, 7 West Wooster St., Danbury, Conn. 06810. Include an s.a.s.e. for results.

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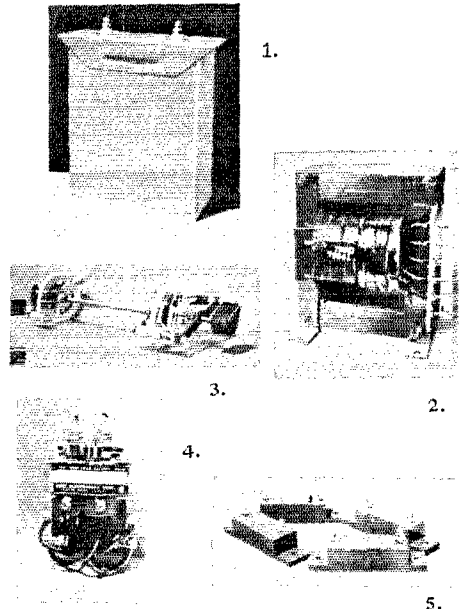
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PV-50 Preamp	9	2m Linear II	89	Valiant I	139
TX-86 Transmitter	39	6m Linear III	75	55B Adaptor	175
TX-62 Transmitter	109	6m Linear III	89	500 Transmitter	275
621 VFO	39	G-50 Xcvr	175	KW Amplifier/Desk	595
		913A 6m Linear	175	(store pick-up only)	
B & W		G-66B Receiver	49	Audio Amplifier	49
5100B Transmitter	\$119	3-way supply	24	Invader 200	275
515B-SSB Adaptor	109	Thin-pak	125	Thunderbolt Linear	549
COMDEL		G-76 Xcvr	75	6N2 VHF Xmt	89
CPS-11 Processor		G-76 calibrator	12	6N2 VFO	34
CENTRAL ELECT.		G-77 Transmitter	45	6N2 Thunderbolt	275
10A Exciter	\$ 49	G-77A Transmitter	59	Mob. Xmt (AS-IS)	2
10B Exciter	69	6 m 12v. converter	19	Signal Sentry	9
QT-1 Anti-trip	6	VHF conv. (6-10-15m) 29		KNIGHT	
100V Transmitter	349	HALLCRAFTERS		X-10 Calibrator	\$ 9
200V Transmitter	449	SX-25 Receiver	\$ 49	T-60 Transmitter	34
GC-1 Comp. amp.	29	S-38E Receiver	39	V-44 VFO	19
		SX-71 Receiver	99	RF Generator	12
SQUIRES-SANDERS		SX-101 Mk III Rec	149	LAGESHORE	
22'er 7m Xcvr	\$169	SX-101 Mk IIIA Rec	159	Phasemaster II	\$ 89
66'er 6m Xcvr	169	SX-101A Receiver	199	Bandphorer VFO	59
99'er 6m Xcvr	69	S-107 Receiver	59		
41B DC sup./mod.	75	SX-110 Receiver	99	LINEAR SYSTEMS	
Zeus VHF Xmt	325	SX-111 Receiver	139	LSA-3 Linear	\$ 75
Interceptor Rec.	325	SX-122 Receiver	225	250 AC supply	49
Interceptor B Rec.	349	HT-33A Linear	275	350-12 DC supply	75
Allbander tuner	69	HT-37 Transmitter	225	400 Century DC sup.	75
416 AC supply	75	HT-40 Transmitter	99	250-12 DC supply	49
Apollo Linear	195	HT-41 Linear	175		
		SR-150 Xcvr	299	MOSLEY	
COLLINS		SR-160 Xcvr	175	CM-1 Receiver	\$ 99
75A-3 Receiver	\$269	PS-150-120 AC sup.	75	NATIONAL	
75S-3B Receiver	495	PS-150-12 DC sup.	39	NC-183 Receiver	\$ 99
32S-3 Xmt	575	MR-150 Rack	15	NC-183D Receiver	139
30S-1 Linear	995	P-500AC supply	75	NC-300 Receiver	149
KWM-4 Xcvr	750	P-500DC supply	69	NC-303 Receiver	249
351D-1 Mount	75	HA-6 Transmitter	99	HRO-60 Receiver	199
516F-2 AC supply	115	P-26 AC supply	49	XCU-300 Calibrator	189
		SR-46 6m Xcvr	89	NCX-3 Transceiver	189
R. L. DRAKE,				NCX-5 Mk II Xcvr	199
2A Receiver	\$159	HAMMARLUND		NCXA AC supply	75
2AQ Spkr/Q-mult.	25	HQ-100 Receiver	\$ 99	NCX-200 Transceiver	275
2AC Calibrator	9	HQ-100A Receiver	109	AC-200 AC supply	59
2B Receiver	189	HQ-110C Receiver	129	P & H	
2BQ Spkr/Q-mult.	29	HQ-110C Receiver	129	LA-400C Linear	\$ 99
2BS Speaker	9	HQ-140XA Receiver	109	6-150 SSB Conv	149
2C Receiver	175	HQ-170C Receiver	175	POLYTRONICS	
2CQ Spkr/Q-mult.	34	HQ-170AC (rack mt)	225	PC-2 2m Xcvr	\$199
R-4 Receiver	275	HQ-170AC/VHF	325	PC-6 6m Xcvr	149
R-4A Receiver	299	S-600 Speaker	12	RME	
MS-4 Speaker	12	S-200 Speaker	15	HF-1000 Converter	\$ 15
SC-2 2m Converter	49	XC-100 calibrator	9	6900 Receiver	175
CP-51 Supply	9	HEATHKIT		4302 Speaker	9
TR-3 Transceiver	375	GC-1A Receiver	\$ 59	SBE	
AC-3 AC supply	65	MR-1 Receiver	49	SB-33 Transceiver	\$199
DC-3 DC supply	75	SB-300 Receiver	225	SB-1-LA Linear	159
T-4X Transmitter	299	SB-301 Receiver	249	SB-34 Transceiver	299
ZNT Transmitter	99	SBA-300-3 6m conv.	19	SWAN	
MIN-4 Match	59	HS-24 Speaker	6	SW-140 Xcvr	\$ 99
EICO		QF-1 Q-multipler	4	117AC AC supply	59
720 Transmitter	\$ 49	DX-40 Transmitter	39	410C VFO	95
722 VFO	34	DX-60 Transmitter	59	350 Xcvr (early)	269
723 Transmitter	34	DX-100 Transmitter	89	350 Xcvr (late)	299
730 Modulator	34	TX-1 Transmitter	115	512 DC supply	69
753 SSB Xcvr	139	SB-10 SSB adaptor	79	500 Transceiver	375
751 AC supply	49	HX-10 Transmitter	225	117XC AC supply	80
221 VTFM	15	HA-10 Linear	175	14-117 DC supply	100
ELDICO		HW-12A 75m Xcvr	89	405X MARS osc.	35
SSB-100F	\$275	HW-32 20m Xcvr	89	22 VFO Adaptor	27
ELECTROPHYSICS		SB-100-1 Mob. Mt.	9	5B 6m Xcvr	75
Auronic Keyer	\$ 49	SB-200 Linear	225	VF-2 Transverter	249
ELMAC		HP-14 DC supply	75	TMC	
AF-68 Xmt	\$ 59	MT-1 Transmitter	19	GPR-90 Receiver	\$249
GLOBE/GALAXY/WRL		HW-10 6m Xcvr	149	TEKTRONIX	
SB-175 SSB Xmt	\$ 59	HW-20 2m Xcvr	169	512 Oscilloscope	\$275
V-10 VFO	29	HP-20 AC supply	29	UTICA	
PSA-300C AC sup.	40	MP-1 DC supply	29	650 6m Xcvr/VFO	\$ 99
Galaxy V Xcvr	269	UT-1 AC supply	25	650A 6m Xcvr/VFO	109
Galaxy V Mk II	259	HRA-10-1 Calibrator	9	WATERS	
AC-35 AC supply	69	HO-13 Hamscan	59	331 Dipper	\$ 89
DC-35 DC supply	69	T-4 Signal tracer	15	WHIPPANY LABS	
AC-400 AC supply	75	HUNTER		"Lili Lulu" Xmt	\$ 75
VX-35 VOX	15	1000A Linear/sup.	\$175		
DAC-35 Console	75				
F-3 300 cy. filter	24				
Rejector AC supply	4				
VOX-10	9				

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word. All amateurs are welcome. RM WAIHNS distributed an excellent *Net Operating Manual* at the CN meeting held at ARRL WINJM provided an interesting ARPS program and a tour of ARRL/WIAW. With deep regret we add the call of KIRQO/NOWXW to the list of Silent Keys. Ed was active on CN, CPN and MARS Nets. For late local traffic outlets QSO KISXF on the v.h.f. nets. Activity? Try 28.6 Murphycycles Mon./Wed. at 8 p.m.! Congratulations to: W1QV, our New England Division Director on another term; W1WPR on a new XYL; WA1GON on the Sept. BPL, making it 7 times in a row; W1CKA, W1TS, WA1DJG and K1UDD on the Extra Class licenses; WA1GEC, WA1CJE and WA1JAD on General Class. A year from Nov. 22 all of the new frequency allocations will be in effect. Before then, treat yourself to a higher class license. Be good to yourself—it couldn't happen to a nicer person! Thanks for a wonderful year! Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all. Traffic: (Sept.) W1EFW 467, W1HNS 290, W1WCG 107, W1AGGN 160, K1SXF 155, W1HEW 154, W1AFNJ 141, W1AW 92, W1HEK 92, W1WY 77, W1AWN 76, W1G1X 72, W1N1JM 59, K1TKS 58, W1GVT 56, W1HEG 56, W1YBH 43, W1CUC 37, W1AIFX 19, W1BNB 17, W1A9QVU/1 16, W1BDI 12, W1AHOI 11, K1YGS 11, W1CTI 3, W1AFJU 3, W1QV 3. (Aug.) K1TKS 278, WA1DUV/2 55.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS—SCM, Frank L. Baker, Jr. W1ALP-1 want to thank everyone for the many messages, cards and phone calls that I received while I was ill. I landed in the hospital Oct. 1 with a collapsed lung but am now coming along fine. SEC W1AOG received reports from W1RPF, K1PNB and WA1DXI, new YLs: WN1s JYV and JZP, EMN had 30 sessions, 160 QNIs, 145 QTC. W1ZSJ was new manager of the Central N. E. Net, K1JFF, asst. mgr.; and W1ZSJ, secy.-treas. New Extra Class licenses: W1EHT, K1KED and K1BUB. W1TWG retired from WBZ. W1EOH is on many bands. W1ALP has a DX-150 receiver and an HW-17 for 2. W1CVO is on 20/75. W1AFYI is on 6. New officers of the Middlesex ARC are W1LPL, pres.; W1HNG, vice-pres.; W1LJO, treas.; W1AGDW, rec. secy.; W1AHLI, corr. secy. W1YHM moved to Braintree, W1A510D/1 is headed for KN-6 Land. K1ZCU has joined the Lowell Tech. ARC. Two groups from W1MX went to Vt. during the Sept. V.H.F. Party—WA2PTS/1 at Mt. Equinox and K4GGI/1 at Hogback. W1AIFQ is interested in net operating. W1PH gets on e.w. some. W1BW has a whole new Collins line. W1JOT is on 432. W1OOP spoke at the South Shore Club. The T-9 RC met at W1WVK's. W1PEG, from VT., sends his 73 to all. W1AFNM made General. W1ACRA has an HW-100. W1LE went to Annapolis for a class reunion. W1N1JM has a new QTH. W1BGW visited the N. E. Wireless Museum. W1N1KJ has a new 40/80 trap dipole and used it on 15 for good DX. W1BB writes from Me. on a piece of birch bark. K1RAW and W1HWK spoke at Wellesley ARS. W1DAL has EAN of. W1N1IE is Tech. Class. W1AFHU has a new 70-ft. tower with TH6-DXX and 12AQ up top. W2FZR is operating W1MTQ from Chatham. W1A1G10 is going into ut. work. Norfolk County RA, affiliated in 1933, still holds meetings. W1EWN, ex-K2RYP, ex-SVOWY and chief operator of SVOWT, Island of Crete, is living in Natick now. W1VAB spoke at the Framingham RC. W2LC/W1MTQ is working for RCA in N. J. W1EUF's wife had their 3rd girl just before the V.H.F. Contest. EMNN in Aug. had 29 QNIs, 8 sessions, 12 QTC and 16 stations. EMN in July had 197 QNI, 121 QTC, 30 sessions. EMN in Aug. had 170 QNIs, 90 QTC, 31 sessions. W1BBZR, ex-W1QOI, called W1s CTR and ALP on the land phone from Anaheim and it was good to talk with him. The 6-Meter Cross Band Net had 19 sessions, 2 traffic and over 125 QNIs. W1OJMN made the BPL. The Capeway RC met at W1UOH's. W1s ECK and VPM spoke on "Radio Operating of Model Airplanes" at the Massachusetts ARS. The Middlesex ARC meets the 2nd and 4th Fri. at the Waban Library. W1AFVX has his Advanced Class. The Yankee ARC is holding an auction. W1A1PS is secy. of the Salem High RC. Whitman ARC is holding an auction. Traffic: (Sept.) W1O1M 716, W1A1EY 441, W1PEX 386, W1AFAD 190, W1EMG 158, W1DAL 106, W1CTR 69, K1CLM 59, W1AHHK 30, W1DOM 29, W1ADEC 28, W1AOG 27, W1AFHU 22, W1AIED 20, W1MX 20, W1AJN 15, W1A1DF 13, W1JDP 9, W1LE 8. (Aug.) W1MX 35. (July) W1MTQ 2.

MAINE—SCM, Herbert A. Davis, K1DYG—SEC: K1CLE, RM: W1BJG, PAM: W1AFLG. Traffic nets: Sea Gull Net meets Mon. through Sat. on 3940 kc. at 1700. Pine Tree Net meets daily at 1900 on 3596-ke. e.w. W1AFCM has returned to school and is not quite as active on the air.

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Mark 6B 6m Linear - w/tubes.....	(14.08)	395.00
Power Supply for Mark II & 6B	(9.38)	265.00
TV-2 2m Transverter - specify IF ..	(10.47)	295.00
I17XC AC Supply w/spkr. in cabinet. (3.61)		105.00
14-117 12v DC Supply w/cable.....	(4.51)	130.00
405X MARS Oscillator - less crystals		45.00
410C Full-Coverage VFO		115.00
210 6 Meter VFO.....		120.00
VX-II Plug-in VOX.....		35.00
22B Dual VFO Adaptor.....		32.00
100kc Calibrator kit for 350C		19.50
500kc Calibrator kit for 250		19.50
RC-2 Mobile Remote Control kit		40.00
45 Swantenna - manual.....		65.00
55 Swantenna - remote control		95.00
Custom Contour Bumper Mount.....		24.95
Kwik-on Antenna Connector		3.25
14C 12v DC Module/cable		65.00
14CP As above, but Positive Ground.....		75.00
I17X Basic I17v AC supply ONLY		65.00
230X Basic 230v AC supply ONLY		75.00
I17 or 230vac Line Cord (specify).....		8.00
8' Cable w/plug (Supply to Transceiver)		6.00
230XC 230v AC Supply, speaker & cabinet... ..		115.00
14-230 12v DC supply w/230v Basic.....		140.00

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NEW HAMPSHIRE—SCM, Robert C. Mitchell, WISWY/KIDSA—SEC: KIQES, PAM: KIAPO, RM: KIBCS. Endorsements: KIAAC as ORS, KIDWK as EC and WAIHH as OPS. KIWKP is now WIJY with a new HW-100. Welcome to new hams WAIPLL, WN1JYM, WN1JYW, WAIJZK, WN1KAA, WAIKAL and WN1KCF. GSPN reports 1107 check-ins and 81 traffic, while NHAREC shows 157 check-ins and 15 traffic. WAIDEI, K1HRG, WAIJHH, K1HSJ, WAIHGT, WAIHZN, WAIJXU, WAIUEJ, WIMHX, K1BCS, K1PQV, K1ITS plus Lucille Laplant and Judy Marchand showed visitors at the Deerfield Fair the wonders of ham radio. K1DWK reports 141 traffic and 4 traffic for the MIVAREC Net. The VTNNH plans to use 7070 kc. as alternate for 3685 kc. The 160 Test shows K1NBN, W1CTW and W1SWX in that order at the finish line. WAIUEJ is now scribe for the Manchester Radio Club replacing WAIUEF, who is going to Northeastern. This should be my last report to the N. H. gang. It has been a very enjoyable four years as your SCM. Thanks to all of you for the fine support and best of luck to your new SCM. Traffic: (Sept.) WAIHH 226, W1HPM/1 162, W1MHX 82, K1PQV 76, KIQES 4, WAIUEJ 2. (Aug.) KIQES 7. (July) W1MHX 48. (Apr.) W1MHX 40.

RHODE ISLAND—SCM, John E. Johnson, K1AAV—SEC: K1LIL, RM: W1BTV, PAM: W1TXL, V.H.F. PAM: K1TPK. Endorsements: W1POP as EC Johnston, K1TPK as EC Operations and V.H.F. PAM, K1NJT as OVS and K1JYN as OO. The Fidelity Radio Club, K1NQG, elected W1AGND, pres.; W1N1JEP, vice-pres.; W1AGNB, treas.; W1N1JQP, secy. The Providence Radio Assn., W1OP, reports that W1WKO, W1KKE and Net Manager W1EYH are on actively with Air Force MARS, W1EYH, W1UX and K1HZN are on RTTY. Recent college graduates of the club are K1NKR, who is entering the Air Force, and K1LPL, who is a design engineer with Raytheon. K1EYH is now a pilot with Banaan Airways, W1NDUG, the club librarian, reports that PRA needs some old QST's to complete its collection. The club has many issues available for collectors, K1GDS and K1HZN, who work at Raytheon Wavland Labs., met several PRA members there including W1YLB, W1MIJ and W1TT, who is brother to W1TS. The Assoc. Radio Amateurs of Southern New England, W1AQ, reports that W1DK has completed work on the tower and it can be used as an 80-meter vertical, W1IYF is working on remodeling, K1HMO is planning an expedition to New Hampshire and Club Treasurer K1LII announces he is engaged to be married in April. R1SPN report: 30 sessions, 355 ONI, 66 traffic. Traffic: W1TXL 89, W1BTV 82, K1VYC 27, W1ACSO 21, K1TPK 13, K1QFD 7.

VERMONT—SCM, E. Reginald Murray, K1MPN—

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	QNI	QTC	Mgr.
Gr. Mt.	3855	2230Z	M-S	—	—	W1VMC
Vt. Pone	3855	1430Z	Sun.	134	—	W1EDI
VTNH	3685	2330Z	M-F	74	62	K1UZZ
VTCD	3990 1/2	1500Z	Sun.	35	6	W1AD
Carrier	3865	1400Z	M-F	152	4	W1KDD
VTSB	3909	2230Z	M-S	804	105	KL7DVP/1
		1330Z	Sun.			

Welcome to new Novices WN1JYR (Wilder) and WN1KAH (Burlington). W4SCY/1 is back in Florida. WAIIXI is in Viet Nam. K1YZK is studying hard; also K1EPJ, WAIHSG is doing a good job as NCS of the VTSB Net. W1ADR has the new beam operating. Congrats to W1MRW on passing the Extra Class exam and to W1JMS on passing from Novice to Advanced Class. Season's Greetings. Traffic: K1BQB 402, K1MPN 26, W1GKS 3, K1UZZ 22, W1MRW 11.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS—SCM, Norman P. Forest, W1STR—RM W1DWW reports 30 sessions for WMN (3560 kc. daily at 7 p.m.) and 101 pieces of traffic for Sept. Stations in order of attendance were WAIJHZ, W1ZPB, W1DWW, K1WZY, W1STR, W1HRC, W1EOB, W1MNG, W1BVR, W1ZEL, W1ABW, W1ITL, W1BKG and K1SSH. We need all the help we can get to keep this fine net going. Make a habit of calling in and you will meet the nicest people. New appointment: WAIJHZ as ORS. Endorsements: W1EOB and W1MNG as ORS; W1MNG as OPS and OBS. W1ADNB is now residing in Belchertown. W1HRH is stationed at Pensacola, Fla. K1ZOC telephone relayed K1YQQ into the Sunday Night Net direct from his hospital bed. Chet is the regular Net Control. Frequency is 29,000 Mc., at 9 p.m. with W1KWX, the club call for the VARC, being used. Murphy's Marauders, the fast-growing contest club of Conn. and Western Mass., is looking for more members from our section. If interested, get in touch with

W1ARR or W1YYM at ARRL Hq. W1ZPB's 15-year-old antenna finally broke but has now been replaced with copperclad. The Mt. Hermon Club has skeds for Caribbean students. W1BVR's equipment failure kept him off the air for the better part of a month. Traffic: W1EOB 162, W1DWW 91, W1HC 59, W1STR 58, W1ZPB 52, WAIJHZ 23, W1MNG 22, K1WZY 13, W1BVR 8, W1UPH 3.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

ALASKA—SCM, Albert F. Weber, KL7AEQ—The Sixth Annual Equinox Marathon, sponsored by the U. of Alaska, proved to be a rather hairy affair. KL7s GGW, EWQ, FLO, EVO, GBG, GFU, GJJ, EMA, AZJ and AEQ handled the communications and photo coverage. KL7FCH acted as resident physician, and the following KL7s were noted competing for the shoulder patch: DG, FFF, GJL, GJC, DIO, EKY, AD. KL7EWO headed up the communications arrangements in his usual efficient manner. Forty enthusiastic prospective Novices are attending classes on the campus. Look for KL7EVO running code practice on 3735 at 7 p.m. Mon. through Fri., 7 to 15 w.p.m. KL7FLO has joined the ranks of the Extras. KL7DIY is back in the Fairbanks area, after a year in 6-Land. KL7EKZ is presently operating out of Ketchikan, and reports the DX is great. A familiar voice signing KL7GJC is just W1CBY/KL7 retrained. KL7GFU is the new pres. of AACR with KL7BIL, veep; and KL7FJW secy. Traffic: KL7FLS 18, KL7FNX 2.

IDAHO—SCM, Donald A. Crisp, W7ZNN—SEC: K7THX. The FARM net convenes week days on 3935 kc. at 0200 GMT. The Idaho C.D. Net convenes week days at 1515 GMT on 3991 kc. K7UHM is attending Navy Submarine School in Connecticut. K7LWE/7 reports good results from a three-element fixed 75-meter beam. The Boise Club set up a booth at the Idaho State Fair. W7IZM moved to Nampa. The Lewiston Club plans to sponsor a code and theory class again this year. W7GSM set up a portable station at his elk hunting camp providing communications for hunters in the area. W7CBW has been appointed EC for Lewis County, and K7NDX has been appointed EC for Clearwater County. K7THX has a new 2-meter f.m. installation. KL7FOZ/7 is installing a rig in his airplane. FARM Net report Sept.: 18 sessions, 707 check-ins, 41 traffic handled, 1 emergency. Traffic: W7BDD 97, W7GHT 26, K7UHM 18, W7ZNN 15, W7TY 10, K7OAB 4, K7CSL 2.

MONTANA—SCM, Joseph A. D'Arcy, W7TYN—Asst. SCM/SEC: W7RZY, PAM: W7ROE, RM: W7DMA. Section Nets: Montana Traffic Net 3910 kc. 0000Z M-F Sess. 21 QNI 266 QTC 109. Montana Section Net 3950 kc. 1700Z Sun. Endorsement: W7ROE as PAM. The SCM and SEC visited the Missoula Club in Sept. They presented the AREC-NTS film and tape show to the group. W7AFQ won the e.v. contest at the W1MU Hamfest with 40 w.p.m. W7CJB, W7DMA, W7AQZ and W7AFQ have their Extra Class licenses. W7FWC has his Advanced Class license. A meeting of the 2-meter f.m. group in the State of Montana was held in Billings at the QTH of W7IWW. K7UPH presided at the meeting. Several committees were set up to further the interest of a repeater group in the state. If you are interested in this amateur radio activity check in with the Montana Section Net on Sun. and get the information you will need. W7CAC is on with an HW-12. W7MDL is on in Lewiston with an 80D for 146.76. W7HDP, at Great Falls, is now W7MD. K7NDV has a new SW-350 mobile. W7VJK is back on in Libby. K7MRZ has a new receiver. If you are interested in appointments write or QSO your SCM and get started. Traffic: W7TIS 2.

OREGON—SCM, Dale T. Justice, K7WWR/WA7-KTV—RM: W7ZFH, PAM: K7RQZ. Section net reports: W7ZFH reports for the OSN for Sept., sessions 20, check-ins 91, traffic 21. W7AHW reports for the AREC Net, sessions 30, maximum number of counties 20, check-ins 915, traffic 23, QSTs 2, contacts 114. The Oregon Post Office Net meets at 6:30 p.m. on 3920 kc. Wed. W7GFS returned from sea duty with the Merchant Marine and now will be with the Air Force. He passed the Advanced Class test while at home. K7NO and W7GVV are attending eastern colleges on scholarships. W7HRG and W7IBC are attending OTI at Klamath Falls. W7FTN made 280 telephone relays for servicemen in S.E. Asia during the month. K7OUF is checking into the phone nets now. W7GPE was home on leave and is now in New Mexico. W7KLY is in Okinawa operating K7R6LY until 1972. Traffic: (Sept.) K7RQZ 400, K7OUF 188, W7EXH 65, W7ZFH 58, K7WWR 23, W7AHW 20, W7ADPK 16, W7BNS 15, W7DEMI 11, W7MLJ 7, W7AGLP 3. (Aug.) W7BYP 81, W7AEZJ 15.

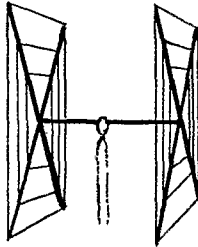
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Frequencies: 14-14.4 Mc.; 21-21.45 Mc., 28-29.7 Mc.

Dimensions: About 16' square.

Power Rating: 5 KW.

Operation Mode: All.

SWR: 1.05:1 at resonance.

Boom: 10' x 1 1/4" OD, 18 gauge steel, double plated, gold color.

Beam Mount: Square aluminum alloy plate, with four steel U-bolt assemblies. Will support 100 lbs.; universal polarization.

Radiating elements: Steel wire, tempered and plated, .064" diameter.

X Frameworks: Two 12' x 1" OD aluminum 'hi-strength' alloy tubing, with telescoping 7/8" OD tubing and dowel insulator. Plated hose clamps on telescoping sections.

Radiator Terminals: Cinch-Jones two-terminal fittings.

Feedline: (not furnished) Single 52 ohm coaxial cable.

Now check these startling prices — note that they are *much lower* than even the bamboo-type:

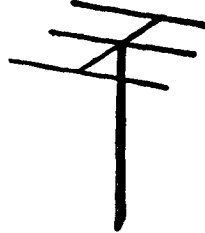
10-15-20 CUBICAL QUAD	\$35.00
10-15 CUBICAL QUAD	30.00
15-20 CUBICAL QUAD	32.00
TWENTY METER CUBICAL QUAD.	25.00
FIFTEEN METER CUBICAL QUAD.	24.00
TEN METER CUBICAL QUAD.....	23.00

(all use single coax feedline)

How to order: Send check or money order. We ship immediately upon receipt of order by railway express, shipping charges collect.

BEAMS The first morning I put up my 3 element Gotham beam (20 ft) I worked YO4CT, ON5LW, SP9ADQ, and 4U1TU. THAT ANTENNA WORKS!WN4DYN

Compare the performance, value, and price of the following beams and you will see that this offer is unprecedented in radio history! Each beam is brand new! full size (36' of tubing for each 20 meter element, for instance); absolutely complete including a boom and all hardware; uses a single 52 or 72 ohm coaxial feedline; the SWR is 1:1; easily handles 5 KW; 7/8" and 1" aluminum alloy tubing is employed for maximum strength and low wind loading; all beams are adjustable to any frequency in the band.



2 E1 20	\$16	4 E1 10	\$18
3 E1 20	22*	7 E1 10	32*
4 E1 20	32*	4 E1 6	15
2 E1 15	12	8 E1 6	28*
3 E1 15	16	12 E1 2	25*
4 E1 15	25*		
5 E1 15	28*		*20' boom

ALL-BAND VERTICALS

"All band vertical!" asked one skeptic. "Twenty meters is murder these days. Let's see you make a contact on twenty meter phone with low power!" So K4KXR switched to twenty, using a V80 antenna and 35 watts AM. Here is a small portion of the stations he worked: VE3FAZ, T12FGS, W5KYJ, W1WOZ, W2ODH, WA3DJT, WB2FCB, W2YHH, VE3FOB, WA8CZE, K1SYB, K2RDJ, K1MVV, K8HGY, K3UTL, W8QJC, WA2LVE, YS1MAM, WA8ATS, K2PGS, W2QJP, W4JWJ, K2PSK, WA8CGA, WB2KWY, W2IWI, VE3KT. Moral: It's the antenna that counts!

FLASH! Switched to 15 c.w. and worked KZ5IKN, KZ5OWN, HC1LC, PY5ASN, FG7XT, XE2I, KP4AQL, SM5BGK, G2AOB, YV5CLK, OZ4H, and over a thousand other stations!

V40 vertical for 40, 20, 15,	
10, 6 meters	\$14.95
V80 vertical for 80, 75, 40,	
20, 15, 10, 6 meters.	\$16.95
V160 vertical for 160, 80, 75,	
40, 20, 15, 10, 6 meters...	\$18.95

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WASHINGTON—SCM, William R. Watson, W7BQ—SEC: W7UWT. RM: K7CTP. PAM: W7BUN.

WSN	3590 kc.	Daily	0145Z	QNI 337	QTC 261	Sess. 29
NTN	3970 kc.	Daily	1830Z	QNI 859	QTC 594	Sess. 30
WARTS	2970 kc.	Daily	0100Z	QNI 1329	QTC 253	Sess. 28
NSN	3700 kc.	Daily	0300Z	QNI 258	QTC 106	Sess. 30

May I extend to all Season's Greetings. The license plate committee will be contacting all clubs with details for soliciting support from their representatives and senators. The bill is written and approved up to the point of being submitted and passed in the new legislature. It calls for return to the \$5 fee instead of the present \$30. W7CJL reports tentative draft of the State Council of Clubs is being worked on by the committee. New appointments: W7SLB, K7UNA as ECs; W7KZ, W7AAO, K7JXO as ORS; W7IEU, W7UU as OPSs. WSN Mgr. W7ZIW reports good activity on the net with 4 more new active members. W7PWA moved to KL7-Land and WA7GVP is back from W2-Land. K7JRE is now portable 1 attending the seminar. WSN also is providing daily liaison with the WARTS Net for the interchange of traffic with NTS. OVS W7PUL reports an antenna arrangement with an s.w.r. of 1:1.75 through 10 and good DX. The Northwest Sideband Net reports K7SIUQ new mgr.; K7REK serv.-treas.; K7SOM, W7CLU, K7OUV, W7OEB and K7UQH, directors. W7BTB continues special schedules with Alaska traffic daily through WSN. NSN Net Mgr. W7IEU is pleased with the response and would like to see more of the alumni check in. W7BUN resumed OBS for WARTS. K7CTP took a vacation trip to the Midwest. OVS W7SAB is operating Slow-Scan TV on 3845 at 9 nightly. EC K7LRD reports hidden transmitter hunts regularly by WA7GVA. W7BQ attended the Walla Walla Hamfest. W7OEB sends in another FB report from the Richland area. Traffic: W7BA 2095, WA7HKR 612, W7ZIW 531, W7DZX 474, W7PI 296, W7KZ 233, K7CTP 214, WA7AXT 212, W7BQ 171, K7KPA 154, WA7BZY 122, W7IEU 101, W7APS 95, WA7EDQ 85, W7MVCW 83, W7BTB 76, W7AAO 68, WA7BDB 52, K7JXO 49, W7GYC 47, W7GYF 43, K7THG 38, W7BUN 27, W7OEB 26, W7CJL 24, K7LRD 22, WA7ACQ 19, W7UWT 16, K7OXL 15, W7JEY 14, K7REK 13, W7RXH 13, W7UU 13, WA7ILC 11, W7ZHZ 10, K7YFJ 9, K7EFB 5, K7SUX 5, K7MWC 4.

PACIFIC DIVISION

HAWAII—SCM, Lew R. Wical, KH6BZF—SEC: KH6GHZ. PAM: WA7AF/KH6. RM: KH6AD. V.H.F. PAM: KH6EEM. OSK Mgr.: KH6DQ. RACES nets (40, 10, 6 and 2 meters) coordinate with KH6AI.

Net	Freq.	Time (GMT)	Days
League Appointees	7.290 Mc.	0700Z	Wed.
Friendly Net	7.290 Mc.	2030Z	M-F
Pacific Interisland Net	14.330 Mc.	0830Z	M-W-F
S.E. Asia Net	14.320 Mc.	1200Z	All

KH6GPP has made application for the "Intruders Watch." Bob brings a wealth of electronics background, both professional and amateur, to the "islands" during his tour of duty with Defense Communications Agency-Pacific at Wheeler AFB. KH6KS, now operating portable 7, has turned in his KH6 call for W7KD. W4EXAI/KH6 has moved to the Ilikai Marina Apts. Art recently purchased a Trio 2-meter rig on a trip to Tokyo and works the Diamond Head repeater frequently. KG6AQI recently drafted a fine emergency plan for amateur radio to support the Marianas Island during disasters and typhoons. KH6FRI, of Kailua, recently received his Extra Class ticket. KG6IC/K8WXXV reports that several OSLS for KG6IB were received. A little checking by Don found that IB was never issued. Don asks that each station send an SASE to him for any QSO which is not QSLed from KG6IC from Oct. 1, '67 to June 25, '68 and KA1IJ from June 26 to Aug. 17, '68 and the QSL for Bonin Is. will be forthcoming. Write Don Janicki, K8WXXV, 44 Magill Street, Manistee, Mich. 49660. Kailua High School Club station KH6GFI is quite active on 10 and 15. Flash! KH6EQA/KH6EQF worked South America on 6 meters on s.s.b. and c.w. during the Sept. 29 flare. Traffic: KH6BZF 14.

NEVADA—SCM, Leonard M. Norman, W7PBV—SEC: WA7BEU. The Las Vegas RAC and Southern Nevada ARC of Boulder City resumed their club meetings for the coming year. K7ICW and KYL W7SNP attended the Peoria Hamfest and noted increased 2-meter f.m. activity along their route. WA7DSP, WA7LIER, K7RKH and K7ZOK are active on 6 meters with

THE PRESS!

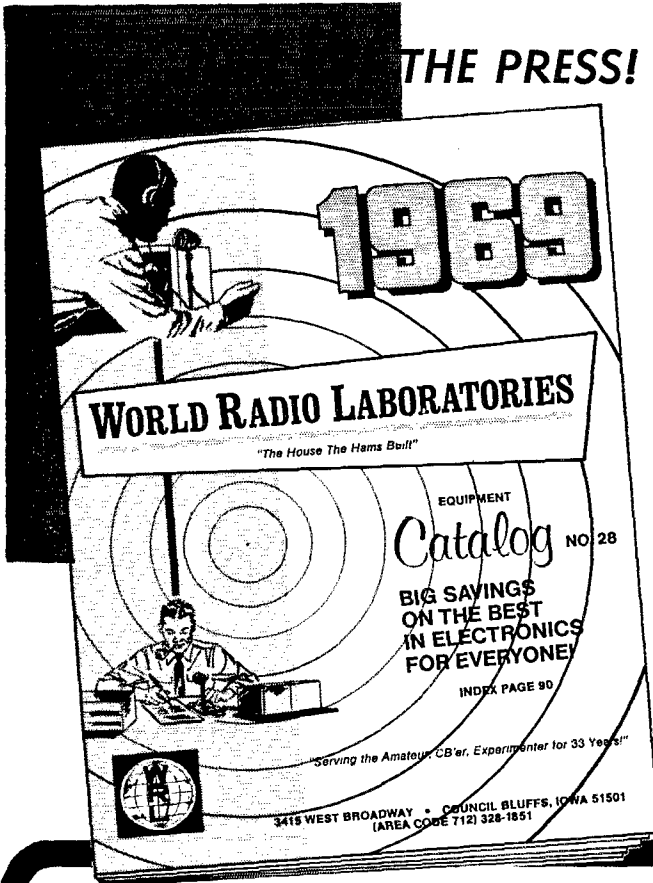
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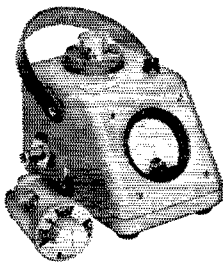
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WA7IER working NE1PY, W6DIO, ex-W7BNJ, and K7JU, ex-W7JU, were visiting in Boulder City. W7PRM and WA7BEU have sold state RTTY TU operational. W7CSB needs two more QCWA members to form a Nevada QCWA Chapter for a special ceremonial installation at "Saroc" in Jan. The Nevada Emergency Net meets on 3996.5 kc, at 1900 local time Mon. and Thurs. K7RBAI/8 and W6IPC, ex-W7AAE, visited in Las Vegas. W7FJM is attending FAA school in Oklahoma City. W7TVT will schedule anyone DX or state-side needing a Nevada QSL. K7UXL has a new quad. The W7DDB f.m. repeater is serving Southern Nevada, receives on 146.34 and transmits on 146.94.

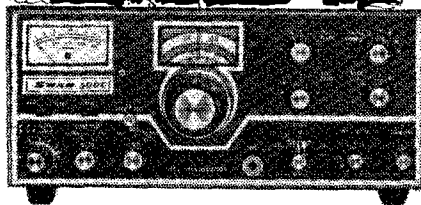
SACRAMENTO VALLEY—SCM, John F. Minke, III, WA6JDT—ECs; W6MXD, K6RHW, WB6RSY, W6SMU, WA6TQJ, RMs; W6LNZ, W6BYTX. The Sacramento Army Depot Radio Club, W6SIG, recently became an ARRL affiliated club. The club meets the first Fri. of each month at the MARS station at 2000 local time. New officers of SacArDep are WA6JDT, pres.; K6TWE, vice-pres.; WB6UNP, secy.; K6JJK, sgt at arms. The North Hills Radio Club has expressed an interest in forming a Sacramento Valley Council of radio clubs like the one they have in the Bay area. If interested, contact WA6JDT. WA6CNB reports K6IKV, WB6HAW and himself handling NCS duties for SCEN for the month of Sept. It is still not too late for the higher class ticket. I got my Extra (after two tries). Traffic: (Sept.) W6BYTX 79, W6LNZ 69, W8VDA/6 39, WB6MAE 6, WB6EAG 4, (Aug.) K6YZU 8, (July) K6YZU 7.

SAN FRANCISCO—SCM, Hugh Cassidy, WA6AUD—SEC; W6WLW, W6GVI is with the U.S. Navy in the Philippines for two years. W6UJO is presently in 9M2-Land on a trip. New officers of the Marin Club are K6JGX, pres.; W6BPQE, vice-pres.; W6BCIE, secy.; W6UJO, treas. W6AKP has moved to San Francisco from the southland. Heard in the Oct. Phone City Party were W6RQ, W6BIP and WA6AUD. WA6BYZ made the BPL again in Sept. W6KVQ's traffic count is up again. 7Z3AB visited in the area with K6KQN and W6UJO. K6TZN hosted a meeting of the Mission Trail Net within the walls at San Quentin. W6BWV and W6WLW attended the Director's meeting held during the Greater Bay Area Hamfest in Oct. WA6GYD has moved to Southern California. K6TWJ continues to be the San Francisco outlet on the Golden Bear Net. W6BQP is gone from his traffic activity for five months, leaving on a journey to the Orient on the *President Grant*. W6IMO continues to, i.e., the commute mobiles daily around 3815 kc. W6ERS has put up mono-handers for 20 and 15 for some serious DX work. W6FLT has found that a long commute run each day interferes with his time on the air. W6CYO is back home, being chased out of the mountains around Lassen by heavy snowfalls. W6UDL has found that with the press of business he has not much time for traffic but YXL WA6ALK keeps the 2-meter rig busy. W6PZE spent Sept. in Modoc County operating portable and chasing deer. WA6IVM has returned from a two-month trip to JA-Land. The Marin County DX crowd is turning out the weekly *West Coast DX Bulletin*. W6YMW edits *Active Keys* for the North Peninsula Electronic Club. W6WLW is looking for up-dated emergency plans with all signs indicating an early and wet winter. W6KUF is planning to put up a quad antenna. Traffic: (Sept.) W6KVQ 352, WA6BYZ 343, W6WLW 123, W6FAX 28, WA6AUD 23, W6LFT 19, W6BQP 16, K6TZN 18, W6RWV 12, K6TWJ 11, W6BIP 4, W6CYO 2, (Aug.) W6KVQ 244, W6WLW 116, W6LFT 19, K6TZN 19, W6BIP 2, (July) W6WLW 133.

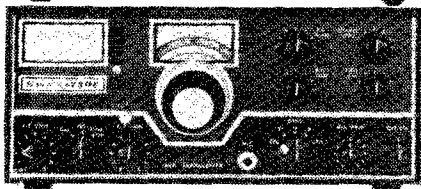
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY—SCM, Ralph Saroyan, W6JPU—Merry Christmas everyone. The Kern County Radio Club meets the 2nd Wed. of each month at the USNR training center, and all you people in Bakersfield and vicinity, support your club. The same goes for the hams in the Madera area. The Madera Radio Club meets the 1st Tue. of each month in Judge Brown's (W6BWM) chambers. The Delta Amateur Radio Club in Stockton meets the 3rd Wed. of each month at the Webster High School. W6GRA is on 2-meter f.m. WA6BXU is on 6 meters with 300 watts. W6DPD has a complete S/Line down to 2 meters. W6ZWG and W6BKZC are now Advanced Class. W6WVPX, W6ZRD and W6ZRI are now General Class. W6UZ is heard on 75 s.s.b. W6ZYR is mobile on 40 s.s.b. W6JPS got the bugs out of his NCX-3 and is mobile on 40 s.s.b. W6DTL has a Swan 500C. W6MEY has a Swan 500C, also. K6UJG worked KV4FU and WIHOY/KP4 on 6 meters. W6YKS is on 6 with 15 watts and is working out FB. W6YKS has his WAS certificate. W6ILR got the Tulare County Amateur Radio Club Boner Award. K6RGZ and W6TTP are now Advanced Class. K6KOL has a new keyer. W6BRKH has an SB-301. K6KLV is pres.



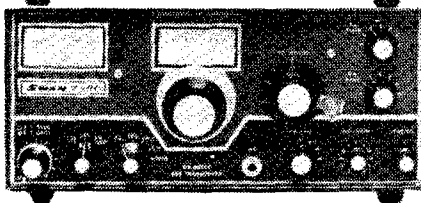
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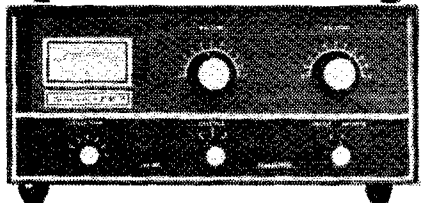
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of the Madera Radio Club. Traffic: W6ADB 464, WB6-
HVA 324, K6KOL 120, WA6SCE 107.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY—SCM, Edward T. Turner, W6NVO—(Report written by W6ZRJ acting for the SCM.) SEC: W6VZE, RM: WA6LFA. Our SCM was taken ill and went into the hospital for surgery Oct. 7. He was operated on on Oct. 9 and is recovering very well. Our best to Ed. W6RSY made the BPL. K6DYX went on a vacation to Mexico City for the Olympics. Smitty still is working on slow-scan TV. W6VZT works TCC schedule. W6YBV operates on NCN, RN6 and PAN. W6DEF is busy as ever as EC, traffic man and recently sent out a fine letter to all AREC members. Hal originates traffic poems on the nets. W61KW is active as OO. WA6LFA spent two weeks on vacation. W6VK received his PWX and WAZ certificates and attended the QCWA Picnic. W6AUC helped locate a missing girl in Honolulu and keeps active on several nets. W6ZRJ made Extra Class and received a WAC certificate. W6RFF still is very QRL with school but makes some skeds. WA6BXH is active on NCN and chasing DX. Sandy attends Fremont High School in Sunnyvale. W6BPT made Extra Class and is very active on NCN. Pinky is a former SCM and now an Asst. Director. WB6IZF still is QRL with work but keeps active on WCARS with the mobile. W6EMS works PAN and TCC. K6HGV is active in Navy MARS work on 2 meters. The SCOCARA meeting for Sept. featured a talk by W6UDU, Engineer in Charge, FCC Field Office in San Francisco. W6VZT received his A-1 Operator certificate at the meeting. Congratulations, Al. W6HC is QRL with work at school but is busy getting the rig in shape to take over his TCC spot from K6DYX. Traffic: (Sept.) W6RSY 1269, W6YBV 386, K6DYX 167, W6DEF 110, WA6LFA 106, W6VZT 38, W6AUC 32, W6VK 32, W6ZRJ 20, W6RFF 9, WA6BXH 6, W6BPT 5. (Aug.) K6HGV 70. (July) W6EMS 148.

ROANOKE DIVISION

NORTH CAROLINA—SCM, Barnett S. Dodd, W4-BNU—Asst. SCM: James O. Pullman, W4VTR. SEC: WA4LWE, RM: K4CWZ. PAM: W4AJT, V.H.F. PAM: W4HJZ. The Greensboro Radio Club really did itself proud in sponsoring the Roanoke Division ARRL Convention this year, and you who missed it missed the chance to meet and question or congratulate the members of the Executive Committee on policy and operation of our League. From an old Naval Reservist (23 years) the Greensboro Radio Club has earned a hearty "well done." WB4DPT is now Advanced Class and is on with a HW-100 and a Matchbox. K4GHR and K4DFI were active in the V.H.F. QHO Party operating K4GHR/M atop Mount Mitchell on 2 meters. WB4BXQ has installed a tower light atop his 60-ft. tower. WA4-KWC reports 36K-plus in the July C.W. CD Party with lots of fun. The Rowan County ARS reports v.h.f. activity in the Salisbury area growing with 18 stations now on 2 meters.

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	QTC	Mgr.
THEN	3923 kc.	0030Z	Daily	112	W4ZZC
NCN (L)	3573 kc.	0300Z	Daily	109	WA4CFN
NCN (E)	3573 kc.	0030Z	Daily	104	W4IRE

Traffic: (Sept.) W4EYN 220, W4IRE 158, W4RWL 135, W4ZZC 42, WA4VNV 41, WA4KWC 38, W4FDV 34, K4EO 31, WA4UCQ 31, K6JFJ/4 27, WA4GMC 22, W4AJT 17, W4VTR 16, WA4TV 15, K4VBG 14, K4-ZKQ 8, W4NAP 5, WB4DPT 4 (Aug.) W4RWL 141, W4ZZC 71, WB4JH 48, K6JFJ/4 2.

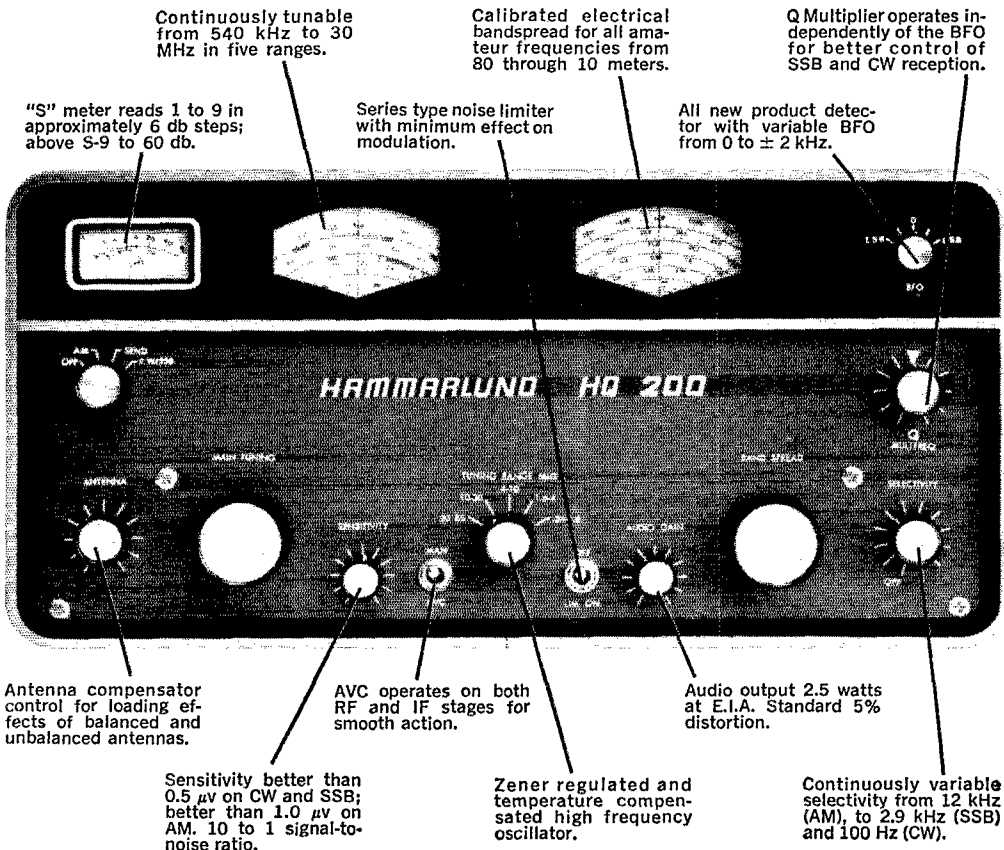
SOUTH CAROLINA—SCM, Charles N. Wright, W4PED—SEC: WA4ECJ, RM: K6QPH/4. PAM: WB4-BZA.

SCPN	3030 kc.	0930 and 1530 EST Sun.,	1200 Noon Daily
SCN	3795 kc.	0000Z and 0300Z Daily	
SCSSBN	3915 kc.	0000Z Daily	Sept. Tfc. 97

W4VHH, in N. Augusta, is a new OVS. K4GL reports that he transmits on 144.102 kc. daily at 0300Z with 1 kw. towards Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana and has had many "heard" reports on this meteor scatter sked with K5WXX and W5AO. WN4LAM is a new Novice in Spartanburg. K6QPH/4 has moved to Columbia. Alan is replacing K4LND as RM. Bill has served for nearly five years and the press of other duties caused him to resign. W4AZT has a new 4-400 2-kw. p.e.p. final and is using it on c.w., RTTY, a.m. and s.s.b. WB4CUT, in Anderson, is recovering from a serious heart attack. WA4HFA is busy with new 2-meter and RTTY gear. Please send your local news items to reach the SCM in time for me to prepare this report on the 6th of each month. Traffic: (Sept.) K4OCU 78, W4PED 57, W4NTO 34, W4VFO 30, W4FVV 16, W4JA 13, W4-AZT 12, WA4HFA 3. (Aug.) K6QPH/4 51.

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VIRGINIA—SCM, H. J. Hopkins, W4SHJ—SEC: K4LAIB, RMs: K4MLC, W44EUL, PAM: W4OKN. Active again after many years absence is W4KYD, a founder and former manager of VN. Bus recently passed the Extra Class exam and will be with us now as K4IX. Many section members enjoyed the 1968 Roanoke Division Convention. W8JM, West Virginia SCM, was cited at the convention banquet for his many years of contribution to the cause of organized amateur radio. We understand that West Virginia will host the 1969 Division Convention. W4BZE is now Amateur Extra. Note the new W1AW transmitting frequencies, generally lower in each band and within the "restricted" segments. Virginia section OBSS are K4KNP for c.w., W4QP and WB4DOY for phone. Listen for them. More intruder Watch volunteers are needed. Contact WIKE direct at Newington. Start planning now for the Annual SET in Jan. Contact your EC or the SEC for details. Traffic: K4KNP 294, W4RHA 218, W4UQ 188, W4XLC 151, WB4EDT 137, WB4GVY 109, WA48JT 102, K4TSJ 95, K4FSS 84, WB4DOY 75, WA4EUL 53, WB4FJK 52, WB4GTS 48, WA4JFJ 46, WB4DRB 42, W4SEJ 40, K4MLC 33, W4OKN 31, K4KDJ 28, W4GEQ 26, WA4PBG 20, W4TE 20, WB4FLT 17, W4YVZ 17, W4WQ 16, W4THV 15, K4VCY 11, W4BZE 10, K4GR 10, WB4FUJ 9, WB4GYV 7, W4MK 7, W4KFC 6, W4KX 6, WA4NJG 4, W4ZAU 4, WB4GDO 2, K4IX 1, K4YEE 1, WA4YRH 1, W4ZM 1.

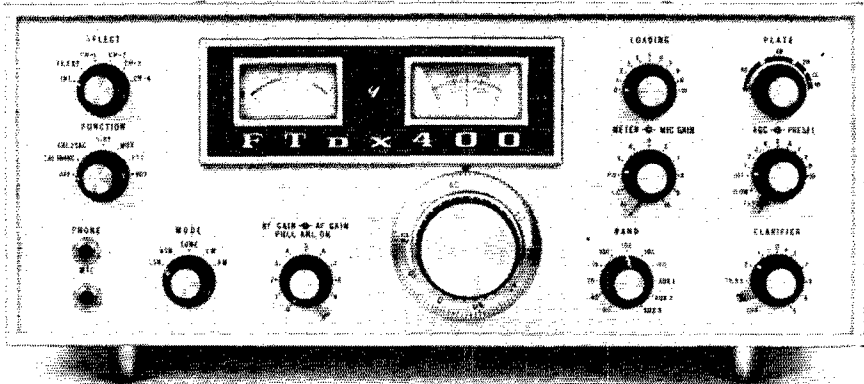
WEST VIRGINIA—SCM, Donald B. Morris, W8JM—SEC: W8EV, RMs: K8MYU, K8TPF, PAMs: W8IYD, K8CHW, Net Mgrs.: K8MYU c.w. and W8YOF phone, W8KQX, pres. of the W.V.U. ARC, reports the club is now affiliated with ARRL. New officers of the Mountain State Transmitters of Elkins are K8TPF, pres.; K8CHW and K8LUR, vice-pres.; W8CXJ, secy.-treas.; W8YHH, act. mgr.; W8YHK, publicity. The C.W. Net reports 30 sessions, 146 stations handling 67 messages. New net members are W8GZX at Parsons and W8HLV at Huntington. During the Roanoke Division Convention at Greensboro W8DUV, representing the Tri-State ARC of Huntington, successfully bid for the '69 Division Convention (tentative dates, Oct. 11 and 12) and W8JM received the Roanoke Division Public Service award from Division Director Clark. The WVN Phone Net, with 30 sessions and 1203 stations, handled 204 messages. W8NDY, W8WVM and W8WCK assisted the CAP in locating a downed aircraft. W8YSB is Class I OO. W8LFF gave a going-away party for K8BIT and K8MQB. W8BQB is a new Novice at Vienna. The Tri-State ARC hosted the State Council Meeting and held a Dinner Meeting with Director Vic Clark as an honored guest. W8LD received an Honorary Doctor of Science Degree. W8AHZ, with 13 operators, meets WVPN, WVN, EAN and TCC. Traffic: W8AHZ 102, W8YSB 63, K8MYU 62, W8NDY 56, W8RQB 45, W8HZA 40, W8WCK 39, W8YOF 39, W8WIX 30, W8JM 23, W8RPOS 22, W8DUV 19, W8GUL 14, W8WEJ 9, W8CKX 6, K8ZDY 6, W8TWR 5, W8BBG 4, W8KMZ/M 4, W8LFF 4, K8TPF 3, K8TNS 3, W8VA/8 3, W8ZNH 3, W8CKN 2, W8DUW 2, W8IMX 2, W8QEC 2, W8AEN 1, W8AGC 1, W8CCK 1, K8CFT 1, W8DYB 1, W8KQX 1, W8MRK 1, W8OPM 1, K8OQL 1, W8OXI 1, K8QQS 1, K8SOR 1.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

NEW MEXICO—SCM, Kenneth D. Mills, W5WZK—SEC: W5PNY, 00: W5QNG, PAMs: W5DMG, WA5FFL, RM: WA5FJK, ORS: K5MAT. The morning nets, Breakfast Club and Emergency Phone Net are on 3,902 instead of 3,915 as previously reported. NMN still needs support in the way of check-ins to open 5 weekly sessions on 3,760 at 0100Z. A New Mexico EC Net has been started on 3,915 each Sun. at 1830. All ECs and AREC members are urged to check in. WA5MIY passed his Advanced Class exam. Vernon also reports he has put up a new Mosley MP-33 beam. WA5BLI now is 1/5 in Alamogordo. W5DMG is going to school in Texas. W5BWV relocated his 15- and 20-meter antennas and has had some good contacts on those bands. Traffic: K5MAT 58, WA5FJK 34, W5DMG 21, W5NUI 14, WA5UJY 14, WA5MIY 8, W5PNY 6, WA5JNC 2.

UTAH—SCM, Thomas H. Miller, W7QWH—SEC: W7WKF, RM: W7OCK, BUN needs NCS, ANCS and TWN liaison stations to TWN. At the present time W7OCK and W7GTU are pulling the whole load. W7QWH is sporting a new home-brew quad at 60 feet and W7WKF has a TH6DX at 70 feet. K9LBQ/7, who also has the call W7KUW, is a new OO in Utah. Several appointees have been dropped for lack of reports to the SCM. W7VEO won the annual home-brew contest prize at the UARC meeting with

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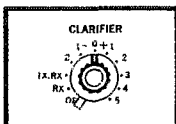
FEATURES: Built-in power supply • Built-in VOX • Built-in dual calibrators (25 and 100 KHz) • Built-in Clarifier (off-set tuning) • All crystals furnished 80 through the complete 10 meter band • Provision for 4 crystal-controlled channels within the amateur bands • Provision for 3 additional receive bands • Break-in CW with sidetone • Automatic dual acting noise limited • and a sharp 2.3 KHz Crystal lattice filter with an optimum SSB shape factor of 1.66 to 1.

Design features include double conversion system for both transmit and receive functions resulting in, drift free operation, high sensitivity and image rejection • Switch selected metering • The FT dx 400 utilizes 18 tubes and 42 silicon semi-conductors in

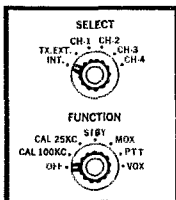
hybrid circuits designed to optimize the natural advantages of both tubes and transistors • Planetary gear tuning dial cover 500 KHz in 1 KHz increments • Glass-epoxy circuit boards • Final amplifier uses the popular 6KD6 tubes.

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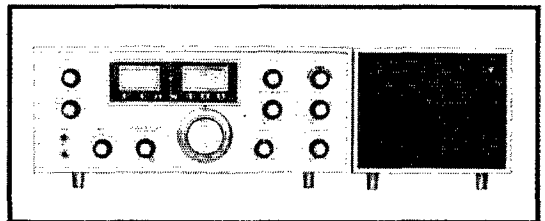


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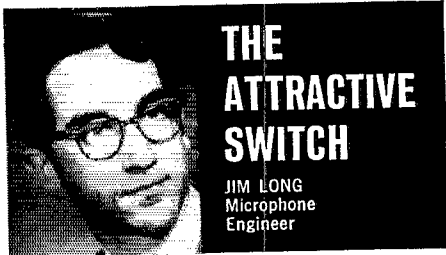


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One of a series of brief discussions
by Electro-Voice engineers



THE ATTRACTIVE SWITCH

JIM LONG
Microphone
Engineer

In the design of a new general purpose microphone, the engineer must provide the features needed to make the unit practical for a broad variety of applications. In some instances however, the switch normally provided is not desirable, since on-off control is provided remote from the microphone.

As a result, some basic microphones are offered in two versions (with and without a switch). Others are available only with a switch, leading to a variety of attempts to defeat the switch, ranging from the use of tape, bits of cardboard or metal that block it mechanically, to changing the internal wiring to bypass the switch.

In designing the new Electro-Voice Model 631 omnidirectional dynamic microphone, a means was devised to satisfy both needs with a single microphone, and without compromising performance. To accomplish this the use of a conventional slide switch was abandoned.

Instead, a computer-grade reed relay was installed inside the microphone barrel. The relay is simply a pair of contacts sealed inside a tube filled with inert gas, and actuated by an external magnetic field. A molded plastic actuator with a magnet embedded in it can be positioned over the relay. Sliding this actuator down the microphone barrel causes the contacts to close, shorting the microphone output. Sliding it upward moves the magnet away from the contacts removing the short and turning the microphone on.

This actuator can be completely removed from the microphone without tools, so that the microphone remains "on" continuously. Replacement of the actuator again provides the switching function, thus the unit is instantly convertible to either mode at any time.

Mounting the reed relay inside the case posed a problem solved by nesting it inside a molded polypropylene insert. This permits accurate and positive location without the use of fasteners or cement. Shallow grooves in the diecast body of the microphone provide a "track" for the magnetic actuator. No holes are needed for the switch since the zinc alloy case material does not affect the switch operation.

Elimination of a hole for a switch permits the designer freedom to use the air volume in the microphone barrel to control acoustic stiffness without fear of an eventual leak around the switch that would affect frequency response. In addition, dirt and magnetic particles are effectively barred from entrance to the rear of the microphone element.

The sealed switch element also contributes to increased reliability, since the contacts are not exposed to contamination from dirt, corrosion, or oxidation. Indeed, a test switch was cycled more than 300,000 times without failure or measurable wear on the actuator, and seemed capable of virtually infinite operation.

This application of the reed relay to microphone design seems to have solved a major problem by permitting a single microphone model to serve the needs of users with opposing switching needs, yet without compromising the performance in either instance. Field performance indicates that the reed relay switch contributes to greater reliability, convenience and better acoustic performance than conventional switches.

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a keyer using ICs. W7KSB has received his ARRL Life Membership plaque. OO K7ZJS has been participating in the Frequency Measuring Tests. BUN meets daily at 1830 GMT on 7272 kc.; UARN Sat. and Sun. on 3987.5 kc at 1430 GMT. Traffic counts are up this month. Traffic: (Sept.) K7HLR 219, W7OCX 91, K7SOT 37. (Aug.) WA7BME 23. (July) WA7BME 39.

WYOMING—SCM, Wayne M. Moore, W7CQL—SEC: K7NQX. RM: K7KSA. PAMs: W7TZK, K7SLM. OBSS: K7SLM, K7NOX, W7SDA, K7TAQ. Nets: Pony Express, Sun. at 0800 on 3920; YO, daily at 0130 GMT on 3610; Jackalope, Mon. through Sat. at 1215 on 7260; Wx Net, Mon. through Sat. at 0630 on 3920. New appointments: K7KSA as RM, W7VDZ and W7LVU as OVSS. We had a very successful ARRL officials meeting in Casper in Sept. A new appointment from the meeting: W7TZK as EC. A couple of new Extra Class licensees are W7GSQ and WA7KTW, ex-K7UVJ. WA7JES has been transferred to New York City. WA7CLF has a new tri-band beam up and working the world. The Cheyenne and Casper code classes are going great, thanks to WA7KTW and K7TAQ. Anyone interested in a Wyoming QSO Party, write the Casper Club at Box 808. Traffic: K7NQX 251, WA7CLF 146, W7AGYQ 98, W7TZK 65, W7HLA 30, K7VVA 16, K7QJW 15, W7NKR 13, WA7KTW 7, WA7EUX 6, W7SDA 3, K7SLM 3.

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA—SCM, Edward L. Stone, K4WHW—SEC: W4FPI. PAM: WA4EEC. RM: K4BSK, K4KJD reports that WN4ALO and WN4ICU are new Novices on the air in Athens. WN4KDH is doing a fine job on the AEND, along with NAI WB4EKJ. The AEND is our c.w. training net and a real good place to learn net and traffic handling procedure. Whether you are a Novice or an old-timer, you will be welcomed and helped. Give it a try, 2230 GMT daily on 3725 kc. WA4VEK is now operating a new HW-12. His traffic count is holding up well with another BPL certificate this month. Friends of WA4WNE will now find him around his usual operating frequencies as WA0VMP. We regret to report the passing of W4AUS, Phenix City, on Sept. 19. It's just a short time before the 1969 V.H.F. SS Contest. Get set and let's have a good Alabama group on this time, Jan. 4-5 is the date. Traffic: WA4VEK 206, WA4AVM 182, WA4PYO 122, K4BSK 110, WB4EKJ 94, K4AOZ 58, W4MKU 52, WA4EEC 40, WA4PTZ 40, WA4GDD 32, WA4ROP 23, K4WHW 23, WB4KDN 15, WB4FMQ 14, W4DGH 13, WA4AZC 12, WN4KSL 11, K4WOP 10, K4KJD 9, WA4VUG 9, WN4KDH 6, K4UUC 6, K4UMD 4.

CANAL ZONE—SCM, Russell E. Oberholtzer, KZ5OB—The CZARA was host at a farewell dinner party in honor of KZ5FX and his NYL. Clem has been coordinator of amateur radio activities in the Canal Zone for the past 3 years. He has been very active in nets, c.d., AREC and served as RM. Also honored at the dinner were KZ5VR and KZ5RV. They too have been active in amateur circles for many years, including civil defense and the QSL Bureau. All are leaving to make their home in the land of the big PX. The new coordinator of amateur radio activities is KZ5HL, KZ5FG and KZ5VF are the proud owners of new Drake TR-4s. KZ5s AG, 8N and SS are off on stateside vacations. Don't forget, any ex-KX5s interested in forming an ex-KZ5 ham society, contact W5QEK (ex-KZ5UR), WA5NUR (ex-KZ5TT) or KZ5OB. Traffic: KZ5OA 66, KZ5JC 45, KZ5PA 30, KZ5CT 15, KZ5SA 12, KZ5OB 6.

EASTERN FLORIDA—Acting SCM, William G. Blasingame, Jr., WA4NEV—SEC: W4ITY. Asst. SEC: W4FP, RM C. W.: W4ILE, RM RTTY: W4RWJ. PAM 75M: W4OGX. PAM 40M: W4SDR. V.H.F. PAM: WA4BMC. By now I am sure that all of you know that W4MYB has resigned as our SCM because of the pressure of his work. I have enjoyed serving as his assistant and the experience gained has been truly rewarding. I'm sure that everyone joins me in wishing him the best of everything. W4BKC reports his traffic count was from participating in the BEBA (Bring 'Em Back Alive) exercise. W4EHW has been working on his inverted "V" antenna system for 80-40-20 meters. W4DVO has not been quite as active lately because of his work and his wife being seriously ill. Cy says he plans to retire next year in order to devote more time to hamming. W4PBK has been appointed EC of Sarasota and Charlotte Counties. He has been tinkering with 2 meters and plans to have his RTTY working soon. W4LEP reports that the Vero Beach ARC has started code and theory classes. I think more clubs should

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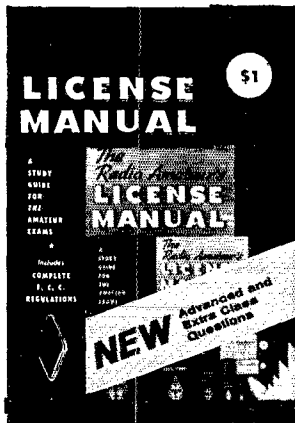
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do this type of thing and work it so there will be a general upgrading of licenses. WA4OHO has gone QRT for college. We certainly will miss Bob and his fine work with the traffic nets. Traffic: (Sept.) WA4SCK 178, WA4NEY 332, WA4FGH 297, W4BKC 212, W4LE 199, WB4IWI 192, W4SDR 138, WB4HJV 113, W4HEH 103, WA4IHH 87, WB4EPD 83, W4FP 73, W4KQR 60, K4DAX 58, K4LEC 52, W4AKB 46, WA4NBE 45, W4EHW 44, WA4ILDH 44, W4OGX 40, W4SMK 36, W4NGR 35, W4YPX 35, WB4DSP 34, WB4FLW 34, W4ACIQ 33, WA4FJA 33, W4YTT 24, W4KRC 23, W4DVO 22, W4GDK 20, W4PBK 19, W4EYU 18, W4LEP 18, W4ATWD 18, K4LPS 15, W4TJM 13, W4DFU 12, WA4OHO 9, W4SQM 9, WB4GUH 7, K4SJH 7, K4EBE 6, K4JZI 1, W4VPO 1, (Aug.) W4EHW 120, W8BZY/4 87, W4LYV 70, WA4BGW 26, K4SJH 13, WB4GUH 11. (July) W8BZY/4 23.

GEORGIA—SCM, Howard L. Schonher, W4RZL—SEC: WA4WQU, RM: W4FDN, PAMs: K4HQI, W4YDN, GSN had a good month to start the fall season with 443 QNI and 249 messages. All 4RN schedules were met. The Ga. S.S.B. Net reports QNI 892 and 101 messages. Augusta has 20 stations keying the repeater with a bit of trouble on the 450-Mc. link. Welcome to WB4FCE, his XYL WN4JGP and son WN4JGO. W4YDN's son Gregory now is WN4LAF operating on 40. W4YDN has a 90-ft. tower on the roof with a telrex beam. He maintains schedules for overseas military personnel. K4UUM has finished a new ham shack and will be active again. WB4CQX and XYL WN4TRW have been maintaining mobile schedules on 80-meter c.w. when the OM is out of town. WB4PC/9M8APC writes that he hopes to operate from Sarawak soon. K4HQI reports 50 Mc. relatively quiet. He heard Midwest, Southwest and Western stations working South Americans. WB6UTC/4 is moving to Athens. WA4UQQ is relaying Official Bulletins. W4HYW attended the Director's meeting. He participated in the Wash., Zero, Penn and W/VE QSO Parties. W4HYW signed up 15 new ARRL members. WB4GDQ worked Japan with an HW-16 and one-element beam. W4YE swapped for a W5 call. He is transferring W4GI to Atlanta and his XYL now is WA5WR. Traffic: (Sept.) W4FOE 144, W4TYE 124, WB6UTC/4 123, W4CZN 96, W4FDN 92, WA4RAY 92, K4JFY 86, WA4TGO 68, W4PIH 67, W4ALLI 61, WA4WQU 55, W4DDY 34, W4YDN 34, W4HYW 12, W4JES 12, WB4GDQ 8, W4RZL 8, W4FANT 3, W4YE/W4GI 2. (Aug.) W4FOE 204, WB6UTC/4 69.

WESTERN FLORIDA—SCM, Frank M. Butler, Jr., W4RKH—SEC: W4KB, PAMs: H.F.—W7BNR/4, V.H.F.—W4UUF, RM: K4UBR, Nets:

Net	Freq.	Time	Days	Sess.	QNI	QTC
WFPN	3957 kc.	2300Z	Day	30	572	42
QFN	3651 kc.	2330/0300Z	—	60	—	—

Pensacola: K1PKQ/4 entered the Washington, Pennsylvania, WO-1 and W/VE QSO Parties, plus the recent FMT! K4DOT renewed as OO. W4HJ is active on WFPN. New net rosters were made up for WFPN, thanks to WA4YX. The FFARA held an FB picnic at Ft. Pickens. Meetings are held alternate Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Red Cross Bldg. W4UUF and WB4DHL are working FWB regularly on 2-meter f.m. WB4DHL has a repeater in the works. WA4DDY, WB4IYV and WA8SQG/4 are active on 145.2 Mc. WB4HKM is a regular on the Fla. C.W. Net. Milton: WB4CZT now QNTs the 75-meter WFPN. K4HOX has his 2-meter f.m. mobile going. Ft. Walton/Florida: WB4EQU put together a speech compressor. W4RKH put his bunny-hunting techniques to good use when a local's 2-meter transmitter got keyed accidentally while he was away from the shack! Panama City: K4VYI is attending U. of W. Fla. Chipley: WA4ZIM left the SRD to work for AT&T. W4IKB and W4RKH attended the Director's meeting in Atlanta. Port St. Joe: W4WEB has his RTTY going FB with the TX-4B and R-4B. Hosford: W4UEU, formerly of Tallahassee, has settled here and is active on 75-meter s.s.b. Traffic: W4WEB 24, W4IKB 18, WA4EOQ 16, W4RKH 8, K1PKQ/4 1.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

ARIZONA—SCM, Gary M. Hamman, W7CAF—PAM: W7UXZ, RM: K7NHL. The Amateur Radio Council of Arizona is planning a hamfest and potluck lunch for Jan. or Feb. in the Phoenix area. W7FEW who got the TR-4 at the convention, has even been heard on c.w.! The Saguaro HS Radio Club is sponsoring an Arizona QSO Party during a Feb. week end. K7NHL is working some DX on 21 Mc. between net skeds. W7DLF has a new TH6-DX on a

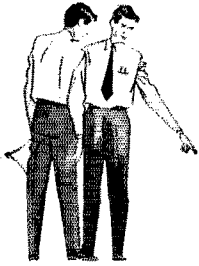
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Electrical Specifications:

Nominal Input Impedance	50 ohms
VSWR	1.5:1
Maximum Power Input	500 watts
Omnidirectional Gain (150-174 MHz)	5.25 dbd
Vertical Beam Width	18°

Mechanical Specifications:

Radiating Element Material	Copper
Element Housing Material	Fiberglass
Element Housing Length	20 ft.
Rated Wind Velocity	100 MPH
Lateral Thrust at Rated Wind	79 lbs.
Weight	25 lbs.

Cat. No. 455-509, Frequency Range 450-470 MHz*

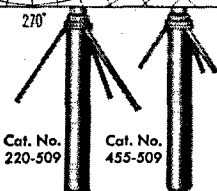
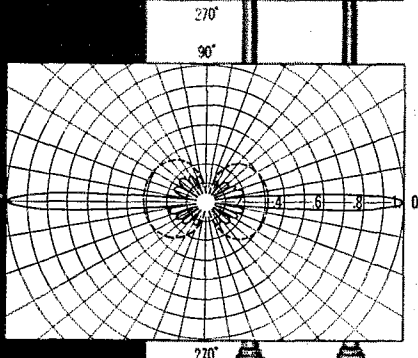
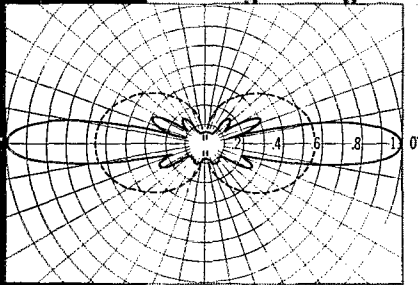
Electrical Specifications:

Nominal Input Impedance	50 ohms
VSWR	1.5:1
Maximum Power Input	250 watts
Omnidirectional Gain	10.0 dbd
Vertical Beam Width	7°

Mechanical Specifications:

Radiating Element Material	Copper
Element Housing Material	Fiberglass
Element Housing Length	20 ft.
Rated Wind Velocity	100 MPH
Lateral Thrust at Rated Wind	79 lbs.
Weight	25 lbs.

*Exact frequency range must be specified.



Cat. No.
220-509

Cat. No.
455-509

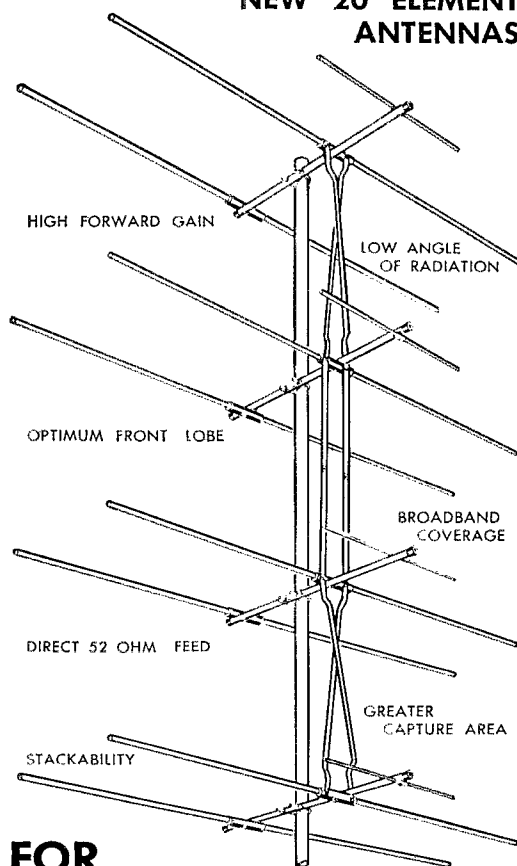


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60-ft. tower. W7FKK now is W7ME. A 75-meter transmitter hunt sponsored by the Arizona Amateur Radio Club was won by K7PLR and K7PRS. The Scottsdale Amateur Radio Club has been running Novice classes and now boasts a club membership of nearly 100. WA7ISP is now on ORS and has added an I.C. keyer and HA-14 to the station. Any ARRL members in this section who desire to be considered for an appointment should contact the SCM. Some nets operating in Arizona are as follows:

Copper State Net	3.878 Mc.	1900 MST	M-F
Post Office Net	3.915 Mc.	1530 MST	Sun.
Post Office Net	3.560 Mc.	2030 MST	Mon.
Twelfth Region Net	3.570 Mc.	2000 MST	Daily
Ariz. RACES Net	3.9905 Mc.	0800 MST	Sun.

Operating Aid 9A and Station Activity report forms are available from your SCM. Traffic: (Sept.) K7NLL 303, WA7ISP 59, W7CAF 6, W7DQS 5. (Aug.) WA7ISP 149. (July) WA7ISP 157.

ORANGE—SCM, Roy R. Maxson, W6DEY—Because of the press of work and studies WA6ROF has been forced to resign as SEC. Jerry did an outstanding job during his tenure and our thanks and appreciation go to him. EC WB6RVM has been appointed SEC and we are assured of continuing progress in our ARFSC and AREC operations. W6EIT, Eagle Mountain, has located the antenna in a new place and seems to be getting out better now. OO W6BUK has the inverted "V" up and working fine all bands. OBS W6WRJ, traffic manager of the Mission Trails Net, notes the new frequency is 3923 at 1900 local time. ORS WB6TYZ notes traffic is down because of school and work. W6FB has sold his place in Palm Springs and will be W7OX/mobile for at least six months. He can be reached c/o J. E. Arthur, 545 Shamrock Ln., Reno, Nv. 89502, or check in on WCARS 7255 at noon. Traffic: K6MCA 387, W6BNX 376, WA6ROF 236, WB6TYZ 214, W6WRJ 73, WB6RVM 38, W6EIT 6, W6GB 5.

SAN DIEGO—SCM, James E. Emerson, Jr., WB6GMM—The Oct. meeting of the ARC of El Cajon saw the El Cajon Mayor and City Manager present among the many guests. The club presented these officials with honorary membership certificates. The North Shores ARC held a retirement party for W6SK during Oct. at the home of WB6GMM. WA6HQJ has been appointed Asst. EC for the North County. All sections ECs, the SEC and 75-Meter Net Manager met at the home of your SCM in an endeavor to streamline the Sunday Morning Net. A trial plan is now in operation, and if it meets with the approval of the members the net will be split into three groups meeting on three different frequencies. WA6DEI has moved to the Santa Barbara section to attend Cal Poly. WA6KHN has joined the ranks of the mobile Swan 350 group. WA6PDE can't get on the amateur bands at present, but he's spending quite a bit of time on the air as chief operator of A8AJ in So. Viet Nam. WA6PUL celebrated his 73rd birthday by getting his Extra Class ticket. W6LRU is back at Midway Adult High conducting code and theory classes Mon. nights for those of us going for our Advanced or Extra Class tickets. Many section members report they are on 2-meter a.s.b. using the TV 2. From your SCM and family come wishes for a Most Joyous Holiday Season. Traffic: K6BPI 10.197, W6YDK 4520, W6EOT 517, W6VNO 510, W6LRU 252, W6BGF 239, K6HLAV 80, W6YKF 29, WA6DEI 25, WB6UMT 21, W6MSC 12, WA6KHN 5, WB6GMM 4.

SANTA BARBARA—SCM, Cecil D. Hinson, WA6OKN—SEC: K6GV. RM: W6UJ. Communications for the annual Semana Nautica yachting affair were handled by members of the Santa Barbara ARC. K6KY handled much of the "Los Amigos de Americanos" traffic during the summer months from Santa Barbara to many of the South American countries. Also in Santa Barbara is K6GJZ, who does a great job with the Med-Aid Net from Duke University and AmDoc. K6GJZ also was my daily contact on a recent sailing trip to Central America so I know first-hand of his reliability. The Santa Barbara Spanish "Fiesta" has come and gone with the amateurs again providing communications and public service as in years gone by. WA6DEI is attending Cal Poly and is an active traffic man with RTTY interests. Those interested in attending the Mike and Key ARC in Camarillo should contact K6VBX. It is a new club with growing membership and interesting programs. WB6BWZ is putting the final touches on an ARC-1 and should be on 2 meters soon. WB6WKC reports he has WAS and WAC to his credit. WB6DPV has a new TR-3. W6ORW is the newly-appointed EC for Simi Valley.

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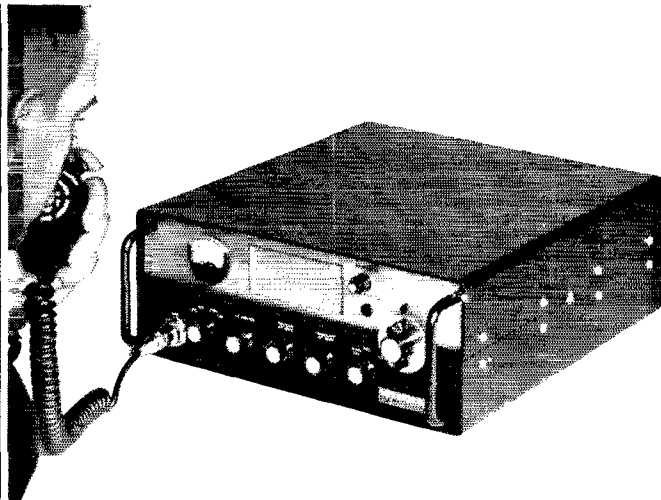
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WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTHERN TEXAS—SCM, L. E. Harrison, W5LR—Asst. SCM: E. C. Pool, W5NFO. SEC: W5PYI. PAM: W5BOO. RM: (?). This month we received the largest number of reports to date. Our SEC, W5PYI, is interested in all activities. Here is the breakdown we promised on our Northern Texas League Officials: We have 24 ECs, 20 ORSs, 9 OOs, 9 OPSs, 5 OVSSs, 1 PAM and 1 EC. Your SCM attended the Garland Amateur Radio Club meeting Sept. 26 and the Irving Amateur Radio Club meeting as the guest of Pres. K5ZSB Oct. 17. The Key City Amateur Radio Club is now an ARRL affiliate. WA5SIO is pres. A new list from Headquarters shows that many appointments should be renewed. Please send your appointment certificates to me if they need endorsement. A nice letter was received from W5EZY, So. Tex. RM and TEX (c.w.) Net Mgr., reporting on the great activity of the TEX C.W. Net. This net covers all of Texas. WA5QQR, acting as Net Control for TEX Traffic Net, recently participated in an emergency using 3061 kc. Someone called in requesting assistance stating they were in a ditch so Kathy cleared the frequency. The station signed W5BBL/5 (lady's voice) and the Dept. of Public Safety was advised. Traffic: K5BNH 2413, WA5TYH 566, WA5QQR 72, W5PBN 42, W5LR 14, WA5SXS 11, WA5QQQ 8, WA5RAI 5.

OKLAHOMA—SCM, Cecil C. Cash, W5PML—SEC: WA5AQB. RM: W5QMJ. PAMs: W5MFX, K5TEY, WA5JGU, K5ZCJ, W5DRZ, an old-timer and very familiar voice on the bands and a former SCM, is on a well-deserved vacation to the northern and eastern states. W5FKL, another of our old-timers, also is on a vacation to the Northern Coast. The new officers of NORA (Northeast Okla. Radio Amateur Club) are WA5IMO, pres.; K5OPK, vice-pres.; K5BPV, secy.-treas. The NORA held a family banquet recently. The Lawton-Ft. Sill Club is undergoing a face-lifting and soon there should be a much different sound from K5VOZ as the old a.m. gear is being replaced with a Drake TR-4. Keep the dates of Feb. 8-9 open and watch for announcement of the Lawton Hamfest. We have a fine crop of teenage hams in this area. Listen for them on the 20-meter TEENET at 14.320 Mc. Contact WA5TSJ for further information. A familiar call, W5EHC, has been replaced by W5JJ. Also a new ham is WN5VAH. K5MTC has been away at school learning all about RACES and c.d. Ted is RACES Radio Officer for the western area. Net reports: OLZ--19 sessions, 146 QTC, SSZ--15 sessions, 45 QTC, STN--612 QNI, 206 QTC, OPEN--191 QNI, 6 QTC, OPON--222 QNI, 41 QTC. The new net manager of OPON is WA5RRM. Traffic: K5TEY 2837, WA5JGU 288, W5QMJ 134, WA5KFT 108, WA5IMO 34, W5MFX 28, WA5KZA 24, WA5AQB 23, WA5LWD 17, W5PML 15, K5MBK 12, WA5SEC 10, W5QBF 9, W5FKL 6, K5OCX 4.

SOUTHERN TEXAS—SCM, G. D. Jerry Sears, W5AIR—SEC: K5QQG. PAM: W5KLV. RM: W5EZY. EC W5ICL reports new officers of the Orange ARC are W5NMV, pres.; K5RZB, vice-pres.; K5BRN, secy.-treas. The club's 6-meter net is called daily giving ample check-out of equipment for emergency use. EC K5HZR reports new officers of the San Antonio ARC are W5ETG, pres.; WA5RNV, vice-pres.; WA5JPT, secy.; W5BDN, treas.; K5AUW, spt. at arms. EC WA5KHE, with his new Twin Cities Public Service Net on 3955 kc. 1715 to 1800 local time is getting excellent response. EC WA5RXO has a new Tri-Bander beam. EC K5HXR advises the Band Aid Emergency Net has antennas located at several hospitals in the Pasadena area for operating on 146.95 Mc. when needed, under the direction of WA5OYS and says in an emergency around 3000 hospital beds are available. OPS/ORNS W5KZT advises from the Austin area that WA5IYX has a new Swan 250. WA5PDD also has a new Swan 250. WA5IYX, WA5SPN and WA5PDD have been working good DX on 6 meters. W5KZT is working DX on 10. WA5MBC is transferring back to 9-Land. The Freshman at Texas A & M held an open house, which accounted for a big traffic jump, according to WA4ARV operating at W5AC. Participation in Southern Texas Emergency and traffic nets is very good. The following stations reported their traffic. If you have traffic, please report to your SCM so we will have a more realistic traffic count for So. Tex. Traffic: W5AC 259, WA5INZ 193, K5HZR 150, WA5GZX 147, W5QJA 135, W5BGE 101, W5EZY 90, WA5QKE 61, W5TFW 40, W5KZT 28, K5HXR 16, W5KLV 16, W5QO 12, K5WYN 10, W5ABQ 8, W5AIR 8, WA5RXO 5.



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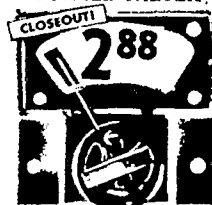
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400	<input type="checkbox"/> .16	<input type="checkbox"/> .40	<input type="checkbox"/> .50	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.50
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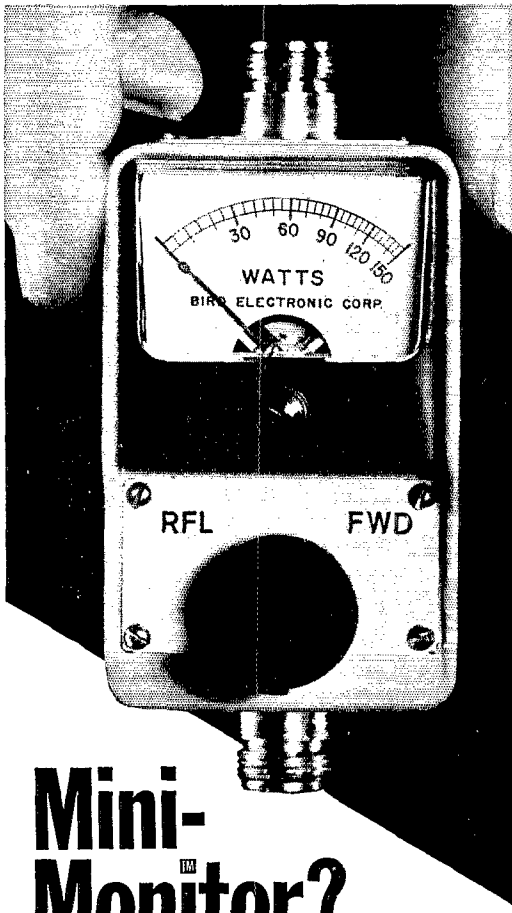
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ALBERTA—SCM, Harry Harrold, VE6TG—SEC: VE6FK, PAM-APSN: VE6ADS, ECs: VE6SS, VE6XC, VE6PL, VE6AFQ, VE6AFR, ORs: VE6BR, VE6ATH, VE6ATG, OPSs: VE6HM, VE6SS, VE6ATH, VE6AFQ, OOs: VE6HM, VE6TY, OBSs: VE6HM, VE6AIF. Our SEC reports that AREC activities are picking up. I regret that I have had to resign as SCM and I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone who assisted me in this capacity over the past years. As of Nov. 1, 1968, VE6FK will take over as Acting SCM until an election is held. I trust that all will extend cooperation and assistance wherever possible. VE6AAI is now sporting an SR-150 and hopes to be on the air soon with it. VE6YE is activating the 75-meter band with apparent success. VE8RX/6 is enjoying a two-months holiday from Eskimo-land! VE6ABS still is mobilizing in the southern part of the province and doing a fine job! Don't forget the Christmas Party to be held by the Vulcan, Lethbridge and Border Area Radio Clubs. Traffic: VE6FK 21, VE6ATH 7, VE6FS 6, VE6FZ 6, VE6NU 5, VE6SS 4, VE6ALU 3, VE6VF 3, VE6ATG 2, VE6KS 2, VE6YE 2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SCM, H. E. Savage, VE7FB —Those nice Government QSL cards are from VE7BFW. He also obtained his Class A ticket as did VE7BXQ. VE7BFL is signing VE6GL and is active on BCEN. VE7ASY is back at Tatla Lake. The Beaver Valley ARC members surely did some traveling during the past summer, one going as far as Boston, Mass. VE7CN is now in Comox. VE7AWQ is putting together an SB-40L. VE7BPU has at last mustered the courage to switch from a dummy to a real antenna on his s.s.b. rig. VE7AMW spent his holidays in England. The East Kootenay ARC repeater for 2 meters is up and in action, thanks to the Cominco, city and c.d. The next project is a link with Nelson AREC via the repeater, which is going into operation at the same time. They are located on Mt. Nelson and Mt. Baker. One of our blind members, VE7BXD, has his Advanced Class ticket. VE7BVU was winner of the North and West ARC two-meter hunt. He won a handsome trophy. Traffic: VE7ASY 346, VE7ZK, 106, VE7AC 39, VE6GG 12, VE7SE 9, VE7AMW 6, VE7TQ 6.

MARITIME—SCM, William J. Gillis, VE1NR—Asst. SCM, R. P. Thorne, VO1EL. SEC: VE1HJ. Congrats to VE1AFB on his 2-meter DX to ZF1DT. SONRA has produced an excellent VO call book. VE1AI reports on activity in the VE/W Contest while working on an MSc degree. VE1ARV reports considerable 2-meter a.m. activity in the Fredericton area. A complete list of new and reconfirmed appointments for the section is under preparation and will be published in the next Section Newsletter. Please advise if interested in any appointments. The Newsletter also will have further advice on the license fee situation. VE1AIV is pres. and VE1MY secy. of the Sparkettes. The gals meet each Wed. at 3770. New YLs and ex-YLs are invited to call in on c.w. APN reports QNS 219, QTC H, sessions 30. A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all. Traffic: VE1AMR 32, VE1AUD 6.

ONTARIO—SCM, Roy A. White, VE3BUX—SEC: VE3OF, PAMs: VE3AKO, VE3BLZ, RMs: VE3BZB, VE3DPO, VE3GI. Aug. QST showed VE3AZB as RM instead of VE3BZB. Sorry about that, Chief! VE3CXB has moved from Sudbury to Elliot Lake. Your SCM was a visitor to Pembroke with the Renfrew County ARC. For the past four years they have had a net each Sun. at 0900 local time on 3745. Why not look in on them? Congrats to VE3GNM, of Windsor, who won the 1968 Bermuda Contest. VE3AG advises of the passing of VE7ATJ, ex-VE3BRF, in B.C. Sept. 26. VE3CO tells me that VE3ES also died on Sept. 26. VE3FXP is now s.s.b. and will be EC shortly. Congrats to VE3AHU, who has just been elected pres. of RSO. VE3ASD and VE3FOB both are out of the hospital and progressing favorably. I hear that VE3BJX is in the hospital and hope it's not too serious. We were all saddened to hear that VE3CIK died Sept. 25.

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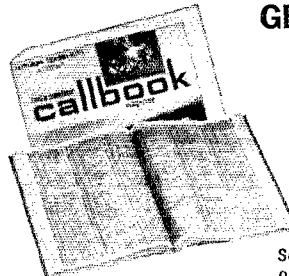
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Our very sincere sympathy to his family. The Ontario Trilliums will hold its Midwest YL Convention in May of next year at the Canadiana Motel in Toronto. This is the first YL convention in Canada so let's give the gals a boost. A big hand to VE3GUC who, as far as I know, is the youngest YL in Canada to get her license. She is 15 and has been waiting since she was 12! Incidentally, she was one of the many operators at the CNE this year and congrats go to the Scarborough ARC members for their efforts at that mammoth "do." VE3AYZ is back from a trip out West. If you really want the low-down on fun get the Toronto F.M. Communications Association monthly bulletin. VE3EHC was in Mexico for three weeks taking part in the CBC radio set-up for the Olympics. Traffic: VE3GI 139, VE3DV 69, VE3DPO 68, VE3DMU 63, VE3ATI 51, VE3BZU 51, VE3AWE 44, VE3DBG 37, VE3AUI 36, VE3FGV 30, VE3BUR 29, VE3DU 24, VE3EBC 20, VE3EHL 13, VE3NO 13, VE3VD 10, VE3EBB 9, VE3EWD 5.

QUEBEC—SCM J. W. Ihey, VE2OJ—SEC: VE2ALE, RM: VE2DR, PAM (h.f.): VE2BWL. An apology to the Laurentian DX Club for the oversight in not reporting its formation and affiliation with ARRL. VE2YI is the club secy. VE2DAX now reports from Magog. VE2 stations are pleased with their mention in the Saskatoon Radio Club publication *From Spark to Space*. VE2BYS reports the Laurentian Area Club in Laval meets monthly with good attendance. VE2AGK is busy. VE3DR has gone through the experience of falling off a ladder, breaking a leg. VE2AUD keeps more than busy making 2-meter rigs serviceable. VE2KR is ex-VE1MR and ex-SCM of the Maritime section. Le Radio Club de Québec a repris ses activités avec l'organisation de cours pour les futurs amateurs, sous la responsabilité de VE2BUB et VE2DFR. VE2DHZ est très actif sur le 2 mètres à Québec. VE2BEP est maintenant déménagé à Ste-Foy et espère monter ces antennes très bientôt. VE2BLL-VE2DFR-VE2ASU se sont livrés une chaude lutte au WVE contest de cette année. Les clubs de Theford Mines et de la région du Bas du Fleuve demeurent toujours très actifs. Traffic: (Sept.) VE2 L.F. 120, VE2BVY 79, VE2OJ 64, VE2EC 39, VE2AID 29, VE2CP 29, VE2DR 19, VE2PJ 18, VE2DCW 10, VE2BYS 4. (Aug.) VE2DCW 17.

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SASKATCHEWAN—SCM Gordon C. Pearce, VE5HP
—The SCM and his family took a flight to the
British Isles on Aug. 16 for a month. A visit to
RSGB Headquarters was very interesting and served
to stimulate a bit of interest and goodwill. The
meeting in Ottawa, between representatives of
Canadian Amateur Radio Clubs, Noel Eaton and other
ARRL Canadian Division officials, and our own delegate
for SARRL, VE5BU, and Department of Transport
officials was held Oct. 7. The "Bring 'em back Alive"
project is getting lots of attention in Saskatchewan.
The v.h.f. boys are hard at it, with repeater stations
first priority. The RTTY boys continue to expand
and gain experience. Our QSL Mgr. of many years,
VE5OP has decided to retire because of poor
health. It is hard to express the thanks and apprecia-
tion of Saskatchewan hams to Fred for his many
years of service on our behalf. The history of Hum
Radio "From Spark to Space" is still available. We
were saddened to learn of the passing of VE5FG, of
Moose Jaw. Don was one of the "old timers"—not
in years but in experiences. Our Saskatchewan hams
provided communication services for many and varied
events recently, including British Week, Walkathons
in many districts, sports car races, exhibition
parades, mexabitions, etc. How about keeping your
SCM posted on past, present and future events for
this column? Traffic: (Sept.) VE5KR 5, VE5RJ 5,
VE5PZ 3, VE5KZ 2, (Aug.) VE5LQ 18, VE5OF 18,
VE5RJ 13, VE5KZ 9, VE5BO 7, VE5HV 7, VE5IL 7,
VE5EQ 4, VE5OG 2, VE5RE 2, VE5YR 2. **EST**

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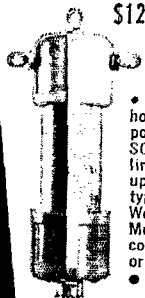
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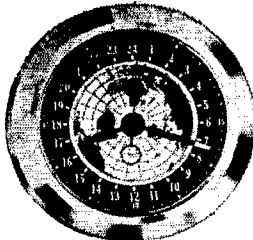
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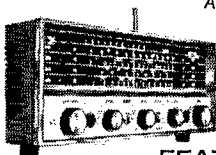
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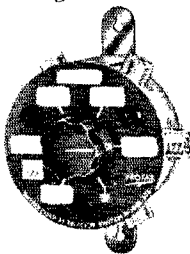
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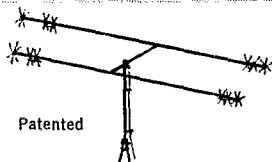
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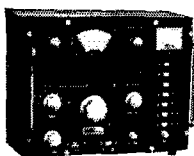
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W1RQO, Edmund Garvey, Meriden, Connecticut.
W2DVU, Robert Flowers, Jr., Scotia, New York.
W2EZA, Dennis Guerriero, New York, New York.
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W2HPZ, John Kleinhans, Tivoli, New York.
K2ZCB, Robert Reynolds, Lakewood, New Jersey.
W3FCB, Nathan McDonald, Clairton, Penna.
W3GRZ, C. E. Gangawere, Pittsburgh, Penna.
K3M1X, Charles Baril, Buena Vista, Penna.
W3TY, Alexander Ritchie, Russell, Penna.
W4DJZ, Conway Bloxton, Atlanta, Georgia.
W4GSU, Sam Carlisle, Chesapeake, Virginia.
W4E, Charles A. Service, Jr., Sarasota, Fla.
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Tilt Over Mast

(Continued from page 48)

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(Continued on page 152)

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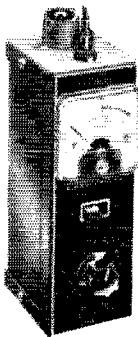
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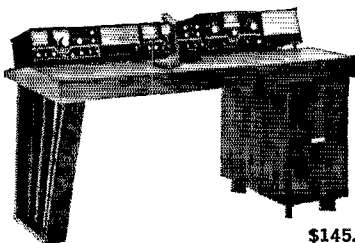
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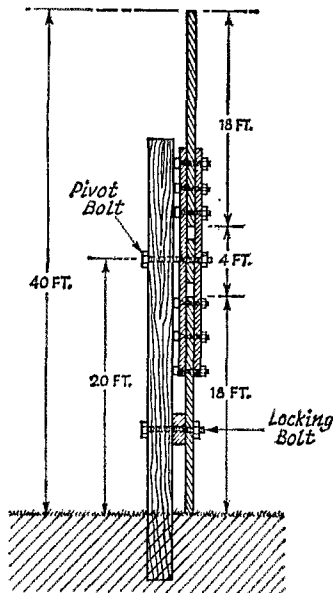


Fig. 2—Sketch showing the assembly of the tilt-over mast. The tilt-over section is made of 2 X 4-inch lumber.

over operation. Additional support and stability may be obtained against high winds or icing when the larger arrays are used, by guying the top of the tilt-over section, or by using an additional locking bolt near the top of the utility pole.

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ARPSC

(Continued from page 72)

MEPN (Md.-D.C.-Del.); NMRRTN (N.M.); TTN, TEX (Tex.); WBSN, WIN (Wise.); OZK (Ark.); VBSN, VN, VSN (Va.); WSN (Wash.); LAN (La.); VTNH (Vt.-N.H.); NCNL, NCNE, NCSSBN, THEN (N.C.); QIN (Ind.); MNN, MEN (Mo.); OLZ, SSZ (Okl.); BSN (Ore.); MJN (Minn.); AAM, AENB, AEND, AENH, AENM, AENO, AENR, AENT, (Ala.); OQN (Ont.-Que.); WMM (Mass.)

² TCC functions, not counted as net sessions.

W2FR has issued 2RN certificates to WA2s ABY CAL and WB2NSV. K3MVO says traffic is still down from last year, but hopes it will pick up before long; Pres has issued a 3RN certificate to WA3IPU. Sixth Region Net certificates have been issued to W6s BNX WLW, K6KOL, W46s DEI SCE and WB6TMC by WA6ROF, for their steady participation, W7BQ sent RN7 certificates to W7s AAO EKB GHT GYF, K7BPR, and VE7GL. WA8VNU received an 8RN certificate from W8CHT. W0LGG reports net and conditions improving with the VE4s again readable. W6VNQ complains about all the operators who don't know how to count book traffic.

Transcontinental Corps. W0LCX reports just missing the 100-percent-successful mark because of a power failure September 9. W7DZX reports another very good month and says some 20-meter skeds will return to 40 with the time change.

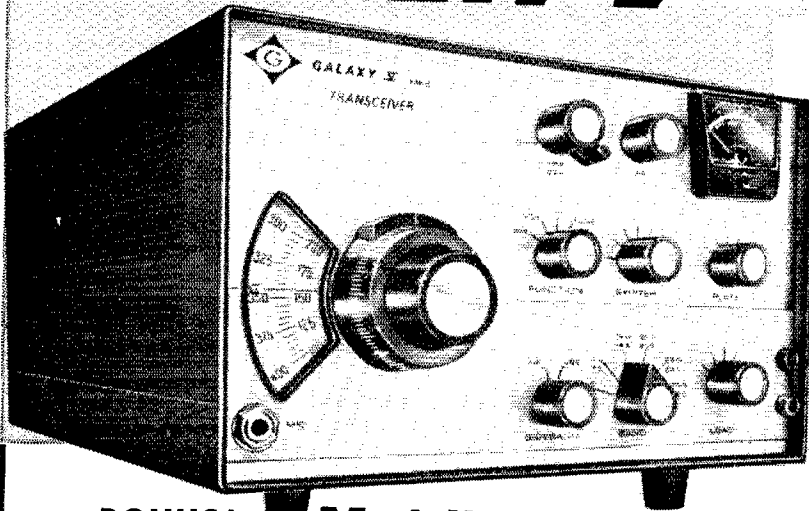
September Summary:

Area	Functions	% Successful	Traffic	Out-of-Net Traffic
Eastern	120	97.5	2072	786
Central	90	98.8	1280	836
Pacific	120	96.6	2076	1039
Summary	330	97.6	5428	2461

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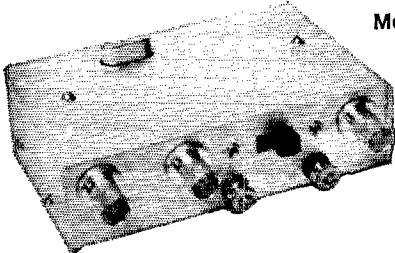


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Independent Net Reports.

Net	Sessions	Check-ins	Traffic
Clearing House	30	450	379
20 M ISSB	25	452	5796
North American SSB	25	454	586
QTC	21	310	210
7290	40	1585	1499
Hit & Bounce	30	345	587
Mike Parad E & T	25	359	243
EASN	17	93	159

QST

How's DX?

(Continued from page 95)

OCEANIA—"I am now assigned the call 9M8APC." Opens WA4ABC from Vietnam, "and hope to be in Sarawak by December. All I need right now is a little help acquiring the necessary light-weight equipment. My license expires at the end of the year." GL, Bill "DU1UP will be workable on several hands through 1969," learns WB6GEJ Courtesy club newshawks: VR4EK plans to resume Solomons status in February. ... VK3APN succeeds VK4SS as Wireless Institute of Australia DX news chief. ... VK7KJ, after a Tasmania breather, goes back to VK6IA this month for his fourth tour of Macquarie duty.

EUROPE—Wallpaper chasers may be interested in ETDXC's Trieste Award, a certification based (for North Americans) on a pair of confirmed contacts with Trieste IIs, special endorsement for four, dating since April 1, 1957. Check with IHL for rules, and be advised of the club's Monday Trieste net at 2100 GMT around 14,205 kHz. WA1DJG remarks, "4U0TC is a permanent installation at Turin's International Center." "I signed SP1DC from 1930 to 1939," reminisces SP8CK DL4QQ (WA6PAK) credits W6CLS with the biggest NCDXC signal over Berlin way.

SOUTH AMERICA—PY7s ABU ACJ ACQ AKW and SAOA intended c.w. and s.s.b. operation with high power on 100 through 15 meters from St. Peter & Paul Rocks late last month, three stations in all, radiating with verticals and dipoles. Other visits will follow W4NJF, busy moving his weapons to a new ham shack, manages to sked QSL client VP8KE, Port Stanley, on Mondays at 2400 GMT near 14,205 kHz. Neighbor VP8KD (G3HVB) sports an SB-301-401 and dipole on 28,567-kHz, sideband around 1800 GMT.

HEREABOUTS—"DXCC-squared" No. 58, the fifth for Kiloformia, is earned by K6VVA on submission of a clear photo of QSLs confirming QSOs with 100 or more DXCC members in 100 or more DXCC countries among those members indicated currently active by listing in QST during the 36 months prior to filing. "Sorry for the delay—had it ready a year ago," adds Rick, mighty busy making music for young America VO1AW signs VEQMD on a month-on month-off basis aboard icebreaker *Ambrose Shea* on the Argentina-Sydney run. "She has a capacity of 310 passengers and 100 automobiles. We make three round trips per week at 16.5 knots. My usual frequencies, the same as at home, are about 25 kHz. above the low edges of 10, 15 and 20, and any clear spots near the

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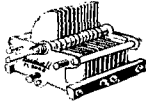
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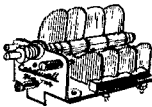
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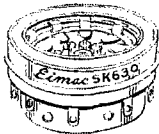


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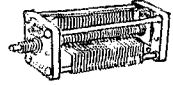
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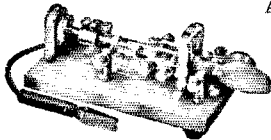
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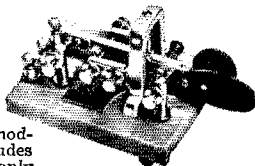
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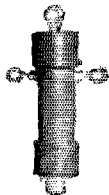


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low ends of 40 and 80 meters." WA6PPZ remarks that active VE1ATJ can supply Prince Edward Island for your WAVE. "Finally worked W6KG at home after QSOing Lloyd in eight African countries." TG9RN species, "During fall and winter I will be on the air daily Monday to Saturday, 1900-2000 GMT, 21,305 or 23,600 kHz." Friend E. Collins of ARRL Hq, calls attention to W6IZE's offering of DX Awards Log for Amateurs and SWLs, a fresh publication that could aid certifications searchers "Things are looking up for 160-meter DX this season," opines W6GEN after working WOVXO/KV4 on top band. "I'm arranging skeeds with VKs 5KO 9GN and ZL3RB and will be using my XEOGEN call for the next few months." "Had a visit from G2UF, recently a guest at WIDFS," reports WA1FHU whose vertical continues to get out like an all-band omnidirectional beam "Hope to lay into 40- and 80-meter DX again after moving to Flint," threatens WA8PV/8. "WB4GTI is right—DX is just too easy on 20, 15 and 10." WA9UES notes heavy c.w. activity by VP1GB on 7 and 14 MHz. Check with YN1CRN for details on a sheepskin awarded for QSOs with various Nicaragua call areas VE3HJ relieves VE3DLC at the Long Skip editorial helm for Canadian DX Association Ws 4BYB 4KO, WB4BMV and WA4DDG now assist Florida DX Club DX Report editor W4BRB as activity analysts for 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters respectively Northern California DX Club bulletin station W6TI transmits DX news on 14,002 kHz. at 1800 GMT, Sundays, and 0200, Mondays. NCDXC's worthy California Award has been captured by 126 DXers in more than fifty countries. Current custodian W6GPB also hunts for old 199s, 201As, 43-plate condensers, etc. Rebuilding, Joe? W4BPD/? after pep rallies such as that scheduled by NCDXC at Fresno on the 26th-27th of next month, may head for delicious DX boondocks by February. QST

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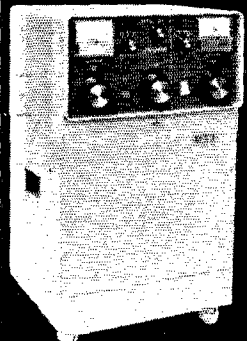
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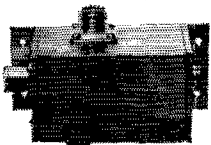
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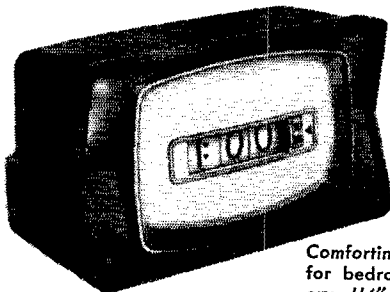


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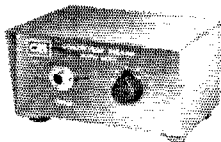
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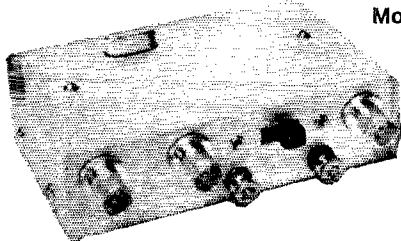


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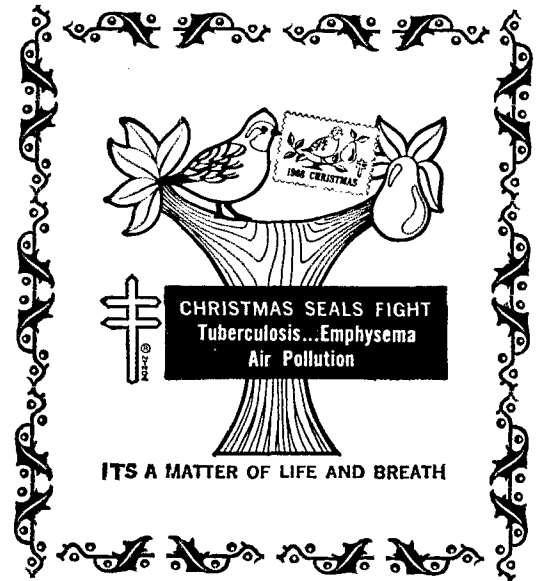
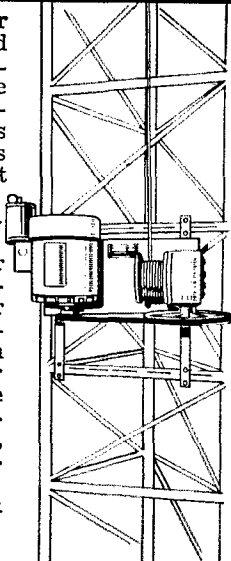
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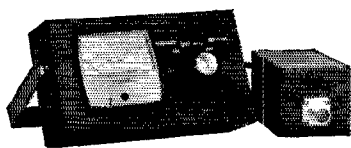
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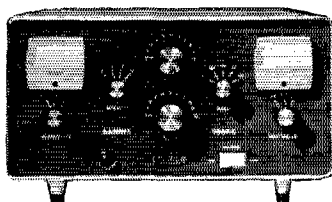
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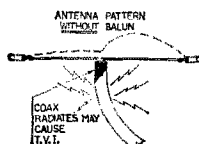
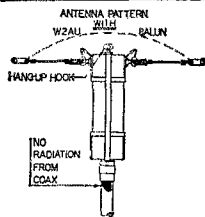
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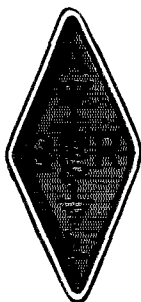
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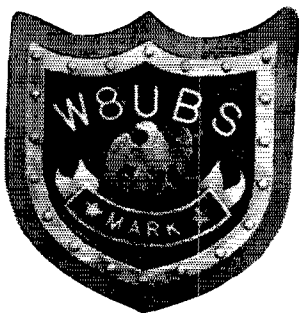


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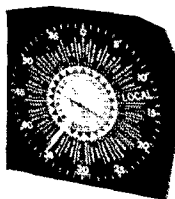
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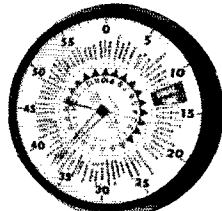
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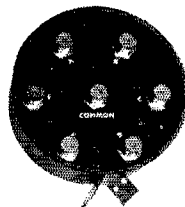
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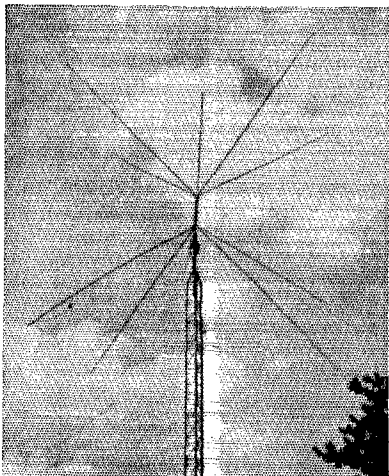
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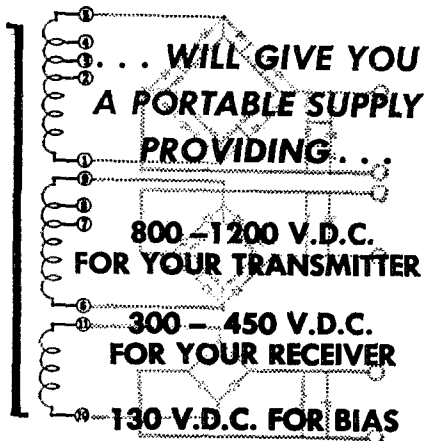
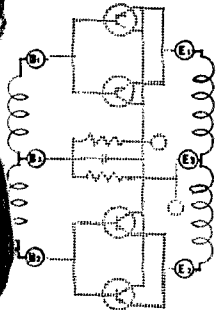
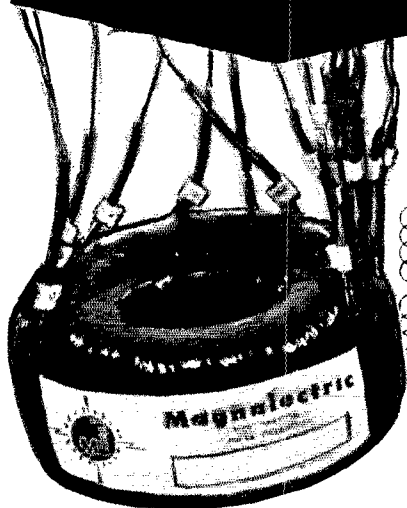
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QS 12-68



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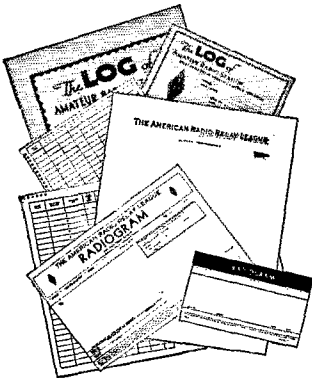
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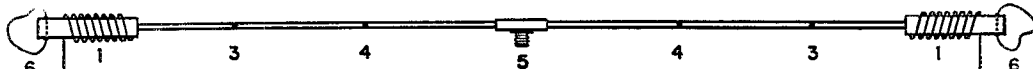
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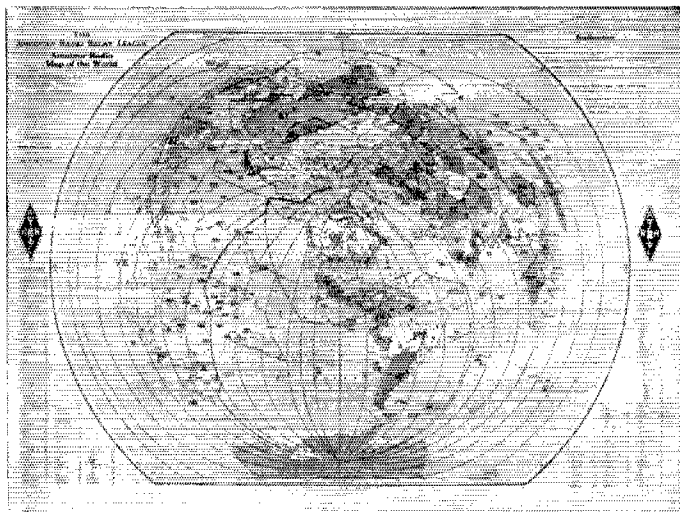


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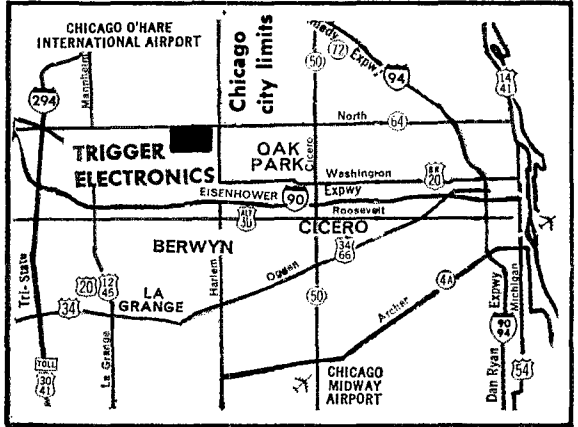
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(3) The Ham-Ad rate is 35¢ per word, except as noted in paragraph (6) below.

(4) Remittance in full must accompany copy, since Ham-Ads are not carried on our books. No cash or contract discount or agency commission will be allowed.

(5) Closing date for Ham-Ads is the 20th of the second month preceding publication date.

(6) A special rate of 10¢ per word will apply to advertising which, in our judgment, is obviously non-commercial in nature. Thus, advertising of bona fide surplus equipment owned, used and for sale by an individual or apparatus offered for exchange or advertising inquiring for special equipment, takes the 10¢ rate. Address and signatures are charged for, except there is no charge for zipcode, which is essential you furnish. An attempt to deal in apparatus in quantity for profit, even if by an individual, is commercial and all advertising so classified takes the 35¢ rate. Provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (5), apply to all advertising in this column regardless of which rate may apply.

(7) Because error is more easily avoided, it is requested copy, signature and address be printed plainly on one side of paper only. Typewritten copy preferred but handwritten signature must accompany all authorized insertions. No checking copies can be supplied.

(8) No advertiser may use more than 100 words in any one advertisement, nor more than one ad in one issue.

(9) Due to the tightness of production schedules, cancellation of a Ham-Ad already accepted cannot be guaranteed beyond the deadline noted in paragraph (5) above.

Having made no investigation of the advertisers in the classified columns except those obviously commercial in character, the publishers of QST are unable to vouch for their integrity or for the grade or character of the products or services advertised.

INVITATION: New York Radio Club invites New York Area hams and SWLS to its regular monthly meetings, the second Monday of each month at the Hotel George Washington, Lexington Ave. and 23rd St. at 8 PM. W2ATT, New York Radio Club.

QCWA—Quarter Century Wireless Association is a non-profit organization founded 1947. Any amateur radio operator licensed 25 or more years is eligible for membership. Write for information to: J. Q. Jonda, W2JE, 1417 Stonybrook Ave., Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543.

DAYTON Hamvention, April 26, 1969. Sponsored by Dayton Amateur Radio Association for their 18th year. Technical sessions, exhibits and hidden transmitter hunt. An interesting Ladies Program for XYLs. Box 44, Dayton, Ohio 45401.

A.W.A. Historical Radio Meet for old time amateur and commercial operators, historians and collector. Smithsonian, Washington, D.C. Oct. 5th. Write W2QY for details.

PRE WORLD WAR I licensees who are entitled to an Amateur "Extra" license but unable to prove it, will be glad to know the Old Old Timers Club has all the early Callbooks plus lots of other information to help you prove your case. No cost to members. Write to W5VA Secretary, Old Old Timers Club, P.O. Box 840, Corpus Christi, Texas 78403.

MICHIGAN Hams! Amateur supplies, standard brands. Store hours 0830 to 1730 Monday through Saturday. Roy J. Purchase, W8RF, Purchase Radio Supply, 327 E. Hoover St., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104. Tel. Normandy 8-8262.

GREAT LAKE Hams: Swap and Shop to be held December 1968 at Lawrence Tech, 21000 West Ten Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan. Maps available on request. T. P. Smith, Pres.

RTTY Channel filters, octal mounted, 2125/2975. \$5.95 pair. Special filters for TTL-2, SASE for information. 88 Mh. toroids, uncead, 5 for \$2.50. Herman Zachry, WA6JGI, P.O. Box 845, Apple Valley, California 92307.

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SELL swap and buy ancient radio set and parts magazines. Laverty, 118 N. Wycomb, Landsdowne, Penna.

DUMMY Loads, 1 KW, all-band, \$7.95; wired, \$12.95. Ham Kits, P.O. Box 175, Cranford, N.J. 07016.

WANTED: Military, commercial, surplus, airborne, ground, transmitters, receivers, test-sets, especially Collins Airborne. We pay cash, and freight. Ritco Electronics, Box 156-Q567, Annandale, Va. Phone: 703-560-5480 collect.

WANTED: 2 to 12 304TL tubes, Callanan. W9AU, 625 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

MANUALS for surplus electronics. List 15¢. S. Consalvo, 4905 Roanne Drive, Washington, D.C. 20021.

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C. FRITZ—QSLs that you're proud to send, bring greater returns! Samples 25¢ deductible. Box 1684, Scottsdale, Arizona 85252.

QSLs "Brownie" W3CJ1, 3111 Lehigh, Allentown, Penna. 18103. Samples 10¢. Catalog 25¢.

QSLs stamp and call brings samples. Eddie Scott, W3CSX, Fairplay, Md.

QSLs—SMS. Samples 25¢. Malgo Press, Box 375, M. O. Toledo, Ohio 43601

DELUXE QSLs Petty, W2HAZ, P. O. Box 5237, Trenton, N. J. 08638. Samples, 10¢.

10¢ Brings free samples, Harry R. Sims, 3227 Missouri Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63118.

QSLs, Neat, professional, 10¢. Filmcrafters, Box 304, Martins Ferry, Ohio 43935.

QUALITY QSLs: Samples 25¢ (refundable). R. A. Larson Press, Box 45, Fairport, N. Y. 14450.

QSL, SWL, cards that are different. Quality Card stock, Samples 10¢. Home Print, 2416 Elmo Ave., Hamilton, Ohio 45015.

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QSLs, finest YRL's, OMs samples 10¢. W2DJH Press, Warrensburg, N. Y. 12885.

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QSLs, samples, 10¢. Fred Leyden, WINZI, 454 Proctor Ave., Revere, Massachusetts 02151.

QSLs 300 for \$4.35, samples 10¢. W9SKR, George Vesely, Rte #1, 100 Wilson Road, Ingleside, Ill. 60041.

QSLs 3-color glossy 100, \$4.50. Rutgers Vari-Typing Service, Free samples, Thomas St., Riegel Ridge, Milford, N.J. 08848.

QSLs—100 3-color glossy \$3.50; silver globe on front, report form on back. Free samples. Rusprint, Box 7575, Kansas City, Mo. 64116.

QSLs, Gorgeous rainbows, cartoons, etc. Top quality! Low prices! Samples 10¢ refundable. Joe Harms, WA4FJE/W3COP, 905 Fernald, Edgewater, Fla. 32032.

ORIGINAL EZ-IN double holders display 20 cards each in plastic, 3 for \$1.00 or 10 for \$3.00 prepaid and guaranteed. Free samples to Dealers of Clubs. Topabco, John, K4NMT, Box 1987, Gallatin, Tenn. 37066.

QSLs, Free samples, Cut Catalog 25¢. Ace Printing, 6801 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.

QSLs, WA6QAY Press, 15008 Orchid Ave., Poway, Calif. 92064.

QSL cards, Finest quality. Economical prices. Fast service. Free samples. Little Print Shop, Drawer 9848, Austin, Texas 78757.

NAMEPLATES, Call Letters, wall pressure-sensitive, \$2.00; desk type, \$2.50. Kronenberg, 1492 High Ridge Road, Stamford, Conn. 06903.

QSLs, When you're number 28 you try real hard, so try us. Samples 10¢. Alkanprint, Box 5494, Minneapolis, Minn. 55408.

LOW-PRICED QSLs!! Free samples!! K.L.L. Press, Box 258, Martinsville, N.J. 08836.

QSLs by Jansen, K2HVN, custom made, rainbows, pictures, maps, large variety backgrounds. Special offer, 300 glossy, \$5.00. Samples 25¢. 860 Atlantic St., Lindenhurst, N.Y. 11737.

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RUBBER Stamps, 3-line address \$1.50. J. P. Maguire Company, 448 Proctor Avenue, Revere, Massachusetts 02151.

RUBBER Stamps, Return mail delivery, postpaid. Basic price, \$1.00 first line, 60¢ each additional line. Request type style chart. Fulton Rubber Stamps, Route 216-A, Fulton, Maryland 20759.

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QSLs . . . Neat. Fast. 10¢. Filmcrafters, Box 304, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

QSLs SWLS Hundred \$200, sample dime, Garra, Leighton, Penna. 18235.

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1000 Gummed Name Address Labels \$1.00 EE Sales, 8151, Rochester, N.Y. 14617.

CANADIANS! The best selection of new and used gear in stock at all times. Drake, Swan, Yaesu, Hy-Gain and others. It will pay you to check our deals. The Ham Shack, 1566A Avenue Road, Toronto 12, Ontario (Tel. 416-789-1239).

CANADIANS: Hallcrafters VFO 80-2M and Eico 90 watts transmitter 80-10M, in exclnt condx, \$130.00, Schoning, Apt 734, 7400 Sherbrooke, West Montreal, Canada. Phone: 488-2551—Ext. 221.

LOOKING for a gift to a DX hound? Get him a QSO book—Spanish, German, French, Russian, \$3.00. Mail order to M. Holubov, VE2BAG, 22, Vaudrevil Baie Comeau, P.O., Canada.

PRIOR to 1930. Amateur equipment wanted. Please call or write Miss Chris Blake, VE3ART, 48 Megan Ave., W. Hill, Ont., Canada.

HAM'S Spanish-English manual \$3.00 Ppd., Gabriel, K4BZY, 1329 N.E. 4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304.

TUBES, test equipment, transmitters or receivers. Any and all types bought for cash or trade on new or used ham gear. Air Ground Electronics, 64 Grand Place, Kearny, New Jersey 07032.

1916 QSTs needed for personal collection. Price secondary. Ted Dames, W2KUV, 308 Hickory Street, Arlington, New Jersey.

3 LINE engraved badges, any color, \$1.25. Special rates to clubs. Fallert's Engraving, 121 N.C. St., Hamilton, Ohio 45013.

NAMEPLATES Call Letters. Stick-on, \$2.00. Inquire of others. Check or m.o. Dave Forrest, 903 Prospect Ave., Spring Lake Heights, N.J. 07762.

NAME Pin—Eye-catching! Custom engraved with your call and name, \$1.25 prepaid. K6PBE, P.O. Box 1307, Alhambra, Calif. 91802.

FOR Sale: SR-101 and SB-200. Wanted, kits to wire. Heath preferred, 12% of cost, some in stock. Professionally wired. Lan Richter, K3ASUN, 131 Florence Drive, Harrisburg, Penna. 17112.

WE buy all types of tubes for cash, especially Eimac, subject to our test. Maritime International Co., Box 516, Hempstead, N.Y.

JOYSTICK Variable frequency antenna systems, solve space problems. Available immediately. SWL Guide, 218-S Gifford, Syracuse, N.Y. 13202.

CASH Paid for your unused Tubes and good Ham and Commercial equipment. Send list to Barry, W2LNI, Barry Electronics, 512 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y. 10012. Tel: (212) 925-7000.

WANTED: Tubes and all aircraft and ground radios. Units like 17L, 51X, 618T or S, R388, R390, GRC. Any 51 series Collins unit. Test equipment, everything. URM, ARM, GRM, etc. Best offer paid. 22 years of fair dealing. Ted Dames Co., 308 Hickory St., Arlington, New Jersey 07032.

INTERESTING Sample copy free. Write: "The Ham Trader," Sycamore, Illinois 60178.

WANTED: For personal collection: Learning the Radiotelegraph Code, Edition 4; How to Become a Radio Amateur, Edition 3; The Radio Amateur's License Manual, Editions 2, 11, 12; W1CUT, 18 Mohawk Dr., Unionville, Conn. 06085.

RTTY gear for sale. List issued monthly, 88 or 44 Mhz toroids, five for \$1.50 postpaid. Elliott Buchanan & Assoc., Inc. Buck, W6PVC, 1067 Mandana Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94610.

WE'RE TRYING to complete our collection of Callbooks at Headquarters. Anyone have extra copies of Government Callbooks 1922-1925 and Radio Amateur Callbooks 1928-1934? ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111.

TUBES, test equipment, transmitters or receivers. Any and all types bought for cash or trade on new or used ham gear. Air Ground Electronics, 64 Grand Place, Kearny, New Jersey 07032.

WANTED: Model #28 Teletype equipment, R-388, R-390A. Cash or trade for new amateur equipment. Alltronics-Howard Co., Box 19, Boston, Mass. 02101.

TOROS: 88 mh uncased \$2.50. Postpaid. Humphrey, WA6FKN, Box 34, Dixon, Calif.

WANTED: Military and commercial laboratory test equipment. Electronicraft, Box 13, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902.

SAVE. On all makes of new and used equipment. Write or call Bob Grimes, 89 Assen Road, Swampscott, Massachusetts, 617-598-2530 for the gear you want at the prices you want to pay.

ESTATE Liquidation. SSAE brings list quality equipment. Parad Engineering, 284 Route 10, Dover, N.J. 07801.

3000 V @ 3mf brand new GE Pyranol oil capacitors, \$3.00 each. Can mail, 3-lbs, each shipping weight. FOB P. Wandelt, RD #1, Unadilla, New York 113849.

TELETYPE Gears, shifts, keytops, typebars, motors, forks, typeboxes, typewheels, punchlocks, nonoverliners. CR-1Fs, TRS, TDs, KSRS, ASRS, FSCs, toroids, fresh paper, testsets, SRT subchases. Buy, tool Typetractors, Box 8873, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33312.

FREE: Lesson Book "Mathematics for Electronics". Please include 20c postage. Free lists: Tech manuals, textbooks, lessons, etc. Jim Cooper, POB 73, Paramus, N.J. 07652.

APACHE with manual in exclnt condx, \$100.00. Will carry, you pay freight. R2TDD Dave Jones, Quevic Drive, RD #4, Ballston Spa, N.Y. 12020.

OFFER \$10 for May 1913 Elec. Experimenter, \$3, Oct. 1914; \$2 May 1919; \$5 1919 issues Radio Amtr. News; \$10 any 1908 Modern Electrics; \$10 gov't. amtr. Callbooks 1922-26. Less for later dates, or poor condition. For historical library, none sold. Wayne Nelson, W4AA, Concord, North Carolina 28025.

SELL: New Yaesu FT-DX-400 Transceiver, W8AO, 2912 Riverview Blvd., Silver Lake, Ohio 44224.

WANTED Lampkin mod. 105B frequency meter and modulation meter model 205-A, XE2Q, J. R. Agraz, P.O. Box 554, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Tel: 3-54-46.

SELL Or trade: QST, CQ, Electrical Experimenter, Radio, Modern Electronics Wireless Age and Callbooks, any quantity. Wanted: Old radio gear, books and magazines, Ery Rasmusson, 164 Lowell, Redwood City, Cal. 94062.

FOR Sale: Thunderbolt. Complete with spare tubes. Will ship, \$225.00. K6HLO, 511 Oak St., Roseville, Calif. 95678.

WANTED: Complete tuning scale, WA6QAY. 1000 PIV @ 1.5 amp. epoxy diodes includes disc bypass, caps and bridging resistors, 10 for \$3.75. Postpaid USA. With diode purchase, 125 ML. at 350 volt electrolytic capacitors, 50¢ each. Postpaid USA, no limit. East Coast Electronics, 123 St. Boniface Rd., Cheektowaga, N.Y. 14225.

BRAND New factory-sealed cartons, Hallcrafters SR-160, \$250.00; P-150-DC, \$90.00. All above F.o.b. H D H Sales Co., 170 Lockwood Avenue, Stamford, Conn. 06902.

FOR Sale: Like new condx, SB-200, \$195.00. You pay shipping. Robert Dukes, 834 Butler, Bolivar, Tennessee 38008.

COUNTY Hunters maps, 23" x 35", listing the 48 states and all counties, \$1.50 postpaid. Cameradio Company, 2801 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Penna. 15222.

COLLINS 75S-3B for sale \$400.00. New condition. Sam Davis, WA5DRS, 5766 St. Katherine Ave., Baton Rouge, La. 70805.

NOTICE To all amateurs! Novice to Extra Class! We will make you a good deal, cash or trade, on your needs of new or reconditioned used gear. We also have demos at reduced prices. We have all leading lines of new amateur gear. Good reconditioned, used gear Fully guaranteed. Factory reconditioned KWM2 with 516F-2 A.C./P.S., like new, \$800.00. 30L-1, \$350.00; Galaxy V Mk II, \$365.00; Johnson Invader 200W, \$350.00. Write or call for new listings of used gear at bargain prices. Bob's Amateur Electronics, 927 N.W. 1st, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106. Tel: 405-CE-6387.

NATIONAL NC-300, vly clean; \$145.00; DX-40, VFO, HR-10, all exclnt condx; \$110.00; FA-230 gen. coverage rx exclnt; \$65.00; Wolfpack 1980 perfect, ltk, new, \$210. Steve WA2BUF, 116 Hudson Ave., Haverstraw, N.Y. 10927.

HEATH SB-101, \$3.70; HP-23, \$49.95. Works perfectly. Swan 240, with matching a.c. supply, speaker built-in, \$250.00. You pay shipping. WIERX, Rowayton, Conn. 06853.

WANTED: IRE Proceedings, prior 1926. IRE Transactions, PGCT prior 1959; PGMTT prior 1960; BSTJ prior 1930. Trade or buy. LCP, Box 152, La Canada, Calif. 91011.

NCL-2000, perfect condx, no problems; \$325.00. F.o.b. Also SBE-33 with 12-volt supply, \$190.00. R. P. Ache, 707 Barclay Lane, Broomall, Penna. 19008. Phone 215-353-0226.

FOR Sale: Henry Radio 4K, perfect condition. Never used, \$950.00. The Parkview Electric Co., 1390 W. 85th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44102. Days only. Tel: (216)-281-5550.

DON'T Miss Ham Radio Magazine. Your technical and home construction guide, \$5.00 per year; \$10 for three years. Free sample copy. Write Ham Radio, Greenville, New Hampshire 03048.

WANT: Spare plug in units for SRR-12 and SRR-13 receivers. N. K. Thompson, 5 Palmer, Gorham, New Hampshire 03581.

TR-4, \$495.00; AC-4, \$84.00; DC-3, \$115.00; R4-B, \$370.00; TX-2R, \$300.00; MS-4, \$18.00; RV-4, \$84.00; L-4B, \$630.00; W-4, \$44.00. Factory sealed boxes, fully guaranteed. Mel Palmer, K4LGR, Box 10021, Greensboro, N.C. 27404. Tel: 919-299-8767.

NEW 4CX250B tubes, guaranteed, \$21.00 pr. Ppd. C. M. Pruett, Star Re Co, Flamingo Bay, Ft. Myers, Fla. 33901.

POLICE—FIRE Radio Station Directories. All areas. Call signs! Frequencies! Communications, Box 56-T, Commack, N. Y. 11725.

SELLING My old radio books, magazines, catalogs and parts send stamped addressed envelope or price list. Elmer A. Piercy, W6CID, Box 666, Victorville, California 92392.

SB200 Linear, new, less than 8 hrs. \$195. HO-10 Monitor scope, perfect. \$40. Package deal, \$330.00. Will carry and ship REA your cost. WIICJ, New Milford, Conn. 06776. Tel: (203)-354-2169 evenings.

SELL: Swan 350, AC supply, crystal calibrator, SWR bridge, microphone \$385.00. Hy-Gain 80-40 meter, 100 db, plus 70 ft. R6-8/U, \$25.00. WA1FVH, 44 Seminole Circle, West Hartford, Conn. 06117.

SWAN 350, 117XC, in exclnt condx, only ten months; \$400. Bruce Baker, WB2ZIN, 50 Carriage Lane, Roslyn Heights, N.Y. 11577.

SELL: Mint HT-37, gud RME 4300, 4301 slicer; \$310.00. LaVern Smith, 3104 Catherwood, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

SWAN 350, \$275.00; 117XC AC supply w/spkr in cabinet, \$75.00; 14-117 12 VDC supply, \$85.00; Mark I Linear \$405.00. WA3HMO, 301 Blacksmith Road, Camp Hill, Penna. 17011

NCX-5 and NCX-A in exclnt condx, in warranty, \$460.00; DX-60, exclnt, and VF-1, VFO, good, both for \$65.00; NC-270, good, \$120.00; 80-10 meter Transmatch for 2 Kw PEP, home-brew, plug-in coils, \$80.00 with built-in Heath SWR meter, wide-spaced 3-element 20 meter beam and AR-22R rotator and indicator, both \$50.00. ARC-5, \$5.00. Will Nicholl, 246 Riveredge Road, New Shrewsbury, N.J. 07724.

FOR Sale: YAESU FTDX-400, \$325.00; Heath HR-20, \$70.00; SB-175, \$50.00. All with manuals. WB4APZ, 1900 8th Ave., Immokalee, Fla. 33934. Tel: 813-OL7-3288.

MERRY Xmas and Happy New Year from W8CVU. See you at Des Moines, June 20-22 ARRL 1969 National Convention.

PROP Pitch rotor, WW2, small, excellent, \$45.00. Link, 1081 Aron St., Cocoa, Fla. 32922.

WRL's used gear has trial-terms-guarantee! 900A Sidewinder, \$219.95; Galaxy 5, \$289.95; Galaxy 300, \$159.95; HW-22, \$89.95; HT-40, \$49.95; HX500, \$289.95; 513, \$449.00; 75A1, \$169.95; NC-155, \$119.95; NC-190, \$139.95; SB-300, \$249.95; RME6900 \$149.95, and hundreds more. Free Blue-Book List. Write WRL, Box 919, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501.

SELL: DX-40, \$35.00; VF-1, \$15.00; HW-32, \$35.00; you pay shipping. BC-342, \$20.00. You pick up. Leda Guba, 483 Eastbrook Road, Ridgewood, N.Y. 07450.

NORTHERN California hams: best deals, new and reconditioned equipment. Write, call or stop for free estimate. The Wireless Shop, 1305 Tennessee, Vallejo, Calif. 94590. Tel: 707-643-2797.

WRITE, Phone, or visit us for new or reconditioned Collins, Drake, Swan, National, Galaxy, Gonset, Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, Hy-Gain, Mosley, Waters, SBE, Henry Linear, BTI Linear, towers, rotators, other equipment. We meet any advertised cash price on most equipment. We try to give you the best service, best price, best terms, best trade-in. Write for price lists. Henry Radio, Butler, Mo. 64730.

R-100A receiver, \$65.00; Eico 711 receiver, \$35.00. Both in good condition. John Wyncott, 1107 W. Main St., N. Manchester, Indiana 46962.

WANTED: Pole transformer, at least 7.5 Kva, prefer larger. Will pick up. J. Johnson, 305 East John, Champaign, Illinois 61820. Tel: 344-9424, a.c. 217.

MOTOROLA 1021B frequency meter. Like new condx; RCA W033 scope, used once, FM equipment. For reply, SASE Harold Medley, 709 W. 3rd St., Connersville, Indiana 47331. Tel: 317-825-4381.

HEATH SB-300 receiver. Exclnt appearance and operating condition. First \$150.00 cash, check or money-order. Ron Brandon, W4DUQ, 7514 Donder Road, Richmond, Va. 23229.

WANTED: Manufacturer to market receiver with novel crystal filter providing s.s.b. capability. Patent applied for. Atlantic Electronics Labs, 1607 Holly Blvd., Manasquan Park, N.J. 08736.

WANTED: Hallicrafters HT-32B, HT-33B, SX-101A, in excellent condx or cash. C. Thomson, 211 Gordon Ave., Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Write or phone 514-769-8585.

SELL. Final amp, pair 811's, some work needed. \$200. in paris. Also DX-35 with VFO. All for \$70. Jack Ives, W6WIO, 2015 Alpha Way, Antioch, California 94509. Tel: (415)-757-3992.

SELL Exclnt condx, HT-32A, Turner 454X mike, Johnson low pass filter and T-R switch, all for \$225.00. SX-28 rcvr, \$120.00. Dave Schwankl, Ex-K81VI, 107 2nd St., N., Cold Springs, Minn. 56320.

G28, \$100; NC100XA, \$50; HC10, \$50; HE45B w/HE45B w/HE61A, \$65.00; Drake T4 receiver, \$185.00; D-104 w/G stand, new, \$20.00; 755 VFO, \$15.00; Vitorplex \$10.00. Cased Verac Lab 7 amp, 4B1K-A4HK and HV, duty WRL a.c. pwr., \$300.00. F.o.b. Art Ford, 6 Stoothoff Rd., East Northport, N.Y. 11731. Tel: 516-F08-6136.

HAMMARLUND HX-500 xmt., in exclnt condx! \$275.00, SB-34 rcvr, \$235.00. WB2EEU, 1 Grove Court, Roslyn, N.Y. 11576.

SELL: Mini-Beam with 3 new loading coils with Alliance Tenna-rotor and indicator, in gud condx. Package deal: \$60.00 and postage. Bill Asbury, WB4GYZ, 19125 Waterway Road, Jupiter, Fla. 33458.

I75-Watt, AM, CW and SSB Heath Apache with SB-10, \$175.00. Will deliver within 100 mile radius. W9FSS, 712 South Elm, Washington, Illinois 61517.

SEASON'S Greetings to all from Steve, WNAJKZ "D.B.", W4UDQ, PAID W4HK-A4HK and HV, duty Wilson. See you on 80 and 40 and the world above 50 MHz.

FR/4 freq. meter, one year old, 1-20 MHz, .001%, \$200.00; BC610D, complete, \$250.00; NC240D rcvr, \$75.00. Ship any freight collect on receipt certified check or money order. K9SQV, P. Simandi, 2793 Whippoorwill, Green Bay, Wis. 54303.

MERCURY Relays for HA-1 type keyers. \$5.00 pnd. K3MNI. SB34 Original carton; SBE mike, SB2 mounting mobile bracket, cables instruction book, \$350.00. Used two hours. No room in new car. K2HAM, Swedak, 2111 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11226.

75S-1 Waters Q-X, \$240.00; 75A-4 ser., 3175 3.1 Khz, Vernier dial, \$320.00; filter, F455 J 21, \$40.00; Vertical RV-4, \$16.00; T4-32SR, \$36.00; Cushcraft A14-3, \$38.00. Prop-Pitch motor, \$12.00. F.O.B. John Koszeghy, WA2FNY, 2 Berkshire Rd., Bethpage, L.I., N.Y. 11714.

FOR SALE: RME 6900 receiver, with matching speaker. Just aligned. Best offer over \$225.00. WA0PXT, 309 Lloyd Place, Albert Lea, Minnesota 56007.

VIDEO TAPE—1 type, new Motorola 9" Reel—\$40.00, used Memorex 8" Reel—\$25.00 WB2GKF, Stan Nazimick, Jr., 506 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey 07012.

COLLINS 30L-1 Linear. Not a scratch, extra-extra mint condition. Serial No. 13701. First check or money order for \$375.00. Will ship prepaid in original carton. W7LEB, 1911 Southmoor Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117. Phone 801-277-1066.

SELL—EICO 753 transceiver with stable home-brew VFO \$130; Lafayette HA-350 receiver, \$100. H. Mandel 137-21 83rd Avenue, Queens, L.I., N.Y. 11432.

SACRIFICE! Collored Immaculate NCX-3 w/NCX-D mobile supply, \$200; Nutronics Hustler Antenna w/80m., 40m., 20m. coils, spring, bumper mount \$25, excellent. James Weitz, man. K9YJT, 5535 W. Roosevelt Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216.

EXCELLENT, brand new SBE-34, all cables, manual, and factory carton; half-hour operating time; Shipped prepaid, first \$385.00 or trade for new Swan 250C. WA7ECY, Room 539 McNary Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97332.

DRAKE-R-4A, T4-X, AC-4, Power Supply matching speaker. Used only 25 hours, mint condition, First \$700.00 plus freight charges takes them. Reason—Going mobile. W1IWW.

DRAKE R-4B, T-4XB, MS-4, AC-3 for sale. Building house, everything goes. T-4XB, T-4XB have less than 10 hours use. T-4XB Serial 13859G R-4B Serial 7589G. Will ship free within 700 miles \$575 for lot. K8AXK, John Bergen, 121 Michigan Ave., Marietta, Ohio 45750.

DRAKE T4X, matching MS4, AC3, excellent, \$379. 935-2385, "Bud", 2963 Hannan, Pleasant Hill, California 94523.

DISCOUNTS for Christmas! Drake T4XB \$399, R4B \$379, L4B \$650, Galaxy-V, Mk-III \$359, AC-400 \$79, 2000B Lin Amp \$379, SX-100C (Demo-only) \$459, Antennas—12% off list, Ham-M \$99, TR-4 \$59. All prices F.O.B. Two great stores to serve you: West—L.A. Amateur Radio Supply, 2302-B Artesia Blvd, Redondo Beach, California 90278. Ph 213-376-4455 (Hours 9 to 6, Mon & Fri to 8, Closed Thursdays) Midwest-Evansville Amateur Radio Supply, 1311 N. Fulton, Evansville, Ind. Ph 812-422-4551 (Hours: 9-6; Monday and Friday to 8, Closed Thursdays.)

COMPLETE Operating station. Collins Power Supply, station control, 7Z-5-1, T5-S-1, Heathkit, SB300, T4AVO, Mike, Filter, Coax, Inspect and make offer. No shipments. White, 91 Haddon Place, Upper Montclair, N.J. Tel. 744-8957.

SELL: QST January 1949 thru December 1967, Q3 March 1957 thru December 1967, 73, most since May 1963, Over 400 issues. Any reasonable offer. Robert Park, W3PXi, RD2 Moscow, Penna. 18444.

COLLINS: 75S-1 rcvr. #11,560, excellent, \$300; Drake 2B #9485, original owner, \$190, manuals, consider trade, want R-4B for T-4X or companion exciter for 75S-1. Bill McGill, Whites Creek, Tenn. 37189. Tel. (615) 242-7105.

HT32, \$189; SX101A, \$189; manuals included. Both units in excellent condx. Ed O'Brien, W2LJF, 132-38 84 St. Ozone Park, N.Y. 11417.

R-388 COLLINS Receiver wanted. must be in very good mechanical and electrical condition. Will pay \$225.00 cash. Bill Smitherman, WA4YFI 919-699-3139, Rt. 2, East Bend, N.C. 27018.

HEATH Seneca VHF-1 6 & 2 Meter transmitter 100.00, DX-40 80-10 Meter transmitter 30.00. Frank Bair, 2669 Clearsprings Blvd, York, Pa. 17402.

NCL-2000 \$375, HX-20 SSB XMTR w HP-20 Supply \$125, absolutely new P-500-DC supply for SR-40 \$110, W2BWL, 215 E. Main, Somerville, New Jersey 08876.

NCX-3, \$190; Topaz 300XL, \$35; Shure 440 St. Mic, \$20; Transmission tunnel portable mount, \$15; Complete mobile antenna system \$30, \$265, takes all R. G. Patce 3255 Dogwood, Salem, Oregon 97302.

SWAN-250. All factory improvements. Good condx \$200. Gary Kleinerman, 8-11 45 Ave, Elmhurst, NY, 11373. Tel: 212-651-6315 After 6 pm.

TO BEST OFFER: HW-32 AC supply, speaker, prop. ditch motor. Bill, K4AJF 2847 Mitchell Drive, Decatur, Georgia 30032.

EICO 753 SSB transceiver with A.C. power supply and microphone; nearly new, \$150. You ship K0DFL/5, 14220 Haymeadow, Apt. 2072, Dallas, Texas 75240.

SELL: BC-342, \$75.00; BC-312 \$50.00 Globe chief XMTR, \$25.00 WB2GWP, Silbert, 2066 Creston Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10453.

WANTED—Gonset 6 & 2 V.F.O. State price and condition in first letter. All letters answered. W8EOX, 108 Pepperidge Drive, Geneva, Ohio 44041.

RTTY test oscillator, 2975 cps. Crystal controlled, transistorized, like new. ITT Kellog. Uses 28 vdc, \$26.50. Fred Firestone, 1098 Syracuse Drive, Claremont, Calif. 91711.

KWM-2 with MP-1 supply, original cartons, excellent condition. Will include Knight SWR meter and Turned dynamic mike \$850. John Garrette 3724 Redbud Rd., N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402.

AM going completely cw. Will trade clean Swan-350 plus power supply for excellent VFO receiver and stable low power transmitter. Jeff Sonin, WA9RPF, 9328 Parkside Drive, Des Plaines, Illinois 60016.

FOR SALE: Motorola mobile F.M. 146.94 mcs complete crystals, control head, cables, 30 watt output, 12 volt Narrow band also, \$85. Motorola F.M. 15 watt output, tuned up on 2 mtrs, less crystals but with cables and control-head \$50. Globe Linear Amplified LA-1 420 watts P.E.P. 80-6mtrs \$75. Heath VFO \$10. Signal Generator, Signal Corps I-208 \$50. 1 mtr transistor transceiver converted C.B. \$50. DCX250B new \$10. Warrant. H-32 and mobile supply K2BYB, Hal Crystal, 14 Coney St. Forads, N.J. 08863. Tel: (201) 549-3523.

LAFAYETTE HF-30 all band receiver excellent condition \$50.00 WB2UWN. Tel: (212)-653-2697.

HEATH SB301, SB401 \$550, Drake 2B \$159, Knight T-150 \$49. Tel: 345-9807, 4062 N. Wallace, Indianapolis.

HQ-170A, like new, \$180, inspection invited, Mitch, W2BUPB, 3403 First Street, Oceanside, N.Y., 11572, Phone 516-R06-7097.

SALE: Collins 75S-1, 32S-3 with 516F-2 power supply, W6RNY, 2516 Ivan Hill Terrace, Los Angeles, Calif. 90039.

COLLINS 75A3 serial #1180 mint condition with product detector plus manuals, make an offer, K2DTV, Roy C. Migliorino, 287 East 19th St., Paterson, N.J. 07524.

SELL: Heath SB-110A six meter transceiver, mint; Hammarlund HQ-170AC with noise blanker, excellent condition. Rich John K7MDH/6, 10941 Strathmore Drive, Apartment 62, Los Angeles, California 90024.

CONVERTER 38 to 1000 MHz type CV253/AIR see in 73 Mar. June 65. VY good cond. \$95.00. WB2ZZB Tel: (516) HA1-3041.

TRADE: OSTSS 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923 and 1924 (broken run); for Sideband equipment. George Rancourt, K1ANX, 78 Williston Avenue, Easthampton, Mass. 01027. Tel: 413-527-4304.

FACTORY-Sealed, factory-fresh National equipment: NCX-200-AC-200 \$359; NCX-500-AC-500 \$399.95; NCL-2000 \$566; HRO-500 \$1357. E.J.L. Manufacturing Supply, 1491 Overlook, Alliance, Ohio 44601.

TRADE Lab. Test Meters for Drake 2B. Also have a number of panel meters, assorted ranges for sale or trade. Samkoisky, 201 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn N.Y. 11238.

AN INDEX to over 700 electronics construction projects! 4 years in the making! Over 160 test equipment projects, 70 ham projects, and hundreds more! \$3.95. Bel Enterprises, P.O. Box 381 T. Bellflower, Calif. 90706.

SALE: 75A4, 3 filters and matching speaker, mint condx. \$375; SX-122 and matching R-46A spkr, mint, \$165.00. M&M electronic keyer and Brown Bros. CTL keyer, both brand new, \$48.00. Send for list of other items, meters, variable capacitors, etc. Earl Crews, W4DBB, 2522 Shafer St. Norfolk Va. 23513 Tel: 703-853-4903.

COLLINS 75S-3B 23S-3 with 516F-2 power supply, good cond. late model teletype with ESSCO TU-7, TH3 Antenna, Turner & Jim Brown WA4LUN Box 238 Troutman, N.C. 28166 Tel. 704-528-5246.

COLLINS 30S-1 excellent. Interested? Contact Paul Ripple W9SIZ 640 James Ct. West Bend, Wisconsin 53095.

SWAN 350, 117XC. Excellent condition, only ten months: \$400. Bruce Baker, WB2ZIN, 50 Carriage Lane, Roslyn Heights, New York 11577.

300 and 750 vacuum variables, 4-1000 socket and chimney. Galaxy V. W5IN. Tel: LA6-3276.

COLLINS: Wanted mechanical filters for 75AY 500 cycles F4551-05, 1.5 kc F4551-15 and Collins Directional Wattmeter, 37 meter only. Frank Linds, Holdrege, Nebraska 68949.

SELL: Collins (like new) KWM-1, Mount, 516F-1 AC power, and D.C. Power \$400. W2MNM, Phone HA7-3940, 12 Susan Lane, Huntington, New York 11743.

SALE: NC-98 with speaker Ameco 6M converter 7-11mc with power \$75.00. OST 1941-1967. Make offer. F.O.B. Doylestown, Penna 18901, Ruston, Star Route 2.

CLEANING Out—refining—cutting down—streamlining—getting rid, etc.: Engineering books, ham components, some units, meters, relays, odd-ball items for experimenters and all non-appliance operators. SASE for list. W2IQ, Box 725, Sag Harbor, N.Y. 11963.

SELL TC3 tube tester and you can test transistors with manual, only \$34.00. A real buy, 12 AVQ vert. antenna, 3 bands c.w. & phone, cheap, \$16.00. Have Drake R4B latest serial number used one week. Sacrifice: \$320. Pse no trades & can't ship. Sell separately. Frank Rodea, 243 Senator Street, Brooklyn, New York 11201.

COLLINS 30L-1 for sale, serial 13971. Absolutely mint. Kept under plastic, \$250.00 F.O.B. Shipped in original carton. Roddick, K7BDG, 5105 East Sunset, Yakima, Washington 98901.

SELL: For price indicated or best offer: National NCL-2000 \$525.00; Hallcrafters SX-100 \$175.00; BC-221-M \$75.00. Marvin Phillips, W3YAE, RFD 2, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

WANTED: HQ-180 series. Late model. Must be in mint condition. Give ase. Will trade even, violin valued at \$550.00. Details on request, Vernon Fenley, 5232 Rutland Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas 76133.

SELL: Mint HT37, Good RME 4300, RME 4301 Slicer, All \$285.00 won't sell separately, plus half shipping. LaVern Smith, 3104 Catherwood, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226.

FOR Sale: Tektronix Scope 310A \$500.00. New this year perfect condition, factory carton with probe and two instruction books included. Frank A. Hayes, K2VVV, Middletown, New Jersey 07748.

RANGER I with P/T excellent condition, recently aligned by lab. \$100. K1VMT, 46 Oak Hill Dr., Arlington, Mass. 648-5474.

HAMMARLUND HQ-180C, with Heath 2-meter converter, \$225.00; Eico 720 transmitter, 730 modulator, 722 VFO, modified to PPT with cables and relays, \$125.00. Bob, W4PQ, 5512 Granite NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110.

NEW Ameco 2 and 6 meter transmitter. Also VFO Model 621. Converter Ameco with power supply, Dow Key Relay 220 VDC all one package \$150.00 or best offer. Phone 587-7837 Chuck Daidone, 95 Anchorage Dr. West Islip, New York 11795.

WANTED for personal collection: Early WE, BTL broadcast condenser microphones. Also desk type mountings for early carbon microphones such as Palmenberg's WE, Universal, M. L. Gardner, W0JJD, 223 Welch, Ames, Iowa 50010.

SELL: SB400, excellent condition, \$275.00 or make offer. S.A.S.A., pls. Jim, WB6MOE, 91752.

CRYSTALS Airmailed: MARS, SSB, Novice, Nets, Marine etc., Novice .05% crystals \$1.50, Custom finished etch stabilized FT-243 .01% any kilohertz or fraction 3500 to 8600 \$1.90 (five or more this range \$1.75 each), (nets ten or more same frequency \$1.45) 1700 to 3499 and 8600 to 20,000 \$2.95, with overtones supplied above 10,000, 10,001 to 15,500 fundamentals \$2.95. Add 50¢ each for .005%. Add 75¢ each for HC-6/u metal miniatures above 2000, OST, Handbook, SSB Manual and Other ARRL builders crystal groups and singles. Be specific. Write for order-bulletin. Crystals since 1933, Airmailing 10¢/crystal surface 6, C-W Crystals, Marshfield, Missouri 65706.

SELL: New SX-130 still in the box, won at a hamfest. Best offer over \$125.00. Tom Hentz, WA9MCB, Rm. 326, Thomas Jefferson Hall, Rolla, Mo. 65401.

SELL: Heathkit HX-20 transmitter; 90 watts LSB, USB and CW 80 through 60 meters, less supply, \$125. Dick Foster, K3KUE, RD2, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837.

OST's for sale: October 1928 through December 1960. Excellent condition. Will accept reasonable offer. Transportation extra. Don Henrie, 1206 East Seventh St., Plainfield, New Jersey 07062.

SELL: 42 years of QST Mags in one stack. Oct. 1921 missing. Mags in good condx. Reasonable offer accepted. Write Wm. Traver, P.O. Box 365, Pollock Pines, California 95726. DX-40 VF-1 and Knight self-powered VFO. All good condx. For \$39.00 dollars. Bob Bagnell, 100 Gateway Rd., Yonkers, N.Y. 10703.

SELL—Viking 11, Viking 11 VFO, Viking 6N2, Viking 6N2 VFO, N.C. 300 with 100 KC calibrator, N.C. 300 Converter Cabinet with N.C. 2 & 6 meter converters and Ameco pre amplifier D-104 Mike, automatic keyer, Drake phone patch, B.C. 221 Frequency meter with calibration book, all connecting cables and coaxial switches. Very good condition, \$400.00. G. M. Anderson, K5GFB, 520 Pasadena Ave., Metairie, La., 70001.

HEATH—Apache with SB-10, \$175. Moving to apartment. Excellent condition very little use. Charles Moran, R.R. 1, Box 334 Carmel, Indiana 46032. Tel: 846-8763.

QST: Jan. 1947 to Dec. 1956. Incl. Make offer, cash & carry. Wm. Breunig, 253 E. Kingsbridge Rd., N.Y., N.Y. 10458.

FOR SALE: Swan 500 transceiver, Year old. Mint condx. \$295. Loren M. Shultis, 58 Lowndes Ave., Huntington Sta., N.Y. 11746.

SELL Swan Mark I Linear Amplifier \$325, plus transportation. Dr. Patrick, Box 100, Caldwell, Idaho 83605.

NCX-5MkII, NCX-AC, Mint, no scratches \$450.00. Little use. Perfect electrically, mechanically. Very little use. Original owner, shipped prepaid in factory cartons. First certified check to Capt. John Palamaro, 1273A Capehart, APO, San Francisco 96334.

EICO 753 with solid state vfo and 751a/c p.s. Mint condition. \$170 or best offer. WA9GJK, M-18 RT. 171 Lockport, Illinois 60441. Phone: (815)-838-1346.

SELL: Gonset GSB-201 linear amplifier, mint condition, PEP 2000 watts, manual, \$200.00 W2CMD, 2206 Smith Street, Merrick, N.Y. 11566.

FOR SALE: 1 DX100 transmitter with push-to-talk in good condition. First \$50.00 sets it, you pay freight! Gerald L. Lyssy, W3BRZ, Box 881, Sinton, Texas 78387.

WILL Trade—Four-inch like-new Unitor telescope with equatorial mount, heavy duty tripod, rubber-castored dolly, and many extras for late model, factory-built transceiver. Value of telescope, \$450.00. Ward J. Hinkle, 8 Wilkes Avenue, Box 88, Amsterdam, N.Y. 12010.

SELL: UHF Transceiver, APX-6 converted to 1296 Mg with 29" reflector, \$29. Three one month old K2-W Philbrick Vacuum tube Op. Amp., \$15 each; RF Gen., FICO, Model 324, Factory wired, \$40; Hi-Fi and Stereo equipment as a complete unit \$100; Prestige turntable Serial No. 329 with Audax 16 arm, \$20; Heathkit High Fidelity SS-1 Speaker System \$20; and FM tuner, Model FM-3A, \$10; Stereo Amplifier, Solid State, EICO 3070 Cortina, \$75. J. L. Courtney, 222 S. Dale Dr., Lima, Ohio 45805.

ATTENTION Southwestern Hams! Congratulations! You now have your own volume discount ham store! Never before heard-of cash savings on new Drake, Swan, Hallcrafters, Galaxy, National and BTL equipment. Even bigger savings on special packages. Get our quote before you buy. Write or phone today. Valley Discount Ham Shack, 4109 N. 39th Street, Phoenix, Arizona, 85018. Tel: (602)-955-4850.

KNIGHT T-150A transmitter, like new \$60.00 going sideband, WAMPL, 7502 Oakmont Drive, Richmond, Virginia 23228.

COLLINS 75S3 with matching spkr, \$375. Central Electronics 110V with space 650's, original crate, \$360. Heath Apache Transmitter \$80. All units in perfect condition with manuals. Prices F.O.B. Philadelphia. Power supply items, tubes and other parts. Write for list, K3KRF, 2017 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 19130 (215) 232-5599.

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JOHNSON Invader 200, mint condx. \$275. Johnson Valiant \$125. N.C. 300 Revr \$125. Matchbox \$35. Nick Minko, W0VVE, 4302 W. 18th, Wichita, Kans. 67212.

SELL: B & W 5100B Original carton \$105. HRO-7 coils, power supply, speaker, manual \$50, both \$135. Need 301-1 late serial. WA6JDS, 5263 Aurora Dr., Ventura, Cal. 93003.

SELL: Heath HW-16 CW Transceiver, mint condition, \$90; Hallcrafters S-38D receiver, excellent, \$28; Knight VFO, fair, \$9; K8HJM, Spicer, 334 N. Miami St., Trenton, Ohio 45067.

TRADE Honeywell Pentax Spotmatic 35mm Camera, like new, with electronic flash and other equipment, for GSB-100, CE100V, HT-37, SBE-34, NC-200, Valiant II, or 32V3. John E. Bagwell, Somerville, Tennessee 38068. Telephone 901-465-2026.

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HAMMARLUND HQ-110-C w/spkr \$125, Johnson Viking 11 w/vfo and VFO \$115, Dow Key antenna relay \$10. All for \$225. All factory mint condition. Must see to appreciate. Lafayette HE30 \$35, Hallcrafters S-120, Knight 1760. Great novice rig \$60 or \$35 each. Phone: (914) WH84928, White Plains, N.Y. 10605.

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HALLICRAFTERS SX-111 double conversion receiver in like-new condition: \$135 or best offer. WB2YCT, Michael Mari, 1460 Gunn Hill Rd., Bronx, N.Y. Phone: (212) 652-9383.

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SELLING: B&W 6100 xmttr (read page 58, Sept. 1963 QST), factory PSK, \$345; RME 6900, \$150; plus station and test gear, magazines (QST, RTTY, etc.), s.a.s.g.e. for list. WA6NAT, 1241 Hooton, Carmichael, Calif. 95608.

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SELL: Hallicrafters SX-115, Drake SW-4A. Both excellent condition. R. Williams, 2473 Sunrise Blvd. N. 101, Rancho Cordova, California 95670.

SELL: DX 60A \$65.00; Heath HQ10 VFO \$25.00; Valiant II \$75.00; Drake 2B speaker and crystal calibrator \$165.00; SX99 with Q Multiplier \$70.00. All in excellent condition. R. B. Guthrie, WB4APP, 811 Southall Place, Sanford, N.C. 27330.

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SELL—Knight R-55A receiver in excellent condition for \$40 or trade with \$20 for R-100A. Jeff Krenz, 821 South Sherman, Bay City, Michigan 48706.

WANTED: Drake DC-3 supply; eight foot parabola; Selling: Ranger, \$60.00; HQ-145C \$150.00; HQ-110C \$170.00; BC-72 frequency meter \$55.00; HW-32 with AC supply \$90.00; BC-348 receiver, \$40.00; SB-101, SB-600 and AC supply \$400.00; SB-33 receiver and DC supply, \$200.00; Webster Band-spinner, \$10.00. All items best offer or first check. BARS-W9YT, Electrical Engineering Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

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WANTED: HQ180AX, HQ170(VHF), HRO500, 511, 51G-1, 105B. Lesson course on electronics, and textbooks. State condition and price. John Waskowitz, 541 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11206.

FOR SALE: Galaxy III with A.C. Supply, \$180.00 FIRM. James R. Mason, 442 Marilu, Richardson, Texas 75080.

SELL: Johnson Valiant I, recently reconditioned, \$150. SX-100 \$120. Will pay shipping. Roy Fansler, WA9UES, Route 3, Fairfield, Illinois 62837.

DRAKE TR-4, AC-4 and EV-726SR mike, \$550. Like-new condx. Never mobile. Original cartons and manuals. Write: Bill Strong, Box 15352, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. 39210. W4SKPE.

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HALLICRAFTERS HT 37 xmitter and SX 101A Receiver AM CW SSB. Both in excellent condition, \$400.00 takes both. Will include Dow Key Relay. You must pick up. W2-GLE, 620 West 141st Street, N.Y.C. 10031 Phone 926-3961.

TOROIDS. 88 & 44mhz. Unused, unopened, center-tapped: 5/81.50 Postpaid, 11/16" oiled reperf tape, \$3/box. Page-printer paper, \$55.00 case. Eico 721 transmitter, \$35. Heathcrafters HT-37 SSB, electrically perfect \$175. Saturn 516 halo \$9. Johnson 6N2 and matching VFO \$100. Heath 70er (lunchbox) \$30. Wanted: Back covers for Model 80 generator. PTO for Collins 51J3 (70E15), RTTY gear, Stamp for list. Van, W2LTI, 302Z Passaic, Stirling, N.J. 07980.

HEATH HW-16; in excellent operating condition. Great for novices, or CWers. \$90. Gene WEARD, 16 Elmire St., Hicksville, N.Y. 11810 (516) WE-5-3112.

GSB-201 linear, perfect. 1 hr use, \$180.00 Shipped collect. Al McMillan, 1441 Madison Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501.

CLEGG—Zeus with ps/rod unit, Ask \$375. Art Horwich, WA91OP, 811 Franklin, River Forest, Ill. 60305.

FOR SALE: Heathkits: HW-18-2 MARS transceiver, \$125.00; HQ-10 monitor, scope, \$45.00; Hammarlund HK-1B \$120.00. Package not included. WA0JCI, 5915 Hazel Valley, San Antonio, Tx 78242.

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SELL: Motorola FMR-13V receiver 30 to 44 Mhz 12 volt, Ralph Villers, P.O. Box 1, Steubenville, Ohio 43952.

FOR SALE: Johnson Matchbox 250-30 \$80.00, Heath MR-1 receiver \$35.00, MT-1 transmitter, \$30.00, Frank McJannet, 1157 Evanston N. Seattle, Wash. 98133.

NAVIGATOR VFO Exciter; Plesner KE-93 Mobile Receiver, C-6, 7212 D.C. supplies, cables By offer. Jeff 501-PL 1-7987, P.O. Box 7, Spring Dale, Arkansas, 72764.

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SELL: Henry 2K \$450.00 drive it with Central Electronics 100V \$300 Sorry, No ship. Bill Hanberry, 1340 Mountain View, South Pasadena, Ca. 91030, Phone 254-2344.

WANTED: Johnson desk KW AM and CW amplifier unit with or without Ranger exciter. Will pay \$300-\$350 depending on condition. Also need a Johnson Viking 500 AM-CW transmitter, \$225 cash. Bill Smitherman, WA4YFI, East Bend, N.C. 27018. Tel: 919-699-3139.

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BACK Issues of QST. Also have old copies of other radio mags and rare copy of 1921 List of Stations, commercial and gov't. Also 2 speakers, excel. cond. 1 variometer, 1 tuning coil, 1 "b" eliminator and 1 KW Spink transformer. More items not listed. Mrs. J. Kovell, 313 Hunter St., Niles, Ohio 44446.

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LINEAR World Radio Labs Atlas 2 KW desk-top (resembles Bandit); uses four 572's in grounded grid for full 2 Kw. SSB. Like new condx. and will guarantee satisfaction or your money back: \$260. Prefer local sale but will deliver within 100 mile radius. Sorry, no shipping. Drake R4-A, absolute mint condx. \$295.00. Can ship. Heath VFO VFI, \$12.00. Les Miller, WA3IKD, 939 Rounfourt Road, Philadelphia, Penna. 19150. Tel: 215-CH7-7943

FOR Sale: Knight T-150A, 6-160 meter transmitter, and complete 2-meter base station. All for \$225.00, or your best offer. Write for full details. A. B. Rogers, 360 Lake Cer Merced, #3, Daly City, Calif. 94015. W6HEA.

FOR Sale: National HRO-7 receiver with all 5 coil sets for 10-160 meter and power supply: \$95.00. W8HFJ, 2108 Virginia Ave., Lima, Ohio 45801.

WANTED: Heathkit electronic analog computer Model EC-1. Advise age, condition and price in letter or call. R. J. Schlesinger, K6LZM, 5108 Melvin Ave., Tarzana, Calif. 91356. Phone: (213)-342-4376.

DRAKE 2-B, 2-BO, \$190.00; Heathkit: HD-10 keyer, \$35.00; HM-11 SWR, \$5.00; HW-32-A, \$95.00; HP-13, \$60; HP-23, \$40.00; Twoer, \$35.00; Johnson 275-watt Matchbox, \$45.00; CDR Ham-M (new condx), \$95.00; Rohn 40 ft. crank-up tower with guys, rotor mount and hinged base-plate, \$125.00. (Pick-up deal only with tower); W2AU Tri-Band quad, free with tower (vinyl coated spreaders), \$10.00 separate. Hustler bumper mount, mast & 70 meter resonator \$20.00. Make your offer, no trades. Save money on lots of 2 or more items, WB2RJ, Robert Schenck, 22 Greenwich St., Bergenfield, N.J. 07621. Phone: (201)-384-1828 Monday nites only.

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SELL: Linear amplifier, grounded grid, 1 kw plus. Completely shielded and filtered for TVI. Never used, with new 3-400Z Best quality parts. B&W Jennings, Cardwell, etc. \$125.00, less than parts cost. Meter panel, four Weston under glass, \$35.00. R. W. Emmott, W2AI, 29 East Madison Ave., Florham Park, N.J. 07932. Tel: (201)-377-3832.

VIKING Ranger One for sale, With push-to-talk relay and mike. In excelnt working condx. Accept first best offer. Louis V. Kovi, RD #1, Ringoes, N.J. 08551.

SX-117, \$220. K3LOO, Don Ellis, 43 Poplar Lane, Levittown, Penna. 19054.

SWAP For HW-32A or similar rig Heath radio controlled garage door opener GD-177A, brand new receiver and transistor transmitted mechanism slightly used, also Johnson Ranger, \$79.00; Conset G-66B, \$39.00; Johnson T-R switch, \$15.00; B&W 380 T-R switch, \$5.00; Heath Silver, \$20.00. John Winward, 3554 Parkview Drive, Cornwells Heights, Penna. 19020. Tel: (215)-639-7523.

WANT: Collins 714E-3 control. W9AMZ, 1909 Forest Drive, Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056.

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HAMMARLUND HO-170A receiver with clock, \$140.00; Eico 720 transmitter, \$50.00. Both in very sud condx. W8BULQ, Robert Wyatt, 3526 W. Hillcrest, Dayton, Ohio 45406.

FOR Sale: Heath Mohawk rcvr, \$140.00; DX-100, \$65.00; Ameco CN-144 factory-wired, \$30.00 J. Manikowski, W91GV, 6809 Highland Street, Hanover Park, Illinois 60103. Tel: (312)-837-7762.


SELL: Microwave test set "X" band frequency meter. Signal Generator, power meter, TS-147A with manual, \$85.00. RTTY page-printer, paper, 3 ply, \$7.50/case, WB2PLY, Box 207, Princeton Jct., N.J. 08550. Tel: (609)-432-9038.

32S-1 Mint, without a.c. \$395; Collins KWM-2, \$695 without a.c. Trades considered. Want: Collins 312B4, SB-34. Reasonable. F. E. Coble, WA4LXX, 251 Collier Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37211.

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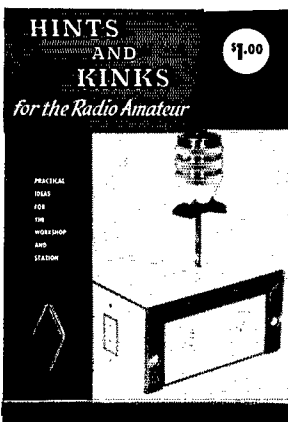
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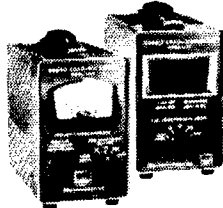


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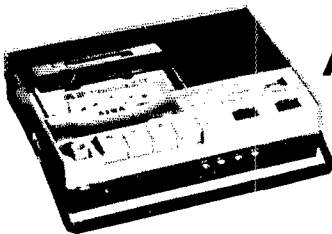
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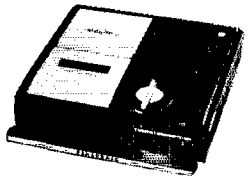
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