



HAM HUM

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No. 5

May 1965

FCC DOCKET NO. 15928

You will find in this issue a copy of Docket No. 15928 as sent to us by ARRL. The purpose of including it with this issue is to give you the complete story. However, it is well to call your attention to certain facts concerning it as were particularly brought out by the attorney for ARRL during the Midwest Division Convention in Des Moines. These comments are given to assist you in your thinking and the hope is that after you have read the complete Docket and these comments you will at once write your thoughts and mail them to the Midwest Division Director, Robert W. (Bob) Denniston, WØNWX, 14 Larchwood Court, Newton, Iowa. He needs your thinking prior to the meeting of the ARRL Board on May 21st.

The comments - This Docket is proposed rule making. These proposed rules may be changed in any way decided upon by the FCC (not adopted at all. It is only a notification of their intention to make a rule. They will listen to comments by interested parties which comments should be sent to the FCC with an original and four-

teen copies. To be effective these comments should be concrete, that is, definite information and not merely "I do like it" or "I don't like it." If you should have such opinions as you feel will be helpful to the FCC in this rule making and decide to submit them, please send a copy of your communication to Bob Denniston.

NEW ARRIVAL

We announce the arrival of new girl harmonic, name Karen Snyder, wt. 5 lbs., born at Bergan Mercy Hospital on 11 April 1965.

Mary Agnes and

John Snyder, WØWRT

(Ed. Note: Congratulations WØWRT and to your XYL!)

ADDRESS CHANGES

John W. Ferrel, WØYDV

to: 635 North 45th Street, Apt. #6
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

Robert G. Conley, KØGQK

to: 119 North 40th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68131
Phone: 551-2846

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



TREASURER'S REPORT

Your new treasurer is slowly getting acquainted with the books. I am finding it a very interesting office in the Club. To get my feet near the ground, it took a book-keeping book from the Public Library. By the time you read this everything should be up to date and a bit less lumpy.

All membership cards should be in the mail. Enclosed with your card is your stamp for placing on your membership certificate. There will be some delay in providing certificates for new members as the certificate is being redesigned.

As of this date, April 20, there are 94 members who are paid through December 1965.

I'm happy to announce that I won the attendance drawing at the last meeting. My dues were paid, I was present, and my number was drawn. Under the new rules a drawing will be held each month. Your dues must be paid, and you must be present to win. One name will be drawn. Beginning next month with one dollar, the amount will increase one dollar each month if there is no winner. If there are no winners and the amount reaches

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ten dollars, names will be drawn until a winner is found - dues paid and present.

Your Treasurer,
John W. Orr, WØPHW

NEW ADDITIONS TO ROSTER

Larry B. Meyerson, WØWOX
1212 North 95th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68114
Phone: 393-3214

Donald L. Cain, WAØKGI
9372 Camden Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68134
Phone: 393-5581

Connie Cain, WAØKMO
9372 Camden Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68134
Phone: 393-5581

ADDRESS CHANGE

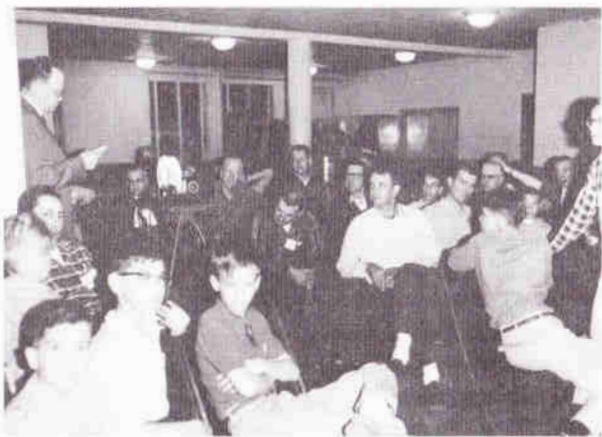
Stanley Martinkus, WØEKC
Tony Martinkus, WAØFHH
to: 6244 South 36th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68107
Phone: 733-5004

APRIL MEETING

The highlight of the April meeting was the talk by Hugh L. Tinley, KØGHK, on the trip he and Leo L. Meyerson, WØGFQ, recently took to Honduras, including some very interesting slides taken by various members of the party.

Slides of the largest radar-radio telescope in the world, located at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, were shown by Dick, WØYZV. He also outlined the proposed rule making of the FCC under Docket No. 15928, and in addition gave us some comments on the Midwest Division ARRL Convention which was held in Des Moines on April 3rd and 4th.

Our thanks to both Hugh and Dick for a good program.



Photos by WAØEEM

WHY I AM NOT AN ARRL MEMBER

These ARRL kooks are always pestering me to "join the ARRL." Just what would I get out of it? First, you say, you get QST for a month. So what? I don't go much for reading, except maybe a comic book now and then.

All you find in QST is a bunch of technical stuff that's way over my head. They can't even keep an antenna simple. Why, I've been using a folded dipole for the past fifteen years and I still get out ok.

So they ask me how can I keep up with the new stuff and new regs and such? So who bothers? If I want a new rig, I just wait until some guy runs short of dough. Then I buy his rig and make him guarantee it works and will stay working. That way I don't ever have to look inside. I get it in writing, too! Couple times, they have bought 'em back--full price naturally--as they didn't want to make good on the deal by fixing them when they conked out. I never lose anything but a couple days off the air.

As for keeping up with changes in regs--haw! If you make a bad enough goof, there's always some legal eagle around to tell you. I don't think I've got over a half dozen "pink tickets" since I've been on the air. This TVI stuff is the biggest laugh--I had about a dozen squawks, so they sent out a TVI Committee. I suckered those guys into fixing the whole thing. All it cost me was a couple beers and some sweet talk.

Right now, I hear a lot of guys talking about maybe having to take

a new exam, and it might have a lot in it about sideband. So who's to worry? I memorized the answers the last time and didn't know wh--half of them meant--and still don't--and I can do it again. Those kooks at ARRL don't even give you a manual with all the questions and answers like they are on the FCC exam. You have to study some other book and know all the technical stuff.

And this Public Service hooley! This Andy Clark and his Emergency Corps is a real pest! Who cares where the nets are or when! You get on one of those rat races and the kooks make a big deal out of making the message in some special form, counting all the words, getting the date and time and a lot more foolishness. I couldn't care less.

Like when Cleo blew the pants off Miami and West Palm. I didn't lose my power so I had a real ball. All I needed to say was, "This is Miami," and I could work anything from Maine to Oregon. I had to take a message from practically all of them. It wasn't any use telling them the phones were out all around town--not that I would waste that much time even if they were okay. I just let them go ahead like I was writing down all the stuff. That made them happy and was no strain for me. Couple guys fussed at me since about "no delivery" their message so I told them I "put it on a local net"--haw--I don't even know if there is one!

So what else does the ARRL do for my five bucks--which will

buy me a pretty good steak dinner? Send code practice? If I wanted it, I could get it for free--it goes over the air. Not that I do want it--I copied my last code when I took the exam. Who's to know any different? Nobody checks when you renew your ticket.

Contests? Field Days? That's too much like work and I'm in this for the fun of it.

Being represented in "decisions affecting ham radio"--which I suppose means voting for some eager beaver who wants to be a Director or SCM? It's a waste of time. These guys don't pay any attention to you anyway. Just like local politics. Only reason I ever go to the voting booth is to keep my Homestead Exemption. I just walk in, close my eyes and pull a couple of levers. Whoever wins, I say, "That's my boy!" I should pay five bucks a year to vote--not until Key West has year-round icicles!

Be an "Official Observer"?--I guess there are always guys who want to play at being a cop! They should save their stamps for all the attention I give their cards. Most of them don't know what they're talking about anyway. Like the character who sends me a card for using a half gallon to talk to my pal about ten blocks away. So what? We were only on for about an hour last Sunday afternoon. With the 7RM on twenty, you need a good solid signal. Even if I didn't need the full half gallon, what does he expect me to do? Buy a special rig for round town QSO's? That's the trouble with these ARRL kooks--

they not only want your five bucks, they want you to spend a lot of money for extra rigs, scopes, filters and all kinds of other useless junk.

A rig, a receiver, antenna and a mike--that's all a guy really needs. I've got it down to the real essentials in my shack--got rid of the clock, log, QSL's and all the rest of the trash--What's that, Suzie? An FCC Inspector? What's he doing here? Tell him I just left--Tell him--er--ah--How do, Inspector--.

de Florida Skip

April 16, 1965

Dear Dick:

Talked to Warren Cann - WIHSC the other day and he is very anxious to obtain an old Nebraska ham license plate for his collection. Apparently he has one of the most extensive in the World with tags from all over. Could you put a note in HAM-HUM asking anyone that has an old ham plate to drop Warren a card. That is Warren Cann - WIHSC, Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. No other address needed.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh, KØGHQ

FOR SALE:

Heathkit "Tener" Transceiver with 28.8 Mc xtal and mike - \$30.00.

WRL base loaded vertical antenna - \$5.00.

Dave Benton

KØVVO

391-8975

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
 Washington, D. C. 20554

In the Matter of)
) DOCKET NO. 15928
 Amendment of the Amateur Radio)
 Service Rules to provide for) RM-378, 455, 470, 474, 480, 481
 Incentive licensing and) 499, 516, 517, 538, 577
 Distinctive Call Signs)

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

By the Commission: Commissioner Loevinger absent.

1. The Commission has under consideration nine petitions proposing, to varying degrees, that special privileges be given to the holders of Amateur Extra Class licenses as an incentive for licensees to obtain this highest class of Amateur operator authorization. Many of the petitioners additionally propose that, as a stepping-stone to the Amateur Extra license, another higher class of operator license be created which would also carry special privileges as an inducement to its attainment. A number of the petitioners recommend changes in the procedure for assignment of station call signs to correspond to a new license structure.

Since we shall consider the call sign problem in this connection, we will also consider RM-470 and RM-474, petitions which are solely concerned with the call sign assignment procedures. The attached appendix lists the petitioners.

2. To support their proposals, the petitioners essentially contend that there is a need for a general improvement and "up-grading" of operations in the Amateur Radio Service which can best be fulfilled by establishing an "incentive licensing" program. They maintain that amateur operators will thereby be encouraged to self-improvement by qualifying for higher classes of licenses. The chief proponent of these views is the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), a national Amateur radio organization with approximately 85,000 members. In its petition, RM-499, the ARRL states:

"A most significant trend has developed in the last few years which has caused increasing concern to the League as to whether the basic purposes and objectives of the amateur radio service, particularly those relating to technical qualifications and proficiency, as set forth in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of Section 12.0 (97.1) are being and may continue to be adequately achieved.

This trend has arisen from two developments,

In 1951, the Commission after an extensive rule making proceeding in Docket No. 9295, adopted major changes in the amateur license structure. Both lower-level (Novice and Technician) and higher-level (Amateur Extra) classes were established with commensurate examination requirements.

All frequency bands and all modes of operation were made available equally to the Amateur Extra, Advanced, General and Conditional Class. Although special privileges were contemplated by the Commission for the new Amateur Extra Class, none has yet been adopted. Thus, once an amateur has obtained his General or Conditional Class license he no longer has any practical or meaningful incentive to increase his technical knowledge and proficiency and earn a higher grade of license.

The second development contributing to the trend is the development and availability of highly complex and efficient manufactured equipment, particularly single sideband suppressed carrier (SSB) radiotelephone transmitters, receivers and transceivers. The design and construction of many equipments are so excellent and the operation is so simple that it no longer is necessary for an amateur using such equipment to have practi-

cal knowledge sufficient to construct his own equipment or to even fully understand the circuitry and theory of operation of the manufactured equipment. As a result, there has been little incentive for many amateurs, once licensed, to increase their technical knowledge and proficiency as contemplated by subsections (b), (c) and (d) of Section 12.0 (97.1) of the Commission's Rules."

3. A summary of the specific pertinent proposals in the petitions under consideration is as follows:

a. Six petitions (RM-455, 480, 499, 516, 517, 538) propose that the Advanced Class license, which has not been issued to new applicants since 1952, be again made available but as a new higher class of authorization with special privileges. Some of the petitioners would "grandfather-in" the present holders of the old Advanced Class license (about 40,000). While the suggestions vary as to the type of examination which would be required for this new Advanced Class license, they generally contemplate a difficulty level somewhere between that of the examinations for the General and Amateur Extra Class licenses.

b. RM-577 advocates that there be both an "Extra Phone" and "Extra CW" license, both licenses to be issued to present holders of the Amateur Extra Class license. Other persons could then apply for either or both licenses depending upon the type of operation desired.

c. With regard to the nature of the privileges for these higher classes of licenses, six petitions (RM-455, 480, 481, 499, 516, 517) propose the reservation of portions of high frequency (HF) telephone bands between 3.5 and 29.7 Mc/s. RM-455 would additionally reserve HF telegraphy segments for the Amateur Extra Class. RM-538 and 577 recommend reserved telephony and telegraphy sub-bands in all, or most, of the bands below 148 Mc/s for the amateur Extra Class. Three petitions (RM-455, 499 and 516) would leave the width of the present HF telephony sub-bands unchanged but available only to Advanced and Extra-Class operators while three others (RM-481, 517, 577) would expand the width of the telephony bands but reserve only portions thereof to the Advanced and Extra Class. Two petitions (RM-481 and RM-577) recommend that the reserved telephony segments be restricted to single sideband or suppressed carrier emissions. RM-499 and RM-516 propose a staggered timetable for implementation of the reservation of the telephony bands.

d. RM-378 proposes that two-letter station call signs (call signs with a single letter prefix and a double letter suffix) be issued to holders of the Amateur Extra Class license. A number of the other petitions also recommend new call sign assignment procedures which relate to the "incentive licensing" program.

4. The proposals for an "incentive licensing" program have generated the largest number of comments and the greatest controversy in an amateur rule-making matter in many years. Nearly all of these comments are in response to RM-499, the ARRL petition. A large number of persons, about-equally divided, merely approved or opposed RM-499. Of those who gave reasons for their opposition, only a very few apparently felt that an "incentive licensing" program was not desirable or was unnecessary. These persons either thought that amateur radio operations were presently satisfactory or that methods other than "incentive licensing", such as requiring an examination for license renewal, would cure any ills. Many objectors to the ARRL proposal stated that the reservation of frequency bands to higher class licensees to the extent advocated by the League would unduly encroach upon the operating privileges of the lower classes of licensees. They maintained that loss of these most desirable frequency bands would force licensees to ac-

quire higher classes of licenses in order either to utilize their equipment or to enjoy the most rewarding aspects of amateur radio operation.

Endorsement of the ARRL position was received from many persons of widely diversified interest in the Amateur Radio Service.

a. From a retired former Chief Signal Officer of the Army:

"During the early years of my military career (the 1930's) whenever an individual who possessed a radio amateur license came to my attention I did my utmost to have the individual assigned to communications work. His license spoke well of his technical understanding and intense interest. During the latter part of my career (the last decade or so) such has not been my feeling. The license has generally meant 'Here is another hobbyist - maybe he has it and maybe he doesn't.' The license has lost its stature; it appears to be anybody's, just for the asking. . . ."

b. From the Bar Association Librarian of a large city:

"It does not disturb me that for a time I may be precluded from operating in certain bands until I have demonstrated that I am able to understand and therefore successfully negotiate more advanced requirements. May I say here that I do not believe the reliability of commercially produced equipment to be any excuse for ignorance in its operators.

I see every reason to believe that the amateur service would flourish under an incentive program. In this era of continuously pressed demands for increased competence in every area of activity, I cannot see how amateur radio can prosper if it adheres to the comfortable ways of yesterday."

c. From the president of a leading electronics manufacturing company:

"A decade ago when a licensed radio amateur applied to the company for employment, mere possession of a 'ham ticket' was sufficient guarantee that the holder was technically competent, could read a schematic, had the capability to learn, and was capable of mature growth in the industry. Many of today's leaders in the electronics field advance along this very path. Now, although the electronics industry is in chronic shortage of trained technicians and engineers, by and large, applicants for these jobs are not coming from the ranks of the radio amateur. Possession of a radio amateur license does not now mean that the holder is technically qualified in any sense. On the contrary, the Personnel Department of this Company has been continually disappointed with the quality, calibre and technical ability of holders of radio amateur licenses to such an extent that such individuals are subject to careful screening before they are considered for employment."

d. From a college engineering and technology educator:

"As a college instructor, we automatically assumed (and with good basis) that an engineering student who was also a radio amateur, would be a highly capable student willing and able to accept the loads and responsibilities of an engineering program. This idea to an even higher degree was present when the new student possessed a license of one of the more advanced classes. . . ."

In contrast, today we in education almost prefer not to have our students come to us with amateur radio licenses. Typically, today's ham is concerned with contests and chatter and knows little or nothing of theory and construction. His approach to study and lab is hit-or-miss or the try-this-or-that approach. He appears never to have tried to understand the basis of electronics to say nothing of his equipment itself. He has probably never

wired anything more complex than a cable or two and would not consider the modification or service of even his personal receiver. He simply wouldn't know how and is not really interested in it beyond its function of reception."

e. From the Communications director of a state Civil Defense department:

"The . . . Division of Civil Defense values very highly the service rendered to our organization by amateur radio operators through the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service. Without this Service our emergency communications would be severely handicapped. The reservoir of trained technicians, available within the amateur radio service, is of immeasurable value to the success of our civil defense program in (the State).

With this thought in mind, it is felt that any attempt to up-grade the amateur service will ultimately result in a higher grade of trained personnel which may be called upon in time of national emergency. . . . Therefore, I would like to recommend immediate adoption of the suggestions contained in their proposal, and further recommend a complete revision of the examination material with the view of increasing the scope of the examination as well as the degree of difficulty of the questions contained therein."

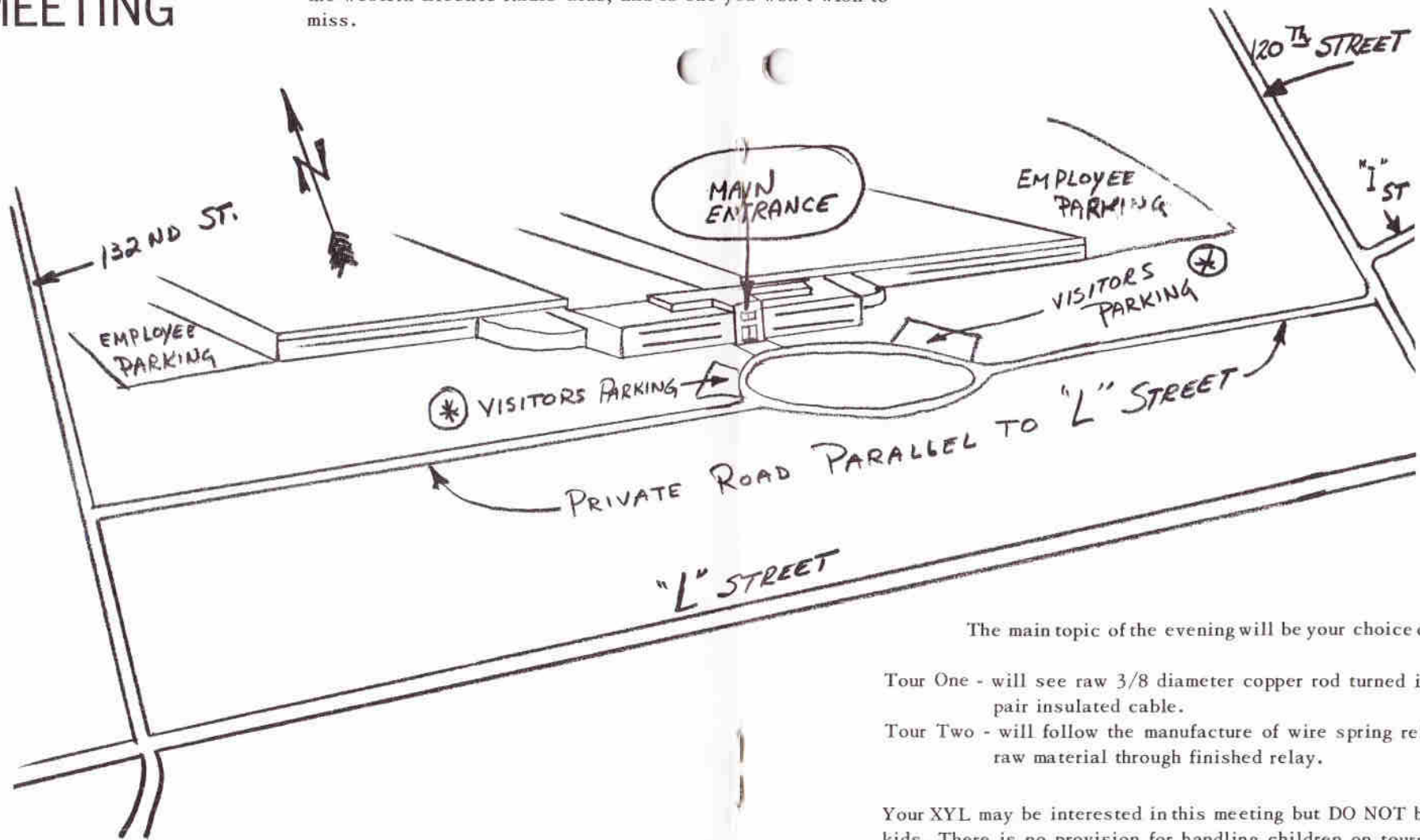
5. The Commission has carefully considered each of the subject petitions and the documents in response thereto in the light of its responsibilities under the Communications Act to regulate the use of the radio frequency spectrum in the public interest, convenience, and necessity. It is altogether clear that justification for the continued allocation to the Amateur Radio Service of a substantial portion of the spectrum in the face of incessant and important demands by other radio services can not be founded on anything other than a continuing movement of the Amateur Service toward the goals specified in Section 97.1* of the Amateur Rules. It is the Commission's opinion that revision of the present license operating privilege structure is an appropriate and desirable step to take at this time to insure such progress and place a proper emphasis upon the quality of the service as well as upon its mere numerical growth and activity. Accordingly, we propose to revise our rules to provide for higher classes of licenses with special privileges as an incentive to the general "up-grading" of licensees. We propose, additionally, to revise the privileges and term of the Novice Class license, to modify a basis of eligibility for the Conditional Class license, and to provide for distinctive station call signs. These latter proposals are all considered to be consistent with, and necessary to, an incentive licensing program.

It has been suggested in some of the comments that, although there is a need for improvement of licensee knowledge and proficiency in the Amateur Radio Service, rule changes are not appropriate since the licensees should adopt their own program for improvement. While, of course, self-initiative by licensees is vital, we can not agree that Commission action is inappropriate. Section 97.1

*§ 97.1 Basis and purpose. The rules and regulations in this part are designed to provide an amateur radio service having a fundamental purpose as expressed in the following principles: (a) Recognition and enhancement of the value of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary non-commercial communications service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications. (b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art. (c) Encouragement and improvement of the amateur radio service through rules which provide for advancing skills in both the communication and technical phases of the art. (d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur radio service of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts. (e) Continuation and extension of the amateur's unique ability to enhance international good will." (Underlining supplied). (Cont'd P. 12)

MAY MEETING

The next meeting of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc. will be held at 7:30 P.M. on Friday, May 14th, 1965, at Western Electric. This will be a joint meeting of our Club and OMARC, the Western Electric Radio Club, and is one you won't wish to miss.



Rag chew, coffee and cookies along with the usual eyeball QSO's after the tour to rest the weary bones.

The main topic of the evening will be your choice of tours:

- Tour One - will see raw 3/8 diameter copper rod turned into 400 pair insulated cable.
- Tour Two - will follow the manufacture of wire spring relay from raw material through finished relay.

Your XYL may be interested in this meeting but DO NOT bring the kids. There is no provision for handling children on tours of this type.

SPECIAL NOTE: The main entrance to Western Electric will be open from 7:30 P.M. to 7:50 P.M. ONLY. BE THERE ON TIME!!!!!!!

Parking in the visitors' parking lot - see map.

(c) of the rules clearly contemplates the improvement of the Amateur Radio Service through rules which provide for the advancement of skills in both the communication and technical phases of the radio art.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Commission proposes amendment of its Amateur Radio Service Rules as follows:

A - A new higher class of license to be designated the Amateur First Class license shall be created. Eligibility for this license shall be limited to an Advanced, General or Conditional Class licensee who has held such license for at least one year. Examinations for this license will be conducted at Commission Field Offices or examination points. Applicants will be required to pass a 16 word per minute code test and a written examination of a difficulty level between the General and Amateur Extra Class examinations.

B - Holders of either the Amateur Extra Class or the Amateur First Class license shall be exclusively entitled to utilize the frequency segments 3800-3850 kc/s, 7200-7225 kc/s, 14200-14235 kc/s, 21250-21300 kc/s, 50-50.1 Mc/s, and 144-144.5 Mc/s effective one year after adoption of these rule changes, and, 3800-3900 kc/s, 7200-7250 kc/s, 14200-14275 kc/s, 21250-21350 kc/s, 50-50.25 Mc/s, and 144-145 Mc/s effective two years after adoption of these rule changes.

C - Holders of the Amateur Extra Class shall be exclusively entitled to utilize the frequency segments 3500-3525 kc/s, 7000-7025 kc/s, 14000-14025 kc/s, and 21-21.025 Mc/s effective one year after adoption of these rule changes, and, 3500-3550 kc/s, 7000-7050 kc/s, 14000-14050 kc/s, and 21-21.050 Mc/s effective two years after the adoption of these rules changes.

D - The Advanced Class license shall no longer be renewed. Present holders of this license shall be issued the General Class license upon renewal. The basis for this proposal is that there no longer exists any valid distinction between the Advanced and General Class licenses as to the difficulty of the examination. Therefore, continued issuance of the Advanced Class license has become an unnecessary administrative burden and, under an incentive licensing program, would merely lead to confusion.

E - The Conditional Class license shall no longer be available to new applicants who claim eligibility solely by virtue of active duty in the military service. This proposal is consistent with the Commission's policy that, where feasible, applicants for higher classes of amateur licenses be examined by Commission personnel rather than by volunteer mail examiners. Of course, many military members will be able to establish their eligibility for the Conditional Class license under one of the other categories such as the distance basis or temporary overseas residence.

F - New holders of the Novice Class license shall be given a two year non-renewable license term in lieu of the present one year non-renewable term. This will afford Novice Class licensees a more reasonable period for the development of skills necessary to advancement to the higher classes of licenses.

G - Effective one year after adoption of these rules, telephony privileges for the Novice Class licensees in the frequency segment 145-147 Mc/s shall be deleted. Deletion of this privilege is proposed because too many Novice Class licensees operate telephony equipment to the

neglect of improvement of their telegraphy speed. One of the prime purposes of the Novice Class license is to prepare, through actual operating experience, for the higher classes of licenses which require increased code proficiency.

H - Each new amateur station shall be systematically assigned a distinctive call sign to denote the licensee's class of operator license.

This is necessary in order for our monitoring facilities to immediately determine whether a particular licensee is operating within the range of his privileges and whether a licensee is subject to re-examination of his qualifications.

The following schedule will be used for assignment of station call signs. Presently assigned call signs will be changed upon renewal or modification of the station license to conform with this schedule:

(1) Amateur Extra Class - the single letter prefix "W" and a double letter suffix, provided that the licensee submits evidence of having held an amateur station license issued by the United States Government prior to July 1, 1932 (e.g. W2AB); a double letter prefix beginning with the letter "W" and a double letter suffix (e.g. WA2AB);**

(2) Amateur First Class - the single letter prefix "K" and a double letter suffix, provided that the licensee submits evidence of having held an amateur station license issued by the United States Government prior to July 1, 1932 (e.g. K2AB); a double letter prefix beginning with the letter "K" and a double letter suffix (e.g. KA2AB);

(3) General (Advanced) - a single letter prefix and a three letter suffix (e.g. W2ABC);

(4) Conditional - the double letter prefix "WC" or "WD" and a three letter suffix (e.g. WC2ABC);

(5) Technician - the double letter prefix "WT" or "WU" and a three letter suffix (e.g. WT2ABC);

(6) Novice - the prefix KN and a three letter suffix (e.g. KN2ABC);

(7) The call signs of General (Advanced), Conditional or Technician Class licensees who currently hold a station call sign which has a single letter prefix and a double letter suffix will not be changed solely because of failure to qualify for an Amateur First or Extra Class license.

(8) Stations located in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and in United States possessions under Commission jurisdiction will be assigned special double letter prefixes to show their specific locations followed by a double or triple letter suffix which will, where feasible, indicate the class of operator license.

** Consideration will also be given to the assignment of call signs having a two-letter prefix and a one-letter suffix (e.g. WA2B).

1 - Assignment of station call signs shall be in accordance with the foregoing schedule with only the following exceptions:

- (1) A specific unassigned call sign may be reassigned to a previous holder thereof provided that it is appropriate to the class of operator license currently held by the station licensee;
- (2) A specific unassigned call sign may be assigned to an amateur organization in memoriam to a deceased member and former holder thereof provided that it is appropriate to the class of operator license currently held by the station trustee;
- (3) A specific unassigned call sign may be temporarily assigned to a station connected with an event, or events, of general public interest provided that it is appropriate to the class of operator license currently held by the station trustee or licensee.

7. It is the Commission's belief that these proposed amendments reflect a realistic solution to the need for an immediate and effective incentive licensing program in the Amateur Radio Service as advocated by most of the petitioners. To the extent that the particulars of any of the petitions involved are at variance with these proposals, they should be considered as having been denied. However, this does not preclude, and the Commission hereby encourages, the submission of new counter-suggestions for consideration. Comments are particularly invited as to: (1) the utility and interest in continuing the Amateur Extra Class of license in the light of the proposal to establish an Amateur First Class license and the possibility that the reserved frequencies associated with the Amateur Extra Class may not be fully occupied; (2) the width and the placement of the various reserved frequency segments for each class of license in each band.

8. These proposed amendments are issued pursuant to the authority contained in Section 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

9. Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in Section 1.415 of the Commission's Rules, interested persons may file comments on or before July 15, 1965, and reply comments on or before July 30, 1965.

All relevant and timely comments will be considered by the Commission before final action is taken in this proceeding. In reaching its decision, the Commission may also take in account other relevant information before it, in addition to the specific comments invited by this Notice.

10. In accordance with Section 1.419 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, an original and fourteen copies of all statements or comments shall be furnished the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Ben F. Waple
Secretary

A P P E N D I X

PETITIONS INVOLVED IN THIS PROCEEDING

<u>RM No.</u>	<u>DATE FILED</u>	<u>PETITIONERS</u>
378	Nov. 5, 1962	Chester L. Smith, Bedford, Mass.
455	June 5, 1963	Roy R. Cone, Chicago, Ill.
470	Aug. 9, 1963	Walter A. May, Jr., Simon Kahn, Stanford G. Houghton, Stephen M. Newmark, Los Angeles, Calif.
474	Aug. 26, 1963	Alex S. Labounsky, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
480 & 481	Sept. 11, 1963	Ellen W. Ackerman, Panama City, Fla.
499	Oct. 3, 1963	ARRL, Newington, Conn.
516	Oct. 28, 1963	George H. Goldstone, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
517	Oct. 28, 1963	Lowell E. White, Elmwood Park, Ill.
538	Nov. 22, 1963	Leland W. Aurick, George S. Gadbois, Columbia, Penn.
577	Mar. 3, 1964	Wayne Green, Peterborough, N. H.

FOR SALE

Galaxy III and Mobile Mount
 G300DC 12V Mobile Power Supply
 Hustler Mobile Antenna Included
 Foldover mast, 20-40-80M coils,
 base and spring
 Panel with clock
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 All you need to go mobile and all
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Joe Berounsky, KØQDB
 3227 Seward Street
 Omaha, Nebraska
 Phone: 551-9714

Hi,

I need a Communications Receiver to go with my Eico Model 720 transmitter I recently bought from an Omaha ham "going out of the business." It should be moderately priced and in good condition. I have taken the Novice Code Course at World Radio Lab's. My license will be coming after I take my theory test, as I have already taken my code test at 5 words-per-minute. I would urge everyone who knows someone who would like their Novice license to take the course.

73's
 Steve E. Heil
 WPEØEDR
 553-3409

EFFECTIVE GROUNDING AT VHF

Bill Roberts, W9HOV

Many VHFers have literally "snatched themselves bald" while battling to achieve circuit stability in VHF/UHF converters, preamps and transmitter stages. No matter how carefully the layout is planned (shielding, bypassing and all), that old nemesis "instability" seems to rear its ugly, unwelcome head.

The less experienced VHF home constructor does not realize the significance of proper ground return connections, minimized lead inductance and correct methods for effectively bypassing a circuit element. All of the methods common to the "DC band" gear, must be cast aside and forgotten when building equipment for use at 50 mcs. and higher. A 1" pigtail on a disc ceramic capacitor used on that 75 meter (ugh!) rig is of no particular consequence. On 144 mcs., it represents a tuned circuit when accompanied by the stray circuit capacities it is associated with. This is MURDER with respect to stable, efficient operation. One such occurrence in the proper part of a circuit, is all that is needed to make an oscillator out of an amplifier.

Most disc ceramic capacitors are self-resonant at some given freq. This can be checked with a grid dip meter by shorting the pigtails together and investigating their resonance point. A .001 ufd. disc with its factory supplied pig-tails, will resonate near the 2 meter band. Therefore, the leads must be kept as short as possible

when installing this component in the circuit. Experience has given me a "rule of thumb" guide by which I govern my capacitor choice when "home brewing" equipment. For 6 meter gear, I use .001 disc caps and keep the leads as short as possible. For 2 meters, I use 500 ufd. discs or button type caps and shorten the pigtails as much as possible. 250 ufd. units seem to work well at 220 mcs. and I have found them to be O.K. on higher frequencies too.

The old school of thought was to return all grounds to a common point near the stage under consideration. (generally to the cathode ground terminal.) Experience has proven this to be impractical at VHF, due to excessively long lead lengths in some instances. Since it is essential to rid yourself of unwanted lead inductance, making ground returns as short and direct as possible, is the only correct approach to the problem of instability.

The smaller the conductor (diameter) used for VHF grounding, the greater the chance for its becoming an inductance. Therefore, it is necessary whenever possible, to increase the conductor size to practical limits when grounding. I use 1/4" wide strips of flashing copper to return filament connections at the tube socket, to ground. Likewise with cathode and suppressor grid returns to chassis. The increased area of the conductor results in lower self-inductance. Hence; greater stability. Button

bypass caps. and/or feed through types are used wherever applicable, in preference to tubular or disc ceramic varieties. They can be mounted quite close to the element to be bypassed and offer a very short, non-inductive ground return. This further assists in achieving stable operation. When using small miniature tubes, it is best to bend

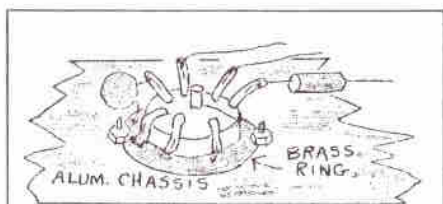


Fig. 1

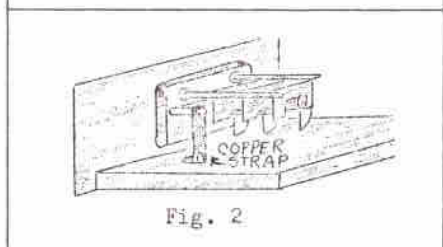


Fig. 2

the tube socket pins down until they touch the chassis, where grounding an element is required, and solder directly to the chassis. Fig. 1 illustrates how this can easily be accomplished with aluminum chassis bases. A brass or copper ring can be cut from stock metal with chassis punches of the appropriate size and installed with the tube socket, so that ground returns can be soldered to the added ring, permitting very short leads to be employed. Example: In using 5/8" dia. tube socket, I cut a 5/8" hole in a piece of brass or copper stock. Then, I carefully center a

1" hole punch over the 5/8" hole and punch it again. This results in a washer with a 5/8" inner hole dia. and a 1" outer dia. Slip it over the bottom of the tube socket when installing, and you're all set for easy soldering of ground leads. Holes can be drilled in the washer, to match the tube socket mounting holes.

When tuning capacitors are mounted on panels or chassis surfaces, and their rotors are grounded via the mounting device alone, added inductance results...which further contributes to instability and inefficiency. It is wise to also ground the rotor terminal to the chassis with a short length of 1/4" wide copper strap. This results in paralleled ground connections which in turn reduces inductive properties. (paralleled inductances are halved as is the case with resistances) See Fig. 2.

Getting into the habit of using the simple principles set forth in this article, will minimize your instability problems with converters and transmitter stages. Often times, neutralization becomes unnecessary when these VHF practices are used.

de VHFer

FOR SALE

Two 6-foot equipment racks, enclosed. One is deluxe on casters, other standard Bud. Blank panels included. \$5.00 each.

John Orr, WØPHW

8310 Emmet

393-3863

NOISE SOURCES IN A TYPICAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

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Neon signs
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Courtesy Southern Calif. Edison
de KEYER VENTURA CO. CALIF.

WHAT'S THIS 160 METER JAZZ?

It lies between 1900 and 1925 kcs. and also 1975 to 2000 kcs. It's a band we had, then we lost it and then got part of it back. It's restricted to certain power levels as compared to the other amateur bands. It's a band where poor audio quality sticks out like a sore thumb. The audio sounds more like broadcast quality on most stations. It's a band that a $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength dipole is 240' long (about twice as long as an average city lot). Fortunately, good results are possible by end-feeding a long wire or feeding the 75 meter dipole in a T configuration and working it against a good ground or counterpoise. Mobiles can work each other out to 40 or 45 miles apart. 200 or 300 mile skip contacts are fairly consistent using 40 or 50 watts mobile to a center loaded whip. Sometimes you will hear a pure carrier with no identification only to find that it's the fundamental of the VFO of a

neighboring ham who is operating on 75 or 40 meters, or a CQ that you answer in vain because it is a nearby ham's 75 meter sub-harmonic. You can work 40 or 50 mile ground wave consistently solid or 200 or 300 mile skip during night or mornings. DXing other continents is done on CW. Phone is used for DX contacts up to about 1000 miles.

My apologies to many other hams who are much better qualified to explain this band.

Sincerely,
Joe, WA6FFJ

NEWS ITEMS

The earth rumbled, the wind blew, clouds soared, rain, snow, sleet and hail fell - all caused by the momentous decision by WØV. He traded cars.

* *

A new Galaxy V found a home at WØPHW. Another double carrier man fell by the wayside.

FCC ENGINEER HOLDS CB MEETING

Notes on the Citizens Band meeting held at the National Guard Armory in Salina, Kansas on June 17, 1964.

Mr. Harold Bourell, FCC Engineer in Charge, in a talk to various Citizen's Band Radio Clubs told them that the Citizen's Radio Service is not being used as it was intended. It was never intended to parallel the Amateur Radio Service, is not to be used as a hobby. These are two distinct services and have no connection with each other, and "there are doubts that they will ever get the Citizen's Radio turned into Amateur Radio Bands." He also stated that anyone with real interest in radio can obtain an amateur license.

A few of the specific common violations discussed were, chewing the fat, handling third party traffic (relaying of messages), working "skip" and testing. In a pool of the group of approximately 50 CB'ers present, only about 25% indicated that they had read and studied Part 19 of part 95 of the FCC rules and regulations.

Mr. Bourell also said that form 762-K is being used for TVI and similar complaints and that if a person receives a citation, he must have a second Class Commercial licensee check his station and complete the form and return it. He also said that they have no protection from diathermy as they had prior use of the frequencies.

When quizzed about Civil Defense, Mr. Bourell stated that the Citizen's Band cannot have drills unless handled as a drill. In a drill, actual CD messages must be handled, the drill must be authorized by the CD Director and must be conducted under his command. Halloween operations, road patrols, weather watch and such are not authorized by the FCC. It is permissible to use Citizen's Band Radio for communications when safety of life and property is involved.

In closing, Mr. Bourell said, "Let's get behind this thing and get the Citizen's Band Radio cleared up."

de Florida Skip

LOOK UP AND LIVE

In case you didn't realize it, it is against the law to attach anything to a utility pole. This not only creates a hazard to the lineman, but there is a definite hazard to you. Suppose while you were operating your rig, your guy wire or antenna snapped and flipped into the high voltage lines. Not only would you have flattened your final, but you would be flattened, and, if still among the living, you would be missing some teeth or your jaw if you had your mouth in contact with the mike, and there would be some missing fingers on your operating hand.

Courtesy W. R. Nelson
Southern Calif. Edison



Leo I. Meyerson
W6GFO

LEO SAYS: BUY DIRECT AND SAVE BIG ON THESE WRL HAM EXCLUSIVES

NEW

WVG MARK II ALL BAND VERTICAL ANTENNA

Low cost — self-supporting 10 - 80 meter antenna. Tunes 3.5 — 30 Mc with manual tap adjustment. Feed with 52 ohm coax. Quick installation. Amazing efficiency for DX or local contacts. Used as portable antenna also.

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MECHANICAL SPECS:

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Maximum power: 1000 watts AM or CW — 2 KW PEP. Omnidirectional. Vertical polarized.



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Low cost, compact, 6 meter transceiver

Stable superhet receiver. 5 watt transmitter, featuring PTT, using std. (Ft 243) 8 Mc range xtals, non-critical coils, plate modulation, power and modulation indicators, 10 tube performance. Step-by-step manual included. Wt. 9 lbs. 115 VAC Power supply (kit) — 15.95.

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\$39.95
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PSA-63 POWER SUPPLY

Universal Power Supply: Powers most AM rigs up to 100 watts, SSB units up to 200 watts, PEP. Silicon rectifiers provide both 300 VDC & 600 VDC @ 300 Ma., ICAS (210 watts total), plus 6 VAC @ 10A or 12 VAC @ 5A, plus 95 VAC @ 10 Ma. Size 11 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 6". Wt. 15 lbs. Kit — 24.95, Wired — 39.95. Opt'l cabinet — 4.95.

- Use with 30-200 watt XMTRS—XCVRs
- Dual voltage B + Fil. power-bias
- Customized units available—Extra

only
\$24.95
kit



DUO-DOUBLET 84



NEW 80-40 meter dipole using proven parallel dipole principle to resonate on both bands. Requires only one 52 ohm feed line (coax not supplied). Kit includes wire, insulators, center connector & full instructions. Complete formula supplied & quick graph chart for easy adjustment. May be used on 15 meters also. SWR: Better than 2:1 at resonance — 80/40. Max. length — 123 ft.; 140 ft. for lowest CW range. Easy to install. Wt. 4 1/2 lbs. Shipped Parcel Post.

80-40 Meter Dipole
One Feed line

\$7.95

NEW

WRL'S 12R GENERATOR

\$149.95



Shielded ignition. 1250 Watts, 115 VAC, 60 cy., 77 lbs. (FOB Milwaukee, Wisconsin)



SS-3 "Q" MULTIPLIER

- Notch and peak
- Self Powered
- One simple receiver connection

Int'l 115 VAC P.S. Plugs into Collins 75S-1, KWM-2 & others. Use with receivers having 455KC-IF: AC or DC powered. Adj. selectivity: 300 cy. to 10 KC. Sharp rejection (50DB) null for heterodynes. 6 1/4" x 4 1/4" x 4 1/4".

\$15.95
kit

ANTENNA TUNER MM-100



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kit

Specifically designed to match end-fed long wire which is 1/2 wave, or multiples thereof, to 50 ohm transmitters. Panel lamp indicator. For inputs up to 150 watts SSB, 100 watts CW, 75 watts AM. 4 x 5 x 4 steel case. Reduces TVI.



\$4.98

\$6.37



WRL NUVISTOR PREAMP PRINTED CIRCUITS

PA50-2 Stage preamplifier for 6 meters. Use 2 RCA 6CW4 nuvistors. Highest grade glass epoxy board. Assembled and pre-aligned for 50 ohm input-output. Requires 60-120 VDC @ 10 MA. & 6.3 VAC.
Size 2 3/4" x 2 1/4". Wired **\$6.37**
PA-144 Same as above except only 1 6CW4 nuvistors & for 2 meters. Wired **\$4.98** (less 6CW4 tubes).

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