

Crosstalk is published monthly by the
GLOUCESTER COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

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CLUB NETS

2 M FM	78-18---Sunday, 8:00 PM Local Time
6 M AM	50.9----Sunday, 8:30 PM Local Time
10 M RAG CHEW	28.8----Friday, 9:30 PM Local Time
15 M SLOW NET	21.175--Friday, 7:30 PM Local Time

APRIL MEETING: WEDNESDAY APRIL 6TH, BEGINNING AT 8 PM. PROGRAM COME OUT AND SEE! ? ?

****DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE MAY ISSUE IS SUNDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1977. PLEASE MAIL ANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO RAY MARTIN, WB2LNR,**

PRESIDENT'S CORNER:

Our Treasurer - Rose Ellen - said it so well in her article in Crosstalk last month. If Crosstalk is going to be interesting it will be, if we all take the time to send in an article from time to time. Last month 7 members contributed material for publication in addition to the material provided by the editor. And, I feel last month's issue was interesting, informative, and a delight to read. If we could only get some members to tell of their personal experiences, as Rose Ellen pointed out, the paper would be even better. If the Editor decides to print it, you'll see a short article elsewhere about a station problem I had. Maybe that one will give other members ideas for articles. Send them in and let the Editor decide which ones he has room to include.

Several important Dockets are pending before the FCC. Docket #21116 proposes to prohibit the marketing of external R.F. amplifiers capable of operating in the 24 to 35 Mhz. range. The purpose of this is to take linear amplifiers off the market so C.B. operators can't get them to use on 27 Mhz. Which means, we can't control the C.B. Radio Service so we won't let anyone sell the equipment. Sounds kinda like - we can't control the use of guns, so the government will prohibit anyone from making and selling cartridges and shells to use in the guns. Ridiculous!! In Docket #21117 they want to require the FCC acceptance of all Amateur transmitters and amplifiers and in Docket #21135 they admit they can't handle the volume of work they have to do, so they propose to only issue primary station licenses - no more club licenses, special event call letters, etc. To me it all means the C.B. Service has the FCC completely perplexed, and they don't know what to do about it. It's easier for the FCC to regulate the Amateur Service than it is to control the CB Service.

We will keep you posted.

Herb--K2HPV

TROUBLES?

After a six-month intermittent problem of having my power supply cut out at the worst times, I finally took the time to make some test measurements in an effort to locate the problem because it was getting downright embarrassing. I know some of my on-the-air friends were hoping I wouldn't find the cause...they were happy that my station shut down if I talked longer than 2 or 3 minutes! But I was determined not to give them that satisfaction. Know what I found? I found I was pulling over 1200 volts out of an 800 volt power supply to the plates of the final 6146s. The maximum plate voltage rating for a 6146 is 750 volts. We all know this is a conservative figure and a 6146 will take more than that. And the 1200 volts didn't bother the 6146s either. But the power supply wasn't happy about furnishing that 1200 volts! And it told me so, quite often, by just laying down on the job.

The reason this was happening was that I had become careless. I had fallen out of the habit of checking the cathode idling current (more commonly known as bias) adjustment. It should be about 45 to 50 milliamps in my Heathkit HW-101. When I made the test measurements I found it to be over 100 milliamps and that was allowing the final tubes to run away with themselves and demanding in excess of 1200 volts on the plates.

That's the reason for protective circuitry like fuses, circuit breakers, etc. When the operator gets careless, the equipment knows enough to take care of itself. Of course, if the protective circuitry fails, that's bad. Then, if you're careless, you can blow up the whole mess--including yourself. MORAL: Be careful and know what you are doing at all times!

Herb--K2HPV

LES BELLES:

By Rose Ellen-Treasurer

With the many articles on cooking we had it seems that perhaps we should switch to another subject. Okay? How about making a rug - its fun! Have you ever thought about making a rug?? I can guarantee you anyone from age seven to seventy-plus can do it and depending upon the method used can learn how it is done in from ten minutes to a few hours.

When we mention rugs, most people think of braided or latch hook rugs. However, you can also knit a rug, crochet a rug, needlepoint a rug or weave a rug. Perhaps the most economical rug to make would be the braded rug since you can use discarded woolen, cotton and other fabrics cut into strips for your basic materials (and we all have discarded clothing around our QTH--a good time to spring houseclean our closets). It is important to select your fabrics carefully as to color, texture and weight. Tweeds and check materials will add richness to your completed work. Wools and flannels are good, long wearing fabrics. Your material is separated by weight and/or color. The average width for cutting strips is about 2 inches varying slightly to compensate for the weight of fabrics--a little wider for light weight fabrics and slightly narrower for heavy fabrics.

Theoretically, the scrap material (cut in strips as long as possible to eliminate frequent joining), a needle and thread is all that is required to make a braided rug. However, there are many commercial braiding supplies which are helpful in rug making. Some are lacing needles blunt tip for sewing the braids together, darning needles for joining strips together, thimble, ruler, sharp scissors (a must), pinch type clothespins (to snap on braided strips to keep them from unraveling when not working on them), safety pins (to hold braids in place when lacing them), and a braiding clamp or stand (to pull against when braiding strips).

One of the most difficult parts of braiding a rug is not the braiding process (which nearly everyone has done--three strands--right over the middle strand, left over the middle strand, and repeating right over, left over, etc.). I could never forget this for I used to have long braids and had to braid my hair every day because my hair was never cut until I was 21 years of age. I used to brush my hair out at night and as I sat on a chair my hair would reach to the floor. I sold a 27 inch switch of hair to a doll factory. They only wanted hair that had not been bleached, permanented or tampered with in any way. This came about one day when I was purchasing a new hair brush in a New York department store. The person selling brushes was also looking for anyone with long hair and there I came. I have worn short hair since that time. But, at the same time, I will never forget how to braid! Now getting back to the rug--how long to make the center strip of your rug to come out to the size you want in your finished rug is sometimes a problem. The SECRET is that the center strip should be the difference between the length and width of the finished rug: example--if you are making a 3 X 5 rug, your center strips should be 2 feet long; a 9 X 12 rug needs a 3 foot strip; etc.

If you wish to braid a rug of all one color or complimentary colors it will take you longer to collect the necessary materials but the finished rug will be very pleasing. If you wish to make a multi-color rug all materials can be used and the finished design can be equally effective. A good idea is to change one color at a time when braiding with several colors so that there is a gradual discontinuation of a color for a look of continuity. Also, if you remember to change colors opposite the starting point of a particular color, you will get a more nearly perfect oval in your finished rug. Good luck.

CONTEST CORNER:

NOVICE ROUNDUP

The Novice champ of the club this year is Bruce, WA2ZST, who was the top scorer in the NR. I think there were several others who got on, but wouldn't admit it once Bruce got the contest locked. Hi! Bob, WB2CPL, was the exception, and we thank him for his log. Congratulations to Bruce for a nice score.

WA2ZST:	106 QSO	-	28 Sections	2968 total	(24 hrs.)
WB2CPL:	14 QSO	-	7 Sections	98 total	(1 hr.)
W2FBF :	50 QSO	-	30 Sections	1800 total	(5 hrs.) (non-Novice)

DX COMPETITION

Please turn in your logs at the meeting, or if you mail directly to ARRL, let me know your score for addition to the club total. Would appreciate all logs, large & small. Results will be published and the W2SUA Trophy will be awarded to the top scorer at the May meeting.

Hope many of you enjoyed the excellent DX Conditions.

73 N2CQ ex W2FBF

New Release, March 3, 1977 Report #12743--Action on Docket Case

FCC sets "closed season" on two types of amateur radio applications, (Docket 21135)

The FCC has announced that, effective today, March 3, there will be a closed season on filing applications for special event stations and secondary stations in the amateur radio service. (A secondary station is a separate station licensed to an amateur operator for location other than the primary station site, such as a vacation home or office. A special events station is one licensed for temporary use involving an event of either general interest to the public or particular interest to amateur service). The Commission said it has been receiving many frivolous applications for secondary station licenses during the past two months and that these applications were beginning to burden its amateur radio processing staff. The commission also said it anticipated a flood of new applications for secondary and special event station licenses as soon as its proposals in Docket 21135, one of which is to eliminate the availability of such licenses, are made public. To make possible the continued efficient processing of other amateur radio licenses, the Commission imposed an immediate closed season on the filing of applications for special event and new secondary station licenses. All applications for special event station licenses or new secondary station licenses received on or after today will be returned, the FCC said. Applications for renewal or modification of existing secondary station licenses will continue to be accepted. Action by all the Commissioners on March 2nd.

Report #12746--Action in Docket Case

FCC proposes to simplify amateur licensing and callsign assignment, (Docket 21135)

The Commission proposed today to simplify the licensing and callsign assignment systems in the amateur radio service. The FCC said the explosion and interest in personal radio communications had placed a heavy burden on those Commission staff issuing licenses. The Commission noted

Report #1275 (Cont'd.)

that it was aware that many amateur licensees were dissatisfied with the speed of license processing and indicated it was considering methods to improve the process. It added that its resources for processing amateur applications were extremely limited and that its lack of resources now preclude all but the most basic licensing functions. Accordingly, the Commission proposed to simplify amateur licensing by discontinuing the issuance of all amateur licenses other than primary station licenses, including military recreation, clubs, special events, radio amateur civil emergency services (RACESO), and second station licenses (the Commission noted that in Docket 21033 it had proposed elimination of repeater, auxiliary, or link and control stations). Licensees currently holding such station licenses would be permitted to retain them but would not be able to renew them upon expiration. In proposing elimination of all but primary station licenses the FCC said that a disproportionate percentage of its resources were devoted to processing applications for non-primary amateur stations which constitute only a small percent of the amateur population and that such resources must be allocated in a more efficient manner. The Commission also recognized that elimination of the station types involved will have an impact on some individuals but it believed such impact would be minor. The FCC noted that the assignment of amateur callsigns also occupied an inordinate amount of staff time and proposed to simplify the callsign assignment system in the amateur service by prohibiting entirely the assignment of specific callsigns and callsigns based on particular format. All callsigns would be assigned on a systematic basis by the Commission under the terms of the proposal. Licensees holding an Amateur Extra class operator license would be permitted to obtain non-specific 1 X 2 and 2 X 2 callsigns, however. Comments on the Commission's Rules are due on June 2nd, reply comments on June 30th. Action by all Commissioners.

ARNS REPORTS:

"Old rigs never die...but we ground them away..."

"If we really had esp, we'd know when the band was open."

WHAT IS A HAM (Dale Shelly, K6SF and XYL June)

I've got no business sitting here,
Too darned bad I don't like beer.
I've lots of thoughts I'd like to speak
But words come hard with "tongue in cheek.
lots of people have asked of me--
'What is a Ham?' Well... Let's see.
First, we'll take a good long look,
Thru the eyes of an XYL and Cook.
A Ham's a guy who rushes home--
Can't wait to get the rig turned on.
He turns the dials and flips the switches,
And checks the gear for any hitches.
Next thing he does is call CQ
In hopes of finding a friend or two.
If he gets no answer and all else fails,
He'll content himself to read the mail.
Hams are strange and wonderous ones,
Who often speak in "unknown tongues."

WHAT'S IS A HAM (Cont'd.)

They'll say QRM or QRT or ARZed The Frequency.
They'll speak of signals 40 over 0
And QTR -- that's...What's the Time?

A ham really doesn't have time to eat,
He always gets those itchy feet.
To DX chase or just Rag Chew
In hopes of working someone new.
The neighbors of a ham...get sore,
And Come A-knocking on his door.
The electric toothbrush they just bought,
Just won't work and it's all his fault!

The Home of a ham is easily found,
Wires and antennas from sky to ground.
Some of the towers are petty big...
Just planted ours with creeping fig.
I hope I have answered the question for you
of "What is a Ham?"...It's quite all true.
Guess I'll QRT and shout... 'Signing off and listening out.'

HAM'S PSALM (ARNS from Bluewater Bulletin--Goderich, Ont.)

The rig is my Shepard I shall not QRT
It talketh to me when I am lonely
It leadeth me through strange cities
Yea, though my XYL nags and complains
I fear not her QRM, for thou art always on.
The mike and the antenna they comfort me,
They inspirith my ragchewing.
Surely DX and Skip will come to me
On all the bands I am licensed to use
And I will dwell by the reign of the D O C -- Forever.

Instant upgrade of an amateur license is now available at some FCC field offices. Tapes for the CW comprehension exam have been ready, but the accompanying paper work has to be printed.

N Calls (ARNS)

"N" predixes are nothing new. Back in the 30's the Navy had the Volunteer Communications Reserve and drills were held on the amateur bands with call signs using an N prefix instead of the W. This went on for some time and many had nameplates with the N prefix to their call.

2 More (ARNS)

Oscar 8 and possibly Oscar 9 will be in the air by 1979, more details when available.

FIELD DAY (Editor)

Field day may be almost three months away, but in order to have a successful event, GCARC needs to know if you are interested in participating. If you are, we need people to co-ordinate efforts involving the site, transmitters, antenas, and food. Here's a big opportunity for you to become

Active. Please bring up the subject at the next regular meeting and we will direct your efforts in the right direction.

NOVICES (HR Report)

FCC's new Novice exam has a circuit diagram error in the ohm law problem which makes it impossible to answer. All Novice applicants will receive credit for the question.

HAM EVENTS:

April 2-4 QRP QSO Party. April 16-17 "Open" CD Party, CW April 23-24 "Open" CD Party, Phone. May 1 DVRA Flea Market, June 11-12 VHF QSO Party. June 25;26 Field Day. July 4 Straight Key Night. July 9-10 ARU Radiosport Competition.

NEW RFI BILL IN CONGRESS:

Senator Barry Goldwater, K7UGA, on March 2nd, introduced a bill, S-864, requiring that measures to prevent radio frequency interference be incorporated in the manufacture of consumer electronics products. The bill is similar to the one he introduced last year. Amateurs who support such RFI legislation can send a letter to their Senators in Washington, DC, outlining the need for protective filtering and shielding in consumer electronic equipment. Similar legislation is expected to be introduced in the House of Representatives shortly.

OSCAR 8 (HR Report)

AMSAT's AO-D Satellite (the future Oscar 8) is scheduled for a November 15th launch. It'll carry 2 to 20 meter and 2 to 3/4 meter transmitters, and with a 500 mile high orbit will be even easier to access, though for shorter periods, than the present amateur satellites.

COOKING BELLES:

By Rose Ellen-WA2FGS

Many years ago cooks did not use recipes. Each time something was prepared it was mostly guesswork because "a handful" or "a pinch" of ingredients were used. That's how I learned to cook.

An American cooking expert, FANNIE MERRITT FARMER, took the guesswork out of the preparation of food when she published her first cookbook in 1896. Her book, "THE BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL COOKBOOK", had been printed in 21 editions before her death in 1915. She was director of the Boston Cooking School for 11 years and later opened her own school of Practical Cookery for Housewives, in Boxton. We all are, I am sure, familiar with FANNIE FARMER CANDIES.

Fannie Merritt Farmer is responsible for our measuring system. All measuring is standardized now, and everyone all across the country measures ingredients the same way.

When measuring, most of the time, two kinds of measuring cups are used--one for liquids made of glass or clear plastic, and one for dry ingredients made of metal or colored plastic. Liquid measuring cups usually have a spout for pouring, while dry measuring cups do not. Dry measuring cups also come in sets of 2, 1/2, 1/3 and 1/4 cups.

LES BELLES (Cont'd.)

For accuracy, we should also use measuring spoons because the teaspoons and tablespoons used for eating are not the same size. Measuring spoons usually come in sets of 1 tablespoon and 1, 1/2 and 1/4 teaspoons.

Some tips for accurate measuring are:

1. When measuring liquids have a cup placed on a flat surface at eye level so you can see when liquid is level with the mark.
2. When measuring dry ingredients, carefully fill the cup or spoon until there is a small mound on top. Level it off with the back of a table knife or spatula so you can be sure you have the right amount.

* * * * *

Most of the time carrots are low in price, have a high nutritive value and a delicious flavor. Carrots can be used as a snack, vegetable or even a dessert. Grated or shredded, carrots are a good addition to salads. Here's a lovely recipe for carrots that is low in cost and a real treat for you and your family:

SPICED CARROT PUDDING

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups flour | 1/2 cup butter or margarine |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder | 3 cups grated raw carrots |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons salt | 3/4 cup brown sugar |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons cinnamon | 3 eggs, separated |
| 1/8 teaspoon nutmeg | |

Method:

In a medium bowl combine flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and nutmeg; set aside. In medium saucepan melt butter; blend in carrots, sugar and egg yolks; stir into flour mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff; fold into carrot mixture. Pour into greased and floured 6-cup ring mold or a tubular cake pan. Bake at 350°F. about 45 minutes or until toothpick inserted in pudding comes out clean. Cool on rack 10 minutes. Unmold; serve hot with mixed vegetables or any vegetable in the center (Vegetables are optional). Makes 8 servings.

PS: Let me know how you liked this.

73's WA2FGS

APARTMENT ANTENNAS: (ARNS)

Do you dream in color, or do you dream in black-and-white? For some hams, the dream is in Technicolor and Cinemascope: meadows laced with silver skyhooks, widespaced quads blowing holes in the competition on 20-meter CW, a rhombic forest that lets the world know that you have come to roost in the 75-meter phone band. Well, I'm one of those folks whose amateur radio dreams have always been in the basic black-and-white of apartment dwelling. If you've also one of the clan who need antennas that both radiate and serve as clotheslines, read on!

The jig's not up if you live in an apartment; it's as simple as that! There'll always be a wise guy who'll tell you just to press the key harder if you don't have a kilowatt and a beam, but since kilowatts and beams usually don't mix with landlords and leases, you're going to have to whip the world with a spool of wire from Radio Shack and a collection of thumbtacks and rubber bands in your sweaty hand. These will

APARTMENT (CON'D.)

often be the only components of an indoor antenna system: some #22 wire, thumbtacks, and a bunch of rubber bands. The rubber bands may be used as insulators--to keep the wire away from draperies, walls, ceilings. And younger brothers.

While we're on the subject, little brother will not make a good antenna. Even if you stand him outside on the porch, your best bet is always a wire. And, even if the wire is only 30 feet long or so, any antenna you can put outside will probably work much better than anything that you can put up indoors. You can't be choosy; if you've a tree tall enough to keep your wire from being touched by curious strangers, it's high enough. But, the higher the better. If you use really thin wire, say, #30 or #32, your antenna will also fall into a class of antennas we call invisible antennas. It's hard to see a thin line against a luminous sky, and your lease and neighbors will be so much the happier for it.

Indoors, try to run the longest length of wire you can make without any bends of less than 90°. Improvise and experiment. In my first apartment in Hartford, I had a wire running in a square around the walls of a small room, but it wasn't too efficient. Oh, and that reminds me: rubber bands have a finite life span, even indoors. One night, during dinner, I ended up wearing my antenna! Indoor antennas will require maintenance to insure that the prime directive of indoor and limited-space antennas is observed--and that's safety first.

I mentioned hanging your wash on your antenna. If you have one of those pully-and-clothesline deals out back, just attach your antenna wire to the clothesline and reel it out to your heart's content. It works! You can even hook a wire to your rain gutter, sometimes with amazing results. From Chicago, I've worked the Virgin Islands and Venezuela on 160 meters using 200 watts and a gutter downspout. It also works well on ~~160~~ meters.

For any of these antennas, you'll need a transmatch. This is a device to get the most power from your rig into the piece of metal you've spent all afternoon convincing yourself is really an antenna. These are available commercially, and you can build one as well. See the ARRL Handbook for details.

A word about power is in order: If you're a Novice, 250 watts is your maximum, and that should give you no problems with safety, as long as you make sure that your antenna (especially the corners and ends) clears walls and draperies by at least a couples of inches. This is where the rubber bands and thumbtacks come in. You may have to reduce power if you're getting into someone's stereo or TV. Cutting down from 250 watts to 150 watts or so won't make much of a difference in the strength of your signal on the band, but it may just keep you from making mincemeat of the CBS Evening News! And good neighbor relations are very important to the apartment ham.

Do you want to know how that piece of copper spaghetti is putting your fist into Arizona, or maybe some tried-and-true indoor antenna configurations that might make the difference between "sorry, old man, missed your name" and "roger, I copied you solid!"? It's there in The ARRL Antenna Book, right in the special chapter on antennas for restricted space. You shouldn't be without one, even if your dream of colorful quads and antenna farms overlooking the sea. Even if you live in an apartment, you can have the world through the magic of a thin sliver of wire just above your head--and if that doesn't work, you can load power into your window screen, your fire-escape, your downspout, your flagpole...

CANADIAN NOVICE (ARNS)

CRRL Supports Canadian Novice

In June of 1976, the Department of Communications (Canada's analogue to the FCC) proposed two new classes of amateur license for Canada: a Novice and a code-free Experimenter. Members of the CRRL (the Canadian Division of the ARRL) overwhelmingly supported the first of these proposals. But, the CRRL members voted against the Experimenter proposal by a similar 5-to-1 margin.

With this support among the presently licensed amateurs, the outlook is very favorable for a Novice license in Canada later this year. Meanwhile, newly licensed amateurs will often hear VE calls in the Novice bands. To obtain an Advanced Amateur license in Canada, the Amateur licensee must maintain activity at his station, and pass a 15 WPM code test, among other requirements. So those VEs in the Novice bands are doing the same thing U.S. hams are: working to upgrade their licenses. CQ VE CQ VE...

NOVICE PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION

The Public Service Honor Roll is a listing of the most active amateurs in all phases of public service communications, and is featured every month in QST. Those amateurs whose efforts are deserving the special praise are listed in the Public Service pages of the magazine. And now Novices can join the prestigious list.

Any Novice who attains 20 points under the current point system will be listed with the other top traffic operators in the country. With up to ten points for checking into cw traffic nets, and points for being assigned liaison station or net control, the Novice PSHR is within the reach of any dedicated Novice.

See the Public Service column every month in QST for further details on the PSHR, and report your traffic and net activity to your Section Communications Manager, listed on page 8 of QST. Your call will appear in the Station Activities in QST, and also in the Public Service column. GL.

WPNX: (ARNS)

Every amateur callsign consists of a prefix and a suffix. The prefix is the first one or two letters and the number in most calls, such as W1, WB4, KL7. You can earn the handsome WPNX award, sponsored by CQ magazine, by confirming contacts with 100 different prefixes. Complete details and application forms are available for an SASE from W6TCQ, 5014 Mindova Drive, Torrance, CA 90505.

ARRL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE:

Every year the Technical Department of the ARRL Hq. handles thousands of amateur technical inquiries, each with a personal reply. Any League member can take advantage of this service.

If you have exhausted local sources of information, such as back issues of QST, the ARRL Handbook and the local radio club, send your amateur radio problem to TIS. Write neatly or type, and be as complete as possible. Remember, the experts at Hq. aren't looking at the radio or antenna. Include a self-addressed, stamped envelope and please be patient, as the mail service, business travel, and other duties at Hq. can cause delays of up to a month in processing the question.

As much as we'd like to help, we don't have the time needed to design equipment or circuits for you, but we will try to guide you to design information. In short, we'll help as much as we can in any amateur

ARRL Technical (Cont'd.)

radio technical problem. And if you come up with a unique solution of your own, please pass that along, so that we can consider it for publication in Technical Correspondence or Hints and Kinks in QST.

FCC FEES:

(ARNS) In 1954, Congress passed an Independent Offices Appropriations Act which for the first time made it possible for various government agencies to charge fees for licenses and similar services. The FCC for several reasons did not establish a fee schedule until 1954. The intent of this schedule was to recoup 110% of the annual appropriation for FCC operation. The fees were not retained by the agency, but went back into the Government's general fund. In 1968 there was a substantial fee increase, and another in 1972.

In 1972, a suit was brought by cable interests, and the basis for assessing fees was proved inequitable: the court ruled that fees should be based on the value to the recipients, not on the cost to the government.

In 1975, broadcast interests brought suit, saying that they should get refunds for the fees they had paid. The court denied this, saying they had not been a party to the suit. The broadcasters appealed. Very recently the appeals court ruled that the basis for assessing fees was still inequitable because it did not include both the cost to the government and the value to the recipient. This conflicts with the 1972 ruling. As the consequence, the FCC has canceled license fees for all classes of licenses.

CQ CQ CQ THE DELAWARE VALLEY RADIO ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES IT

5 the Annual Flea Market and Auction Sunday, May 1, 1977, Rain or Shine 9 AM to 4 PM, at VILLA VICTORIA ACADEMY, Rt. 29 (River Road) at I-95, West Trenton, N.J. Door prizes and special drawing for Grand Price of an ICOM IC-22S. Food and refreshments available, indoor tables, rest-room facilities.

REGISTRATION: \$1.50 at gate; \$1.00 advance ticket sales
\$3.00 Tailgating Fee (Please bring your own table)
\$5.00 Indoor Table.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

D.V.R.A., P.O. Box 7024, West Trenton, N.J. 08628.
Talk in on 146.07--67 Mhz. and 146.52 Mhz.

FLASH!!

K3WIL IS NOW THE PROUD PROSSESER OF A
CHICKEN BAND SIDE BAND NUMBER EC 3943A
CONGRADULATIONS MILT!!