SQUELCH TALES

WB6 WIV

SQUEICH TALES is published by the SAN DIEGO AMATEUR FM RADIO RELAY ASSOCIATION: WB6WLV P.O. BOX 5815 SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA 92105. EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS: WA6UHB, Acting President and Public Service Committee; K6GAO, Treasurer; WA6LBV, Secretary; WB6APU; Engineering Committee; K6QKG, Membership Committee; WB6TFC, Editor in Chief and Director of Publications: BOARD MEMBERS- K6DYD; K6GSG; K6KTP; WA6LAG; WA6OSB. Editor and Production Manager, WB6SQZ.

VOLUME ONE

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NOVEMBER 1972

IN MEMORIAM WB6MYQ, K6ATS

It is with regret that the Board of Directors announce the passing of WB6MYQ, Ash Hallett and K6ATS Hardy Roth-child. They were friends of all and they will be missed.

Name Change Contest

As described in the last issue of Squelch Tales, The San Diego Amateur FM Radio Relay Association is sponsoring a contest to pick a new name for itself. The winner of the contest will receive one year's free membership dues in the Association. Contest rules were published on page 3 of the October issue of Squelch Tales.

Entries were received from 11 members. The Complete list of entries is printed below. You are requested to vote for the single entry which you feel would best serve as the new name for the Association. Please either mail your choice (clip out this section, or else mail on a post card) to the Association post office box, or bring it to the November General Meeting. At that meeting, the votes will be tabulated, and the three entries with the highest number of votes will be announced. a run-off vote will be taken at that time to choose the new name.

LIST OF ENTRIES

(not in any order-circle 3 only)

San Diego Repeater Group

So. Cal. FM

San Diego Swinging FM'ers

Southern Counties FM (SOCOFM)

San Diego FM Club

FM Club of San Diego

FM Mobile Club

The WB6WLV Club

The WLV Repeater Club

The Upper Two Club of San Diego

Southern California Repeater Association

Southern California FM Association

San Diego FM Relay Club

FM Repeater Club

San Diego FM Association

San Diego FM

Boiled Owls of Mount Otay, Ltd.

San Diego Amateur FM Association

San Diego FMers

San Diego Amateur FM Club

San Diego Mobile Club

(continued on next page)

List of Entries, Continued ...

San Diego Repeater Club

The WLV Club

The Upper Ten Club

San Diego FM Repeater Club

San Diego Calif. FM Repeater

San Diego FM Repeaters

San Diego Radio FM

Radio FM for San Diego

San Diego Amateur FM

San Diego Ham Radio Club

San Diego Amateur FM Radio Club

San Diego Amateur Radio Network

Repeater Club of San Diego

The San Diego Radio Activity

SANRAD

San Diego's Finer Mode

The Senuous Repeater

11 Meter Radio Group

San Diego Amateur Radio Club

San Diego Repeater Association

Repeater Association of San Diego

South West Amateur Repeater

SANDNET

SANDFEM

SANDREPEAT

S.W.E.A.R. (Southwestern Emergency Amateur Repeater)

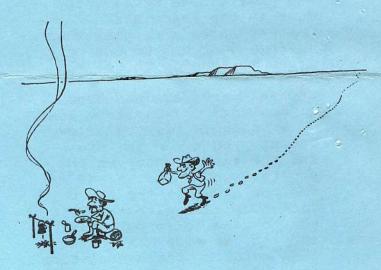
END

Late additions... (not for vote)

Greater Gum Tree Stump Volunteer Bucket Brigade, Marching Drum and Bugle Corps and Repeater Association (GGTSVBBMDABCARA)

Society for Cultivation of Radio Amateur Methods (SCRAM)

(To vote, tear off this Page and circle your three choices, or write your three choices on a postcard, and mail them to the Association PO Box, or bring them to the November General Meeting.) NOTE: POST CARDS MUST INCLUDE THE CALL SIGN OF THE SENDER FOR VERIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY. NO CALL SIGN- NO COUNT VOTE.





JOE NAMATH Club de Hoodlum REddog 8-5000

U.S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE & JAIL CHECKER PLAYING LOAFERS WELCOME We Specialize in Stagecoach Hold-Ups, Horse Thievery, Convincing Endorsements for Shave Cream & Popcorn Poppers
Even Some Football Played if Absolutely Necessary

Squatter Eviction, Quick Draw Shoot-outs & Rustic Humor Matt Dillon PHONE QUasmoke 1-1111

O DODGE CITY MARSHAL O

Any Crime Committed During the 19th Century Solved in One Hour or Less



SPECIAL HANDLING

The Editors of Squelch Tales are pleased to reprint a letter from a non-member, reacting to the new dues plan. We hope you will enjoy it as much as we did.

SPECIAL HANDLING

It is reprinted below as a photo reduction without editing of any kind. The original has been placed in the Humor file for future use. WB6SQZ-WB6TFC, EDITORS

2135 Emerald Sam Diego, Calif. 92109

October 18, 1972

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

San Diego Amateur F.M. Radio Relay Association
P.O. Box 5815

San Diego, California 92105

Dear BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

Thank you for your invitation to rejoin the old, but familiar,

San Diego Amateur F.M. Radio Relay Association. As you may, or

may not know, most of our Association members have given up the

support of the WB6WLV group because of past problems. Our Association

will rejoin the WB6WLV repeater group on the following simple conditions;

- Our group feels that since the use of the repeater has not been exercised, we should be exempt from paying any
- Accept all of our Association members under the condition set fourth by condition one, with the exception that our members would have to been orginial members of the WB6WLV repeater group;
- Accept checks for the amount of \$12.00 for reinstatement of membership in good standing for the period of the 1973 fiscal year begining Jan 1, 1973.

Our Association feels the reasons given are fair, because of the expense envolved in other organizations and the money which was spent in the past supporting the WB6WLV group and was never accounted for, which was a prime reason along with others that drove us away.

Public Service is our goal and if the WB6WLV group is serious about the rejoining of old members, careful consideration should be given to our request. If there are any questions which you may have, regarding our group or other information, please call.

Monty W. SISCO S.D.E.F.H.R.A.

MONTY SISCO
2135 EMERALD STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92109
PHONE: 273-9930 (CLASSIFIED: AFTER 6:00 P.M.
ONLY)
PRO-AM ELECTRONICS
274-4302
(9:00 to 6:00)



Below is a photo reproduction of the portion of the invitational letter sent out to former Association members, including the one above, dealing with the reinstatement of said members. oh well...

Yes, we've changed, and we've grown (membership is now over 100 hams). But we haven't forgotten about our former members. And we don't intend to beat around the bush: we want you back with us! We are prepared to take the first step to get you back. From now intil ovember 15, 1972 (when a new does plan goes into effect) we'll make you the following offer: if you will prepay your first year's does (which are now 10 instead of 112, if said in odvance), we'll put you right back on the roster, quit hassling you about back dues, and you'll begin receiving squelch Tales and all the other benefits of membership in the association.

So what do you say? How about rejoining you cam San Diego FM chab? We'll be looking for sand to having you book!

Minutes of the Meeting, November 1972 Board of Directors Ragchew.

Board Members Attending all except K6DYD who was reportedly installing Christmas Decorations purchased on the way to last months meeting.

- 1. The Meeting was called to order by WA6UHB, Acting President, at 7:50 PM on November 2, 1972 at The San Diego Paper Box Company Executive Gormet Dining Hall.
- 2, The Board was informed of the passing of Mr. Ashley Hallett WB6MYQ, an Association member who was well known to users of the WB6WLV system. In his memory, the Association will donate \$10 to the San Diego Chapter of the Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Blind.

EDITORS NOTE: As previously reported, K6ATS, Mr. Hardy Roth-child passed away on November 3 1972. In a similar manner, a suitable tribute shall be made in Hardy's name also.

3. The Board discussed business remaining from last month. Among various topics were: No November report from the Council of Amateur Clubs representative

Completion of registration of the WB6WLV 450 Mhz frequencies to gether with a request for allocation of new control and link frequencies for the repeater; review and approval of the advertizing appearing in this issue of squelch Tales; A report on the distribution of the 146.64 Mhz crystals purchased from the Los Angeles Group formerly using the channel; a report of some action on the problem of the Mexican Government use of 2 Meter Amateur FM Sub-Band frequencies (discussions concerning this are being undertaken with the Mexican Government by the ARRL and the US State Department); A report of

the finding of a young lady to model for the WLV cover photo to be submitted to 73 magazine; a report that the San Diego Mountain Rescue Team has tentatively accepted the Associations offer concerning membership and affiliation of the two groups, as voted by the members at the October meeting; a report that the Hot Carrier Diodes bought by the Association at a discount have arrived and will be distributed to the members; a report that a new meeting place for the General membership meetings has not yet been found.

- 4. In accordance with the vote of the membership at the October meeting, the Board allocated up to \$30 for the purchase of a new high-capacity coffee maker. WA6LAG was appointed to purchase and Bench Test the equipment.
- 5. WA6LBV read the entries for the contest to pick a new name for the Association. The list of entries and instructions for voting is elsewhere in the issue.
- 6. WA6LBV reported information obtained from WB6BOX and others regarding recent actions of the California Amateur Repeater Council has taken in reference to the new repeater rules and recent coordination plans. After some discussion, it was decided to write the CARC concerning their current interest in Southern California FM

Special News--Late Insert

The frequency and deviation clinic was held this weekend. The turnout was very dissapointing. Less than 10% of the members showed up for it. This was done for the membership at the request of the membership. Good going. How about a little support next time?? WB6SQZ, WB6TFC, Editors.

Special note to WB6MAI; try hooking the antenna up next time. It makes it easier to break the repeat machine that way: And you don't have to overhaul the radio looking for the trouble either. WA6RLV, Guest Editor.

and their desire to have previous repeater members (including WLV) rejoin their organization.

- 7. The Board was informed of the possible existence of another repeater in the Southern California area operating on the 04 64 pair. After discussion, it was decided that the Board would write the members of the techincal committee appointed by the Participants of the Baldwin Park Conference, and ask them to investigate this possible violation of the regional frequency agreement.
- 8. Mrs. Darlene Boyle was confirmed by unamious vote of the Board as Executive Caterer for the San Diego Amateur FM Radio Relay Association.
- 9. WA6LBV reported receipt of a letter to the Association (see page 3 "Special Handling") which, after extensive analysis, seemed to be concerned with conditions that members of another (unspecified) organization placed on rejoining the Association. After discussion it was decided to send a letter of clarification to the author of the letter.

Editors Note: Any member wishing to help these people better understand the dues plan, is welcome to comment personally by phone or letter, on the questions asked in the letter from WB6UKD.

- 10. WA60SB mentioned the possibility of the Association sponsoring a Christmas Party. This has been done in previous years. After discussion, it was decided that the members should vote on this. Discuss it on the air, and a vote will be taken (informally) at the November meeting. If enough sentiment exists, plans will be started. (Will the Executive Caterer supply all the good food? ED)
- 11. Nominations for Rogues Gallery were discussed. In view of the

just completed repeater relocation to new channels, it was decided to forgo the usual listing. It was mentioned, however, in light of the Baldwin Park Coordination Conference, that stations heard transmitting on 146.040 Mhz must be presumed to intend useage of the WB6WLV repeater, since this frequency has been allocated for use in Southern California solely as an input for our repeater.

- 12. WB6APU presented the Technical Committee report (reprinted elsewhere in this issue) on the recent frequency changes.
- 13. Discussion was held concerning the establishment of a recommendation by the Association for a San Diego area 2 meter FM simplex channel. Several alternatives were discussed, including 146.85, but eventually the Board decided on recommending 146.520Mhz. Members opinions on this are solicited, and discussion will be held at the November Meeting.
- 14. The next hidden transmitter hunt will be held on Saturday November 18th at 8PM, starting from the Del Cerro site. The hunt will take place on 146.85 Mhz. There is a possibility that the hunt may be changed to the next day, and made into an all day affair. Hunters are advised to check on this in the days prior to the 18th.
- 15. The November meeting will be held on Thursday November 16th at the Allied Gardens Recreation Center, at 8PM. The meeting will feature a tape of WB6EAX's "Farewell to '85 sermon" from Otay on the night of the frequency change, voting on the Association name change, a complete report on the progress of the frequency change, and discussion of the items listed previously.
- 16. The meeting was adjourned at 10PM.



OPERATING ON FM CHAPTER II

A few days after Bill's disasterous introduction to FM, he stopped
by my shop again. This time it
was a Sunday afternoon, and felt
like talking. "Well, I did just
what you wanted me to," Bill
said, "I spent a solid week listening. And you know, I think
I can decode some of the chitchat I've heard. Sure is different from 75 sideband. But how
come, if we've all read the same
ARRL Handbook and QST's, that
your FM friends sound more like
CBers than real 20 meter hams?"

"Wait a minute Bill," I interrupted,
"now you've really opened up a
can of worms. In fact, I don't
even think I'll answer that question, at least not directly. I
think what you're really trying
to ask is; how did amateur FM
become the way it is? Sit down
and I'll give a little history."

"Now you, as an avid QST reader, and most of the guys you've been hearing with their new Japtracs on 94, may think that ham FM just started over a year and a half ago, but that ain't necessarily so. Fm is much older than that. When do you think that FM as a communications system, not just ham FM, was first demonstrated?"

Bill scratched his head for a second and replied, "Well, when I was a kid I can recall hearing some FM broadcasting at a neighbor's house back in Boston.

That was in '54, so I'd say it was probably about '52 or '53."

"Well Bill, you're off by almost 20 years. The basic FM system was developed by an American inventor, Edwin Armstrong, during the 30's, after the engineering guys had proved mathmatically that it could'nt work. In fact, NBC had a broadcast FM station on the air before the second World War, and the FCC had already allocated an FM broadcast band in the 40 to 50 mhz range. Of course, the advent of the war and TV broadcasting changed all that."

"Well that's fine, but what about ham FM? That would have to have been pretty late in the game. I heard one guy say that the local repeater didn't go up until 1968."

"Bill, you're not batting so hot lately. Although I was not in volved in it at the time, I know that there was strong FM activity in Southern California before 1960."

"But how could this happen? I mean, I was on 2 meters back then and I never even knew about FM. There wasn't any gear for it, not from Gonset or Lafayette or Polycomm. Where did the guys get the gear?"

"Ah Bill," I said with a slight smile, "now you've hit on it. The gear is the answer. Ham FM started because commercial use of two-way FM radio got out of hand."

"Huh...run that one by again," said Bill.



"Perhaps I ought to back up a bit. The use of the VHF bands for local two-way radio communications really began just after the second World War. The various police, fire, and taxi agencies and the public utility truck fleets that tried VHF convinced themselves that having reliable radio communications between their business locations and all all of their cars in the field had real benefits, both in being able to respond to calls much faster and in getting more efficiency from their people out in the field. Initially both AM and FM were used on VHF, but FM quickly won out because of its many advantages: freedom from noise, positive squelch action, lower mobile power drain, etc., and most importantly, the ease of setting up repeaters. But we'll talk more about that later. In the early days there were relatively few commercial users, and nobody was too concerned with preserving frequency spectrum. In fact the earliest systems made no effort to limit their maximum deviation !! But demand for frequencies soon exceeded the supply, and somethong had to be done. In the early 1950's the FCC responded by requiring that after a certain date the deviation from each FM transmitter be held to no more than + 15 khz. In that way the few existing channels were split, and the number of channels were doubled. The commercial channels have been split several times since."

"Well thats no real problem," said Bill. "All a guy would have to do is install some clipping in his transmitter and he would meet the new specs."

"True enough, but it was a little more complicated than that. Re-

ceiver IF filters, if any, had to be changed, along with audio and squelch sections, while at the same time, the big switch in the automotive industry from 6 to 12 volt electrical systems was on. So in many cases, it wasn't economically feasible for a large company with many mobiles to convert their old equipment."

"Now I gotcha! The old gear was worthless for commercial service so the hams bought it up as surplus, just like all the other surplus goodies that came out after the war."

"Right on. Hams who worked in the commercial field knew about the obsolete equipment and snatched it up, often for a few cents on the original purchase dollar. They knew about the advantages of FM for local communications and they soon got the stuff working on the han bands. Being involved with the commercial radio operating procedure where efficiency counts, they naturally adopted the short quick break in style for the new ham FM. CQ's disappeared, because everyone was always listening to the same frequency, or channel. Ten-codes were brought in, because they could be used to relay common bits of info rapidly, allowing a station to drop his carrier fast and leave the channel open for the next guy who wanted to use it. Of course, this was years before CB came upon the scene; they copied from both us and the public saftey services."

"Then how come I didn't find out about it? Why wasn't all this in QST?" Bill querried.

"Well, from time to time there were a few articles on FM in QST. But at the same time, SSB was coming in, and the ARRL was heavily into that. While enterprising hams were running surplus

commercial gear that was every bit as complex as sideband radios, and building complete communications systems; the ARRL limited itself to publishing info about simple reactance tube modulators which could be added to AM transceivers. And while a few hams were pioneering 450 MHZ mobile repeater systems, QST was describing three-tube modulated oscillator transceivers as an easy way to "experiment on 432. The FMers sure roared when that came out! There was also a magazine or two devoted entirely to ham FM, but they were not read by the average ham. Of course, the ARRL has caught up now, and is trying to lead the national FM community, but things sure started without them!"

"Thats really eye-opening," Bill commented. "Unfortunately, I told my wife I'd take her down to the shopping center a half hour ago. Could we continue this later?"

"Sure," I replied. "And there's a lot more to tell. By the way, here are some more rocks for my base station, for the local repeater. Just plug them into the second channel sockets. Give the repeater a try, but remember it is a party-line arrangement. Be courteous, and don't tie it up for a long period of time--others may be waiting to use it."

cont'd next month



PUBLIC MOTICE

Federal Communications Commission = 1915 El Street, NVL = Mashington, D.C. 20554



October 6, 1972-S

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POLICY ESTABLISHED FOR TRANSITION TO NEW AMATEUR REPEATER STATION RULES ADOPTED IN DOCKET 15603

Applications filed after October 17, 1972 - All amateur applications filed on or after October 17, 1972, must comply with the new rules adopted in Docket No. 18803.

Existing stations - A station operating as a repeater station, and/or one authorized for renote control, whose license was granted as a result of an application filed prior to October 17, 1972, should comply with the new rules adopted in Docket 18503 to the extent possible after that dute, but must fully comply by no later than June 30, 1973. Applications for such stations received prior to October 17, 1972, will only be granted authorization for operation through June 30, 1973. These stations and any other station whose license must be modified to comply with the new rules may file an application for modification for the balance of the original license term without payment of additional filing fees. If a renoval or additional privileges are requested, normal filing fees will be required. Applications for station license modification filed after April 30, 1973, may not be processed in time to permit continuity of operation.

<u>Waivers</u> - The granting of vaiver requests except under the most exigent circusstances are not contemplated.

Intra-community - The Report and Order and the rules speak of limiting repeater station coverage to intra-community anateur radiocommunication. In consonance with the rules limiting to two the number of repeater stations operating in tandem, intra-community is considered the maximum area coveraed by such a network

Call signs - Beginning Ottober 17, 1972, a license issued for a repeater station will authorize a call sign having the prefix WR followed by the number of the applicable FCC district. The surfix will be three letters assigned systematically starting with AAA.

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8

REJOINING

THE BIG SWITCH

We have finally made our channel change to the standard pair of 146.04-146.64, although not without some problems. The frequency difference between the transmitter and the receiver is 600 KHZ, the same as that of KOGO running 5 KW only 10 miles away. For the first couple of days of operation on the new pair, KOGO could be heard dragging out the squelch tail and giving it a harsh sound. That problem has now been rectified with some additional shielding and filtering, but we still have one other major problem.

This remaining problem is a frequency mix among three transmitters-our own on 64, and two other commercial systems, whose frequencies are as yet unknown. All three transmitters must be on simultaneously for the mix to occur, but when it does we hear the audio from both of the commercial systems. The problem is under investigation, and as soon as we can locate the transmitters giving us the problem, we will be able to put an end to the mixing. We ask for your patience, and we promise a cure as soon as possible.

We need the opinion of the membership at large on a couple of operational details regarding the repeater. Do you like a short squelch tail, such as the one we have now, or would you like to have it lengthened somewhat, for better hold-in on weak stations? Do you like the length of the delayed dropout as it is now, or should it be longer or shorter? Bring your opinions on these and any other matters to the next general meeting, and if changes are desired, we will install them.

For those of you using the repeater by way of the 450 frequencies, the 64 receiver has been installed. The ID has been wired to the 64 listen function so that any time the 64 is operating, the ID signs with double dits instead of dashes. So if you hear the ID close with an 'I' you know that the 64 receiver is repeating back on the 450 output.

The 146.34 input to the repeater is still available, however it is not working as well as it used to. No further work is contemplated on this part of the repeater, as the 34 input will eventually be discontinued. For those of you who still depend on it, now is the time to get your 04 rocks ordered. The 34 input will require PL at all times, except possibly in emergencies, if any should arise during the remainder of the lifetime of this input.

The 146.04 inputs will be carrier squelch unless it becomes necessary to incorporate tone access to guard against interference. We are hoping that this will not be necessary, and it should not be necessary if all the repeater groups recognize the decisions reached at the Baldwin Park Frequency Coordinating Conference. If a guarded input becomes a necessity, we will use 103.5 HZ PL decoding, the same as is on 34 now.

The Palomar input is temporarily off the air while being over-hauled and modified for voting control. This can be expected back on the air in about 2 weeks.

The link from Palomar to Otay will be on a different channel other than the main 450 input, so that the 450 system will not be tied up when the 2 meter system is in use. A note of interest is that the Palomar receiver was hearing most of the 04 activity present at the time it was removed.

DE WB6APU

FREQUENCY AND DEVIATION CLINIC

We have just completed the frequency and deviation setting clinic for Saturday, Nov. 4. I must say that I am glad we held this clinic. Most people that came in had several adjustments needed to get the best performance from their radios. We found peak deviation extremes from 2.5 khz to 20 khz, and frequency errors as large as 6 khz. For a repeater system using receiver designed for 5 khz peak deviation, some of the signals were very difficult.

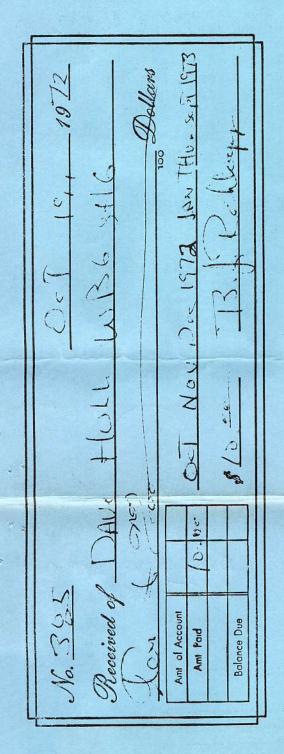
A few words are in order about deviation, as this is an area that is extremely confusing. With an FM system, the volume level of another station being received is dependent on his average deviation. The average deviation is controlled by mic gain as well as the setting of the deviation limiting adjustment. The peak deviation control; the maximum bandwidth used by a transmitting station, and must be less than the bandwidth of the receiver that is listening to it. If the peak deviation is set too high, the result is distortion on strong signals and closing of the squelch on weak signals. If the peak deviation is set too high, some of the

transmitter's power lies outside lies outside the receiver's passband, and the result is similar to greater than 100% modulation on AM. If the peak deviation is set too low, then the signalto-noise ratio of the receiver suffers, and weak signals may become totally unreadable. If the peak deviation is correctly set, best signal-to-noise ratio consistent with minimum distortion is obtained. At this point you will get the best range and lowest distortion possible. After all, we are in radio because we want to communicate.

There is only one way the peak deviation can be measured or adjusted - by means of a calibrated deviation monitor. Testing by ear will not work-I have seen systems set by ear that thought they were running 10 khz peak, but in reality they were only running 2 khz peak deviation. Listening by ear will only indicate the average deviation level.

Once your peak deviation is correctly set, DO NOT READJUST IT. If you get reports that your dev is too high or too low, check your mic gain. Once your peak dev is calibrated, it will not change unless parts are replaced in the modulator or dev limiting circuitry. Owing to the difficulty of having a peak deviation monitor around all the time, I recommend that everyone take advantage of any chance to use a calibrated instrument to check out his radio. Most radios have a mic gain adjustment, either a pot or some jumpers inside. The best way to set mic gain is to get on-the-air reports from mobile and base stations. general opinion will become clear after 3 or 4 reports, so adjust from there.

AMAZING AIN'T



HOW-MUCH-IS-THAT-GARBAGE-IN-THE-WINDOW DEPT.

Sell: commercial solid state DC amp. STANDARD 2-4 mhz marine radiotelephone w/BC AM RCVR & xtals. Rack mounted chassis w/ Ø-center meters, reg. pwr supply lots other juxxxxgoodies \$5 ea WA6LBV

Sell: Knight R-100A RX genl covg bndspd for ham w/Q-mult, xtal cal. s meter mint condx recently cal \$70.00 WB6MAI

Want: dead or alive 6M G-recvr C version only will negotiate transfer fee WB6MAI

????: Ham Shack Tours Ltd. by popular demand -- a repeat visit!! Meet Clairmont HS parking lot Saturdays 10:30 PM

Misc: Hale is a three-toed wombat 1 AM bleah no headlights EDITOR

EDITORS NOTE: Some items used in the preparation of this issue were lifted from the following magazine.





T-HUNTS

Now that we have vacated our old 34-85 pair, our monthly T-hunts will be held on 146.85 mhz, so don't sell all your old crystals! Our next hunt is currently scheduled for the usual time of 8 PM on the Saturday after the club meeting (Nov. 18). However, there is a chance that this one will be an all-day hunt on the 19th. Listen for the announcement at the club meeting. last hunt was a real short one, only 200 yards from the starting point, so keep on your toes, youse guys! (you too Bob --ed. note)

HOT CARRIER DIODES

We have received the HCD's ordered from our sign-up. For those of you who do not contact me beforehand, we will have them at the next general meeting. Any extras will be available on a first come-first served basis. All diodes are 35¢ apiece.

DE WB6APU

SQUELCH TALES WBGWLV

From.

San Diego Amateur FM Radio Relay Association Post Office Box 5815 San Diego California 92105 DUES HAVE EXPIRED LAST ISSUE



First Class Mail

Amateur Radio Station

Moved, left no address

No such number

Moved, not forw reable

MAGZAC BCB PUEY

1807 MAGNOLIA AVE

EL CAJON /A 92020

RETURN

ONCE OF THE PUBLIC OF THE PUB