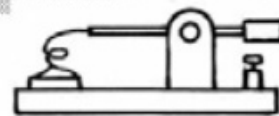


Spark-Gap Times



Published By
The Old Old Timers Club



VOLUME 53 NUMBER 3

OOTC Inc

Phil Sager, WB4FDT, Exec. Secretary and editor
7634 Carla Rd, Baltimore, MD 21208 USA

The Regulation of Amateur Radio Communication

by
PAUL M. SEGAL

Reprinted from
AIR LAW REVIEW
Official Journal
of
The American Academy of Air Law
and
The American Section of the International Committee on
Wireless Telegraphy
Vol. II, No. 2

APRIL, 1931

VOLUME 53, NUMBER 3, SPARK-GAP TIMES
WINTER, 2015

NEW domestic member \$26. (\$10 initiation + \$16 yearly sustaining fee).
NEW International member, \$28 (\$20 initiation + \$18 yearly sustaining fee).

Note that the Initiation fee is a one-time fee to new members. These fees include receiving the Spark-Gap Times via email or via the OOTC website.

Renewing USA members \$16 yearly, \$18 Canadian and foreign. These fees include receiving the Spark-Gap Times via email or via the OOTC website.

If you wish to receive the PRINT Spark Gap Times the additional fee is \$5.00 yearly for USA members, including Life Members, and \$7 yearly for Canadian and foreign members, including Life Members.

Life Membership dues: Under age 75-\$250.00. Ages 75-79-\$200. ages 80-85-\$150. 86-89-\$100. 90-94-\$50.00 95 and above—Free. Note that Life Membership dues do not include the print Spark-Gap Times. The \$5 yearly fee must still be paid for the print copy.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT. You are eligible if you had two-way wireless communication 40 (or more) years ago (eligible on Jan 1 of the 40th year) OOTC recognizes your first two-way communication by CB, Amateur, commercial or military operation. Provide proof if possible. If never ham licensed but had eligible 2-way communication, you may also join.

OOTC wishes to have extended information about each member, activities and background. This information becomes a permanent and important part of your record as a member of OOTC, making it possible for us to publish you life work and experiences. Information is saved in OOTC archives. We would a photograph. Send a biography and/or story suitable for publication in the Spark-Gap times on separate sheets of paper, or via email attachment to our Secretary.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

One of the most important and difficult responsibilities of the OOTC is maintaining an accurate database of the membership. The Executive Secretary is saddled with this job and he has been correcting and consolidating the information necessary to ensure as pure a database as can be maintained. The database is important for getting the mailings and dues accurate for all members.

Along with this issue of the Spark Gap Times you are receiving a letter from the Executive Secretary requesting your response that will provide current information that he can use to correct the database. Please return the information to him at:

Phil Sager, WB4FDT

Executive Secretary OOTC

7634 Carla Rd

Baltimore, MD 21208

Another item that must be maintained is the Silent Key listing. If you are aware of any member that has become a silent key that has not been recognized by OOTC, please let the Executive Secretary know either by email or postal service. I would like to recognize and thank the volunteer efforts of **Lee Hatfield Jr., K2HAT**, for his constant vigil to notify OOTC of silent keys.

Now I want to wish all of you a prosperous and Happy New Year for 2016.

73,

Troy, W6HV

REGULATION OF THE AMATEUR RADIO

PART 1

By Phil Sager, WB4FDT

The Beginning to 1917

Fortunately for us, the early regulation of Amateur Radio has been recorded in a Air Law Review article, written by ARRL Director and later ARRL Counsel Paul Segal, in April, 1931. The article was titled "The Regulation of Amateur Radio Communication" and explains the gradual regulation of Amateur Radio from its beginnings to 1930. The following is taken from this source.

"When Marconi received the letter "S" transmitted from England, 1800 miles away, it was inevitable that the imaginations of electrical experimenters should turn to this new, almost magical, activity. In the early years there were undoubtedly thousands of radio amateurs and experimenters, the great majority unaware of the others' existence. By far the greater proportion of amateurs were interested in the experimental uses of apparatus. As the art developed, their thoughts turned more and more to an actual exchange of intelligence, not as a

5 business or means of profit but as a hobby to be indulged during spare time.

Between 1902-1912, 28 bills were introduced in Congress, most of which dealt with regulation and prevention of interference. Of these, only one was passed, the Act of June 24, 1910 which required radio operators and equipment on certain ocean steamers, and had no direct bearing on amateur matters.

In the absence of legislation on the control of radio, some of the problems of its administration were handled by the US Navy. Beginning in 1910 the Navy issued 477 "Certificates of skill in radio communication". 30 more were issued by the Department of Commerce and a small number issued by the War Department at Fort Omaha. Very probably, a large number of these were issued to amateurs.

In 1914 the Department of Commerce estimated that "there are about 20,000" amateur stations on land, with only 5000 licensed. ARRL Counsel Paul Segal considered the 20,000 number "entirely too liberal" but there is no question that many amateur stations were never licensed and went on to other electrical interests.

In 1912 thirteen bills dealing with radio were introduced, one of them having for its purpose government ownership and operation of radio facilities. By then there was sufficient amateur activity and interest that protective measures were taken with those bills that threatened amateur development, and prominent and representative amateurs appeared before congressional committees in opposition to complete government ownership and in defense of amateurs.

Congressional legislation finally took shape as the Act of August 13, 1912, which regulated radio communications. The act required licensing by the Department of Commerce. Licenses could only be issued to US Citizens (or corporations) of the United States. The Department of Commerce could issue regulations pertaining to radio. Licensed operators were required. Willful and malicious interference and false signals were made punishable. Distress signals were established.

It was Regulation Fifteenth that dealt with amateur stations and provided: "no private or commercial station not engaged in the transaction of bona fide commerce business by radio communication or experimentation in connection with the development and manufacture of radio apparatus for commercial purposes shall use a transmitting wave length exceeding two hundred meters or a transformer input exceeding one kilowatt, except by special authority of the Secretary of Commerce contained in the license of the station..." Thus, amateur radio was given all frequencies about 1500 kc which represented all short wave frequencies and above.

Two hundred meters was 1500 kc, and most amateurs prior to WWI operated on this or adjacent frequencies (usually 800-1200 kc) without much government admonishment. Frequencies above 1500 kc were considered undesirable and scarcely useful. It was only after WWI when amateur operation returned in August, 1919, that experimentation on higher frequencies began.

Meanwhile, in 1914 Hiram Percy Maxim established the American Radio Relay League. While it first was based upon national relaying of messages, it quickly became a national organization, publishing its own monthly technical magazine and representing amateurs throughout the world. The growth of amateur radio meant that manufacturers began to bring out amateur equipment, such as vacuum tubes for receiving.

Then, WWI intervened. The Navy Department, ordered the closing of over 6000 stations including all amateur stations on April, 1917. At the beginning of the war, there was a heavy demand for commercial operators by the War and Navy Departments and the large reserve of amateur radio operators made it possible to supply the increased demand.

POST WWI

The war ban was lifted on August 15, 1919. Amateur radio immediately received a great impetus of new amateurs with the return to civilian life of all the wartime radio men. The number of amateur radio stations soon grew to 5,719 making it the largest of all radio services licensed by the government. The number of amateur stations was more than government and commercial land and ship stations combined.

Almost immediately there were two major changes to the amateur service. First, more and more amateurs became interested in experimenting with the higher frequencies. In December, 1921, thirty American amateur stations were heard in Europe by Paul Godley, who was sent there for that purpose by the ARRL. Most of the stations heard by Godley were CW, and it was quickly apparent that Spark transmission was obsolete. Although QSL cards continued to proclaim "Spark Forever!" spark would gradually die out and become forbidden under the Radio Act of 1927. Meanwhile, in November of 1923 American amateurs worked 8AB in France using a frequency of 3000khz.

Secondly, no one could predict the sudden rise of Broadcasting. Between 1921-1924 there were nearly 1200 broadcast stations licensed, and thousands of broadcast listeners. Many listeners used experimental and inefficient equipment, which experienced interference from amateur stations.

By now it had become obvious that the Radio Act of 1912 was outdated and new regulations were needed. However, Congress seemed unable to pass an updated Radio Act.

In 1922, and again in 1924 and 1925, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover called a conference of prominent radio men to consider general questions concerning the regulation of radio communication. As a result of this conference, some amateur frequencies were slightly changed. However, what affected most amateurs was the voluntary silent period of all amateur stations effective from 8pm to 10:30 pm daily and during Sunday morning church services. (Many church services were being transmitted). The imposition of this "silent period" was recognized to be beyond the power of the Department of Commerce but was voluntarily complied with by all amateurs.

In the 1924 Conference there was the question of frequencies above 3000khz for transoceanic communication. The Conference agreed on the following amateur bands;

1500-2000 khz
3500-4000 khz
7000-8000 khz
14000-15000 khz
56000-64000 khz

These bands, except for 1500-2000khz, were already being used by amateurs in America using these frequencies in harmonic relationship to each other. Until the Radio Act of 1927, these bands were voluntarily chosen by amateurs in collaboration with the Department of Commerce. European governments had generally followed in the location of these frequency bands to their amateurs.

The 1925 conference recommended that amateur phone operation be permitted in the amateur band between 3500 and 3600 khz. A year later, due to certain supreme Court opinions, became the so-called “breakdown of the law” where radio was placed upon a voluntary basis of regulation and no further attempts were made at government control. Many broadcasting stations “jumped” frequency, increased power or came into an over-crowded spectrum as new stations regardless of interference.

The 18,000 hams continued to stick to their bands and voluntary silent periods. Finally, the Radio Act of 1927 was passed in February by Congress. It repealed the Radio Act of 1912.

The amateur bands were altered somewhat, and a new band, 28000-30000 khz was added. Spark was no longer permitted. The new bands were as follows:

1715-2000 khz
3500-4000 khz
7000-7300 khz
14000-14400 khz
28000-30000 khz
56000-60000 khz
400000-401000 khz

The following frequencies could be used for telephony:

1715-2000 khz
3500-3550 khz
56000-60000 khz

Amateur extra first class licensees could also operate telephony in 14100-14200 khz

8 Television, facsimile and picture transmission was allowed on 1715-2000 khz and on 56000-60000 khz.

There were three classes of amateurs, Amateur extra first class, amateur class, and a temporary amateur license. The Amateur extra first class license required being license for two previous years and be able to transmit and receive 16 wpm code groups and 20 wpm text. The licensee must also pass examinations relating to national and international amateur regulations and an advanced technical exam. All licenses were now valid for two years, instead of one.

The amateur class license required a 10-wpm exam and a written examination on technical aspects of radio and national and international rules. The temporary amateur license was for those amateurs who did not live near a testing site. They could take the exam under the supervision of a licensed operator. However, the license was only good for one year and not renewable. The licensee was expected to re-take the examination at an exam point before the year was over.

FCC RULES CHANGES PROPOSALS, 1949-53

PART III (Part II was in the previous issue)

By Phil "Pip Sager, WB4FDT

On April 21, 1949, the FCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rule-making, FCC #49-502, which proposed to amend amateur regulations in rather substantial respects. The FCC proposed a complete revision of license classes. Whereas before there had been two basic classes (Classes B and C had identical privileges—the only difference was that Class C had not taken the exam before an FCC employee), and Class A gave additional phone privileges on 75 and 20 meters.

Now the FCC proposed a complete revision of the license classes; a new "Amateur Extra Class" which would require a 20 wpm code test and a more advanced technical examination. The new "Extra Class" license would replace the old Class A license, which the FCC now calls an "Advanced Class" license. In the proposal, the FCC said they would abolish the Class A "Advanced" license and would not issue or renew the license after December, 1950. Amateurs with a Class A license would have their licenses renewed as a General Class. In order to regain their phone privileges on 75 and 20 meters, they would have to take the new "Extra Class" examination with its higher CW code test and technical examination.

The old Class B license would become the General Class and the old Class C license would become the Conditional Class, with essentially that same requirements and privileges as before.

Two new license classes would be added. A new "Technician Class" would require a CW test at 5 wpm, and privileges only above 220 MHz, and a new "Novice Class" would have a simplified examination and 5 wpm CW test. The Novice Class would have a power of 75 watts maximum, crystal controlled, only in 3700-3750, 14100-14150, 28000-28500 Khz, and CW or phone in 145-7 MHz. This license would be for only 1 year, and non-renewable. 9 9 9

Originally, the Novice license could be taken at an FCC Field Office or FCC Examination point, but in 1954 the Commission decided that the examination could only be given through the mail, with a qualified amateur or licensed telegrapher responsible for giving the CW and written exams.

These changes were greeted by a storm of complaints from Amateurs and the ARRL, especially over the loss of Class A privileges. The ARRL sponsored an informal engineering conference on October 10-11, 1951 to discuss these changes, and filed their comments on the rule-making. A month later, the FCC issued a "further Notice of Proposed Rule Making" FCC Docket 10073, adopting many of the changes proposed from the ARRL sponsored conference.

The FCC now proposed to amend the rules so that holders of Class A "Advanced" licensees can renew their licenses so long as licensees can continue to meet renewal requirements, but after December 31, 1952 no new Advanced Class licenses would be issued. The new Extra class license would now require two years of a General Class license tenure, (Technician and Novice do not count) before the licensee could take the examination, which still includes a 20 wpm CW test and a more difficult written examination. Novices would receive new 40 meter CW privileges on 7175-7200 khz.

Most importantly, the Commission proposed as alternative solution to Advanced Class licensees having to lose their phone Advanced Class segments. The Commission now proposed to open to all amateurs (Except of course Novice and Technicians), the 75 and 20-meter voice bands.

Despite ARRL opposition to opening all phone bands to all amateurs, (except Novice and Technicians, The FCC issued its final Report and Order in December, 1952 opening the phone bands. In separate ruling the FCC opened the 40-meter phone band, 7200-7300 Khz, and opened the 15-meter band to all amateurs (except Technicians and Novices).

So why did the FCC go from one extreme, having Class A licensees lose their additional phone privileges, unless they passed the new Extra Class exam., to another extreme--having General Class licensees and above receive all phone privileges? Your writer suspects this was due to the changing of the guard at the Commission. In May of 1952 William Grenfell, W4GF, was appointed the new Chief of the Amateur Branch, Safety and Special Services Bureau of the FCC, and the final decision was his to make.

Grenfell had been licensed in 1929 as W7GE, and got his Amateur Extra First ticket a year later. He was an EE graduate of Oregon State College and in 1940 joined the Radio Intelligence Division of the FCC. During WWII he served on the radar school staff of the Navy, and rejoined the FCC in 1946. He retired from the FCC in the 1970's.

(I knew Grenfell after he retired from the FCC. He was an avid pilot and owned a small two-seater airplane. Vic Clark W4KFC (SK) once told me that sometimes Grenfell would circle Vic's antenna farm and drop humorous notes. Vic remembered one note that Grenfell dropped,

telling him that chickens were roosting on his 20 meter beam.... I also recall Grenfell had received from Ten-Tec one of the preliminary Ten Tec Triton transceivers in 1973. The Triton was a very advanced rig for its time, being completely solid state, having full QSK. He was giving Ten-Tec his opinions of the transceiver and suggesting ways to improve it. I remember him demonstrating it at a ham club meeting. It certainly ran circles around the Heathkit, Swan, Drake and other transceivers of that time.)

SILENT KEYS

#2023 Derek Leslie, ZL1UH, 96, first licensed in 1936, OOTC member since 1977.

#3108 Wayne Flickinger, W9OGI, 92, Marietta, GA,. First licensed in 1940. Ex-W5OEV, W9BKJ.

#4221 Alfred Blackard, KA5LVA, 92, Ft Worth, TX. First 2-way in 1942. First licensed in 1968

#4304 Marion Jackson, N4JJ, 66, Florence, SC, first licensed in 1962 at age 13 as WN4LDM. Life member of OOTC, QCWA and ARRL. Retired from BellSouth in 2002. Active low band DX'er—held 160 DXCC#13 in 1979. Was an active Mason and a past Master, District Deputy.

#2385 Edward Hardt, W0JS, 97, Anoka, MN, licensed in 1934 as W9RZU, OOTC Life member.

#2683 Joseph Moulton Jr. W2NLJ, 89, Hightstown, NJ, licensed at age 14 in 1940 as W2NLJ and kept that call for 76 years. He served in the Navy during WWII as a radio and radar technician in the on the island of Kwajalein in the South Pacific. He pursued a career in Public health and retired as Chief Bacteriologist for the New Jersey state Department of Health in 1991.

HAMMING IT UP FOR 50 YEARS!--correction

In our last issue we presented the story of “Charlie” Hellman, W2RP, age 105, who received the first QCWA award for being licensed for 900 years! In that story we quoted the QCWA news release that stated that “Mr. Hellman is the oldest living amateur radio operator in the United States”. Apparently, the news release was later corrected to state that “Mr Hellman was one of the oldest living amateur radio operators in the United States”. OOTC member Arch Doty, tells me that the oldest amateur in the USA is Louise Evans, KE7LSF. Age 107, who is an active member of the Willamotte View ARC (W7WV) and still on the air!

WE HEAR FROM MEMBERS

Steve Marstall, K7SM, #3948 writes: Thanks for the print SGT. I am not much on the email/on-line SGT. I'm a Life Member of QCWA but have not seen a single issue since they stopped their print magazine. Dont want to lose SGT as well. Please don't stop the printed

SGT! I still chase DX using the old method—listen on the bands—not the on-line listings. My operations almost all CW with a modest station and I have fun everyday. 73 Steve

RAG CHEWERS CLUB

As far as I'm aware, the RCC was started in 1952. Apparently, someone in the Communications Department of the ARRL, then located in West Hartford, CT, thought this award would encourage new Novice licensees to spend more time in their QSO's. The idea was to have a “rag chew” of at least one-half hour with a member of the RCC club, and then have both stations report the QSO to the ARRL and a RCC certificate would be sent to the new member, who was then encouraged to sign “RCC” after each CQ call so that others could join the club.

For most new amateurs, the RCC Certificate was the first “wall paper” they earned. I have visited many ham shacks over the years, and the RCC certificate is proudly hung together with 5BWAS and 5BDXCC and other difficult to earn certificates. The ARRL withdrew the RCC Certificate in 2004.

W4YE, Bud Smith, sent me a copy of a 1952 ARRL information bulletin about the RCC which is pictured on the last page of this issue. Bud says, “I am still an RCC member I think, unless I have been kicked out! Note the requirements and how you might get booted. We don't hear about RCC anymore, but bet we have some OOTC members who will recall it. No numbers were issued, and the certificate gave name and call sign. Ah, at 5-10 wpm cw or less on the novice bands, it was pretty easy to QSO 30 minutes. That is unless you fist stiffened up so much that you had to QRT!

VETERAN WIRELESS OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

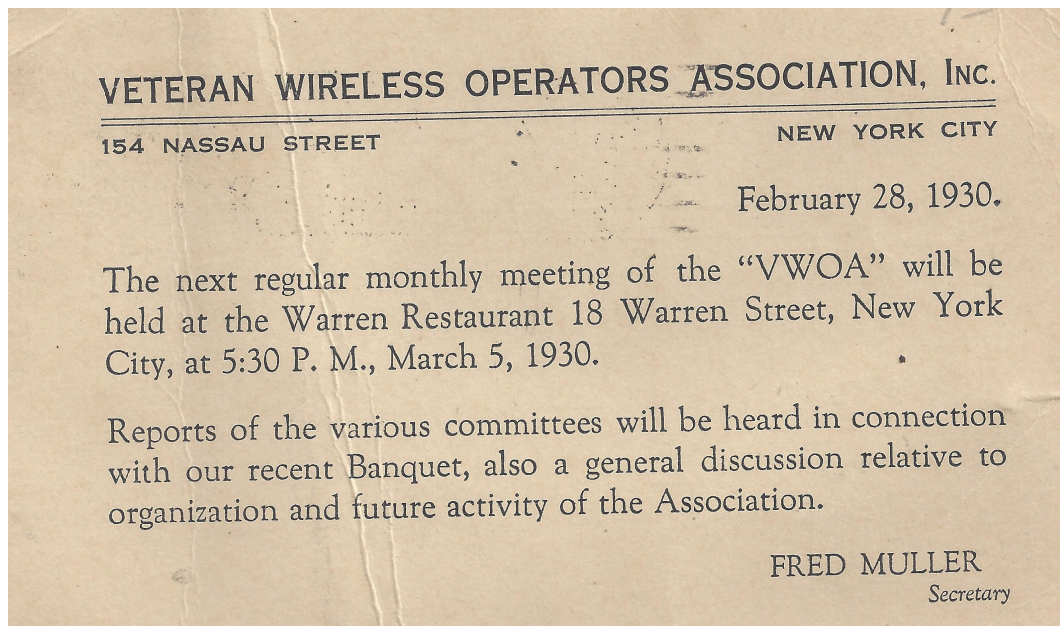
1925-2015

“The era of the professional wireless operated has ended. CW communication has all but disappeared from anywhere other than the amateur radio community. After much thought, the Board of Directors voted that on our 90th anniversary in 2015 the FWOA would no longer continue to exist as a membership organization. We will remain as a historical repository and web presence”. This is a quote from the VWOA website.

The VWOA was founded in 1925 to foster fellowship among wireless operators aboard ship, in the military and in the shore stations. During WWII and large number of VWOA members served as shipboard radio officers in the Merchant Marine and Navy. Beginning in the 1950's there was very little use for CW communications, and in the 1970's satellite communication gradually took the place of the wireless operator.

The VWOA still maintains its web site at vwoa.org. On it is a 20-page PDF document “Sparks at Sea, A Century of Signals Serving Safety and Commerce in the American Merchant Marine” which is well-worth viewing or viewing.

I'm sure many of our present and deceased members of the OOTC were also members of the VWOA. The OOTC members salute the VWOA for their service to their country.



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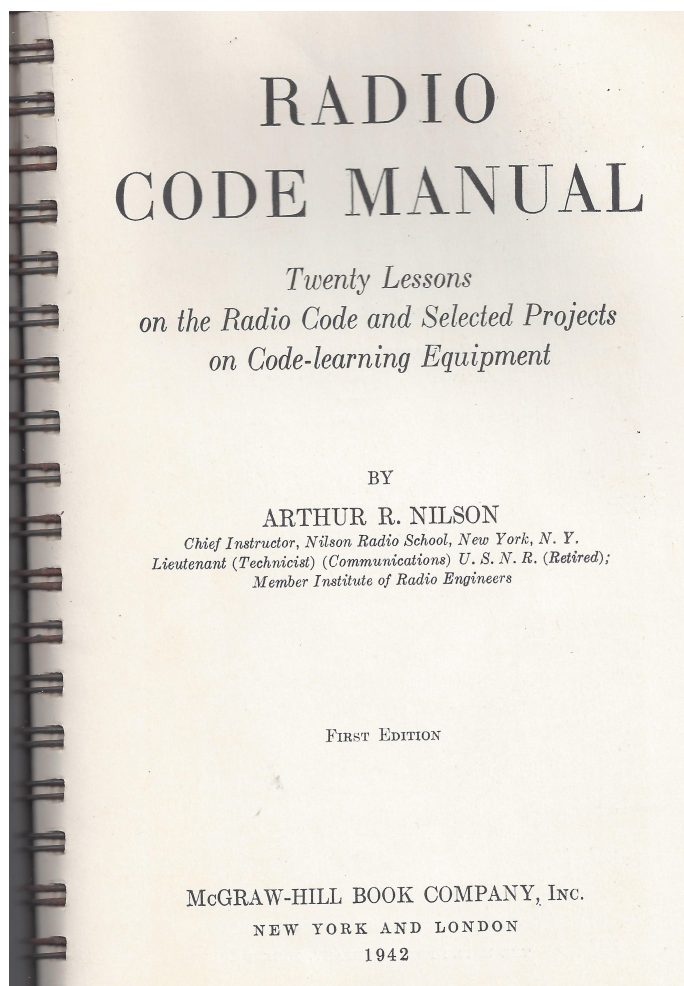
RADIO CODE MANUAL (1942)

20 LESSONS ON THE RADIO CODE AND SELECTED PROJECTS ON CODE- LEARNING EQUIPMENT

By Arthur R. Nilson

I wonder how many of our members learned the morse code from this book. I understand this was a standard textbook some of the Merchant Marine schools during WWII. It is interesting to note that in the first chapter the author says that learning the code, on average, requires 4 hours daily practice. He says that earning 5 wpm requires 13 days of practice, 12 wpm requires 60 days of

practice, and 20wpm requires 160 days of practice, on average. I seem to recall that the Air Force and Army would train to 20 wpm much faster, in about 30-40 days



ALIENS TAKING AWAY OUR GOOD CALL SIGNS?

JOHN HOHNSTON W3BE OOTC#3946

Q. FCC call signs should go to U.S. citizens *only*. It is unfair to hand out our good call signs to reciprocal-eligible aliens who can simply operate here under a reciprocal authority. It is a misuse of taxpayer money and it shrinks the number of good call signs available to our U.S. citizen hams.

A. Neither our amateur service community nor our regulator seems to share any of your concerns. The FCC, rather, [encourages](#) alien amateur operators who will be in the United States for extended periods of time to obtain FCC call signs. The VEs reportedly take the matter even further with non-U.S. citizen VE teams active in numerous countries recruiting foreign nationals to obtain free (to them – not to our taxpayers) FCC call signs even when those nationals have no specific plans for U.S. travel.

Q. We had to pass tests to prove that we have the right stuff that our VEs deem necessary to performing properly the duties of an amateur service licensee in [places](#) where the FCC regulates our amateur service. But reciprocals are excused from those tests. Our VEs' questions, moreover, are taken from the pools maintained by the very same VECs' who **want** to make our amateur service available to as many citizens as possible. So foreigners are enabled to grab up our good call signs by taking advantage of our VECs' highly ambitious goal for recruiting citizen-operators.

A. Our regulator should be aware that a few companies in Asia manufacture most amateur radios. Hams worldwide, therefore, utilize many of the same brands and models, making it reasonable to expect that the rules for the amateur service in the various reciprocal countries match up well enough with our FCC [Part 97](#) as to not make any significant difference.

Q. How many foreign ham operators are located in [places](#) where the FCC regulates our service?

A. No one knows. Our amateur service community doesn't have even a clue. Neither might our regulator.

Q. Have any undocumented aliens residing in our United States received a FCC call sign?

A. Possibly; Maybe even probably. Applicants/licensees are not asked to prove – or even disclose – their nationality.

Q. Alien hams – reciprocal or FCC-licensed - are free to cause or allow amateur stations to transmit from [places](#) where the FCC regulates our service. Don't all of these foreign hams operating from around our country pose a security risk?

A. Apparently not enough to warrant action. The FCC has a Public Safety & Homeland Security [Bureau](#) for such matters. Our [Maintenance Monitors](#), moreover, seem unconcerned about their inability to interact with resident aliens.

Q. Why are they doing this to us?

A. One reason is that those from our U.S. amateur service who travel to foreign lands can sometimes carry on their amateur service activities there more conveniently under existing reciprocal arrangements. Another reason is that we have VEs who are anxious to bring about regular increases in the number of operator grants – particularly in the Technician Operator class - shown on the [ULS](#). They regard it as proof of healthy growth. They seem to think there is no limit to the number of stations that can share our amateur radio spectrum allocations.

Q. How does the FCC get away with turning over their licensing responsibility to foreign powers?
ch the United States and the alien's government are parties, for amateur service operation on a reciprocal basis.

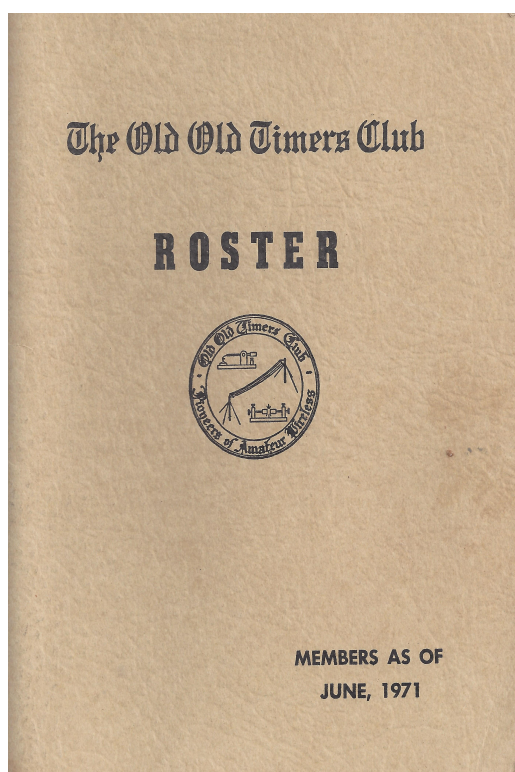
The FCC will issue [public announcements](#) listing the countries with which the United States has such

A. It doesn't really do that *per se*. A reciprocal alien's amateur station permissions are actually codified in [Section 97.107 Reciprocal operating authority](#). It says: *A non-citizen of the United States ("alien") holding an amateur service authorization granted by the alien's government is authorized to be the control operator of an amateur station located at places where the amateur service is regulated by the*

FCC, provided there is in effect a multilateral or bilateral reciprocal operating arrangement, to whom an arrangement. No citizen of the United States or person holding an FCC amateur operator/primary station license grant is eligible for the reciprocal operating authority granted by this section. The privileges granted to a control operator under this authorization are: (more). (c) At any time the FCC may, in its discretion, modify, suspend or cancel the reciprocal operating authority granted to any person by this section.

Q. Can an alien have both a reciprocal authority and an FCC license grant?

A. No. [Section 97.107](#) says: *No person holding an FCC amateur operator/primary station license grant is eligible for the reciprocal operating authority granted by this section.* Thus, when aliens having Amateur Extra Class operator reciprocal privileges obtain a Technician or General Class operator license granted by the FCC, they lose privileges in [places](#) where the FCC regulates. (end)



I don't remember who sent me this roster of OOTC members honoring their 25th anniversary in 1971. The list is by call districts, last name and state. On the reverse, the founder of the OOTC, Hubert Ingalls, W1NQ, wishes members a happy holiday season and a prosperous and healthy New Year. The OOTC Prewsident was Andrew Shafer, W8TE, with William Gould K2NP Vice-President, and Ray Meyers, W6MLZ Secretary-treasurer.

In June of 1971, the membership numbers were about up to 1500. Unfortunately, today only a handful of our members have a membership number below 2000, and as far as your Secretary is aware, none are below 1500.

THE RAG CHEWERS CLUB

HOW TO GET IN:

1. "Chew the rag" with a member of the club for at least a solid half-hour. This doesn't mean a half-hour spent in trying to get a message over through bad QRM or QRN, but a solid half-hour of conversation or message handling.
2. Report the conversation by card to the Rag Chewers' Club, A.R.R.L., West Hartford, Conn., and ask the member station you talked to to do the same. When both reports are received you will be sent a membership certificate entitling you to all the privileges of a Rag Chewer.

HOW TO STAY IN:

1. Be a conversationalist on the air instead of one of these tongue-tied infants who don't know any words except "cuagn" or "cul," or "QRU" or "nil." Talk to the fellows you work and get to know them.
2. Operate your station in accordance with the radio laws and A.R.R.L. practice.
3. Observe rules of courtesy on the air.
4. Sign "RCC" after each call so that others may know you can talk as well as call.

HOW TO GET OUT:

1. Call a fellow and then say something like, "Wl nil hr OM cul 73....-."
2. Call anybody if you are so dumb that you can't make some conversation.
3. Fail to QSP promptly a single message -- either by radio or by mail.
4. Call CQ more than five times without signing, or call lengthy CQs without listening for answers.

Address correspondence for the R.C.C. to Rag Chewers' Club, A.R.R.L. Headquarters, West Hartford, Conn.

MEMBERS SIGN "RCC" AFTER EACH CALL

