

3. A group picture at the IRC May 3, 1935, meeting in Shelby shows 66 members and guests present, and the May 22, 1936, meeting in Shelby shows 52 members and guests present. Now those are impressive turnouts.
4. The original 1933 Constitution and By-Laws of the IRC was amended on December 12, 1928, and again on February 5, 1954. The 1954 Constitution had five articles, and the By-Laws had eight articles. There were three officers, a President, Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, plus an Executive Committee. The dues were \$4.50 per year with the "QST" magazine, or \$1.00 without it. A Section IV says, "The following offenses will be sufficient to reject membership to the organization", and it lists "fighting, theft, or any violation of any rules or laws of the Federal Communications Commission". All right, "break it up you guys".
5. The purpose of the IRC in the 1933 and 1954 documents was to "serve as a means of social contact among its members, to promote the good will, and extend knowledge of the radio art". I'd say, over the years, the club has pretty much accomplished those admirable goals.
6. According to information in the IRC scrapbook, in 1954, there were 40 ham radio operators in Mansfield, 14 in Shelby, 1 in Lucas, and "no" it was not Henry Koenig, 2 in Crestline, 8 in Galion, 1 in Plymouth, and 1 in Shiloh, and I bet yeah a large majority of them were IRC members. Two of the Mansfield call signs were K8FAL, which was a radio station at the Ohio Air National Guard Base at the then-Mansfield Muni Airport, and K8NRQ at the then-Naval Armory on Ashland Road.
7. This isn't exactly radio club related, but it is interesting none-the-less. Here in Mansfield, back when AM was the mode of communication for commercial and ham radio, a group of guys, or so I was told, used to get together in a residence out on Lida Street in the north end, and listen to radio station WNYF on "skip nights". The station was the actual AM radio broadcasts between the dispatchers and fire trucks in the New York City fire department, with the "NYF" in the call sign being "New York Fire". How often they got together I don't know. I'm guessing this getting together possibly took place in the 30's or 40's. The monthly newsletter for the New York City Fire Department is titled "WNYF", in memory of the old radio call sign. Now we can listen to the NYFD 24/7 on an internet feed. Unbelievable!
8. The 1959 IRC amateur radio class had some 57 students in it, and their class picture looks like classes were held in the old Red Cross Chapter house on Park Avenue West, near the corner with Benton Street. There were guys and gals, young kids and older folks. They were really crammed into the classroom. It looks like, after the available chairs were taken, it was "standing room only". Maybe there were several "sessions" of the class, with each one meeting on a different night. I thought it was kind of interesting how many of the guys were wearing ties with their shirts. (One of the 1950's radio class pictures shows two nuns from St. Peter's Catholic Church, both wearing their starched "habits", attending the class. I doubt that there was any "cutting up" going in there).
9. In 1968, our own John Lehman (WA8MHO) was a featured speaker at the Dayton Hamvention. His topic was "How I do It", and he talked about his adventures in the process of obtaining newspaper coverage of amateur radio activities. Good for John!
10. At one time, oh, around 1971 or so, Richland County had a chapter of the Quarter Century Wireless Association, whose members had at least 25 years as ham radio operators. Cliff Odsen (W8YGX), who got his "ticket" on June 13, 1946 (I had just turned four years old) got the petitions and started the local chapter. Part of the process was getting the signatures of ten licensed operators with the twenty-five or more years in amateur radio. The organization was headquartered in Chicago, and had chapters all over the world. Local chapter charter members included Cliff, Charlie Bookwalter (W8QJF), Dick DeLong (W8EMK), and Don Green (K8ANC). Hey, just kidding about Don!
11. Here's another one of those interesting pre-IRC tidbits from the scrapbook. On February 14, 1923, 21-year old Eldon L. Heck (8AYQ at the time, and later W8PO), who lived at 151 East Main Street in Shelby, did solemnly swear before a Mr. Shambaugh, a notary public, that he could receive and write messages, and other

Since this is the “Field Day” month of our radio club’s 75th anniversary year, I took the liberty of contacting some of our fellow ham radio operators, and asked them what they could recall about their first, or a later, “Field Day”, and I am proud to share their responses with you:

1. JOHN LEHMAN (WA8MHO) – “I have been to about forty of them, starting back in 1963 or ‘64, when I was living in Marion. I was a Novice (W8NHO) at the time, and there were special stations for just our ticket, and it was CW only for us. At my first one, I set up the station, a crystal controlled radio, as the fellow who was helping me was studying for his Novice ticket. When it came time to start making calls on 40-meters, I sent out a couple of “CQ’s”, and I was listening very intently for weak signals, when a really solid and loud reply came back to me, “W8NHO de W1AW”. My first contact on a Field Day was ARRL Headquarters in Newington, Connecticut”.

2. RICK SWAIN (KK8O) – “I got my Novice ticket (KN8AIT) back in 1961. I have been to some forty or more Field Days. The one I remember the most was in the woods of Michigan’s Upper Peninsula while I was stationed at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. It was in the ‘74-‘75 time frame. A fellow ham operator had a cabin up in there, and seven of us went up just for the event. We strung dipole antennas up in the tall trees, and worked with tube type radios. The place was primitive, but there was a 5-kw generator, a water pump, and an outhouse, so we took ten gallons of gasoline. We had three stations, and we worked 75-meter SSB phone, 40-meter and 20-meter CW. During one particular period in the day, we couldn’t handle all the calls we were getting. The key was that we had absolutely no man-made interference for the signals. We were easily working stateside, overseas, Alaska and Hawaii. We each worked our way down through the stations, then we would take a break. It was great! All the guy who owned the cabin asked was that we leave the dipoles up for him to use, and that’s what we did”.

3. JOHN HUDSON (KC8GNO) – “My first Field Day was in 1997 at the Madison Township Fire Station on Expressview Drive. I was a Tech-Plus at the time, and I was there from set up to tear down, and I really liked it. Saturday night, I had the late night shift with Mike Stevens (W8EMT), and we worked 10-meters voice, with a lot of contacts. The weather was no problem, but, a couple of years later, I worked a Field Day out at the Mifflin Township Fire Station, and the weather got so bad that the ARES operators with us were trying to work the weather net while we kept on trying to get our contacts for the Field Day. Now that was a night to remember”.

4. JACK WEEKS (K8RT) – “I got my first ham license in 1953 (W3NKI), and I don’t remember my first Field Day, but one I really liked was in 1974-75 down on Touby Road, where Chuck Wood (WA8KKN), a fellow with the last name “Subich”, and several others and I worked the Oscar 6 & 7 satellites, which are long gone now. We worked out of the back of a Bing Furniture truck, and we had four sections of tower up, plus the satellite antennas, with elevation and azimuth mounts on them. We had a 2-meter uplink, and a 10-meter downlink. We got credit for 100 points off of five or six contacts, and we had a good time that weekend. My call sign at that time was WB8RTY”.

5. PHIL ACKERMAN (N8PA) – “My first Field Day was in 1985, and there was fifteen of us, including Dave Wolf (WD8CZZ), Steve Kocial (N8CJT) and Pat Robertson (N8JOZ), at the old Wolf Plumbing and Heating building on Expressview Drive. Jay Becker (KC8ZU) was there and he had a great ear for call signs. We would “CQ” and get a pile up back at us, and somehow he would get all of their call signs down right away, and we would work them one after another. All of us literally worked the station 24 straight hours, stopping only to use the restroom or get something to eat. It was a great learning experience for how to work a contest. We had a Field Day once at the Warren Rupp Observatory, and then later at the Madison Township Fire Station. At that one, Randy McMillan (N8CJR) was up on the fire department’s aerial ladder truck setting up an antenna or something, and when he looked up at the sky a tornado was dropping down from the clouds. It eventually touched down in Ashland County. A year later, at the Mifflin Township Fire Station, the wind and weather got so bad that we could barely put our tents up. As the evening wore on, some of us worked the Field Day station, while others worked the ARES weather net. We could see tornadoes off towards Ashland County. It was quite a night!”.

This photograph was made available to David Spain (KC8GNU) by Rick Loeckel (K7WE), who lives in Thornville, Ohio. The gentleman in the photo is Egan Loeckel (W8TAJ at the time), Rick's dad, and it was taken in 1939 or 1940, at the Loeckel residence, 324 Second Avenue in Mansfield.

Egan got his first ham radio ticket at age 23 in February of 1939, and, according to his log book, made his first contact (CW) on February 16, 1939, with W8SIL on 3.624 Mhz (80- meters), and the QSO was 5-6-9 both ways. He made his first "Voice" contact at 4:10pm on March 25, 1939, and it was locally with Dick DeLong (W8EMK).

In the picture, Egan's receiver unit is directly in front of him on the table top, and his transmitter is up above him on the wall shelf. Rick thinks the crystal controlled transmitter had a main "TZ40" Tube, with a maximum output power of 20 watts. His speaker is mounted in the corner of the walls just to his right.

Egan is an SK (December of 2006), he earned an Extra class ticket in his time as an operator, he was a past member of the IARC, and his last call sign was 0N8EL. He is pictured in the Club's scrapbook as one of the "old time" hams honored at an "Old Timer's" night celebration in 1969. An even earlier photo shows that Egan was present at the Sugar Grove Lake outing in 1933, where our club took part in the first ever ARRL Field Day.

Thanks for the picture, Rick, and anyone else who has local historical ham radio pictures or documents they would like to submit to "AIRWAVES", feel free to do so by contacting David Spain (419-589-7391). or drop them off at the bike shop.

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"THE IARC's REPEATER NETWORK – Part 1" by David Spain (KC8GNU)

One of the real accomplishments in Richland County amateur radio history has been the 2- meter and 70-centimeter (440) VHF-UHF amateur radio Repeater network. The operation, maintenance and updating of the network is currently the responsibility of the Intercity Amateur Radio Club (IARC), which is celebrating its 75th year of existence, and the four repeaters that comprise the network are:

REPEATER – FREQUENCY – PL K8RT 146.94 – 71.9
K8HF 147.36 + 71.9
W8WER 444.70 + 146.2 (tt42)
WD8Q 443.225 + 146.2 (tt42)

All repeaters are coordinated with the Ohio Repeater Council

Apparently, and prior to the repeaters, Mansfield area ham radio operators would use crystal controlled simplex on 146.520 Mhz on the 2-meter AM Band for Friday or Saturday night "round table rag chews", the probable forerunner of our modern day weekly "Nets".

Harry Frietchen (K8HF), who received his fifty-year membership award from the ARRL this past April, commented that "In 1973, we put 146.940- on the air with a call sign of WR8ACQ at radio station WVNO on Park Avenue West in Ontario".

Jack Weeks (K8RT) explained that Dick DeLong (WR8ACQ) was the first "Trustee" for the .940 machine, he had applied for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license for it, and the agency approved the use of Dick's call sign to identify the repeater. Later, when the FCC dropped the "WR" call sign, it seemed like a good time for Dick to hand over the Trusteeship to a new operator, and Jack accepted it.

"As the new repeater Trustee, we decided to go ahead and change the call sign for it to my call sign "K8RT", Jack said. He added that the repeater system utilized the "FM (frequency modulation) Band crystal control" in

order to get the 600 kilohertz separation between the input (146.340 Mhz) and the output (146.940 Mhz) frequencies required for the operation of the “machine”.

Jack also mentioned that, when the repeaters came along, some of the members of the IARC wanted to keep the money for the operation of them separate from the funds used to finance the club’s other projects, so a separate repeater organization, a second club, was formed to own, operate and maintain them. The two club’s did not compete with each other, and members of one were members of the other.” Our repeater club was named the “Mansfield Amateur Services and Emergency Repeater Association”, or, as it was more commonly known by the acronym “MASER” (mays-er)”, Jack said, “and I was the President of it for the first ten years”. Jack Weeks is still the Trustee for the .940 machine, hence the repeater call sign is still “K8RT”. Later Presidents of MASER included Scott Yonally (N8SY) and John Young (N8JY).

According to Jack, MASER had a “climber”, a fellow named Dave Cameron, who would climb the tower at WVNO when needed by the club. “Dave was a professional climber, who worked at the United Telephone Company as a tower inspector. He would climb up the tower for us to change coaxial cable or to put up a new antenna, whatever needed to be done. Dave is deceased now, but his climbing services were sure appreciated by the club members”, Jack explained.

In a November, 1973, News Journal article, it states that the two antennas for the .940 machine were installed on the broadcast tower at WVNO on Sunday, November 11th of that year. There are pictures of Dave Cameron on the tower doing the work of installing the transmit antenna at 150’, and the receive antenna at 200’ on the tower. He had donated about three hours of his time that day to get the job done. Ham radio operators Bob Miller (K8RFM) and Charles Wood (WA8KKN), also employees at United Telephone, along with other area operators, also were there that day to work on the project. The article, and the pictures accompanying it, are in our Club’s scrapbook.

The article also says that “the emergency unit was erected through the cooperation of the Richland County Chapter of the Red Cross, the United Telephone Company, WVNO, and MASER, which will use the unit in the event of an emergency”.

Harry Frietchen also said that in 1975, “six of us bought the original 147.36+ repeater, and we co-located it on the WVNO tower with the .940 machine”. He added that the new repeater was needed because of the popularity of the .940 machine, and the new repeater was actually “portable” for use at emergencies or public events where ham radio operators would render radio assistance.

Harry explained that Ben Bissman (W8HXT), now a silent key (SK), contributed \$500 towards the purchase of the repeater, and five others donated \$100 each, plus there was probably money from the MASER treasury used in the project. Harry is still the Trustee for the .360 machine.

(MORE TO FOLLOW NEXT MONTH)

“7-3” David Spain (KC8GNU)

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“IARC REPEATERS – PART 2”
by David Spain (KC8GNU)

Bill Reese (W8WER) is the IARC Trustee for the UHF “.70” (70 Centimeter Band) machine, which is located at the privately owned VASU Electronic’s tower on Scenic Drive. The Drive runs east off of South Main Street just beyond the old Possum Run golf course. The club uses a VASU antenna, which is 340 feet up on the tower.

Bill has been a ham radio operator since 1976, has his “Extra” ticket, and also serves on the club’s Technical Committee (repeater operation and maintenance etc.) with Henry Koenig (W8DQ), Dick Hensel (N8WLC), and

contagious. As many of you know, our radio club's 146.940 and 147.360 repeaters work off of a communication's tower at the TV/Radio station.

My chat with Gunther was about his role in the North America branch of AMSAT, the world-wide Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation. The organization has the responsibility for, among other things, the design, engineering, manufacture, launch and maintenance of the amateur radio satellites in space orbit today.

AMSAT had its beginnings in 1969, when a group of amateur radio operators (hams), many of whom were employed by government, commercial or university laboratories in the Washington, D.C. area, formed the organization and incorporated it. The group vowed to carry on the pioneering and voluntary ham radio satellite work already being done by "Project OSCAR" on the west coast, which included the launch of OSCAR (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio), the first amateur radio satellite, in 1961 from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The satellite, which orbited the earth for 22 days (312 orbits), and transmitted the morse code letters "hi", went up a mere four years after Russia's pioneering "Sputnik" satellite, which shows the talent and intelligence available in the ham radio ranks.

Gunther Meisse is a life member of the organization, his membership number is 594 among over 23,000 members, and he got involved in AMSAT, not so much through his interest in satellites or ham radio, but through his life-long interest in weather. "In my 2-meter operations", he said, "I stumbled across the weather map transmissions from the first two NASA polar orbiting satellites and geo-stationary satellites ATS-1 and ATS-2, which gave me a whole new opportunity for my interests in weather. I also started listening to the nightly satellite transmissions from doctors in Texas to nurses in really remote areas of Alaska, who were treating patients for various illnesses. I got hooked on satellite communications and its value for doing good things".

Gunther has met many of the early pioneers in satellite amateur radio, including Dr. Thomas Clark (W3IWI), a physicist and a remarkable person, who once served as President of AMSAT, and who now serves on its Board of Directors. "I took a leave of absence, you might say, from my satellite activities", Gunther commented, "and I was down at the Dayton Hamfest a few years back, and I stopped by the AMSAT booth". He went on to say that, in a discussion with some others at the booth, particularly about funding issues and his ideas for them, they mentioned to him about "running for a seat on AMSAT's Board of Directors".

From this discussion, Gunther then met with Dr. Clark and Richard Hamby (W2GPS), who is now the President of AMSAT. They encouraged him to "run", but noted that it usually takes two or three times to get elected.

"Well, I got my petition signed, filed it, and there were others ahead of me, so to speak, hams who had been more active than me", he explained, "but I did something nobody else had ever done, I actually campaigned for the position, and I got elected on my first try". Later, Gunther got elected by his fellow board members to his current position of "Treasurer" for North American AMSAT, which places him on the corporation's Executive Team.

Gunther, who is now in his second term as AMSAT treasurer, has certainly played a role in bringing sound financial practices into the organization, but his major project is to help establish an endowment for the corporation. "We hope we will be able to raise about 10-15 million dollars", he commented, "and we are in the process of hiring a professional fund raising organization to help us with our campaign. If we are successful, we will be able to invest the money, and use the accumulated interest to help fund our projects. We will be contacting the Bill Gates of the world, who share our interest in scientific projects, to help us reach our goal. We will also be asking for whatever help they can give from ham radio operators all over the world".

Gunther mentioned the example of how it will cost \$600,000 just to build the Eagle 1 and Eagle 2, two ham radio satellites that will be launched within the decade. "AMSAT is talking to launch operators all over the world to set up the satellites as payloads", he said. He explained how "AMSAT used a huge Soviet Union SS-18 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, still sitting in an old "Cold War" silo in Russia, to launch ECHO,

Actually, and according to Scott, a Mansfield area ham radio newsletter of sorts has been around since the early 1950's, when an operator named Ed "Doc" Fensch (W8SOU) used to mail out the monthly IARC meeting notice post cards that he printed on a "ditto" machine.

When "Doc" would go on vacation, some ham radio guys who worked at Therm-O-Disc, namely Scott's brother Gary (WA8BIW), Rich Ruth (WB8UYY) and Norm Nelson (WB8WRS), would write up a two-to-four page meeting notice/newsletter, and Gary would get it printed and mailed out to the IARC members.

So how did Scott, who has his "Extra" ticket, get into the ham radio club newsletter crowd?

Well, first of all, it was Gary Yonally, now a SK, who encouraged Scott to take up ham radio, and Scott got his Novice ticket in January of 1979. Then, like so many things that have taken root and enhanced amateur radio in the Mansfield area, it goes back to Jack Weeks (K8RT).

Back in 1981, Jack was the President of MASER, and I was the Vice-President. He called me, and asked me to stop by his shop at Hoover Instrument's out on Home Road", Scott explained. "Well, I went out there, and Jack had an idea for a club newsletter". Actually, at the time, Jack was the President of the Ohio Repeater Council, and that organization had a newsletter, which inspired him to put one together for MASER.

Jack and I later worked a few evenings on our first edition of the newsletter, printed it up there at his shop, and we mailed it out" Scott added. "Jack handed the project over to me, and I became the editor. In those first few years, I typed it all up on a Remington typewriter".

Scott was working at Hi-Stat Manufacturing in Lexington at the time, and a co-worker, John Stone, who worked in the Engineering Department, and wasn't a ham radio guy, happened to come up with the name "Airwaves" for the newsletter. "It was a great suggestion, and I went with it right away", Scott said.

In 1984, Peggy Boyle and Pat Harris (N8EBK) took over the editorship of "Airwaves", and then it went to Bob Swope (NQ8W) in 1985, who published the newsletter until 1986. "Bob and I grew up together in Ashland, he was moving back there, so when he asked me to take back the responsibility for "Airwaves", I said "okay", Scott commented.

Since it's beginnings, "Airwaves" has always been a monthly publication, and there is newsletter competition among ham radio clubs, up to and including, the national level. With Scott Yonally at the helm, and his eventual use of computer and word processing technology, with colorful graphics and photos, "Airwaves" won several awards for layout and content, including a second place and six honorable mentions.

Over the years, there have been many contributing "Airwaves" writer's like Phil Ackerman (N8PA), who, as President of the IARC, wrote a regular column, as does current President Ron Muth (KD8AZQ), Pat Roberston (N8JOZ), whose "Trivia" column ran for a number of years, and Danny Bailey (KB8STK), who contributes his monthly and informative ARES column. Of special interest is the new "XYL Speak Out" column, co-written by Melanie Ruth (KD8CWI) and Jennine Stickler (KD8CWF), and Jay Bookwalter's (KC8GNL) "Skywarn" updates. Scott wrote his own informative "Editor's Corner" column. (Editor's note: We also can not forget David Spain KC8GNU who has been writing most of these articles for us.)

It was Phil Ackerman who, knowing my interest in writing, paved the way for me to send some articles to Scott for possible publication in "Airwaves", and I'm sure glad Phil did it. In the IARC, everyone can have a niche to contribute to the cause.

Jay Bookwalter, the current editor of "Airwaves" does the proofreading, graphics and layout work, and Phil Nichols (KD8FGV) is the website posting technician. According to Jay and Phil, statistics show that the newsletter is read on average about 480 times a month.

course, the first of the emergency groups which came about thru CivilDefense, and, while not used as much in the early days, is still holding a few people in the program, just in case the President of the USA invokes the war powers act, which would put a hold on most amateur radio activities as we know them today. ARES®, which is a service organization of the ARRL, has taken over most emergency duties that were formerly RACES operations. ARES® is a more easy going service, that does not have to follow the strict rules and requirements set down for the RACES program. Skywarn is probably our club's biggest operation, since severe weather always comes around every year. Remember when we used to work out of the weather office at Lahm Airport. Anyone remember Marla or Dewey? Still hear some good stories about Marla and the station at the airport.

8. The Hamfest or more properly called the "Mid-Winter Hamfest" has been going for quite a few years too. This is our club's biggest fund raiser project that we do. Originally it was held as an Auction of old equipment, then, as years progressed, it went to the flea market style we know today. The early hamfests were held at the Naval Reserve Training Center, which was on Ashland Rd next to the current National Guard Armory. As the event grew it was then moved to the current location at the Richland County Fairgrounds.

9. We tried a few years at having what we called an "ARRL League Night Dinner" which was a dinner with some of the ARRL Ohio Section Leadership and Great Lakes Division staff. This was a great way to get to talk with ARRL people about issues in amateur radio. We have had an unofficial night the last few years at the Fire Mountain Restaurant with a few of the league leadership. It has always been the night before the Hamfest, since the officials get in town the night before. We have had some fun with this event, Just ask Joe Phillips (K8QOE) about his timer for talking!!

10. The IARC has also been a "special service club" for a number of years. The ARRL is especially proud of our affiliated clubs that excel in their activities. Clubs that go the extra mile to provide on-going training and support for the benefit of their community, fall into our Special Service Club category. These extraordinary groups actively pursue all aspects of Amateur Radio: New Ham Development and Training; Public Relations; Emergency Communications; School Club Support; Technical Advancement; Operating Activities; Annual Reports, and more.

NOTE: I had a call from John Lehman (WA8HMO) in regards to the request for reader contributions for this article. John is a wealth of information on club history. Below is what he gave me, and I certainly appreciate his help:

11. The club auction, forerunner to the IARC Hamfest, was more than just an auction sale as for one, the admission of \$1.00 included a ham sandwich, Jones chips, and hot cider or coffee. This was put together by Chuck Bookwalter (W8QJF) and his XYL Ruby. Another part of the festivities was special contests which were held throughout the day. Some of these included a QLF (sending morse code with your left foot), a morse code copy contest, and a sending contest with speeds up to 35 WPM! Special certificates went to anyone who could send or copy 35 WPM. Might be fun to bring these back to the hamfest to add some fun and interest.

12. Early days in emergency communications with the IARC included a group called "CIRCE", which stood for "Communications In Richland County Emergencies". John was the EC for CIRCE, with Dr Barnes (W8DVN), Dick Fisher (WA8MXQ), and Gordon Sponsellor (N8BZ, then N8BZR), as the Assistant ECs. Also, because this was one of the pioneering groups for EMCOMM they were asked to give a presentation for the ARRL at the Dayton Hamvention in regards to Mobile Emergency Communications.

13. John and his crew also started the first 2-meter net on AM (we use FM now days) using good old Heath Kit "Lunch Box" transceivers, which were horizontally polarized. John said that, since Gordon and he lived on some of the higher terrain at the time, they covered the area quite well. And "yes", this was before repeaters.

14. Another project for a few years was working with, what was known as, the Eye Bank here in the area. John and Gordon were highly involved with this program, and did receive loads of publicity for the club.

15. An early newsletter was done by Doc Finch (W8SOU), which kept the club updated on current happenings with equipment and the membership. Of course the newsletter as we all know it today has continued to bring news of both local and league interest to our members. Scott Yonally N8SY was the editor for many years before turning it over to Myself (Jay Bookwalter KC8GNL) a few years ago. Members used to send in articles such as scanner news by Larry Roop N8RGO, and trivia type columns by Pat Roberts N8JOZ, to name a few. And yes we still accept articles from all our membership anytime someone wants to do one!!

16. John remembered some early field days which were just what the name said, "Field!". "Yes", he said, we used to have a member who had a farm on East Hanley Road, where the club would set up way out in the fields of the farm for the event.

17. Regarding club meetings, John said we used to have a tradition of doing a "Show & Tell" time, in which members would bring in new "state of the art" equipment to show, or perhaps a homebrew piece of equipment to discuss. This too might be something to bring back as it sounds interesting and fun. John also said that the club would occasionally have field trips, or visits, to see special stations, or other unique setups, of interest to the club.