

**The Central Texas Amateur Radio Club
meets the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the
Bell County Communications Center, 798 West Avenue O, in Belton**

From the Editor's Desk...

Rick Murray, K6WXA

The year is now half over; interesting things have come and gone, and with half of the year yet remaining to come, more are certainly at hand. It seems like only yesterday... but that's a different direction altogether. Remember the past and where we've been, but keep your eyes on the future.

Speaking of the past - by now y'all are quite use to me running reprints of articles here in the newsletter of radio topics from decades ago. I hope you have and will find them informative, or at least entertaining. I have three in this issue of the newsletter that I'd particularly like to introduce and direct your attention to...

The first you're going to come across is entitled, "*Club Meetings By Radio*" which dates from 1924. I first joined CTARC in early 2010. I remember the winter of 2010-2011 was bitterly cold. By the first week of February 2011, temperatures were in the single digits. It was so cold the February 2011 meeting was cancelled. Perhaps this article might be an idea should it happen again. The next article of interest appears in the 'Weather Central' section, entitled "*Summer Radio*" though dating from 1925, it's information is equally valid today. Lastly for your interest, be sure to read "*Go Fly A Kite*" which dates from 1915. Since our earliest days, we as amateurs have been experimenters. Experimenting with equipment, wavelengths, and antenna's to give us the best results. This particular article details experimenting with kite supported aerials and is a novel approach to getting your antenna up while in the field.

For you Technicians studying to someday upgrade and earn your General Class license, the new General Class Question Pool goes into effect July 1st. Which means you have to start studying all over again. *Sorry*. More on this and of course, other good to know stuff follows in this issue of the newsletter.

Our next club meeting is Tuesday evening, July 7th, at 7:00 PM at the Bell County Communications Center and I hope you all can make it.

- The air is full of things you shouldn't miss. -

73 de Rick - K6WXA



"But we are, after all, radio people. What better way to celebrate can there be than to get on the air?"
David Sumner-K1ZZ ARRL CEO



"You stand at the rim of the abyss, gazing out over... nothing. Your fear mounts as you are compelled to move closer, to look deeper into the darkness. Your mind races as the many possible outcomes of your next step are considered. Your foot wavers above the abyss, and then..."



Nightfall first aired over CBC-Toronto July 4th, 1980, and featured episodes of horror, the supernatural, science fiction, mystery, fantasy, and human drama.

Some of *Nightfall's* episodes were so terrifying that the CBC registered numerous complaints and some affiliate stations dropped it. Despite this, the series went on to become one of the most popular shows in CBC Radio history, running 100 episodes that featured a mix of original tales and adaptations of both classic and obscure short stories. It's final 100th episode was aired on May 13th, 1983.

Who knew Canadian's could be so scary? Enjoy the listening, but be careful of the edge... Visit: <https://archive.org/details/Nightfall-cbc-oldTimeRadio>



The Central Texas Amateur Radio Net meets every Thursday at 8:00 PM on the N5ZXJ repeater, on 145.310(-) PL 123.0 Join Us!

July NCS & Back-Up NCS Schedule

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| July 2nd: | July 9th: |
| Net Control: AD5SK | W5VEX |
| Back-Up: W5VEX | W5GNK |

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| July 16th: | July 23rd: |
| Net Control: W5GNK | KD5FJF |
| Back-Up: KD5FJF | KF5OHR |

July 30th:
Net Control: KF5OHR
Back-Up: KE5ISN



New General Class Question Pool

The Question Pool Committee of the National Conference of Volunteer Examiner Coordinators has released the 2015-2019 Element 3 (General Class) question pool. The new question pool becomes effective for all Element 3 examinations administered on or after July 1st, 2015, and remains valid until June 30th, 2019.

The new question pool can be found at: <http://ncvec.org/page.php?id=364>

"The marvels of yesterday are the common place of today. We accept the triumphs of wireless telegraphy without surprise or wonderment. And yet how short is the time since this invention appeared and how surprising have all the early anticipations of its triumphs been more than fulfilled!"
The Wireless Age - July, 1915



The Belton 4th of July Parade will be held on Saturday, July 4th. This is a joint public service event of CTARC and the Temple Amateur Radio Club.

Volunteers are needed to assist with the line-up of 300+ entries and to direct them on to the parade route. The initial meeting place will be in the parking lot of the University of Mary Hardin Baylor, located at the intersection of West 9th and North Pearl in Belton at 8:00 AM. The parade will start at 10:00 AM and should end about noon.

If you'd like to assist with this event, please contact Darwin Geiselbrecht - K5DOA, at: k5doa01@gmail.com. For more info on the event itself, visit: www.rodeobelton.com

CQ World-Wide VHF Contest

Contest period runs from 1800 UTC, July 18th to 2100 UTC, July 19th on 6 and 2 meters. For more information visit: <http://www.cqww-vhf.com>



Islands On-the-Air Contest

Sponsored by the Radio Society of Great Britain, contest period runs from 1200 UTC July 25th, to 1200 UTC July 26th on 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 meters.

For more information on this, visit: www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2015/riota.shtml



Club Meetings by Radio!

Radio Age - July, 1924

Dallas, Texas - An experiment to determine whether it is possible to hold a club meeting by radio with all the members seated comfortably in their homes, has been tried out successfully by radio fans in this vicinity. The meeting was called to order by the president, motions carried and all business transacted with as much ease as though the members were gathered in one room.

The idea was conceived by members of the West Gulf Amateur Phone Club, which was started by local representatives of the American Radio Relay League. Practically all members have installed radiophone transmitters in their homes.

Due to bad weather, the suggestion was made that members hold their meetings "on-the-air."

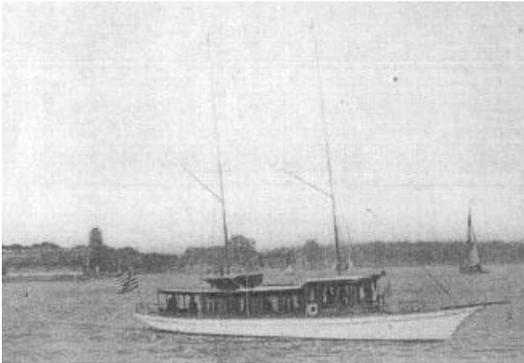
Notices were sent to all club members suggesting a wavelength of 190 meters. At the appointed time, the president called the meeting to order through his radiophone. The roll was called by the secretary and as their names were spoken the members picked up their microphones and answered, "present."

As each set had been carefully tuned in advance all members of the club could hear everything that took place. The session lasted two hours and met with such general approval that it was voted to hold subsequent "ether meetings" every Sunday afternoon thereafter.



First Ship-to-Shore Radio Broadcast

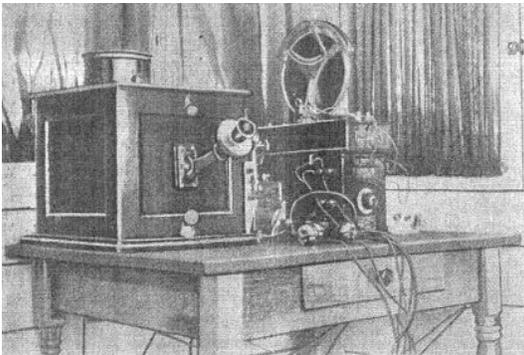
The first ship-to-shore transmissions by radiotelephone anywhere in the world, was made at Put-in-Bay, in Lake Erie, on July 18, 1907. Lee de Forest made the first ship-to-shore transmissions by radiotelephone giving race reports for the Annual Inter-Lakes Yachting Association Regatta held on Lake Erie.



The yacht Thelma

Wireless telephone equipment was installed on board the yacht *Thelma* and also a shore station at the Fox Dock at Put-in-Bay, which was operated by his assistant Frank E. Butler.

Thelma followed the competing yachts around the course through most of the races and full and graphic accounts were telephoned into the shore station.



WIRELESS TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT ON YACHT "THELMA"

The greatest distance at which the reports from the yachts were heard and recorded was four miles.

Amateur Radio Newline Co-Founder & Producer Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF *Silent Key*

A well-known voice in the Amateur Radio news media has gone silent. Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF, of Santa Clarita, California, died June 11th following a period of ill health. He was 73.

Pasternak was co-founder along with Jim Hendershot, WA6VQP of *Amateur Radio Newline* - a valuable weekly source of amateur radio news and information - some of which, has gleaned these pages. Pasternak served as *Newline's* managing editor and occasional newscaster for the program. Even while hospitalized earlier this year, he kept his ear to the ground for news from the Amateur Radio community, so he could pass it along to those who had taken over *Newline* during his illness.

A Brooklyn, New York, native, Pasternak became a radio amateur in 1959 as WA2HVK and once was very active on 6 meters. He eventually got into broadcasting and made his career in television engineering and production. He retired as a broadcast engineer with KTTV in Los Angeles in 2012 but continued as a broadcasting consultant.

Pasternak was the spark plug behind the *Amateur Radio Newline* bulletin — which was relayed on repeaters around the US and elsewhere — as well as the creator and administrator of the annual YHOTY. He was the author of three books and served as a writer/producer on several educational films and videos, including "Amateur Radio Today."

The future of the *Amateur Radio Newline*, out of production since its May 22nd edition, has not been determined.



NY4G will be signing **stroke FP** from Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands, 15 - 21 July. QSL via his home call.

EI6DX will be active from Mahe Island, Seychelles 7-18 July as **S79OWZ**. QSL via **RX3RC**.

W9IMS will be operating from the Indianapolis Motor Speedway for the "Brickyard 400" on 3.840, 7.240, 14.245 and 21.350 MHz on Jul 20-Jul 26. QSL direct with s.a.s.e.

VE3IKV will be active from Mayaguana Island in the Bahama's through the 6th of July as **C6AUX**. QSL via his home call.

W5JON will be on the air as **V47JA** from St. Kitts until July 22nd. QSL via his home call.

N3QE will be active from Maui Island signing **stroke KH6**, 28 July - 3 August. QSL via LotW or his home call.

VK4AAC is active from Kangaroo Island signing **portable 5**, through the 25th of August. See his QRZ.com page for QSL info.

ZL2HM will be active from Niue Island through July 4th as **E6AB**. QSL via his home call.

A group of hams will be active from Sint Eustatius Island through July 5th as **PJ5A**. QSL via **MØURX**.

Special Event Station **W9ZL** will be on the air July 22nd through the 26th at the 2015 EAA Airventure. This is the world's largest air show in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They will operate on 14.250, 7.250, and 50.150 SSB.

W4LT will be active from Montserrat Island 8 - 17 July as **VP2MLU**. QSL via his home call.

F5LCI will be active from Djibouti from the middle of July to the middle of September as **J2ØJM**. QSL via his home call.

JAØJHQ will be active from Iceland 18 - 21 July signing **stroke TF**. QSL via his home call.

A group of amateurs will be active from Seychelles 16 - 20 July as **S79HN**. QSL via **JJ2VLY**.

The Para DX Group will be active from Caviana Island, 22 - 29 July as **PX8K**. QSL via **PY8WW**.

A group of Austrians will be active from Market Reef 11 - 18 July as **OJØS**. QSL via **OHØAA**.

IW2NEF will be active from Naxos Island in the Cyclades Archipelago 25 July - 6 August, signing **stroke SV8**. QSL via **IK2DUW**.

Special event station **HF71AK** will be on the air through the 31st of July from Osuchy, Poland, to commemorate the Polish soldiers of Home Army and Peasant's Battalions who fought the German invaders during the second world war. QSL via **SP8MMW**.

JR2GAG will be active from Pohnpei Island, through the 5th of July as **V63GG**. QSL via his home call.

LA9PTA will be active from Curacao Island 12 - 31 July signing **stroke PJ2**. QSL via his home call.

ZL2AGY will be active from Rarotonga Island, 6 July - 4 August as **E51AGY**. QSL via his home call.

VE6SH will be active from Antigua Island 28 July - 8 August as **V29SH**. QSL via his home call.

C4HQ will be active from Cyprus July 11th & 12th. QSL via **5B4KH**.

T4ØHQ will be active from various locations in Cuba July 11th & 12th. QSL via **OH2TA**.

W6NN will be active from the Cayman Islands July 7th - 12th as **ZF2LL**. QSL via his home call.

G8OFQ will be active from Galapagos Island signing **stroke HC8**, July 1st - 14th. QSL via **HA3JB**.



Summer Radio

*Hugo Gernsback, Editor & Publisher
Radio News Magazine -- July, 1925*

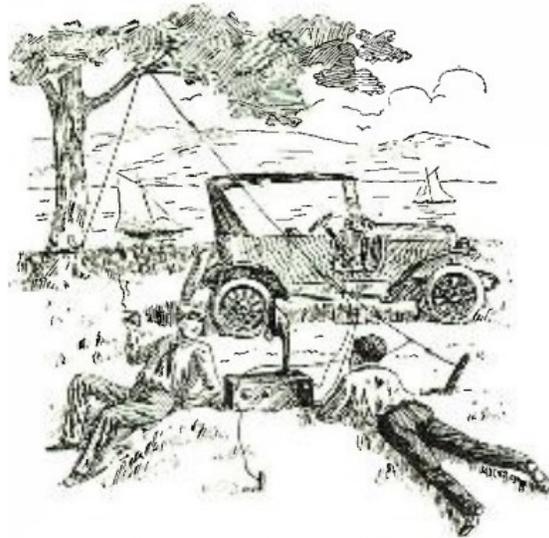
Never before a radio summer like this. All over the country leading stations have boosted their power. It's going to be great this summer. Think of it. No matter where you go, no matter how rough you are dressed, how tired you may be, just hitch up the aerial to the nearest tree or pole and listen in to the finest entertainment the country can provide. Many of the most interesting sporting events come in summer. You hate to miss the baseball scores, the fight results, or the race winner. Next days papers aren't soon enough. Think of hearing the ball game inning by inning, the fight round by round, the race lap by lap.

When radio first became popular, early in 1922, it was widely predicted, even by radio experts, that summer reception would be so poor that nobody would care to listen in. The summer of 1922 disproved this statement entirely. Radio broadcasting went on during the entire summer, and hundreds of thousands of people listened in to their perfect satisfaction, and did not find the reception much different from reception at other seasons of the year.

To be sure, radio reception is not as good during a hot, sultry summer day, when there is a thunderstorm in the offing, but on the other hand, static, during the summer time, is not a great deal worse than at certain other periods during the year.

For instance, in the spring and fall, when heavy rains are in progress, or when the temperature changes suddenly, or when snow is falling, there is much static, which at times is much worse than that on a clear summer day. The impression that static is much worse during the summer is not entirely borne out by the facts. The majority of summer days are entirely free from bad static, or even when it is bad, not only during the summertime, but at any other season of the year, reception is not greatly hampered unless you are trying for DX.

Static, to radio, is the same as street noises to our living room. If you are listening to local stations, which, as a rule, come in with good power, the static noises are usually not heard at all, and do not make themselves objectionable because of the power of the receiver, unless it is a crystal set or a one-tube affair, is sufficient to drown out static noises.



How the tourist may set up his radio receiving set. The car battery supplies the "A" current for the tubes and a tree supports the single-wire antenna.

If you are sitting in your living room and talking with some one, the street noises coming in through the window interfere with your conversation somewhat as static interferes with reception. If you converse in a normal voice, it will be found that the street noises do not interfere very materially and the louder the tone of conversation, the less the interference.

So far, scientists are not agreed upon what really constitutes static, except that it is known to be an electrical disturbance due to atmospheric conditions. Many queer things happen in connection with static, that are not as yet clear.



For instance, suppose you are listening to a station a thousand miles away. The weather at the broadcast station, as well as at your station, is clear. Somewhere between the two stations there is a thunderstorm creating a tremendous amount of static. Nevertheless, in many cases, you are not aware of the fact, when listening in, that such a storm exists.

The reason is that the radio waves pass directly through the static field without hampering reception. It also happens that this same condition is true when there is a thunderstorm at or around the broadcast station. It might be thought that under these conditions the reception would be exceedingly bad. This, however, is not the case at all in most instances. As a general rule, it seems that static hampers a receiving station only when atmospheric conditions are bad at the receiving end. Of course, this is only a general rule, because if you are listening in to a broadcast station fifty miles away and there is an atmospheric disturbance blanketing not only the transmitting but the receiving station as well, then static is had at the receiving end, for obvious reasons.

As for danger from lightning, a radio outfit with an outdoor aerial should not be used during a thunderstorm, for a very simple reason. If the outfit is working, and even a small lightning charge should pass through the aerial, some damage might be done to some of the delicate instruments of the set, such as, for instance, burning out a transformer, which is wound with wire as fine as a hair or perhaps burning out one or more tubes, although the latter is an exceedingly rare occurrence, the writer never having heard of such a case. So it is best, during a thunderstorm, simply not to use the set, or at least not while you actually see lightning.

If you have an indoor or loop aerial, you do not need a lightning arrester, for the possible effect of lightning on these is nil. An outdoor radio aerial, grounded through a lightning arrester, becomes a source of protection to the building, exactly the same as a lightning rod system.



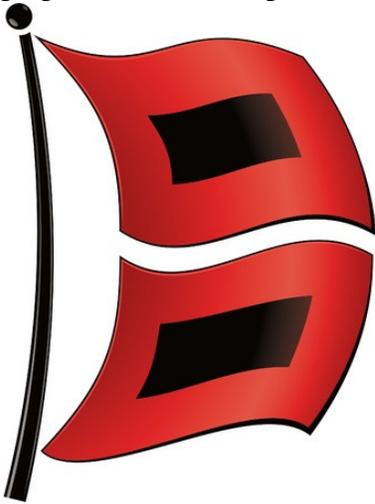
Summer radio is here and here to stay. The country is blanketed with high power sending stations. The air will be full of entertainment, sporting news, just the things that everyone on vacation craves.

2015 Hurricane Season Webinar

Mike Corey, KI1U

ARRL Emergency Preparedness Manager

The ARRL will host the 2015 Hurricane Season webinar Monday, July 20th, getting under way at 7 PM CDT. The approximately 90-minute session will address the role of Amateur Radio during the 2015 Hurricane Season. Anyone interested in hurricane preparedness and response is invited to attend this online presentation.



Topics will include a meteorological overview of the upcoming season; Amateur Radio station WX4NHC at the National Hurricane Center: Who they are and what they do; ARRL Media and Public Relations; the Hurricane Watch Net; the VoIP Hurricane Net, and ARRL coordination and interface.

The program will include presentations by representatives of the National Hurricane Center and WX4NHC, the VoIP Hurricane Net, the HWN, the Canadian Hurricane Centre, and the ARRL. Webinar registration is open to all, but should be of particular interest to radio amateurs in hurricane-prone areas. The webinar will conclude with a Q&A session.

To register for this webinar, visit: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/280869512766308353>

WX4NHC Reports It's Ready for Hurricane Season

WX4NHC, the Amateur Radio station at the National Hurricane Center in Miami, reports that it has stood the test and is ready for the 2015 Hurricane Season, which began on June 1 and will continue through November. WX4NHC conducted its Annual Station Test on May 30th, during which, the station was tested on many frequencies and modes, including digital modes, and that all radio equipment and antennas performed well.

The WX4NHC test event was also good practice for Amateur Radio operators especially in hurricane prone areas, to test their station's ability to contact WX4NHC, should they need to during a hurricane. It was also a good opportunity for NWS Office staff to become aware of the unique capabilities of Amateur Radio during severe weather and disaster communications; when conventional communication modes fail.



During the annual test, WX4NHC logged contacts with some emergency communication notables, including FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate, KK4INZ; plus a 20 meter contact with FEMA Chief Technical Officer Ted Okada, N4HNL. WX4NHC also worked ARRL Emergency Preparedness Manager Mike Corey, KI1U, and Hurricane Watch Net Manager Bobby Graves, KB5HAV.

Go Fly a Kite

The Wireless Age - July, 1915

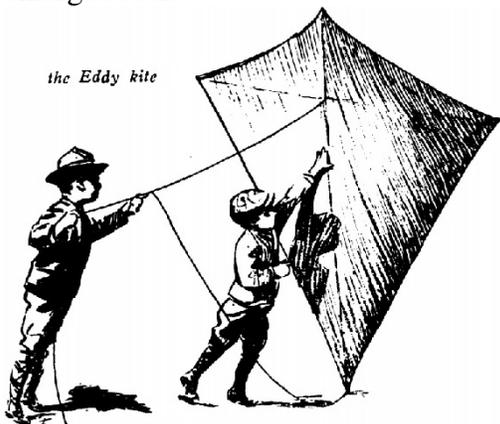
The progressive amateur is over-looking valuable opportunities if he spends his days in the country without conducting experiments with receiving apparatus. Perhaps the particular location in which he has decided to abide is somewhat distant from the news distributing center and he may occasionally long for first-hand information concerning the activities of the outer world. With the receiving equipment at his disposal and a temporary aerial, he may listen in at specific periods to receive the press news sent out by wireless from many stations.

With a number of days at his disposal the amateur may carry on some interesting experiments with aerials supported by kites. On account of their unusual length, kite flown aerials are more suited for reception of the longer wavelengths.

The amateur will first observe that there are two basic types of kites; the Box Kite - which may be flown in heavy winds or gales, and the tailless flat surface Eddie Kite for lighter winds. The Eddie Kite is also well known for its ease of construction and stability in flight, as well as its ability to lean towards vertical flight.

It will be left to the discretion of the reader as to which type of kite he shall build, but he should be guided by the prevailing winds in his vicinity.

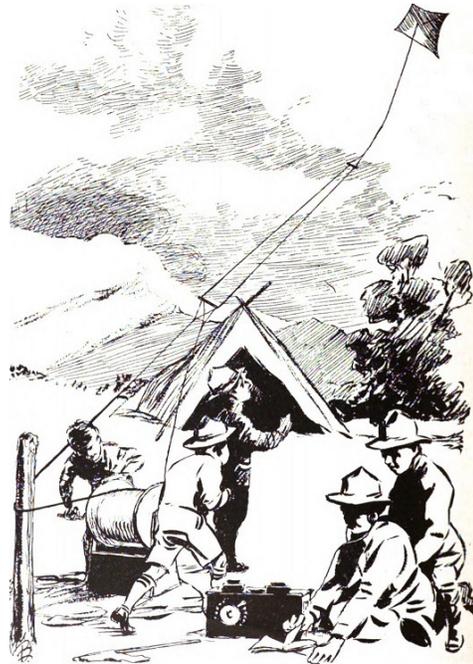
Before continuing, it is perhaps well to mention that kite supported aerials should not be used during the approach or presence of thunderstorms, or in regions where atmospheric electricity is especially severe. If this precaution is not observed the experimenter is apt to become an unexpected and not very comfortable participator in what might be termed Benjamin Franklin's original experiment on a considerably enlarged scale.



the Eddie kite

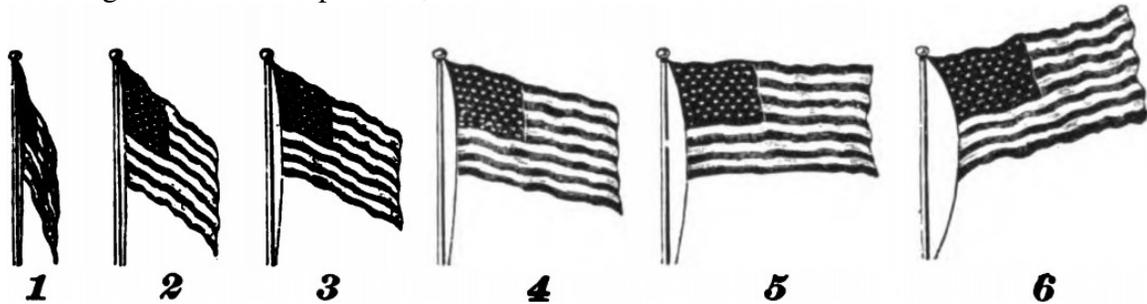
In the design of the Eddy kite, the surface of the kite should be baggy and made from a Cambric type material. The frame should be made from spruce, bamboo, ash or beech with each frame element being of approximately 9 feet in length.

Kite flying cord may be purchased at many novelty stores. But investigation has found that piano wire is the most reliable of all kite supporting material due to its strength and small wind resistance. However it is also apt to gather considerable static electricity.



The aerial wire may have a length of 1,000 to 2,000 feet at the least, or whatever is consistent with the lifting ability of the kite and prevailing winds.

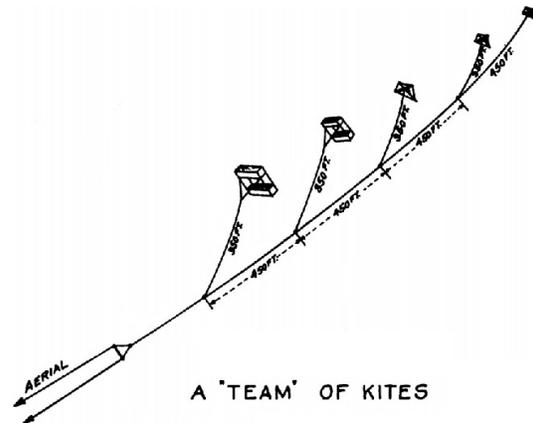
It should also be taken into consideration that a single kite alone, will rarely rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet. It may seem that greater heights are attained, but measurements have proven that this appearance is deceptive due to the kite really traveling in a horizontal position, rather than a vertical one.



To determine suitable winds for kite flying, refer to the flag chart presented above. When the wind is so light that a flag flies as shown in "2" and every now and then drops as in "1" there is not enough wind for kite flying. When the wind is strong enough to hold a flag as in positions "3" and "4" the Eddy kite flies to perfection. If the wind will hold a flag as in position "5" then it is too strong for an Eddy kite, but perfect for a box kite. Position "6" shows how a flag flies in a gale with wind speeds of 40 to 50 mph. In such wind neither type of kite can be flown.

Then there is what is known as a team connection of kites. Three Eddy kites each having a vertical dimension of 9 feet, are spaced about equal distance apart. The rope for the first kite is payed out until a sag is observed. A second kite is then payed out about 300 feet down the line from the first, this is payed out until the next sag is observed and the third kite is raised.

But it is obvious the designer may carry out this experiment on a much smaller scale with satisfactory results.



Certain amateurs have put forth the suggestion that kite supported aerials will not give the last degree of efficiency on account of the inclination of the wire and believe that better results will be obtained if the aerial wire is held in a strictly vertical position. This assumption is not correct, as the radiation from even a vertical aerial becomes more or less inclined in transit, depending upon the nature of the soil over which the "feet" of the wave pass. Thus, if radiation takes place over dry soil the top of the wave front will travel faster than the foot, and in consequence the wave is bent forward. Therefore, a receiving aerial having a certain portion in the form of a flat top will absorb more energy than a strictly vertical conductor.

Again, observe that experiments are carried out at a distance from trolley or high tension lines, for should the kite line drop across the wires, serious injury to the attendants and the apparatus may result.

Have You Heard *these* Texas Stations

Radio in the Home - July, 1925

El Paso in the climatic capital of the United States, the city on the edge of the desert where the sunshine spends the winter beside the storied Rio Grande, is so situated that the radio enthusiast is not bothered much by the interferences which vex his fellows in other parts of the country and so he can pick and choose among the many programs offered and that is one of the reasons why it has only one broadcasting station of its own.

WDAH was first licensed by the city's Chamber of Commerce on May 16th, 1922 and was the 9th station to go on the air in Texas. It was later purchased by the Trinity Methodist Church, which broadcasts its services on Sunday and through the week. WDAH is a 50-watt transmitter, and that though it has only one-tenth the power of many stations, it has been heard all over the United States and as far away as San Juan.



Kansas Street, El Paso 1925

Its influence is great for all that and signs are not wanting of the fact.

Station WOAI in the beautiful and historic old city of San Antonio, first aired on September 25th, 1922, and is owned by the Southern Equipment Company on 760 kilocycles and is conducted in the most agreeable and up-to-date manner. Anything enlightening or entertaining is welcome at WOAI and the musical standard is high.



J.G. Cummings - "Silent Joe"

J. G. Cummings is the announcer whose few pithy sentences introduce his stars. Mr. Cummings never wastes a word and for that reason he is known as "Silent Joe." His quiet, smiling manner is admirably adapted to putting a nervous or temperamental artist at ease and the very sound of his voice is restful to the ear. Fans who are bored and out of humor with too much talk from other stations can tune in on WOAI with confidence for "Silent Joe" can be depended upon not to talk too much, and yet when he speaks he invariably says something worth listening to.

San Antonio is proud of WOAI and justly so. It is progressive but it runs after no false gods. Although the station is conducted as an adjunct to business it does not use it to advertise itself. WOAI is for the intelligent entertainment of San Antonio and any one outside of it who cares to tune in. It is a force for the recreation of the people and as such is truly a public institution. Courtesy is the rule and not the exception. San Antonio has a flair for pleasant living and WOAI is reflecting it in its broadcasting

The Lone Star Station in the Lone Star State is WEAY, in Houston, which began broadcasting on June 9, 1922. WEAY means We Entertain All Year. From ten watts, WEAY soon increased to 500 operating at 360 meters, with a broadcasting room that has every modern feature which science, elegance or health could demand.

That so much of the better class of musical entertainment offered to radio listeners by WEAY comes to them as a gift from the artists themselves cannot be too often said. To be sure they sing or they play for advertisement, for practice, for their own pleasure and to gratify the pride of parents, teachers and personal friends, but yet the radio audience which is outside of all of these categories is nevertheless tremendously in their debt.



The Houston Post Building - Home of WEAY

If you are going south into Texas, you will doubtless be urged to visit Dallas. It is a city of enthusiasm, skyscrapers and traditional southern hospitality. Dallas greets you with hustle which spells business prosperity. Of course such a city has a radio station.



WFAA, Dallas - 1925

WFAA signed on the air on June 26, 1922, with a composite 150-watt set which was replaced the following September by a full-fledged 500-watt station. WFAA announcers are not identities. Fort Worth may enjoy the camouflage of the "Hired Hand", but WFAA does not even give the announcer's initials. "WFAA is the thing to our listeners and not who is at the microphone."

If you tune in on WFAA you may hear a Hawaiian string guitar and singers whom the announcer calls "The Sweethearts of the Air." The pretty phrase "healing music over the radio" is applied to them for their many shut-in, crippled, aged and prison-folk listeners, who write that they are healed as well as cheered.

Where the cowbells ring - every radio broadcasting station has a personality of its own and WBAP, Fort Worth, not only has personality, but add to that plenty of genuine originality besides. WBAP is the Star-Telegram newspaper to most people, but the hired man says it means Wine, Beer And Pretzels to some folks he knows.

WBAP began broadcasting May 2, 1922 and just as Memphis uses a steamboat whistle as its identifying sound, this station always goes on the air, and signs off, to the sound of a cowbell. This is because for years and years Fort Worth was known as "cow town" and has always been a cattle market.

WBAP has personality, and it is a most pleasant one to encounter because it springs from an intelligent ideal of public service and works hand in hand with a fine spirit of camaraderie for everybody's benefit.



Editors Notes... WDAH left the air on October 1st, 1940; WOAI can still be heard on 1200 kHz; WEAY was deleted from the license records October 24, 1925; WFAA passed into the mists of time on July 2, 1983, when it changed call letters to KRQX. WFAA survives today only as WFAA-TV, Dallas; WBAP can still be heard on 820 kHz.

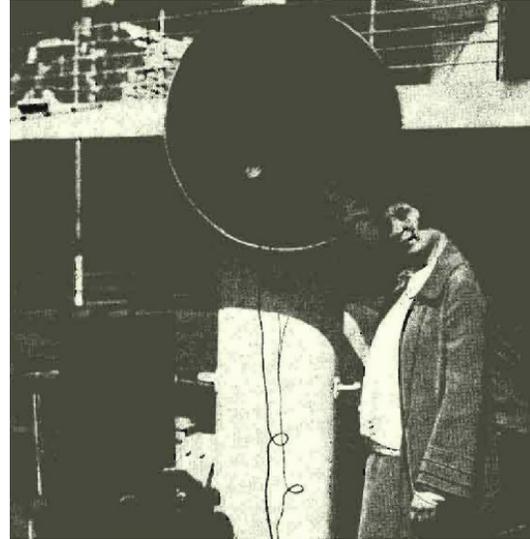
Radio Age-The Magazine of the Hour July, 1924



Gloria E. Hollister would rather tinker with tubes and potentiometers than attend an afternoon tea dance with her flapper friends. She is President of the Radio Club of Connecticut College and is an expert in radio matters. Here she is shown working on a set of her own design.



This miniature loop aerial, said to be the tiniest ever constructed, was made by Helen M. Obermiller. It is called a variometer loop because the inside winding of the loop revolves. Helen has demonstrated its efficiency before several radio fans.



Ethel Hirsch, a traveler onboard the *S.S. California*, enjoyed a concert on her portable so well that she wanted her fellow voyagers to share it. So she dropped the earphones into a giant ventilator on the ship. Immediately passengers on the entire deck could hear the concert in clear, forceful tones. Try it the next time you travel o'er the brine.



What are the wild waves saying? This fair beach flower is demonstrating that the outdoor girl is taking to radio this summer. Between dips in the ocean at Atlantic City and lazy canoe trips, she can tune in on a nearby hotel's syncopated music.

Don't you wish you were in Atlantic City?