

CPRA

GOVERNMENTAL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED

The regular monthly meeting of the California Public-Safety Radio Association was held on September 14, 1962, at the Ocean House in San Diego. Hosts were A. H. Keith and Eddie Simon. Forty-five active members and guests were in attendance.

President Leslie Walker called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m., and as the first order of business, called on Bob Brooking, Chairman of the Dockets Committee for a brief report on 14744, 14712 and 14729. Mr. Brooking indicated that the Dockets Committee would meet later on and appropriate filings would be made reflecting the views of the CPRA.

President Walker called for the Treasurer's report and Paul Levy reported on the existing financial condition of CPRA and on the status of the active and commercial membership.

President Walker then turned the

meeting over to the Vice-President and Frequency Advisory Chairman, A. H. Keith for disposition of current frequency requests pending before the committee.

At the conclusion of the Frequency Advisory Committee report the meeting was recessed for lunch at 12:15 p.m. Near the end of the luncheon period President Walker called on the commercial representatives for a report on their various product lines and any other information they were desirous of bringing out before the CPRA group. As usual, a good representation was made by the commercial representatives.

The meeting was reconvened at 2:00 p.m., and the first order of business was notification of the change from October 12 to October 19 for the next CPRA meeting, which will be held in Bakersfield, California, with Bill Whiting as host. The Secretary was instructed by the President to contact Bill Whiting and make the necessary arrangements.

Next was a report to the membership by CPRA President Walker on the accomplishments of the National APCO Conference in Clearwater, Florida. The President also called on APCO President Harvey Platt for an analysis of the Conference activity. Others expressing their views on the National Conference were Max Elliott of Orange County, A. J. Gain of Los Angeles, Robert

CHAPTER REPORTS

Reports of chapter meetings have always been an important part of the BULLETIN and we hope that all chapters will continue to submit reports of all meetings for publication. However, it has been recommended by the BULLETIN Editorial Staff Committee, and approved by the National Executive Committee at the 1962 Conference, that many of these chapter reports should be condensed at the source.

It was pointed out that much of the information that is of no interest or value to the members could be deleted, but this should be done by the chapter secretaries so that pertinent information will not be omitted.

Brooking of Burbank and A. K. Keith of San Diego.

Among other matters brought before the membership was the need for more Governmental memberships and to this end a committee will be formed to implement the program.

President Walker adjourned the meeting at 4:15 p.m. The next meeting will be October 19, in the City of Bakersfield.

ANTHONY J. GAIN, *Secretary*

Michigan Chapter

The Michigan Chapter met at Kellogg Center, East Lansing on September 20, 1962. The meeting was called to order by President Soldan at 1:50 p.m.

The Seminar Committee held a meeting prior to the chapter meeting in State Police Headquarters. Plans are developing swiftly to hold three one-day classes at State Police Headquarters. Definite plans will be formulated at a later date.

Joe Jacobs of General Electric gave an excellent presentation on transistors, how they are made, how they work and how to service them.

Jim Evans led a discussion on FCC Rule 10.152, which requires mobile units transmitting on a mobile channel separate from the base station frequency to end each transmission with an identifier as outlined in rule (f) of said rule. After a short discussion the Secretary was instructed to write our National President so the proper committee can

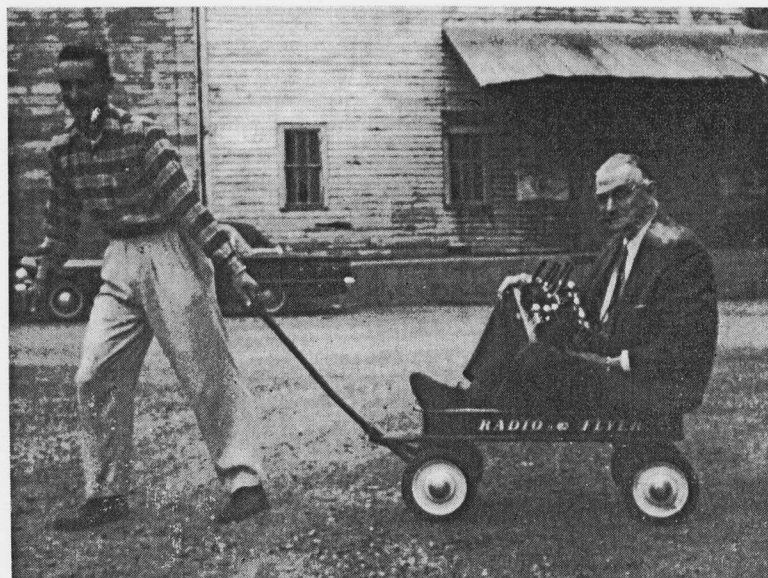
make some research on the problem and advise Mr. Kittner to petition the Commission to relax or delete this section from the rule.

Mike Sefcik made a motion that the Secretary contact the National Secretary concerning application blanks for governmental membership. This was ap-

proved by the group and it was felt that if proper forms were available, there would be many cities that would accept governmental membership, but there must be some explanation as to what the invoice is for.

The Secretary displayed a brochure

(Continued Page 22)



THE NEWEST IN COMPACT MOBILES. At a Michigan Chapter meeting in Lowell last spring, host Bob Chrouh displayed a Motorola receiver with the serial number 4, which is still in regular service. Bob's young assistant, Dondi Kelley, provides the motive power for the above unit while "the old grouch" himself operates the radio.



HARD AT WORK ON THE 1963 APCO CONFERENCE: Ray Bergquist (left), President of the Minnesota Chapter and Joe Sentryz, Conference Chairman go over plans for the annual meeting, which will be held at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis, August 13-14-15-16, 1963.

hear about it from you, or someone who knows the facts.

I do know that the station at Lexington was not listed among seventy-two police radio systems published in December 1932 but the facts about it are available.

WPDE at Louisville, Kentucky was in this list as was WPEC at Memphis, Tennessee and we wish we had the information about them. Nine of the stations listed were in California and included Bakersfield, the domain of Bill Whiting. If you don't know Bill it's almost a certainty that you have never attended a National APCO Conference.

Imagine a beautiful police call like KVP with no numerals attached. It was assigned to Dallas, Texas operating on 1712 kilocycles. The midwest was well represented with stations in Iowa, Oklahoma and Kansas. Way down east another three letter call was assigned to Framingham, Massachusetts.

What stories there must be back of some of these calls and how nice it would be to see them in print.

Unfortunately I have been unable to locate any early publications containing the needed information and it appears quite unlikely that I will be able to make personal visits to these cities and states to dig up the true stories. We must rely on the chapter historian or some interested person to furnish the facts if the story of public safety radio is to be preserved.

Tempus fugit. We need your story now!

Most areas still have veteran radio men around who remember the early problems of mobile radio. In the New England states police radio calls to mind the name of Arthur Vickerson and we

would greatly appreciate his assistance by providing the data on early mobile radio systems in the Pilgrim country.

We hope Art and some of the other pioneers in the business will haul out that old two-finger Oliver or put it on magnetic tape or use any other way of getting it to us except calling collect on the telephone.

Our city fathers might take it out of my pay check and with pensions, social security, state tax, federal taxes, community chest, hospital and medical insurances it probably would be necessary to give up a few other little things, like eating.

Postage rates are going up to a nickel an ounce so mail it now and save!

—DUCK E.

SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

difference in that the categories would be established before the agency exists and over-all allocations would have been already prescribed on a percentage basis. In effect, the allocating agency would be working from a broad basic charter with well described objectives for its work.

The Significance of 100 Per Cent Scope:

If the basic charter does represent comprehensive coverage of the total problem then the scope assigned to the allocating agency should be 100 per cent of the spectrum. The interests of all governmental operations can be handled adequately within the suggested categories. The examples of services under the various categories that I presented before illustrate this point. There may, of course, be security factors to be con-

sidered in sub-allocations. Also, since the prime allocating agency would be part of the executive branch, the sub-agency would always have recourse of appeal through the over-all management structure.

For instance, let us suppose that the Department of Defense considered certain frequencies to be absolutely essential for National Defense, and was not receiving cooperation from the spectrum allocating agency. The issue could be easily settled at the Executive Office level — providing, of course, that over-all charter-prescribed percentages are maintained. If the issue involved changes in the percentages, then legislation would be needed.

The need for more executive control in wartime could also be provided in the enacting legislation. This could provide for realignment of the percentages by the Executive Office during wartime.

By having responsibility for national allocation of 100 per cent of the spectrum, the allocating agency would also be in a well prepared and well oriented position to represent the United States in problems of international spectrum allocation. Because of the foreign relations aspects, they would, of course, have to work closely in such matters with the State Department. This should be standard practice for many Governmental agencies today for many national affairs have international implications.

How to Factor in the Advance Of Science and Technology:

On the matter of factoring in the advance of science and technology let me first observe that this will at least insure steady employment. The age of exploration of the spectrum was opened at the turn of the century. For the first two decades, progress was relatively slow. In the '20's, '30's, and '40's, however, the frontiers of exploration and knowledge were pushed back at a tremendous rate and the age of application and utilization took over at the lower frequencies. Today, the rate of advance of knowledge regarding use of the spectrum below 10,000 mc has slowed to a point comparable with the advance in mature technical fields. One can get a good view of this by re-reading "Radio Spectrum Conservation," written and compiled by the Joint Technical Advisory Committee (JTAC) in 1952. With the exception of lacking information scatter and space communications, the discussion of the spectrum up to 10,000 mc is still up-to-date.

Any spectrum allocating agency established today is therefore presented with an excellent technical knowledge of a

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