

on. In addition, either the original station license or a photocopy of it would have to be posted in a prominent place in the station.

It is worth noting that while the rule discussed above applies to all transmitters covered by a station license, it is possible for one individual amateur to take out more than one amateur station license. For example, someone who maintains a home in New York and another in Florida might want to do so. In such a case, the call of the New York station still is the only call that may legally be signed when operating the New York station, and the Florida call must be signed when operating the Florida station. However, since FCC regulations now require only one notification per year when operating away from the home QTH, few hams bother to obtain more than one station license.

Finally, it is doubtful if any ham uses his call letters incorrectly on purpose, but it's amazing how many do so through ignorance or carelessness. Why risk being a "silent key" through a license suspension when a little care and common sense will keep you in the clear?

TECHNICAL TIP

Operators of the National VFO-62 variable-frequency oscillator who need a bit more output to excite hard-to-drive 2- and 6-meter transmitters should be interested in the following modification from Victor E. Penny, W1MTS.

First, add a tuned circuit to the output circuit of the VFO-62, as suggested in the National Company's field service note #23. Connect a 3-30 μ f. trimmer across a 4- μ h. r.f. choke (such as the National R-60) or equivalent coil. Next, connect the paralleled combination across the solder terminals of a standard phone plug, and connect one end of a 2' length of coax to the phone plug also. Be sure to wire the coax shield braid to the sleeve of the plug, and the coax center conductor to the plug tip connection. Terminate the other end of the coax in a plug that mates with your transmitter's crystal socket.

Insert the phone plug into the phone jack (not the cathode follower jack) on the back of the VFO-62, and insert the other plug into the transmitter crystal socket. Then adjust the 3-30 μ f. ca-



If you want Rhode Island on 80 meters, look for Warren Crookes, KN1YVN, between 4:30 and 6:00 a.m. He operates out of Foster, R.I., with a Johnson Ranger transmitter, National NC-270 receiver, and doublet antenna—they've netted him 32 states.

pacitor for maximum output in the center of the desired band—8.666 mc. for 6 meters, 8.111 mc. for 2 meters.

Adding the tuned circuit will in itself increase the VFO-62's output appreciably. But carrying out the rest of W1MTS's modification will increase the output much more. Immediately behind the phone jack under the VFO-62 chassis, an insulated 2-terminal tie strip is mounted. Replace it with a 3-terminal strip or mount an additional single-terminal strip near it.

Referring to the VFO-62 circuit diagram, disconnect the screen r.f. choke L_4 (which comes from pin #8 of the tube socket) and the plate load resistor R_3 from the original tie point. Replace resistor R_3 with a 3300-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt unit; then connect both the resistor and choke

So far Elaine Berkowitz, WN9ESY, Milwaukee, Wis., has worked 30 states, 24 confirmed. She runs 75 watts to a Knight-Kit T-50 transmitter to excite a Hy-Gain 14-AVS vertical antenna, and receives on a Mosley CM-1. Elaine's son, Mike, is also a ham.

