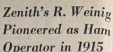


News
Feature
Magazine

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SECTION
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ALIFELONG hobby and the first step toward a prominent career in the field of radio and television began one summer day in 1915 when a Dover, Ohio, boy answered an advertisement in *Boys' Life* for a "radio" kit. The kit included a crystal detector and a 40-ounce sardine can.

For a 12-year-old, the 79 cents was, at that time, a major investment. But the "phoney" was never imported, for it brought new adventures for one of the early experimenters in a fledgling field.

And the Sioux City's Robert F. Wenzel, it turned out, was a communications technician. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1935, and led to 22 years of association with Zenith Radio Corporation, first in Chicago and since 1948 as general manager of Zenith Radio Corporation of Iowa, formerly known as Winchager Corporation, a Zenith sub-

Although knowledge, skill and dedication to the magic of the invisible in communications impelled him to leadership in the commercial world, the lure of amateur radio has never been unstated.

New License in 1964
The enduring compulsion to "tune in" as an amateur brought an updating in 1964, when Mr. Weing was reoperating from an operation. He "boiled up" a bit and was granted a new amateur radio license by the Federal Communications Commission, with the call letters WOODP. (The "DP" suffix was the same as that which he held in Ohio in 1955.)

He subsequently built a low-power AM station which he has donated to the Alsea City YMCA to help stimulate youthfulness in the town. He then bought and built a various components which comprise his present equipment. This rig, which operates up to the maximum permissible power of 2,000 watts PEP, is regularly commended by voice with amateurs from as far away as Australia and New Zealand, Asia, Europe and Africa, the Indian Ocean, South America and the scientific radio stations on the icy coast of Antarctica.

He has talked with amateurs in more than 180 countries on the high frequencies allotted to amateur radio. He is numbered among the legion of amateur operators who



[Illegible text]

During his recovery from an operation in 1964 Robert F. W. examination for a new amateur radio license, which the Federal call letters W6DP, the DP two letter call suffix being the same he has contacted 135 persons in countries all over the world in present impressive "rig" is the basement of his home. He meets Jim Mills of Hastings, New Zealand.

And this came the next stage — voice exchange. He built a low-power vacuum tube amateur voice transmitter, followed in 1941 by a more powerful 100-

Ford Call
over his 70-cent purchase in the young Weing added a Model T Ford spark coil and established a new record for the lowest price in the city with a friend's five cents down the street in Dover, taking the year's first such shipment, mostly of his own construction, to the city of New York by Department of Commerce and State letter RPS.

It was the same year Marconi was the first to use the American Wireless Association.

War I "restricted" atmosphere, but when hostilities ended, the U.S. government's interest in aerial power grew. A young engineer with a keen appetite for more knowledge and experience grew aware of the need for a dedicated receiver, and in 1923 he began work on a vacuum tube laboratory receiver which allowed him to pick up signals from the Great Lakes, Arizona, and the Hawaiian Islands. He set Station 955 at Annapolis.

It was about then that he heard the first radio signals from the

During his sophomore year, his scientific awareness transferred to the field of aviation, and again became closely associated with the head of the Physics Department, Dr. Gordon S. Brown, who was an undergraduate student in the field, collegiate. Helping located Dartmouth Radio Association, and the projects made him believe that he would be able to build one of the towers atop Windsor Science Hall, sit in place as a monument to early radio experimentation, and that he would be able to

and the towers up in 10 days and he still recalls "for cur

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updated his knowledge of amateur radio and passed an examinations Commission granted him that Dec. 8 with the field in Ohio in 1919. In recent years he estimates that he has marked on a huge globe wall map above his cot by communications by voice with his wireless friend



In 1929 Robert Weing, as a young radio experimenter, built this "slabboard" receiver consisting of a Grobe factory-built tuner associated with a homemade detector and two-stage audio amplifier.



To his homeward detector and amplifier, young Weller added the

the Ford spark coil that powered his earlier set.

Who Shall Live, Who Shall Die?

Heart Transplant Invades Broad Field of Ethical Issues

By ALTON BLAKESLEE
OF SCIENCE WITH

AUDACIOUSLY, surgeons have begun transferring human hearts from the dead into the living.

Audaciously, because the sweep of their knife cuts out—and they kill—the sick but still-pulsing heart of the recipient.

The debate is one in which the public has a vital stake, and the public is involved in shaping decisions by numerous representatives of medicine, religion and

The immediate issues are urgent, they add. They say they are so important that their resolution should not be delayed nor confused by speculations over shocking proposals that ought to be aimed in a very different but not necessarily inconsistent future.

the awesome responsibility of writing the human prescription. In the immediate present, there is no dearth of questions, new and old, stirring increasing attention.

Heart transplants have drawn

criticism from surgeons and physicians as being premature, especially because of uncertainty over controlling the mechanism by which the body attempts to reject foreign or borrowed tissue.

But they are defended, on the basis of animal and other experiments, by as many or perhaps more specialists. They remind that there were similar objections to the first open-heart surgery. Open-heart surgery is credited with having saved many thousands of lives, and kidney transplants are meeting increasing success.

Guideline Proposed
If a transplanted kidney fails, there are ways to keep the patient alive until a new transplant can be found, it advises.

—Arrangements are being made to coordinate systematic

needed to survive through the whole lifetime of the patient.

—An independent group of experts, mature physicians—some of whom are directly engaged in the transplantation effort—should help select both donor

Heart transplants — if they prove successful — are not likely soon to benefit sizeable numbers of people because of difficulties of finding donors.

But death need not come, at least so soon, to 7,000 to 10,000 Americans now dying each year from advanced kidney disease, a committee of specialists declares.

They could be saved either through repeated dialysis—use of a machine that purifies the blood—or by kidney transplants or both. But only one out of seven patients who could so benefit has been treated, says a recent report to the U.S. Budget Bureau by a study committee headed by Dr. Carl W.

This group recommended establishment of 130 community dialysis centers and 176 community dialysis centers to treat more than 18,000 patients annually by 1975. Costs were estimated at \$200 million to \$1 billion for the first six years.

What, he inquires, do physicians do if a patient is being kept on a machine needed by a patient who does have a chance for full recovery?

"Everyone is willing to let the machine on, but

the rich, the poor, the preoccupied, the young over-
sensitive are trying
to be a totally artificial
Michael E. DeLakay
University and Medical
in Houston, Texas,
researcher, and a
is working suc-
two among his first
ask questions:
critical time is per-
it be made avail-
every patient, even
are apparently hope-

By should someone understand and recognize" for apologetic hearts?

Should have some thing extraordinary with decisions, some one K. Westberg, Secretary of Religion

card the future and the the happily increased that when they could so ratios the others finally it has salvaged them?"

Katharina, currently every college, is legal theologically unacceptable

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

S. D. Dorrance

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RADIO CLUB
Feature I
(HISTORY)

On the top floor of Wilder Laboratory is a small door, invariably closed, and bearing a tiny card which reads "W1ET." Here are the headquarters of the Dartmouth Radio Association, one of the smallest, yet most interesting, of all the college activities.

The Radio Club, as it is more popularly known, has a comparatively long and colorful history. Back in the early days of 1917 before the United States entered the World War, a small group of Dartmouth enthusiasts banded together to work at their favorite hobby of radio. The fact that man could talk thru the air without the aid of wires was still a wonder to be gaped at. Radio transmission was being experimented with and sworn at by military, commercial and amateur interests, while our present day networks of broadcasting, radio telephone, and general dependable communication facilities were still undreamed of.

The first Dartmouth experimenters, however, were soon compelled to shut down their station. The United States declared war in April, and one of its first acts was to place a ban on all amateur radio work. Amateur aeri^{als} were taken down, amateur transmitters sealed, and amateur receiving apparatus dismantled. Many of the Dartmouth radio men went off to France.

American amateurs played an important part in the World War. The struggle made use of many factors which had never before been involved in warfare. Radio communication was one of these, and the military

forces found an alarming scarcity of operators to fill their immediate needs. It is said that when a representative of the Navy Department came to the president of the American Radio Relay League, a national association of amateurs, and requested its aid in enlisting services of five hundred experienced operators, the A. R. R. L. secured them in less than ten days. Before the war had ended over three thousand more amateur operators were serving in the American ranks.

It was nearly a year after the Armistice had been signed before the government lifted the ban on amateur operation. By 1920 a new crop of Dartmouth radio men had come along. The Radio Club again started operating, now in its present "shack" - an amateur persists in calling his radio quarters a "shack," be it a palace or a toolshed - atop of Wilder, with the call W1XAV.

W1XAV employed the faithful, old-time type of noisy spark transmitter. This equipment was once universal from coast to coast before the advent of the vacuum tube, termed "C. W. (continuous wave) transmission." After the war thousands of amateurs, eager to again start work, crashed gloriously out across the air with the juggernaut notes of spark outfits. Their inaccurate operation created bedlam, and W1XAV was probably no exception when it came to setting up reception interference, termed "QRM" in radio jargon, for less fortunate amateurs.

Before 1921 there had been no very remarkable achievements in amateur distance work, called "DX." The new power tubes, an outgrowth of the war, were placed on the market in that year, and by December 30 American amateur stations were heard in Europe, two-thirds of which employed tube instead of spark transmission. This, to the amateur ^{world} ~~was~~ was indisputable proof of "C. W." superiority. Before long two-way communication with Hawaii from the west coast became common, altho two-way contact with Europe had not yet been accomplished.

In May, 1923, the Radio Club followed the popular trend, dismantled its old spark transmitter and installed the new tubes which were securing everywhere such unusual results. They were assigned a new call of W1YB by the government, and used 500 watts power. Subsequently the additional call of W1ET was given them as well. New Zealand had begun hearing American amateurs, as had ships in scattered parts of the world. Australia soon reported reception. Power tubes were acclaimed the unrivalled type of transmission, but another great discovery was yet to come.

Prior to 1923 amateurs had operated their outfits on wavelengths of 200 meters or longer. The month before Dartmouth installed the new transmitter, two New England amateurs finally succeeded in communicating for several hours with another amateur in Deloy, France. They had operated at what was considered the too low wavelength of 110 meters. In 1924 was held the Hoover Radio Conference which informed American amateurs, much to their dissatisfaction, that they might transmit their radio messages on certain wavelengths in the vicinity of 20, 40, and 80 meters. These wavelengths, at first, were considered practically worthless. Amateurs had a surprise coming.

Many stations, due to the successful contact with Europe, had dropped to 100 meters. On 80 meters many European countries were communicated with two-way. Another drop, to 40 meters, was made, which resulted in two-way work with Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. And then, to cap the climax, on 20 meters a station on the east coast succeeded in reaching one on the west, with perfect two-way reception, at full noon! Anyone who has tried to get distant stations on a radio in the daytime will appreciate what this meant.

Dartmouth was not backward in all this new progress. W1YB broke thru the ether one night to contact LA1A, and thus be the first station

in the United States to communicate with, or "QSO," Norway. Other European stations were speedily chalked up to the Dartmouth transmitter's credit. 1923, year of the power tube installation, still stands as the time of the club's most widespread popularity in the college. During the same year W1YB was one of the few amateurs in this country and Canada to keep in touch with the "Bowdoin" of the MacMillan expedition into the Arctic. A significant fact might be remarked in that MacMillan was so impressed by amateur cooperation while on this expedition that he has never since made a trip without carrying short wave equipment and an amateur operator.

Today the Dartmouth Radio Association has a membership of ^{19.}~~13.~~ ~~17~~ Sanborn C. Brown '35 (who, incidentally, hails from Beirut, Syria) is president, and one of the four members who hold amateur operator's licenses. The club has facilities for considerable experimentation, and is connected with both the college light circuit of 220 volts, and the town circuit of 110. Voltages as high as 2000 may be obtained if necessary. ~~have a system of verification known as "QSL" cards, which are~~ ~~or the globe. Amateurs~~ exchanged by mail when two stations meet for the first time on the air. The Radio Club has a file of these cards from foreign countries that is easily three feet long, and includes 50 to 60 different nations from one end of the world to the other, both geographically and alphabetically. Picked at random from the file, they show amazing variety.....1MDZ, Iraq.....station BAM, Tahiti.....some 44 QSL cards from Australia alone. The Dartmouth transmitter has repeatedly stretched out across the greatest possible distance on the globe, 12,500 miles, a feat which places it foremost among collegiate amateur radio organizations.

W1ET's QSL card is interesting. The size of the usual post