

Federal Communications Commission

Docket No. 92-119 Exhibit No. 1

Presented by Respondent

Disposition } Identified _____
 } Received _____
 } Rejected _____

Reporter PP

Date 9-23-92

RECEIVED

92-119

OCT 13 1992

DECLARATION OF CHARLES P. PASCAL FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Charles P. Pascal, under penalty of perjury, deposes and states as follows:

1. My name is Charles P. Pascal. I reside at 829 Lyell Way, Gardnerville, Nevada 89410. I am making this declaration for submission to the Federal Communications Commission to discuss the matters set forth in the Private Radio Bureau's order to me to show cause why my amateur radio license should not be revoked.

2. Before discussing the specific charges contained in the Bureau's show cause order, I will discuss for background purposes the Commission's regulation of amateur radio, especially the testing and licensing of amateur radio operators.

3. The rules and regulations governing Amateur Radio can be found in part 97 of volume 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Under the Commission's rules, amateur licensing is divided into six classes, each containing a more expansive set of privileges for the license holder. These classes, listed from entry level up are: Novice, Technician, Technician Plus, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra.

4. In 1984, the FCC turned over all examination functions of amateur radio to the amateurs. This new testing method was named the Volunteer Examination System. For an amateur to qualify for the position of Volunteer Examiner, he or she must hold a license of the class of Extra Class or Advanced. When an examination is given, there must be three amateurs present who hold the above classes of licenses. Volunteer Examiners are called VEs. The procedures mentioned above apply to classes of license of Technician and above. The Novice or entry level license operates under a slightly different set of procedures. A Novice examination may be conducted by two amateurs holding a class of license of General or higher. This examination may be sent directly to the FCC.

5. The next link in the examination process is the Volunteer Examiner Coordinator. The coordinator can be a person or organization whose task is to act as a middle person between the FCC and the amateur community.

6. This task is accomplished by the coordinators processing all the paper work before it reaches the Commission. Part 97 states that the VE coordinator may charge a testing fee for the examination. This fee may not exceed a certain amount, which at the present time is \$5.50. The coordinator may not be in the business of selling radio equipment, educational materials, or any other means of making money in the hobby. The FCC has granted certain VE coordinators a waiver of this rule, however, provided the coordinator can show separation between the selling and testing function. The coordinators are called

VECs. The two VECs operating under the waiver are the American Radio Relay League, abbreviated ARRL, and Fred Maia, who does business as W5YI radio group and the W5YI testing group.

7. I began teaching amateur radio classes in October of 1985, operating under the PNP School of Amateur Radio, which I owned and directed. I was assisted by Arny Gamson and initially by Candy Penn. (Ms. Penn was relieved of her duties after the school had been operating for three weeks because of performance problems.) During its operation, the school trained and assisted more than 2,500 persons in obtaining amateur licenses. Classes were conducted at various locations such as the California Yacht Club, Pacific Mariners Yacht Club, Malibu Sheriff's Station, Del Rey Yacht Club, Pepperdine University, and St. Ambrose Catholic Church. The purpose of the school was to take material that ordinarily appears complicated to the average person, break it down, and make it simple so that the average person could understand it and pass the FCC license amateur examination. We emphasized the public service aspect of this hobby and strict compliance with all FCC rules and regulations. Approximately 600 of our graduates joined and became active in emergency communications programs, such as Los Angeles Disaster Communications Service, which is handled by the L.A. Sheriff's Department, and programs involving water safety, which are handled by the Harbor Patrol. The school conducted free classes for children under the age of 16 which were held once a year in June.

8. In addition to our teaching activities, we promoted amateur radio by giving speeches to organizations such as the Lions Club, Optimist Club, and various public service organizations. Mr. Gamson and I made appearances on radio programs such as the Ray Breme Show which aired on KABC Radio. The PNP School closed its doors in December 1990 because of heavy losses which I incurred in my stock brokerage business and which resulted in the loss of my brokerage firm.

9. After beginning operation in October 1985, it was necessary for the school to find a VEC program from whom the students could be licensed. After some analysis, I chose the W5YI group. W5YI was the second largest testing group in the country, having very good national coverage. His paperwork was streamlined and easy to follow. Since examiners could not accept money for testing, other than the legally imposed fee, I felt it necessary that the paperwork be kept to a minimum.

10. During our first year of operation, the relationship between the school and Mr. Maia ran very smoothly. In July of 1986, Mr. Maia contacted me and stated that Candy Penn had given a test and that there was some questions on how the tests had been handled. He stated further that Miss Penn had informed him that the PNP School was selling licenses for amounts of money in

excess of \$100. Based on the word of Miss Penn, he suspended my right to examine amateurs, pending the outcome of the investigation.

11. In early September 1986, Mr. Maia contacted me by phone and suggested that I enter into a partnership with his friend Gordon West. Gordon West is an amateur who lives in the Orange County area and who owns and operates the West Coast School of Amateur Radio, the largest in the country. After several conversations with Mr. Maia and Mr. West, I informed them that I would consider a partnership arrangement. Within days of these phone conversations, my right to test was reinstated. I learned a month later that the partnership would involve my giving Mr. West 50 percent of the gross revenue, with Mr. West showing up for classes only when he felt like it. This was not acceptable to me. I stalled off the partnership for approximately 16 months. In early February 1988, Mr. Maia contacted me by phone to ask me if I had been able to work out an arrangement with Mr. West. I told him that it was impossible, and the conversation ended.

12. In April 1988, one of the examiners for my class discovered that some false papers had been placed in one of our examination sessions. I met with the examiner, Ray Cardines, and suggested that he report this to Mr. Maia. Mr. Maia's reaction was to immediately discredit Ray and his team. Two weeks later he discredited me. I called him to discuss the matter. Mr. Maia stated, "You won't play ball with Gordon West so, as far as I am concerned, I want you out of business." He went on to say that he would do everything possible to close the school. I have been told that Mr. Maia made similar statements to several other persons, including Edward McKinley and Lance Ferrante.

13. In the Fall of 1988, I was encouraged by a representative of the National Association of Police Chiefs to apply to the FCC for Volunteer Examiner Coordinator status. I applied, and in the Fall of 1989 was turned down because the FCC said it believed it had enough coordinators. I contacted Mr. Thomas Fitz Gibbon, an attorney for the FCC, to try to understand if there were any other reasons why I had been turned down. He informed me that Mr. Maia had submitted adverse material to the Commission regarding my application.

14. In the early part of April of 1991 I was present at lunch with Mr. Ordway and Mr. Sfair when Mr. Ordway advised Mr. Sfair that he had received a letter from Ms. Crane (who he referred to by using an obscenity) advising him that Mr. Sfair was interfering with another amateur's transmissions. Mr. Ordway informed Mr. Sfair that he was going to be searching for jammers, so if he was doing any jamming, he better not do it while Mr. Ordway was searching.

15. Also in April of 1991, Mr. Morse approached me about becoming a partner in the school. He suggested I should "dump that lady", a reference to Sandra Crane and join up with him. He said that as the chief 00 in Los Angeles, I would have "no trouble testing my students."

16. An accidental meeting with Gordon West took place on the steps of Henry Radio, a local amateur store in Los Angeles. This meeting took place on August 15, 1991. Gordon stopped me and informed me that he had been given copies of the reports concerning the August 4, 1991 examination prepared by Christine McElwain. He remarked "Well, just goes to show you those who won't play ball in this town may find it difficult to run a ham radio school."

17. The next day, August 16, 1991, Mr. West called me on the telephone and read me Ms. McElwain's report. That report contained negative statements as to the school and its instruction. He did not inform me how he received this report. Mr. West informed me that if I continued teaching there would be more reports like this one submitted to the FCC.

18. Shortly thereafter the results of the test session held on August 4, 1991 was invalidated, August 24, 1991, and September 14, 1991, and a September 29, 1991 test session were also invalidated. I understand the VEs who were present at that session and many students wrote the Private Radio Bureau to advise them that no improprieties took place, but that the FCC merely responded with a form letter.

19. I also understand that Mr. Maia published in his newsletter that he would not test any student taught by CARS. This, I understood to be a violation of his obligation as a VED. To my knowledge the Commission has take no action against this violation of its rules.

20. After losing the Malibu testing groups, following Ms. McElwain's being placed in my August 4, 1991 testing session, I asked Mr. James Georgias of the Devry Institute to retest my students. During the course of that conversation, I asked Mr. Georgias for sample tests from Devry so that my students could be better prepared for their examinations. While it is true that the question pool is identical for all VECs, my experience is that the software generated tests from W5YI and ARRL tend to differ on what they emphasize. For example the Devry software exams tend to emphasize antenna design and other technical matter. Mr. Georgias sent me a disk, which I forwarded to counsel. (I understand that counsel is submitting sample tests generated by that software program into evidence to be authenticated by Mr. Georgias when he is cross-examined.) Devry handled four testing sessions for the school, and then told me

that they could no longer accommodate my schedule. When I had breakfast with J. B. Williams, head VE for Devry Institute, in February 1992, Mr. Williams informed me that someone was out to close me down and he could not discuss the matter any further.

21. With respect to the matters the FCC has designated for hearing concerning me, I have the following responses. In answer to the charge that I knowingly violated regulations by allowing Sandra Crane to sign her daughter's application in my presence, and by coadministering that test, the charge is unfounded. At the time of November 12, 1990, my association with Sandra Crane was very new. I did not know, nor was it pointed out to me, that the woman, Tracy Gullotti, was Sandra's daughter. Ms. Gullotti's last name is different from that of her mother's. On that date, her daughter did not take the class. She merely came to take the examination. I thus had no reason even to suspect that they were related at that time. I have since come to know that, however. I thus did not knowingly test someone related to me, nor did I knowingly assist Ms. Crane to test her daughter in violation of the rules.

22. With respect to the charge that I tailored the teaching of my classes of August 4, 1991 and August 24, 1991, to that material which was going to be on the tests to be administered after the classes, this is also untrue.

23. From what my counsel has informed me of the Private Radio Bureau's allegations, I am accused of teaching material in an abridged fashion solely for the purpose of passing a single test, which was given at the time of the class. All test questions come from a published question pool which is available to anyone upon request. The pool in many cases takes one question and asks it several different ways. However, the concept is generally simple and basic. Mr. Ordway and I have discussed this fact and he explained to me that it was permissible to cut down on the ambiguity of asking a single question 5 or 6 different ways so that it is not necessary to teach in a strict question and answer format.

24. I believe it is also a better way to teach matters by having the students learn the underlying concept, rather than trying to memorize a pool of questions. Accordingly, although I do cover some specific questions, I try to break the material down into concepts and I also teach specific memory tricks so students can learn key ideas to help them pass the examinations. I do not understand the rules to prevent this. Indeed, from my knowledge of the rules they do not regulate the teaching of amateur radio at all, only the testing.

25. I intend to demonstrate my teaching method to the presiding officer when I testify in person at the hearing. (I understand my counsel has notified the presiding officer of his

intention to demonstrate my teaching technique as part of his cross-examination of Ms. McElwain and of Mr. Ramsey, both of whom I understand are proposed to be witnesses for the Private Radio Bureau. I welcome this opportunity to demonstrate my teaching technique and believe that it is only fair for the presiding officer to see in person how I teach.)

26. Until May of 1991, the theory material which was used in my courses was written by Mr. Ordway. As mentioned above, Mr. Ordway has a special position in amateur radio. His position is that of an Official Observer ("OO"). An OO is an amateur who monitors the amateur radio frequency bands. This individual acts as a middle man between the FCC and the amateur community. In order for an individual to become an OO, he must possess special knowledge of the rules and regulations. This individual must also be appointed by the OO coordinator. OO's have meetings with the FCC several times a year.

27. Mr. Ordway had instructed amateur radio with me since 1989. Since December of 1990 he did so through CARS. Ms. Crane fired him in late March - early April 1991 because of complaints from students about his rudeness. Ms. Crane in January of 1991, fired George Sfair as an instructor after he acted unprofessionally following an examination session. Documents produced by the Private Radio Bureau, pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act request, indicate that Mr. Sfair along with Mr. Morse and Mr. Ordway initiated the complaint which brought about this proceeding.

28. Neither Sandra Crane nor I knew which written examinations would be used by the VEs to test our students on any of the three dates in question. I taught each class in my normal method.

29. In that connection, I repeat that I was not aware of the specific tests which were to be given by any of the VEs. The tests for the August 4, 1991 examination session were selected by Mr. Terrence Pierce. Neither Ms. Crane nor I were aware of which tests he would employ for that examination session. Ms. Crane and I do have access to the FCC's question pool. We also have access to the written tests the W5YI Group prepared as well as the W5YI computer disk, which will generate a random test on demand. These are not secret materials. We use sample tests like this to help students review during our sessions and also to ensure that we cover the subject matter. Since I am blind, Sandy will often review sample tests while I am teaching and interrupt me if I have forgotten to cover something important. She did this during the August 24, 1991 class.

30. The tests given on the August 24, 1991 examination were selected solely by Reserve Sheriff Captain Tom Fakeheny. I had previously contacted Captain Fakeheny and asked him to do the

testing for CARS. We maintained a very good relationship over the years and had no testing problems until the summer of 1991. Neither Sandy nor I were aware in advance of the testing session of what tests he had selected to use for the August 24, 1991 date. This is also true of the testing session of September 14, 1991, where Mr. Fakeheny had left the examination materials in a sealed envelope for Mr. Edward McKinley, one of the VEs who conducted that testing session, to pick up.

31. With respect to the code test on August 4, 1991, the class taught on that date was a no code technician class. I wanted to interest the class in taking a code course that I planned to give later that month. My experience has been that code tends to intimidate or turn students off because they think it is difficult. Accordingly, during the lunch break I taught an abbreviated code class to whet their appetites for code and to show them that not only is it not as difficult as they think, but that it could be fun. Because there was not time to do so, I did not intend to give sufficient instruction to pass a Novice code examination. Thus this was not the normal code class I would have given for a novice license class. I did not at that time tell the students that anything I had taught, then would be on a code examination to be held later that day.

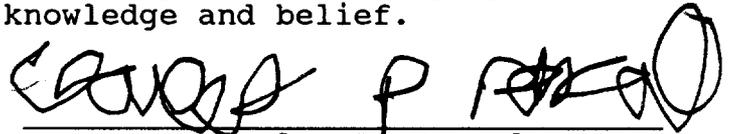
32. After the class was over, several students asked to be tested for code. I recall two students stated they had studied it on their own prior to coming to class. Since Mr. Pierce had been told the class would be a no code class, he apparently did not bring a code tape with which he could test the students. Because I had a code keyboard available and he was not familiar with its operation, I sent the code test. I did state prior to the test that the test would contain one of the two sentences I had taught the class previously that day. That was a stupid thing to say and if I would have thought about it, I would not have said it. In saying it, I did not believe at that time that it compromised the examination because the students still did not know what was going to be on the examination, and my understanding of the rules was that it was OK as long as the students did not know specifically what was on the examination. In retrospect, I realize that my remark made the exam too easy. I made no statement in advance as to the random characters which were on the examination. I also recall that I was in a hurry to finish the examination because Ms. Crane had a dinner appointment and needed us to be done. Because of that, I believe I did not send all the characters the rules require for a Novice code exam. While that was not intentionally done, I accept responsibility for the mistake.

33. With respect to the Morse Code examination conducted on September 14, 1991, the tape for that examination was brought to the exam by Mr. Michael Bryant. It was one of six to ten of the tapes I had prepared over the years in teaching Morse Code. Each

of those code tapes have different sentences on them. There may be some repetition in them, but I am not sure of the extent of the repetition. In addition, those tapes contain multiple examinations. Thus, I could not have known in advance the tape being played, what was on the tape. Moreover, I did not teach Morse Code that day. I mentioned just before the tape was played that the test started with the word "Novice" and stated that was because Tom told me this. (The reference to Tom was to Tom Fakeheny, the contact VE for the testing session.) The word "Novice" was not part of the test.

34. Amateur radio is more than a hobby for me. As I mentioned before, I have been legally blind since birth. Because of this, amateur radio is truly my window on the world. I am not currently employed. To save my license, I have spent all the money I have and have gone into debt. If the Commission revokes my amateur radio license I will have nothing left. I have tried to protect the integrity of amateur radio in the course of teaching. Where Sandy and I had doubts regarding the conduct of others who participated with us in conducting the radio school, we have declined to continue associating with them. I feel that my decision in this regard has led some persons to attempt to set up me and the school. I regret having unwittingly helped them in this regard by my conduct in connection with the August 4, 1991 Morse Code exam, and I am sorry if I have injured the amateur radio service as a result. I accept responsibility for my actions with regard to this event, but I deny the remainder of the charges the Bureau has alleged against me and do not believe it is appropriate to revoke my license.

The above statement, given under penalty of perjury, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


Charles P. Pascal

Dated: September 8, 1992

Federal Communications Commission

Docket No. 92-119 Exhibit No. R2

Presented by CRANE

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Reported
Date 9/24/92

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OCT 13 1992

OCT 13 1992

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DECLARATION OF SANDRA V. CRANE

THIS DOCUMENT IS
CANCELLED
SEP 8 1992
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Sandra V. Crane, under penalty of perjury, deposes and states as follows:

1. My name is Sandra V. Crane. I reside at 2821 Bottlebrush Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90077. I hold an amateur extra class license from the Federal Communications Commission. I am making this declaration for submission to the Federal Communications Commission to support my response to the direct case of the Private Radio Bureau in its revocation action against my and Charles P. Pascal's amateur radio licenses.

2. Around December of 1990, I founded the California Amateur Radio School ("CARS"), which provides instruction services to amateur license applicants. CARS employed among other persons, Mr. Pascal, Fred Ordway and George Sfair as instructors. In December of 1990 I ordered letterhead for the school and business cards for the four of us. Documentation of this fact is attached as Attachment A.

3. I was later forced to terminate the employment of both Mr. Ordway and Mr. Sfair. Mr. Sfair's employment was terminated in January of 1991 following an unprofessional outburst occurring after a class which he taught. Mr. Ordway was terminated in the early April 1991 time frame after student complaints of his rudeness during classes. Cancelled checks showing payments made to these individuals are attached as Attachments B and C.

4. Following the termination of Mr. Sfair, I came to learn that Mr. Sfair was using his radio so as to jam another amateur radio licensee's transmissions. In the Spring of 1991, I informed Mr. Ordway and Mr. David Morse in their capacities as Official Observers that I had reason to believe that Mr. Sfair was so operating. Mr. Ordway told me that he would never take any action against Mr. Sfair other than to tell him not to get caught.

5. Shortly after that incident, I began to receive harassing telephone calls on my answering machine, including heavy breathing sounds. From my knowledge of George Sfair's temperament, it is my conclusion he is the one making the harassing phone calls to me. Indeed, I recently received the attached card, Attachment D, which is Gordon West's QSL. It contains lewd and indecent comments in the handwriting of Mr. Sfair's. In addition, after I made that complaint, Mr. Sfair along with Mr. Ordway and Mr. Morse apparently made complaints which prompted the investigation of the school and the current action of the FCC's.

6. Turning to the specific charges made against me in the order to show cause, I admit to serving as a VE for amateur examinations of my daughter, Tracy Gullotti from November 12,

1990 to April of 1991. I understand now that this was a violation of the rules. I did not know that then. I am sorry for the violation, but it was not a knowing violation of the rules. I want to stress that at no time was my daughter ever given any special favor, or were the examinations she took compromised in any way.

7. I want to make it clear that I did not inform Charles P. Pascal on November 12, 1990, or at any time before, that Ms. Gullotti was my daughter. Mr. Pascal and I had just recently become acquaintances. (I had previously been in some of his classes). We had not formally founded CARS. I may very well have mentioned that I had a daughter who I was trying to interest in amateur radio. But, I am sure that Mr. Pascal had not met Tracy prior to that date. In addition, Ms. Gullotti did not take the class Mr. Pascal taught that day; rather, she studied at home from handouts and code tapes that I had acquired for her so that she could prepare for her Novice examination. She came to the test site only for that examination. And I did not introduce her to Mr. Pascal as my daughter on that occasion.

8. Although Mr. Pascal was not aware on the date he certified my daughter's Novice examination that she was my daughter, Mr. Sfair, who made the complaint to the Commission concerning my daughter, was clearly aware that Ms. Gullotti was my daughter. I know that because Ms. Gullotti took a Technician class from Mr. Sfair on that day, January 6, 1991. During that class, each of the students were asked to stand, introduce themselves, and identify how they got started in amateur radio. When it was Tracy's turn, she stood and stated she was there because her mother had pushed her into it. I laughed and acknowledged to the class that Ms. Gullotti was my daughter and the mother of my granddaughter. I am therefore surprised by Mr. Sfair's statements in the complaint he made to Mr. Maia that he did not know that Ms. Gullotti was my daughter.

9. In addition, at my request, Mr. Sfair in December of 1990 went to my daughter's house, near his, and programmed her handheld radio. (He had a similar radio to hers.) Thus, I am sure he knew she was my daughter.

10. With respect to the testing sessions conducted on August 4, 1991, August 24, 1991 and September 14, 1991, I was not aware in advance of the testing sessions themselves as to which tests the VEs had selected to administer. I did not have advance knowledge of those tests in any way, other than having general access to the question pools, sample tests and computer generating software.

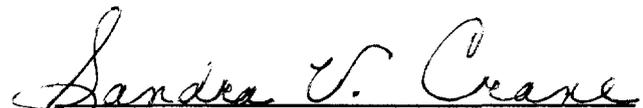
11. I specifically deny stating to the class on August 24, 1991 that I had before me the tests which were going to be given that day. I had only sample tests during that session. I had no way of knowing what tests Mr. Tom Fakeheny had chosen to give that day. He brought the tests for that session to the

examination location and they were never out of the sealed envelope in which he brought them prior to the commencement of the testing session. It is true that I supplied diagrams for the tests. Those diagrams are standard labeled diagrams that everyone has. That are not test specific. I supplied Mr. Fakeheny some copies of the diagrams because he did not have enough.

12. Likewise, I did not know the contents of the Morse Code examination given to Ms. McElwain on September 14, 1991. I did not have possession of the code tapes used that day at any time prior to the testing session. I did not review them, I did not know what was on them, and therefore I did not and could not give any indication to Ms. McElwain or anyone else what was on the code tapes. As to the written tests administered that day, they were selected by Mr. Fakeheny and I had no advance knowledge as to their contents prior to the sealed envelope in which they were in being opened as the testing session began.

13. Finally, I wish the Commission to know that one of my goals in organizing CARS was to avoid the questionable practices of which I had heard regarding some other amateur schools. I made it clear to persons who worked for the school that such conduct would not be tolerated. We did not sell licenses. And we did not assist students to cheat. I know now I was wrong in testing my daughter. I hope the Commission will understand that my violation of the rules arose from a lack of understanding and not from any intentional disregard of the rules. I readily admit, take responsibility for, and apologize for this violation. I do not believe it justifies barring me from amateur radio, however.

The above statement, given under penalty of perjury, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


Sandra V. Crane

September 7, 1991

M & H PRINTING
950 W. Hyde Park # D
Los Angeles CA 90001

Phone: (213) 417-3875
Fax: (213) 417-3000

CALIF AMATEUR RADIO SCHOOL

Attn:

Attachment A

No: 181
Date: 12-18-1990

Ordered By: SANDRA
Phone No: 301-1597

Prepared By: Adrienne
Sales Rep:

44.00

DESCRIPTION	SIZE	# ORIG	QUANTITY	AMOUNT
BUSINESS CARDS 4 NAMES	2 x 3.5	1	2,000	123.54
PAPER: 80# Linen NATURAL WHT FRONT: 1 Col. BURGUNDY				51.17/M
SERVICES: Typeset, Pasteup, Press, Bindery				
LETTERHEAD	8.5 x 11	1	1,000	86.17
PAPER: 24# Classic Linen NATURAL WHT FRONT: 1 Col. BURGUNDY				94.17/M
SERVICES: Typeset, Pasteup, Press, Bindery				
ENVELOPE	# 10	1	1,000	118.38
PAPER: 24# LINEN NATURAL WHT FRONT: 1 Col. BURGUNDY				118.38/M
SERVICES: Typeset, Pasteup, Press, Bindery				

118.38
86.17
123.54
328.09

Dear SANDRA

Thank you for the opportunity to quote on the job described above. If you need more information, please call me at 417-3875.

Thank you for the opportunity to quote on the job described above. If you need more information, please call me at 417-3875.

328.01

Sincerely,

Adrienne

Adrienne

DELIVERY: WORKING DAYS AFTER PROOF.
THIS QUOTE IS VALID FOR 30 DAYS.

California Amateur Radio School

"Communication & Safety
Through Education"

Sandra Crane
MANAGER

(213) 301-1597
13426 Maxella Avenue, Suite #400
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

2. Charles Pascal
Code Instruction

3 George Stair
~~SF~~. San Fernando Valley
Representative

4 Fred Ordway
Theory Instruction

Business Card

PROOF COPY

X _____
APPROVED TO PRINT

X _____
APPROVED TO PRINT
WITH NOTED CORRECTIONS
ALTERATIONS.

○ A Hackett B

3-9-10-91

✓ 126

CALIFORNIA MARITIME AMATEUR RADIO SCHOOL
 AKA CALIFORNIA AMATEUR RADIO SCHOOL
 13428 MAXELLA AVE., STE. 400 PH. 213-301-1597
 MARINA DEL REY, CA 90292

3-19 19 91 ^{90-1261/1222}

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Fred Ordway \$ 110.00

One Hundred Ten dollars & no/100 DOLLARS

FOR Pepperdine 9-10 Sandy Crane

450
100

⑈000126⑈ ⑆122212611⑆ 06 052 045⑈ ⑆000001000⑆

450 CASH
111 CK.

158

CALIFORNIA MARITIME AMATEUR RADIO SCHOOL
 AKA CALIFORNIA AMATEUR RADIO SCHOOL
 13428 MAXELLA AVE., STE. 400 PH. 213-301-1597
 MARINA DEL REY, CA 90292

5-14 19 91 ^{90-1261/1222}

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Fred Ordway \$ 284.00

Two Hundred Eighty four & no/100 DOLLARS

FOR Baches & Harbors Sandy Crane

⑈000158⑈ ⑆122212611⑆ 06 052 045⑈ ⑆0000028400⑆

3-19-91 class

Need to req. 610's of
the 3-19-91 class.

Need copy of March 9-10th class

PAYABLE TO C.F.C.U. #2006

Fred Ordway
C.F.C.U. 552907465

DO NOT WRITE, STAMP OR SIGN BELOW THIS LINE
RESERVED FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION USE *

ENDORSE HERE

SSN 90 7465
Fred Ordway S/S

PAYABLE TO C.F.C.U. #2006

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EL MARE, CA
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MR 22 91

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CONTINENTAL FCU >822077559< EL SEGUN CA

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MR '91 22
122000247
122000247

1991

ETC California

ANNOYANCE CALL COMPLAINT FACT SHEET

FORM 603839 (9-88)

Attachment D

TELEPHONE COMPANY USE

CASE NUMBER

TEL. NO. WHERE YOU CAN BE CONTACTED BETWEEN 8 A.M. - 5 P.M.

(213) 3051714 EXT

CUSTOMER NAME

Sandra V. Crane

ADDRESS

4754 La Villa Marina #5 M.D.R.

TELEPHONE NUMBER

2133051714

DATE OF CALL (Month-Day)	TIME	CALL ANSWERED BY (Enter Member of Household: Wife, son, maid, etc.)	MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (Enter Total Household in Applicable Column)		DESCRIPTION OF CALLERS VOICE (Male, Female, Speech Characteristics, High, Low, etc.)	BACKGROUND NOISE (Explain)	NATURE OF CALL (Explain Briefly - Obscene Threat, Harassing, etc.)	LENGTH OF CALL
			IN AT TIME OF CALL	OUT AT TIME OF CALL				
9:55 9:57	8:20 AM PM	Sandy	X		male, average	radio noise	will get you	10 sec 5 sec
8-23	3:05 AM 3:10 PM	SANDY	X		male - gravelly sounding voice	radio FM	Ha Ha! your dead Bitch	5 sec 5 sec
8-27	12:10 AM PM	Sandy	X		male laughing, said I've fixed up your pouch like	radio noise	what you know you a really aw opposite!	5-10 sec.
8-29	11:30 AM PM	Sandy	X		male laughing, & blowing whistle	radio noise make for you.	radio noise	10 sec.
9-7	11:40 AM PM	Mr Machin		X	male heavy breathing, flushing toilet, passing in toilet & belching	F.M. radio KROC	Obscen-	30 sec. to 1 min
	AM PM							
	AM PM							

MORE TO COME

RECENT PUBLICITY (Check One)

- BIRTH
- DEBUT
- MARRIAGE
- PROMOTION
- SCHOOL
- OTHER (Explain)

HAS THIS BEEN REPORTED TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES? YES NO POLICE REPORT NO. _____

IS THERE ANYONE WHO MIGHT WANT TO ANNOY OR "GET EVEN" WITH A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER? (Explain) YES NO

IS THERE ANY VARIATION IN THE CONVERSATIONS IF DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD ANSWER? (Explain) YES NO

TELEPHONE COMPANY USE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

AM
PM

CLOSED BY

DATE

73 from Gordo & the gang at
Radio School!

WB6NOA

Gordon West
2414 College Drive
(At Nassau)
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Classline info (714)434-0666



111
1992
N6TFO
SANDY CRANE
2821 Bottle Brush
LA, 90077

SANDY - Please come to my
CLASS - I WANT to Fondle
YOUR BRASTS - YOU CAN GET
ANY LIENSE that WAY - OH PLEASE
I DO IT All the time.

See you soon G.

P.S. If you have ANY loose
ROASTED CARNIFIALS, BRING

PSE QR

PSE QR

Thank

Printed in the U.S.A.

NEWSPAPER:

A. Falkner
E

Gordon West
Radio School
Suzy West
N6GLF

WB6NOA

"Third Party
Traffic To
Follow..."



RECEIVED

OCT 13 1992

DECLARATION OF GEORGE L. LYON, JR.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

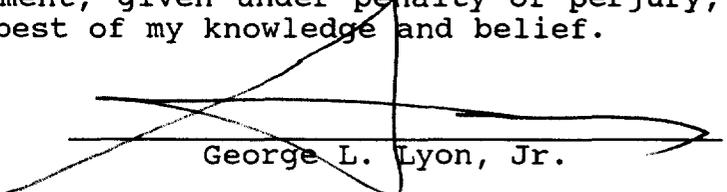
George L. Lyon, Jr., under penalty of perjury, deposes and states as follows:

1. My name is George L. Lyon, Jr. I am counsel to Mr. Charles P. Pascal and Ms. Sandra V. Crane in the proceeding in FCC PR Docket 92-119.

2. Attached to this declaration are three tests generated from a computer disk received from Charles P. Pascal. Mr. Pascal informed me that he received the disk from Mr. James Georgias in response to Mr. Georgias that he send Mr. Pascal sample tests so that he could better prepare his students for the re-examinations which Mr. Georgias's testing group would administer.

3. I generated the tests referred to in paragraph two using an IBM compatible personal computer following the instructions contained within the program. The command to access the test generating program is "HAMEXAMP." The program then allows the user to generate a test, and the answer key for all classes of amateur examinations.

The foregoing statement, given under penalty of perjury, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.


George L. Lyon, Jr.

September 8, 1992

Federal Communications Commission	
Docket No. <u>92-119</u>	Exhibit No. <u>R-3</u>
Presented by <u>Lyon</u>	
Disposition	Identified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Received <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Admitted <input type="checkbox"/>
Reporter <u>[Signature]</u>	
Date <u>9/24/92</u>	

SUBELEMENT 2A--Rules and Regulations (10 Questions)

Question No 1 (2A-2.1)

What is the definition of the amateur service?

- A. A private radio service used for personal gain and public benefit.
- B. A public radio service used for public service communications.
- C. A radio communication service for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations.
- D. A private radio service intended for the furtherance of commercial radio interests.

Question No 2 (2A-9.3)

What is the license class immediately above Novice class?

- A. The Digital class license.
- B. The Technician class license.
- C. The General class license.
- D. The Experimenter's class license.

Question No 3 (2A-10.2)

What frequencies are available in the amateur 40 meter wavelength band for a control operator holding a Novice class operator license in ITU region 2?

- A. 3500 to 4000 kHz.
- B. 3700 to 3750 kHz.
- C. 7100 to 7150 kHz.
- D. 7000 to 7300 kHz.

Question No 4 (2A-15.5)

Excluding special-event call signs that may be issued by the FCC, what numbers may be used in a valid US call sign?

- A. Any double-digit number, 10 through 99.
- B. Any double-digit number, 22 through 45.
- C. Any single digit, 1 through 9.
- D. A single digit, 0 through 9.

Question No 5 (2A-17.10)

What emission types are Novice control operators permitted to use on the amateur 220 MHz band in ITU Region 2?

- A. CW and phone only.
- B. CW and data only.
- C. Data and phone only.
- D. All amateur emission privileges authorized for use on 220 MHz.

Question No 6 (2A-19.5)

What amount of transmitting power may an amateur station with a Novice control operator use in the amateur 220-MHz band?

- A. Not less than 5 watts PEP output.
- B. The minimum legal power necessary to maintain reliable communications.
- C. Not more than 50 watts PEP output.
- D. Not more than 200 watts PEP output.

Question No 7 (2A-21.1)

Who is held responsible for the proper operation of an amateur station?

- A. Only the control operator.
- B. Only the licensee.
- C. Both the control operator and the station licensee.
- D. The person who owns the property where the station is located.

Question No 8 (2A-28.1)

With which amateur stations may an FCC-licensed amateur station communicate?

- A. All amateur stations.
- B. All public noncommercial radio stations unless prohibited by the station's government.
- C. Only with US amateur stations.
- D. All amateur stations, unless prohibited by the amateur's government.

Question No 9 (2A-35.1)

Is an amateur operator permitted to transmit music?

- A. The transmission of music is not permitted in the amateur service.
- B. When the music played produces no dissonances or spurious emissions.
- C. When it is used to jam an illegal transmission.
- D. Only above 1280 MHz.

Question No 10 (2A-40.3)

If you were in a situation where normal communication systems were disrupted due to a disaster, what restrictions would apply to essential communications you might provide in connection with the immediate safety of human life?

- A. You would not be allowed to communicate at all except to the FCC Engineer in Charge of the area concerned.
- B. You would be restricted to communications using only the emissions and frequencies authorized to your operator privileges.
- C. You would be allowed to communicate on frequencies outside your operator privileges only if you used international Morse code.
- D. You would be allowed to use any means of radio communication at your disposal.

SUBELEMENT 2B--Operating Procedures (2 Questions)

Question No 11 (2B-2-6.4)

What is the meaning of the Q signal QRZ?

- A. Who is calling me?
- B. What is your radio zone?
- C. What time zone are you in?
- D. Is this frequency in use?

Question No 12 (2B-5-2.1)

What is a digipeater?

- A. A packet-radio station used to retransmit data that is specifically addressed to be retransmitted by that station.
- B. An Amateur Radio repeater designed to retransmit all audio signals in a digital form.
- C. An Amateur Radio repeater designed using only digital electronics components.
- D. A packet-radio station that retransmits any signals it receives.

SUBELEMENT 2C--Radio Wave Propagation (1 Questions)

Question No 13 (2C-4.2)

What is the term used to describe the long-term variation in the number of visible sunspots?

- A. The 11-year cycle.
- B. The Solar magnetic flux cycle.
- C. The hysteresis count.
- D. The sunspot cycle.

SUBELEMENT 2D--Amateur Radio Practice (4 Questions)

Question No 14 (2D-3.4)

What is the shortest ground rod you should consider installing for your amateur station RF ground?

- A. 4 foot.
- B. 6 foot.
- C. 8 foot.
- D. 10 foot.

Question No 15 (2D-4.5)

Why should you be careful to position the antenna of your 220-MHz hand-held transceiver away from your head when you are transmitting?

- A. To take advantage of the directional effect.
- B. To minimize RF exposure.
- C. To use your body to reflect the signal, improving the directional characteristics of the antenna.
- D. To minimize static discharges.

Question No 16 (2D-7-3.4)

The SWR meter reading at the low-frequency end of the amateur band is 5:1, and the SWR meter reading at the high-frequency end of the same band is 2.5:1. What does this indicate about your antenna?

- A. The antenna is broadbanded.
- B. The antenna is too long for operation on this band.
- C. The antenna is too short for operation on this band.
- D. The antenna has been optimized for operation on this band.

Question No 17 (2D-8-2.4)

- What is the purpose of shielding in a transmitter.
- A. It gives the low pass filter structural stability.
 - B. It enhances the microphonic tendencies of radiotelephone transmitters.
 - C. It prevents unwanted RF radiation.
 - D. It helps maintain a sufficiently high operating temperature in circuit components.

SUBELEMENT 2E--Electrical Principles (4 Questions)

Question No 18 (2E-1-2.1)

- Your receiver dial is calibrated in kilohertz and shows a signal at 7125 kHz. At what frequency would a dial calibrated in megahertz show the signal?
- A. 0.007125 MHz.
 - B. 7.125 MHz.
 - C. 71.25 MHz.
 - D. 7,125,000 MHz.

Question No 19 (2E-3-1.3)

- An electric circuit must connect to two terminals of a voltage source. What are these two terminals called?
- A. The north and south poles.
 - B. The positive and neutral terminals.
 - C. The positive and negative terminals.
 - D. The entrance and exit terminals.

Question No 20 (2E-8.1)

- What is the term used to describe the ability to do work?
- A. Voltage.
 - B. Power.
 - C. Inertia.
 - D. Energy.

Question No 21 (2E-12-4.1)

- What range of frequencies are usually called audio frequencies?
- A. 0 to 20 Hz.
 - B. 20 to 20,000 Hz.
 - C. 200 to 20,000 Hz.
 - D. 10,000 to 30,000 Hz.

SUBELEMENT 2F--Circuit Components (2 Questions)

Question No 22 (2F-2.5)

- In Diagram 2F-2, which component is a switch?
- A. 1.
 - B. 2.
 - C. 3.
 - D. 4.