

ROUTING AROUND

The past, present and
future of CB radio



Phone Me by Air

By **E. K. JETT**, *Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission,*

as Told to **GIRARD CHAPUT**

THE remarkable progress achieved during the war has opened the door to a large variety of new applications of radio. One of these is the Citizens' Radio Communications Service, recently created by the Federal Communications Commission, under which any American citizen, firm, group or community unit may privately transmit and receive short-range messages over certain wave lengths. From mere listeners or spectators, as they are now, people in homes and offices throughout the country will become active participants.

Because of restrictions imposed for military security and the lack of both materials and manpower, it will be necessary to wait until the return of peace for the start of this service. But despite the delay, it is possible now to tell broadly how it will function and to give some idea of what its equipment will be like.

For instance, one can picture a young-woman motorist riding alone at night on a lonely road just outside a city. A car comes roaring down an intersection, sideswipes her coupé and crashes against an abutment. Fortunately, she is not too badly hurt, but she finds that the occupants of the other machine are very seriously injured, and there is no house in sight from which to telephone for help.

She turns to the handie-talkie which is slung cameralike over her shoulder and which she took along in case she ran into an emergency or her family needed to get in touch with her while she was out driving. She quickly pulls out the antenna, spins the dial to Citizens' Radio distress frequency, and says excitedly into the mouthpiece, "Station RX-Five calling aid." At once she gets a reply without any static, "Come in, RX-Five. This is state-trooper patrol." Then she gives the location of the accident, and in a few minutes an ambulance arrives.

Her handie-talkie, which is inexpensive, is all in one piece. It weighs only six pounds or so and is about three inches square and twelve inches long. Its antenna telescopes into the set and can be pulled out about three feet. Save that its mouthpiece is about three inches from one end, it resembles a desk phone receiver and, like the latter, is held comfortably in the hand.

For another postwar example, take the case of a housewife who discovers in the middle of the afternoon that she needs cream for dinner. She phones the order to her dairy. The company, instead of sending a truck

use. The field was limited further by the large number of wave lengths set aside by the President for use by Federal agencies such as the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Bound by all these restrictions, the FCC had to con-

Now, for good or evil, comes the handie-talkie for civilians. Just radio, "Bring home an extra lamb chop," or, "I want to report a strange man—" You can keep quiet, if you wish—but you probably won't.

country and even of the United States.

Spurred on by the need of discovering and improv-



Commissioner Jett, who tells why he foresees a person-to-person radio in your postwar pocket.

On July 28, 1945, one week before the US dropped the bomb on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, the *Saturday Evening Post* ran a piece by FCC then-commissioner E.K. Jett heralding the Citizens' Radio Communication Service: a new collection of regulations that would allow war-time radio communications technology to be repurposed for everyday use during peacetime.

The technology was not actually prepared yet, and the regulatory changes had to wait until after the war, so the article is actually a collection of predictions and speculation about how this technology would work, what it would do, and how people would use it.



Is it an accident or engine trouble? You merely spin a dial on your handie-talkie and tell your troubles to the state police or your favorite garage or—if it's just a flat tire—to your husband.

Handie-talkies may result in a civilian world seething with airborne language. Even the milkman can be reached en route and told to go back and leave an extra quart of Grade-A for Mrs. Ramsay.



Irving Al Gross is often described as the inventor of CB, however it is probably more accurate to say that he was influential in the early commercialization and spread of the system.

Gross made numerous improvements to wireless radio communication, and founded Gross Electronics Co, which was the company first to receive FCC approval to sell commercial CB radios after WWII in 1948.

Initially, CB radio was comprised of 23 channels and required a license from the FCC in order to operate. This was later expanded to 40 channels, and the license requirement was dropped. An old license is displayed below.

Amateur, or "ham" radio preceded CB by several decades, operates on lower frequencies than CB, and began requiring a license to operate in 1912 (in the US), which is still required today.

Due to the discrepancy in licensing requirements and other factors, ham radio operators generally seem to look down on CB and both technologies today carry their own cultural associations: blue collar law enforcement and truck drivers for CB, and engineers and hobbyists for ham.



FCC FORM 555
SEPTEMBER 1975

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20554

CITIZENS RADIO STATION LICENSE

CONDITIONS OF GRANT:

- A. Subject to the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, subsequent acts, treaties, and all regulations heretofore or hereafter made by this Commission, and further subject to the conditions and requirements set forth in this authorization the licensee hereof is authorized to use and operate the radio transmitting facilities herein described. This authorization shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station nor any right in the use of the available frequencies specified in the Commission's rules beyond the term hereof, nor in any other manner than authorized herein.
- B. Neither this authorization nor the right granted herein shall be assigned or otherwise transferred directly or indirectly to any person, firm, company, or corporation.
- C. This authorization is issued on the licensee's representation that the statements contained in licensee's application are true and that the undertakings therein contained, so far as they are consistent herewith, will be carried out in good faith. The licensee shall, during the term of this license, render each service as will serve public interest, convenience, or necessity to the full extent of the privileges herein conferred.
- D. This authorization is subject to the right of use or control by the Government of the United States conferred by Section 506 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.
- E. This authorization replaces and supersedes any previous authorization of this class issued to this licensee.
- F. The Commission must be notified when your mailing address or station location changes. Use the attached form, FCC Form 555-A.
- G. USE OF YOUR OFFICIAL FCC CALL SIGN IS REQUIRED FOR CLASS D OPERATION ONLY. - 1970

CLASS OF STATION D	NO. TRANSMITTERS 5	CALL SIGN KMK 1144
EFFECTIVE DATE 05-10-76	EXPIRATION DATE 05-10-81	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

SEE THE WARNINGS ON THE REVERSE AS TO THE USE AND OPERATION OF THE STATION LICENSED HEREBY.

NOT TRANSFERABLE



WILSON D. ROWTON
12925 CLAREWOOD
HOUSTON TEX 77072

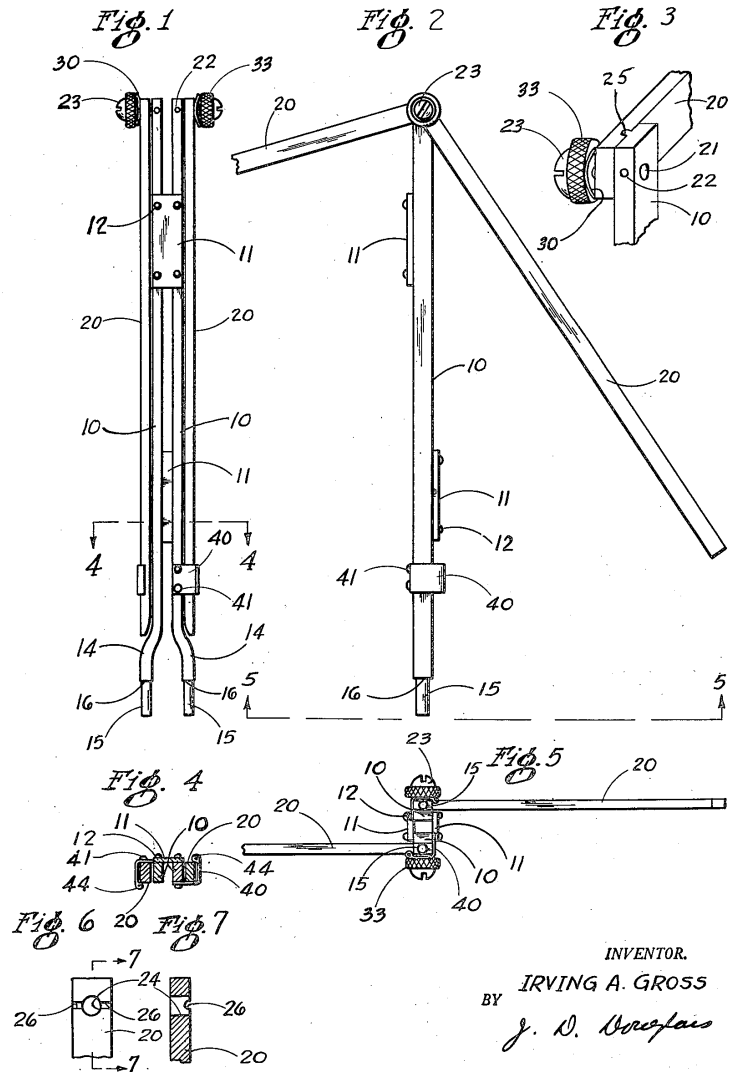
Feb. 26, 1952

I. A. GROSS

2,587,146

ANTENNA

Filed Oct. 15, 1948



INVENTOR.

IRVING A. GROSS

BY

J. D. Overman

Antenna diagram. From US Patent 2587146, filed in 1952 by Irving Gross.

From the patent application: "This invention relates to improvements in antennas and more particularly relates to antennas for highly portable receivers and transmitters known as dipoles.

Heretofore, one of the main disadvantages in portable radio apparatus resided in the fact that the antennas were inconveniently located, were relatively bulky, and were not as efficient as was desired.

By the present invention, I have provided a [dipole] antenna which may be quickly and easily attached or removed from the transmitter, which can be folded into a very small package, and which is highly efficient."



The widely told story about the wild spread of CB in the United States during the 1970s is that the “double-nickel” 55mph National Maximum Speed Law, imposed to conserve fuel during the OPEC oil crisis, gave truck drivers a need to communicate about finding stocked gas stations and avoiding speed traps, and CB fulfilled this need.

But this is only part of the story. Technological and commercial developments, for example in Japanese electronics, allowed more portability at lower cost.

In an article titled “An Audible Sense of Order,” Ryerson University Professor of History Art Blake gives a persuasive alternative account of CB’s surge in popularity. He partly credits the cultural rise of Southern culture more generally during the 1970s, and the association of CB with that.

Also, the maturity of suburbanization meant long commutes and a desire among motorists for cultural representations of rebellious, cowboy-like trucker heroes, using CB radio to avoid traffic and cops while bravely speeding home to their families.

But more importantly, Blake draws a link between growing anxiety about inner city crime, a perceived need for self-policing and “neighborhood watch” in affluent suburban communities, and the ways that CB had a role in implementing these forms of often racialized surveillance.

The rebelliousness of the CB-wielding truck driver using his radio to avoid the cops was not equally celebrated toward other communities, and CB was often used as a tool to assist in the maintenance of law & order.



NEWS RELEASE



FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION • P. O. BOX 568 • JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 65101

EMPHASIS: Highway Patrol Reports Over 22,000 CB Radio Contacts

NOTE TO NEWS EDITOR: Copies of the Highway Patrol’s CB report for October, 1975, and for August, September and October – the first three months of CB operation, are enclosed with this news release.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol reported today that 22,489 Citizen Band (CB) radio contacts were made with citizens by Patrol officers during August, September and October – the first three months of CB operation. These contacts concerned reports of traffic and criminal violations, accidents, dangerous road conditions and requests for assistance.

There were 17,277 contacts concerning requests for assistance and reports of dangerous road conditions. Included in these contacts were 3,859 reports of stranded motorists and 2,980 contacts in regard to traffic accidents.

A total of 5,212 CB contacts relating to violations were made with the Patrol by CB’ers during the three-month period. Highway Patrol officers made 1,307 arrests and issued 1,006 warnings as a result of these contacts.

CB radio contacts concerning felonies numbered 113 for the reported three-month period, and resulted in 52 arrests. Some examples of the CB reports dealing with felonies are as follows:

A CB’er directed officers to the location of two subjects who had escaped from a county jail.

Troopers received a call on CB Channel 9 from a man who was following a vehicle used in an armed robbery. The CB’er followed the vehicle until officers were able to stop the vehicle. A subject was arrested and the stolen money was recovered.

A CB report by a truck driver of a suspected intoxicated driver possibly saved some lives. The suspect only tested .02 percent on the breathalyzer but he was ‘high’ on some type of drug. He made the statement, “I am so freaked out that I don’t know where I am or what I am doing.” The trooper who responded to the CB report had attempted to stop the ‘high’ motorist for approximately five miles. The reporting CB’er was behind the Patrol car with his flashing lights on in an effort to warn other motorists.

A report of an armed robbery at a shopping center was given to the Patrol

Disregard FCC rules**Citizens' band plagued by buzz of abusive chitchat**

By Steven Pratt

WITHOUT TRADITION, experience, or a practical set of rules to guide them, perhaps it is not surprising that they have become a band of marginal outlaws.

After all, there are more than 25,000 persons in the Chicago metropolitan area who own and operate citizens' band radios, according to Federal Communications Commission estimates.

As a result, in the 16 years since the government set aside 23 channels of radio space for the use of citizens, a buzz of two-way radio chitchat, technical gossip, and persistent, if not always serious, abuse of the airwaves has

Citizens' band was established to provide short-distance communication channels for business and private licensees.

burst forth and become nearly impossible to police.

THE CITIZENS' band was established in 1958 to "provide for the use of short-distance radio communication facilities for the business or personal activities of licensees," according to FCC literature.

Roger thrown over, out by CBers' jargon

"COPYING THE mail" on Citizens' Band radio can be confusing to a novice, who doesn't understand what "handles" and "breakers" are and all that talk about feet.

Like many groups involved in a particular type of business or hobby, the CBers have assembled an esoteric jargon of their own.

Most prefer using a "handle" or nickname instead of impersonal call letters for identification purposes. Some of the more colorful handles in the Chicago area are Hobby Horse

The FCC regulations are written clearly, and for those with any doubt about them the federal agency has published a simple book even a 4th grade pupil could understand.

Citizens' band stations are limited to a maximum of five watts power and conversation is restricted to "necessary communication." Unlike the amateur radio frequencies used by "ham" operators, CB is not for hobbyists. Operators are required to use call letters, hold conversations to five minutes or less, avoid chitchat and radio talk, and transmit no more than 150 miles.

MOST OF THE CBers know the rules, said Jeff Anderson, supervisor of the FCC's Midwest special enforcement facility in Grand Island, Neb.

"The largest problem is that there is a total disregard of them by a large percentage of the operators," he said. "A growing number don't even bother to get licenses.

"A lot of people go to the local radio store, buy a set, and just go on the air. They don't bother to get a license, they don't use call signs, they just start jabbering."

In the large metropolitan areas, the jabbering becomes incessant, with hundreds of CBers discussing everything from the height of their antennas and television programs to what they are having for dinner. Operators interrupt each other's transmissions, talk simultaneously over one another, play music [which is not allowed] and sometimes

tening to other conversations without participating.

Truckers using CB radio refer to state policemen as "smokey" because of the Smokey Bear-style hats many of them wear. If they say "Smokey has ears," they mean the patrolman has a citizens' band radio in his squad car and is monitoring their conversations.

To walk "barefoot" indicates that the CB operator is using a legal level of power to transmit. But if he is "wearing boots" or "shoes" or is

hide behind their microphones to transmit obscenities. The last is a federal offense.

A TRIBUNE reporter who monitored the transmissions in Chicago for several days failed to hear anyone using call letters and found other violations commonplace.

Instead of call letters most CBers adopt nicknames or "handles" as they are called in radio jargon. Names like Mother Goose, Raven, Little John, Rattlesnake, Running Bear, Ancient Mariner, and thousands of others serve as badges of identification for what sometimes turns into giant conference calls over the air at 27 MHz on the radiation frequency spectrum.

While handles create a kind of fra-

A growing number of CB radio owners don't even bother to obtain licenses.

ternity of CBers and serve as a more personal and memorable means of identity, they also give the operators a certain amount of anonymity since they are not on file with the FCC.

THUS, THERE ARE some, such as Thunderbird, Vampire, and Big Daddy on the South Side who periodically engage in long, highly obscene dialogs over certain channels, much to the consternation of other listeners and operators and with relative immunity from the FCC.

One of the reasons the number of CBers has exploded in the last few years is that the equipment is relatively inexpensive and easy to get.

A small but effective outfit can be bought almost anywhere for under \$70. More sophisticated equipment, larger antennas, mobile units, and variable modulation microphones run slightly higher, but \$500 will more than cover a good base station, according to those in the business.

"ONE OF THE reasons CB equipment is so low is that it is in demand and is mass produced," said Ero Erickson, a dealer and serviceman who has been in two-way radio communication for more than 30 years. Ham radio equipment is more expensive.

Manufacturers also have helped cause abuses, according to Anderson.



Tribune Photo by Hardy Wieling

Ernest Galens, FCC engineer in charge of the Chicago District, using a CB radio in the Federal Building.

'Every time some CBER fouls up, or something is written about citizens' band abuse, people identify it with hams . . . We're a different group.'

zens' band radio is prohibited. This, tho, only serves as an advertisement, Anderson said.

IN CB JARGON, IF an operator is transmitting at permissible power, it's called "walking barefoot," but if he uses extra power he's "wearing shoes" or "boots."

The five most severe violations, according to Anderson, are operating without call letters, using linear amplifiers, having antennas higher than 20

ALTHO IT HAS the most sophisticated direction finding equipment available, the FCC has not nearly enough manpower to crack down on all the violators.

The FCC gets dozens of complaints each week of abuse, but it is difficult to prove them and to monitor them when they occur, according to Ernest J. Galens, FCC engineer in charge of the Chicago Radio District.

asking for 30 more channels for citizens' band at a different location on the spectrum.

THE ELECTRONICS Industry Association, a trade group, has petitioned the FCC for a new class of citizens' band operation in the 220Mhz range, currently occupied by "hams" and some government services.

According to John Sodolski, E. I. A. vice president of communications, the new channels would be less susceptible to "skip" and sunspot interference that plagues the present band. It also would provide technically cleaner service and would relieve the congestion at 27MHz.

Federal Communications Commission

§ 95.402

§ 95.225 (R/C Rule 25) How do I contact the FCC?

- (a) FCC National Call Center at 1-888-225-5322.
(b) FCC World Wide Web homepage: http://www.fcc.gov.
(c) In writing, to FCC, Attention: R/C, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.

[63 FR 68976, Dec. 14, 1998]

Subpart D—Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service

SOURCE: 48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 95.401 (CB Rule 1) What are the Citizens Band Radio Services?

The Citizens Band Radio Services are:

(a) The Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service—a private, two-way, short-distance voice communications service for personal or business activities of the general public. The CB Radio Service may also be used for voice paging.

(b) The Family Radio Service (FRS)—a private, two-way, very short-distance voice and data communications service for facilitating family and group activities. The rules for this service are contained in subpart B of this part.

(c) The Low Power Radio Service (LPRS)—a private, short-distance communication service providing auditory assistance to persons with disabilities, persons who require language translation, and persons in educational settings, health care assistance to the ill, law enforcement tracking services in cooperation with law enforcement, and point-to-point network control communications for Automated Marine Telecommunications System (AMTS) coast stations licensed under part 80 of this chapter. The rules for this service are listed under subpart G of this part. Two-way voice communications are prohibited.

(d) The Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (MedRadio)—an ultra-low power radio service, for the transmission of non-voice data for the purpose of facili-

tating diagnostic and/or therapeutic functions involving implanted and body-worn medical devices. The rules for this service are contained in subpart I of this part.

(e) The Wireless Medical Telemetry Service (WMTS)—a private, short distance data communication service for the transmission of patient medical information to a central monitoring location in a hospital or other medical facility. Voice and video communications are prohibited. Waveforms such as electrocardiograms (ECGs) are not considered video. The rules for this service are contained in subpart H of this part.

(f) The Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)—a private, two-way, short-distance voice or data communications service for personal or business activities of the general public. The rules for this service are contained in subpart J of this part.

(g) Dedicated Short-Range Communications Service On-Board Units (DSRCS-OBUs). The rules for this service are contained in subpart L of this part. DSRCS-OBUs may communicate with DSRCS Roadside Units (RSUs), which are authorized under part 90 of this chapter. DSRCS, RSU, and OBU are defined in § 90.7 of this chapter.

(h) Citizens Broadband Radio Service—The rules for this service, including technical rules, are contained in part 96 of this chapter. Only Citizens Broadband Radio Service Devices authorized on a General Authorized Access basis, as those terms are defined in § 96.3, are considered part of the Citizens Band Radio Services.

[61 FR 28769, June 6, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 46566, Sept. 4, 1996; 64 FR 69829, Dec. 15, 1999; 65 FR 44008, July 17, 2000; 65 FR 53190, Sept. 1, 2000; 65 FR 60877, Oct. 13, 2000; 67 FR 63289, Oct. 11, 2002; 68 FR 9901, Mar. 3, 2003; 69 FR 46445, Aug. 3, 2004; 74 FR 22705, May 14, 2009; 80 FR 36222, June 23, 2015]

§ 95.402 (CB Rule 2) How do I use these rules?

(a) You must comply with these rules (See CB Rule 21 § 95.421, for the penalties for violations) when you operate a station in the CB Service from:

- (1) Within or over the territorial limits of places where radio services are

§ 95.403

regulated by the FCC (see CB Rule 5, § 95.405);

- (2) Aboard any vessel or aircraft registered in the United States; or
(3) Aboard any unregistered vessel or aircraft owned or operated by a United States citizen or company.

(b) Your CB station must comply with technical rules found in subpart E of part 95.

(c) Where the rules use the word "you", "you" means a person operating a CB station.

(d) Where the rules use the word "person," the rules are concerned with an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint stock company, a trust, a state, territorial or local government unit, or other legal entity.

(e) Where the rules use the term "FCC", that means the Federal Communications Commission.

(f) Where the rules use the term "CB station", that means a radio station transmitting in the CB Radio Service.

§ 95.403 (CB Rule 3) Am I eligible to operate a CB station?

You are authorized to operate a CB station unless:

- (a) You are a foreign government, a representative of a foreign government, or a federal government agency; or

(b) The FCC has issued a cease and desist order to you, and the order is still in effect.

§ 95.404 (CB Rule 4) Do I need a license?

You do not need an individual license to operate a CB station. You are authorized by this rule to operate your CB station in accordance with the rules in this subpart.

§ 95.405 (CB Rule 5) Where may I operate my CB station?

You are authorized to operate your CB station from:

- (a) Within or over any area of the world where radio services are regulated by the FCC. Those areas are within the territorial limits of:
(1) The fifty United States.

- (2) The District of Columbia.

47 CFR Ch. I (10-1-16 Edition)

Caribbean Insular areas

- (3) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
(4) Navassa Island.
(5) United States Virgin Islands (50 islets and cays).

Pacific Insular areas

- (6) American Samoa (seven islands).
(7) Baker Island.
(8) Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
(9) Guam Island.
(10) Howland Island.
(11) Jarvis Island.
(12) Johnston Island (Islets East, Johnston, North and Sand).
(13) Kingman Reef.
(14) Midway Island (Islets Eastern and Sand).
(15) Palmyra Island (more than 50 islets).

- (16) Wake Island (Islets Peale, Wake and Wilkes).

(b) Any other area of the world, except within the territorial limits of areas where radio services are regulated by—

(1) An agency of the United States other than the FCC. (You are subject to its rules.)

(2) Any foreign government. (You are subject to its rules.)

(c) An aircraft or ship, with the permission of the captain, within or over any area of the world where radio services are regulated by the FCC or upon or over international waters. You must operate your CB station according to any applicable treaty to which the United States is a party.

(d) Anyone intending to operate a CB station on the islands of Puerto Rico, Desecheo, Mona, Vieques, and Culebra in a manner that could pose an interference threat to the Arecibo Observatory shall notify the Interference Office, Arecibo Observatory, HC3 Box 53995, Arecibo, Puerto Rico 00612, in writing or electronically, of the location of the unit. Operators may wish to consult interference guidelines, which will be provided by Cornell University. Operators who choose to transmit information electronically should e-mail to: prcz@nau.edu.

- (1) The notification to the Interference Office, Arecibo Observatory

Federal Communications Commission

§ 95.408

shall be made 45 days prior to commencing operation of the unit. The notification shall state the geographical coordinates of the unit.

(2) After receipt of such notifications, the Commission will allow the Arecibo Observatory a period of 20 days for comments or objections. The operator will be required to make reasonable efforts in order to resolve or mitigate any potential interference problem with the Arecibo Observatory. If the Commission determines that an operator has satisfied its responsibility to make reasonable efforts to protect the Observatory from interference, the unit may be allowed to operate.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 62 FR 55535, Oct. 27, 1997; 70 FR 3.374, June 1, 2005]

§ 95.406 (CB Rule 6) Are there any special restrictions on the location of my CB station?

(a) If your CB station is located on premises controlled by the Department of Defense you may be required to comply with additional regulations imposed by the commanding officer of the installation.

(b) If your C/B station will be constructed on an environmentally sensitive site, or will be operated in such a manner as to raise environmental problems, under § 1.1307 of this chapter, you must provide an environmental assessment, as set forth in § 1.1311 of this chapter, and undergo the environmental review, § 1.1312 of this chapter, before commencement of construction.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 55 FR 20398, May 16, 1990]

HOW TO OPERATE A CB STATION

§ 95.407 (CB Rule 7) On what channels may I operate?

(a) Your CB station may transmit only on the following channels (frequencies):

Channel	Frequency (megahertz—MHz)
1	26.965
2	26.975
3	26.985
4	27.005
5	27.015
6	27.025
7	27.035

CB consists of 40 "channels" within the 27MHz range. Each channel is just a specific frequency in the range of 26.9 to 27.5 MHz

Channel	Frequency (megahertz—MHz)
8	27.055
9	27.065
10	27.075
11	27.085
12	27.105
13	27.115
14	27.125
15	27.135
16	27.155
17	27.165
18	27.175
19	27.185
20	27.205
21	27.215
22	27.225
23	27.255
24	27.235
25	27.245
26	27.265
27	27.275
28	27.285
29	27.295
30	27.305
31	27.315
32	27.325
33	27.335
34	27.345
35	27.355
36	27.365
37	27.375
38	27.385
39	27.395
40	27.405

¹See paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Channel 9 may be used only for emergency communications or for traveler assistance.

(c) You must, at all times and on all channels, give priority to emergency communication messages concerning the immediate safety of life or the immediate protection of property.

(d) You may use any channel for emergency communications or for traveler assistance.

(e) You must share each channel with other users.

(f) The FCC will not assign any channel for the private or exclusive use of any particular CB station or group of stations.

(g) The FCC will not assign any channel for the private or exclusive use of CB stations transmitting single side-band or AM.

§ 95.408 (CB Rule 8) How high may I put my antenna?

(a) *Antenna* means the radiating system (for transmitting, receiving or both) and the structure holding it up

§ 95.409

(tower, pole or mast). It also means everything else attached to the radiating system and the structure.

(b) If your antenna is mounted on a hand-held portable unit, none of the following limitations apply.

(c) If your antenna is installed at a fixed location, it (whether receiving, transmitting or both) must comply with either one of the following:

(1) The highest point must not be more than 6.10 meters (20 feet) higher than the highest point of the building or tree on which it is mounted; or

(2) The highest point must not be more than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground.

(d) If your CB station is located near an airport, and if your antenna structure is more than 6.1 meters (20 feet) high, you may have to obey additional restrictions. The highest point of your antenna must not exceed one meter above the airport elevation for every hundred meters of distance from the nearest point of the nearest airport runway. Differences in ground elevation between your antenna and the airport runway may complicate this formula. If your CB station is near an airport, see <http://wireless2.fcc.gov/UsApp/AsrSearch/tovairSearch.jsp> to help you figure the maximum allowable height of your antenna. Consult part 17 of this chapter for more information.

WARNING: Installation and removal of CB station antennas near powerlines is dangerous. For your safety, follow the installation directions included with your antenna.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 41416, Sept. 15, 1983; 80 FR 53732, Sept. 8, 2015]

§ 95.409 (CB Rule 9) What equipment may I use at my CB station?

(a) You must use an FCC certified CB transmitter at your CB station. You can identify an FCC certified transmitter by the certification label placed on it by the manufacturer. You may examine a list of certificated equipment on the FCC Web site at <http://www.fcc.gov/encyclopedia/citizens-band-cb-service>. Use of a transmitter which is not FCC certified voids your authority to operate the station.

(b) You must not make, or have made, any internal modification to a

47 CFR Ch. I (10-1-16 Edition)

certificated CB transmitter. (See CB Rule 25, § 95.425). Any internal modification to a certificated CB transmitter cancels the certification, and use of such a transmitter voids your authority to operate the station.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 63 FR 36610, July 7, 1998; 80 FR 53732, Sept. 8, 2015]

§ 95.410 (CB Rule 10) How much power may I use?

(a) Your CB station transmitter power output must not exceed the following values under any conditions:

AM (A3)—4 watts (carrier power) SSB—12 watts (peak envelope power)

(b) If you need more information about the power rule, see the technical rules in subpart E of part 95.

(c) Use of a transmitter which has carrier or peak envelope power in excess of that authorized voids your authority to operate the station.

§ 95.411 (CB Rule 11) May I use power amplifiers?

(a) You may not attach the following items (power amplifiers) to your certificated CB transmitter in any way:

(1) External radio frequency (RF) power amplifiers (sometimes called linears or linear amplifiers); or

(2) Any other devices which, when used with a radio transmitter as a signal source, are capable of amplifying the signal.

(b) There are no exceptions to this rule and use of a power amplifier voids your authority to operate the station.

(c) The FCC will presume you have used a linear or other external RF power amplifier if—

(1) It is in your possession or on your premises; and

(2) There is other evidence that you have operated your CB station with more power than allowed by CB Rule 10, § 95.410.

(d) Paragraph (c) of this section does not apply if you hold a license in another radio service which allows you to operate an external RF power amplifier.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 63 FR 36610, July 7, 1998]

Also, channel 19 is for road and transportation issues (truck drivers mainly) and channel 6 is known as the "super bowl," mainly for people to show off their illegally high powered radios by blasting short messages out over hundreds of miles while "shooting skip": transmitting during the time of day when radio signals can travel further by bouncing off the upper atmosphere.

see "super bowl" above

§ 95.412 (CB Rule 12) What communications may be transmitted?

(a) You may use your CB station to transmit two-way plain language communications. Two-way plain language communications are communications without codes or coded messages. Operating signals such as "ten codes" are not considered codes or coded messages. You may transmit two-way plain language communications only to other CB stations, to units of your own CB station or to authorized government stations on CB frequencies about—

- (1) Your personal or business activities or those of members of your immediate family living in your household;
- (2) Emergencies (see CB Rule 18, § 95.418);
- (3) Traveler assistance (see CB Rule 18, § 95.418); or
- (4) Civil defense activities in connection with official tests or drills conducted by, or actual emergencies announced by, the civil defense agency with authority over the area in which your station is located.

(b) You may use your CB station to transmit a tone signal only when the signal is used to make contact or to continue communications. (Examples of circuits using these signals are tone operated squelch and selective calling circuits.) If the signal is an audible tone, it must last no longer than 15 seconds at one time. If the signal is a subaudible tone, it may be transmitted continuously only as long as you are talking.

(c) You may use your CB station to transmit one-way communications (messages which are not intended to establish communications between two or more particular CB stations) only for emergency communications, traveler assistance, brief tests (radio checks) or voice paging.

§ 95.413 (CB Rule 13) What communications are prohibited?

- (a) You must not use a CB station—
- (1) In connection with any activity which is against federal, state or local law;
 - (2) To transmit obscenity, indecent or profane words, language or meaning;

(3) To interfere intentionally with the communications of another CB station;

(4) To transmit one-way communications, except for emergency communications, traveler assistance, brief tests (radio checks), or voice paging;

(5) To advertise or solicit the sale of any goods or services;

(6) To transmit music, whistling, sound effects or any material to amuse or entertain;

(7) To transmit any sound effect solely to attract attention;

(8) To transmit the word "MAYDAY" or any other international distress signal, except when your station is located in a ship, aircraft or other vehicle which is threatened by grave and imminent danger and you are requesting immediate assistance;

(9) To communicate with, or attempt to communicate with, any CB station more than 250 kilometers (155.3 miles) away;

(10) To advertise a political candidate or political campaign; (you may use your CB radio for the business or organizational aspects of a campaign, if you follow all other applicable rules);

(11) To communicate with stations in other countries, except General Radio Service stations in Canada; or

(12) To transmit a false or deceptive communication.

(b) You must not use a CB station to transmit communications for live or delayed rebroadcast on a radio or television broadcast station. You may use your CB station to gather news items or to prepare programs.

§ 95.414 (CB Rule 14) May I be paid to use my CB station?

(a) You may not accept direct or indirect payment for transmitting with a CB station.

(b) You may use a CB station to help you provide a service, and be paid for that service, as long as you are paid only for the service and not for the actual use of the CB station.

§ 95.415 (CB Rule 15) Who is responsible for communications I make?

You are responsible for all communications which are made by you from a CB station.

§ 95.416 (CB Rule 16) Do I have to limit the length of my communications?

(a) You must limit your CB communications to the minimum practical time.

(b) If you are communicating with another CB station or stations, you, and the stations communicating with you, must limit each of your conversations to no more than five continuous minutes.

(c) At the end of your conversation, you, and the stations communicating with you, must not transmit again for at least one minute.

§ 95.417 (CB Rule 17) Do I identify my CB communications?

(a) You need not identify your CB communications.

(b) [You are encouraged to identify your CB communications by any of the following means:

- (1) Previously assigned CB call sign;
- (2) K prefix followed by operator initials and residence zip code;
- (3) Name; or
- (4) Organizational description including name and any applicable operator unit number.]

(c) [You are encouraged to use your "handle" only in conjunction with the methods of identification listed in paragraph (b) of this section.]

§ 95.418 (CB Rule 18) How do I use my CB station in an emergency or to assist a traveler?

(a) You must at all times and on all channels, give priority to emergency communications.

(b) When you are directly participating in emergency communications, you do not have to comply with the rule about length of transmissions (CB Rule 16, § 95.416). You must obey all other rules.

(c) You may use your CB station for communications necessary to assist a traveler to reach a destination or to receive necessary services. When you are using your CB station to assist a traveler, you do not have to obey the rule about length of transmissions (CB Rule 16, § 95.416). You must obey all other rules.

(d) You may use your CB station to transmit one-way communications

concerning highway conditions to assist travelers.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 57 FR 22442, May 28, 1992]

§ 95.419 (CB Rule 19) May I operate my CB station transmitter by remote control?

(a) You may not operate a CB station transmitter by radio remote control.

(b) You may operate a CB transmitter by wireline remote control if you obtain specific approval in writing from the FCC. To obtain FCC approval, you must show why you need to operate your station by wireline remote control. If you receive FCC approval, you must keep the approval as part of your station records. See CB Rule 27, § 95.427.

(c) Remote control means operation of a CB transmitter from any place other than the location of the CB transmitter. Direct mechanical control or direct electrical control by wire from some point on the same premises, craft or vehicle as the CB transmitter is not considered remote control.

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 57 FR 40343, Sept. 3, 1992; 63 FR 68976, Dec. 14, 1998]

§ 95.420 (CB Rule 20) May I connect my CB station transmitter to a telephone?

(a) You may connect your CB station transmitter to a telephone if you comply with all of the following:

(1) You or someone else must be present at your CB station and must—

(i) Manually make the connection (the connection must not be made by remote control);

(ii) Supervise the operation of the transmitter during the connection;

(iii) Listen to each communication during the connection; and

(iv) Stop all communications if there are operations in violation of these rules.

(2) Each communication during the telephone connection must comply with all of these rules.

(3) You must obey any restriction that the telephone company places on the connection of a CB transmitter to a telephone.

Federal Communications Commission

§ 95.424

(b) The CB transmitter you connect to a telephone must not be shared with any other CB station.
(c) If you connect your CB transmitter to a telephone, you must use a phone patch device with has been registered with the FCC.

OTHER THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW

§ 95.421 (CB Rule 21) What are the penalties for violating these rules?

(a) If the FCC finds that you have willfully or repeatedly violated the Communications Act or the FCC Rules, you may have to pay as much as \$10,000 for each violation, up to a total of \$75,000. (See section 503(b) of the Communications Act.)

(b) If the FCC finds that you have violated any section of the Communications Act or the FCC Rules, you may be ordered to stop whatever action caused the violation. (See section 312(b) of the Communications Act.)

(c) If a Federal court finds that you have willfully and knowingly violated any FCC Rule, you may be fined up to \$500 for each day you committed the violation. (See section 502 of the Communications Act.)

(d) If a Federal court finds that you have willfully and knowingly violated any provision of the Communications Act, you may be fined up to \$10,000 or you may be imprisoned for one year, or both. (See section 501 of the Communications Act.)

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 57 FR 40343, Sept. 3, 1992]

§ 95.422 (CB Rule 22) How do I answer correspondence from the FCC?

(a) If it appears to the FCC that you have violated the Communications Act or these rules, the FCC may send you a discrepancy notice.

(b) Within the time period stated in the notice, you must answer with:

- (1) A complete written statement about the apparent discrepancy;
(2) A complete written statement about any action you have taken to correct the apparent violation and to prevent it from happening again; and
(3) The name of the person operating at the time of the apparent violation.

(c) If the FCC sends you a letter asking you questions about your CB radio

station or its operation, you must answer each of the questions with a complete written statement within the time period stated in the letter.

(d) You must not shorten your answer by references to other communications or notices.

(e) You must send your answer to the FCC office which sent you the notice.

(f) You must keep a copy of your answer in your station records. (See CB Rule 27, § 95.427.)

§ 95.423 (CB Rule 23) What must I do if the FCC tells me that my CB station is causing interference?

(a) If the FCC tells you that your CB station is causing interference for technical reasons you must follow all instructions in the official FCC notice. (This notice may require you to have technical adjustments made to your equipment.)

(b) You must comply with any restricted hours of CB station operation which may be included in the official notice.

§ 95.424 (CB Rule 24) How do I have my CB station transmitter serviced?

(a) You may adjust an antenna to your CB transmitter and you may make radio checks. (A radio check means a one way transmission for a short time in order to test the transmitter.)

(b) You are responsible for the proper operation of the station at all times and are expected to provide for observations, servicing and maintenance as often as may be necessary to ensure proper operation. You must have all internal repairs or internal adjustments to your CB transmitter made in accordance with the Technical Regulations (see subpart E). The internal repairs or internal adjustments should be performed by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person certified as technically qualified to perform transmitter maintenance and repair duties in the private land mobile services and fixed services by an organization or committee representative of users in those services.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph

(d) of this section, each internal repair and each internal adjustment of a CB

§ 95.425

transmitter in which signals are transmitted must be made using a nonradiating ("dummy") antenna.

(d) Brief test signals (signals not longer than one minute during any five minute period) using a radiating antenna may be transmitted in order to:

- (1) Adjust an antenna to a transmitter;
(2) Detect or measure radiation of energy other than the intended signal; or
(3) Tune a receiver to your CB transmitter.

(Sees. 4(i) and 303(r), Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i) and 303(r), and sec. 553 of the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. 553)

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 20673, May 16, 1984]

§ 95.425 (CB Rule 25) May I make any changes to my CB station transmitter?

(a) You must not make or have any one else make any internal modification to your CB transmitter.

(b) Internal modification does not include:

- (1) Repair or servicing of a CB station transmitter (see CB Rule 24, § 95.424); or
(2) Changing plug-in modules which were certificated as part of your CB transmitter.

(c) You must not operate a CB transmitter which has been modified by anyone in any way, including modification to operate on unauthorized frequencies or with illegal power. (See CB Rules 9 and 11, §§ 95.409 and 95.411.)

[48 FR 24894, June 3, 1983, as amended at 63 FR 36610, July 7, 1998]

§ 95.426 (CB Rule 26) Do I have to make my CB station available for inspection?

(a) If an authorized FCC representative requests to inspect your CB station, you must make your CB station and records available for inspection.

(b) A CB station includes all of the radio equipment you use.

§ 95.427 (CB Rule 27) What are my station records?

Your station records include the following documents, as applicable.

- (a) A copy of each response to an FCC violation notice or a FCC letter. (See CB Rule 22, § 95.422.)

47 CFR Ch. I (10-1-16 Edition)

(b) Each written permission received from the FCC. (See CB Rule 19, § 95.419.)

§ 95.428 (CB Rule 28) How do I contact the FCC?

(a) FCC National Call Center at 1-888-225-5322.

(b) FCC World Wide Web homepage: http://www.fcc.gov.

(c) In writing, to FCC, Attention: CB, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.

[63 FR 68976, Dec. 14, 1998]

Subpart E—Technical Regulations

SOURCE: 53 FR 36789, Sept. 22, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 95.601 Basis and purpose.

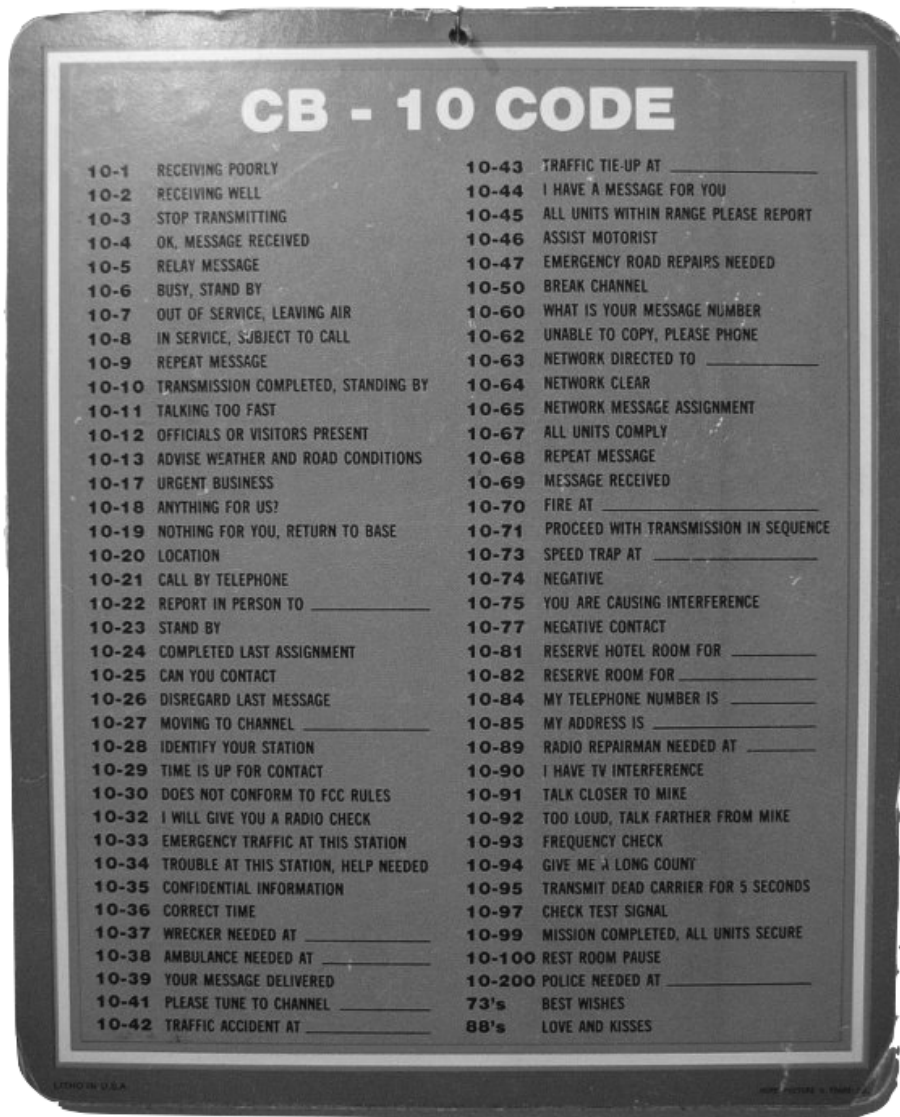
This section provides the technical standards to which each transmitter (apparatus that converts electrical energy received from a source into RF (radio frequency) energy capable of being radiated) used or intended to be used in a station authorized in any of the Personal Radio Services listed below must comply. This section also provides requirements for obtaining certification for such transmitters. The Personal Radio Services to which these rules apply are the GMRS (General Mobile Radio Service)—subpart A, the Family Radio Service (FRS)—subpart B, the R/C (Radio Control Radio Service)—subpart C, the CB (Citizens Band Radio Service)—subpart D, the Low Power Radio Service (LPRS)—subpart G, the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service (WMTS)—subpart H, the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (MedRadio)—subpart I, the Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)—subpart J, and Dedicated Short-Range Communications Service On-Board Units (DSRCS-OBUs)—subpart L.

[80 FR 36222, June 23, 2015]

§ 95.603 Certification required.

(a) Each GMRS transmitter (a transmitter that operates or is intended to operate at a station authorized in the GMRS) must be certificated.

(b) Each R/C transmitter (a transmitter that operates or is intended to



Raymond Queneau

Cent mille milliards de poèmes

Ten thousand Billion Poems

CB culture inherited the “10 codes” from law enforcement. A system that was devised in 1930s to allow brevity while communicating via radio, these codes were never standardized across different communities and have recently been phased out in official contexts, but their popular association with CB communication persists.

The 10-codes most commonly used by CBers are: 10-4 (“OK”), 10-20 (“location”), and to a lesser extent 10-5 and 10-9.

The “ten” prefix was partly added because two-way radio communication often chops off the first part of the sender’s speech. So make sure you press the ‘send’ button and wait a moment before speaking!

Le roi de la pampa retourne sa chemise
pour la mettre à sécher aux cornes des taureaux
le cornédbîf en boîte empeste la remise
et fermentent de même et les cuirs et les peaux

Je me souviens encor de cette heure exeuquise
les gauchos dans la plaine agitaient leurs drapeaux
nous avions aussi froid que nus sur la banquise
lorsque pour nous distraire y plantions nos tréteaux

Du pôle à Rosario fait une belle trotte
aventures on eut qui s'y pique s'y frotte
lorsqu' on boit du maté l'on devient argentin

L'Amérique du Sud séduit les equivoques
exaltent l'espagnol les oreilles baroques
si la cloche se tait et son terlintintin

1.

King Carlos turns his coat for better fees
and sleeves are wrapped round horns of buffalo
that tinned hornedbeef we stored smells more like cheese
so stink the rotting skins from long ago

I stille can call to mind those hours of ease
the gauchos waving flags bravissimo
we chill like nudists put on ice to freeze
to pass the time we stage a little show

From Salta to the Pole is quite a trot
you mix with that you'll find you've had your lot
if you drink mate you're an Argentine

Those Latin states spin like a weathercock
the Spanish language tickles the ear baroque
unless the bell is quiet and sasserine

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Le cheval Parthénon s'énerve sur sa frise
depuis que le lord Elgin négligea ses naseaux
le Turc de ce temps-là pataugeait dans sa crise
il chantait tout de même oui mais il chantait faux

Le cheval Parthénon frissonnait sous la bise
du climat londonien où s'ébattent les beauxbe
il grelottait le pauvre au bords de la Tamise
quand les grêlons fin mars mitraillent les bateaux

La Grèce de Platon à coup sûr n'est point sotté
on comptait les esprits acérés à la hotte
lorsque Socrate mort passait pour un lutinas

Sa sculpture est illustre et dans le fond des coques
on transporte et le marbre et débris et défroques
si l'Europe le veut l'Europe ou son destin

2.

The Parthenon horse looks nervous on the frieze
since Elgin seems to think the nose de trop
the Turk you see was deeply mired in sleaze
the re in all his songs came out as doh

The Parthenon horse is shivering in the bise
numbing London's dandies as they beau
the flanks protected by chevaux de frise
when March's hailstones batter the bateau

Plato's Hellas surely wasn't sot
with wits enough to fill a witenagemot
Socrates dies looking just Silene

Its famous sculptures founder on a rock
one carts off debris marble from the block
if Europe or its destiny is keen

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Le vieux marin breton de tabac prit sa prise
pour du fin fond du nez exciter les arceaux
sur l'antique bahut il choisit sa cerise
il n'avait droit qu'à une et le jour des Rameaux

Souvenez-vous amis de ces îles de Frise
où venaient par milliers séchouer les harenceaux
nous regrettions un peu ce tas de marchandise
lorsqu'on voyait au loin flamber les arbrisseaux

On sèche le poisson dorade ou molve lotte
on sale le requin on fume à l'échalotte
lorsqu'on revient au port en essuyant un grain

Enfin on vend le tout homards et salicoques
on s'excuse il n'y a ni baleines ni phoques
le mammifère est roi nous sommes son cousin

3.

The Breton tar lights up his duty-frees
and sniffs the smoke that sets his nose aglow
the chosen fruit is hued a bright cerise
all during Lent one fruit's the ratio

Remember friends those isles where live your Friese
where shoals of herring boats now lie below
that heap of goods occasions some unease
when from afar we see the bushes grow

We dry the fish sea bream or some burbot
the shark is smoked on beds of bergamot
while coming home we find the wind turned mean

All's sold the prawns the lobsters our whole stock
say sorry that no whales came back to dock
so we are cousins now to king baleen

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

C'était à cinq o'clock qu'il sortait la marquise
pour consommer un thé puis des petits gateaux
le chauffeur indigène attendait dans la brise
elle soufflait bien fort par dessus les côteaux

On était bien surpris par cette plaine grise
quand se carbonisait la fureur des châteaux
un audacieux baron empoche toute accise
lorsque vient le pompier avec ses grandes eaux

Du Gange au Malabar le lord anglais zozotte
comme à Chandernagor le manant sent la crott
le colonel s'èponge un blason dans la main

Ne fallait pas si loin agiter ses breloques
les Indes ont assez sans ça de pendeloques
l'écu de vair ou d'or ne dure qu'un matin

4.

At five o'clock he rests in his marquise
consuming tea and nibbling cream gateaux
the native driver's waiting in the breeze
across the hillocks comes a steady blow

So plain a plain's not what one often sees
as castles blaze and palaces burn low
a daring baron pockets th' abkaris
the fireman makes his mighty hoses flow

Milord has lisped from Malibar to Swat
eat Chandrigar the peasant sniffs the pot
shame gives the colonel's brow a greasy sheen.

Such ancestry is merely poppycock
the Indies have enough without that schlock
the shield of vair or or's but briefly seen

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Du jeune avantageux la nymphe était éprise
snob un peu sur les bords des bords fondamentaux
une toge il portait qui n'était pas de mise
des narcisses on cueille ou bien on est des veaux

Quand on prend des photos de cette tour de Pise
d'où Galilée jadis jeta ses petits pots
d'une étrusque inscription la pierre était incise
les Grecs et les Romains en vain cherchent leurs mots

L'esprit souffle et resouffle au-dessus de la botte
le touriste à Florence ignoble charibotte
l'autocar écrabouille un peu d'esprit latin

Les rapports transalpins sont-ils biunivoques?
les banquiers d'Avignon changent-ils les baïoques?
le Beaune et le Chianti sont-ils le même vin?

5.

The gorgeous youth helps Hestia's heart unfreeze
he's cast out like a snobby Romeo
he wore his toga like an old chemise
you pluck narcissi or you're very slow

Those snaps of Pisa's tower are bound to please
where Galileo once took pots to throw
a Tuscan scribed the stone with his imprese
the Greeks and Romans read and thought 'what though?'

A witty wind stops Ities speaking rot
in Florence tourists see a deal of grot
you can't quote Virgil in a limousine.

Those transalpine relations interlock?
the bankers in Provence exchange baiock?
both Beaune and Chianti flow from Hippocrene.

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Il se penche il voudrait attraper sa valise
que convoitait c'est sûr une horde d'escrocs
il se penche et alors à sa grande surprise
il ne trouve aussi sec qu'un sac de vieux fayots

Il déplore il déplore une telle mainmise
qui se plaît à flouer de pauvres provinciaux
aller à la grand ville est bien une entreprise
elle effraie le Berry comme les Morvandiaux

Devant la boue urbaine on retrousse sa cotte
on gifle le marmot qui plonge sa menotte
lorsqu'il voit la gadoue il cherche le purin

On regrette à la fin les agrestes bicoques
on mettait sans façon ses plus infectes loques
mais on n'aurait pas vu le métropolitain

6.

He's well inclined to capture his valise
enough to spur on any picaro
he'd much to learn despite his four degrees
there's naught as dry as sacks of haricot

He hates the work of sequestrees
so keen to part poor bumpkins from their dough
going up to visit town is quite a wheeze
it's scary both for hick and aristo

Faced with mud you'll turn up your culotte
we'll smack the dibbing kiddie's little bot
manure not slush besmirched his gabardine.

You'll come to miss the peasant in his smock
you start to travel looking like a brock
at least the metro's one place where you've been.

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Quand l'un avecque l'autre aussitôt sympathise
se faire il pourrait bien que ce soit des jumeaux
la découverte alors voilà qui traumatize
on espère toujours être de vrais normaux

Et pourtant c'était lui le frère de feintise
qui clochard devenant jetait ses oripeaux
un frère même bas est la part indécise
que les parents féconds offrent aux purs berceaux

Le généalogiste observe leur bouillotte
gratter le parchemin deviendra sa marotte
il voudra retrouver le germe adultérin

Frère je te comprends si parfois tu débloques
frère je t'absoudrai si tu m'emberluques
la gémellité vraie accuse son destin

7.

When each of you with all his heart agrees
being twinned is better far than single-o
it's finding out that's likely to displease
we always hope to keep ourselves so-so

And thus it was a sib steeped in sottise
who beggared gave his rags the old heave-ho
even low bro's lead to diaporeses
when parents sanctify the babygro

The genealogist finds every blot
to cease from scratching parchment he cannot
he'd really like to root out the cuckquean.

Oh brother even when you groan I grok
I quite forgive you when you run amok
true twinship blames whatever's in the gene.

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Lorsqu'un jour exalté l'aède prosaïse
pour déplaire au profane aussi bien qu'aux idiots
la critique lucide aperçoit ce qu'il vise
il donne à la tribu des cris aux sens nouveaux

L'un et l'autre a raison non la foule insoumise
le vulgaire s'entête à vouloir des vers beaux
l'un et l'autre ont raison non la foule imprecise
à tous n'est pas donné d'aimer les chocs verbaux

Le poète inspiré n'est point un polyglotte
une langue suffit pour emplir sa cagnotte
même s'il prend son sel au celte c'est son bien

Barde que tu me plais toujours tu soliloques
tu me stupéfies plus que tous les ventriloques
le métromane à force incarne le devin

8.

So now the bard spurns iambs and trochees
to aggravate the layman and the shmo
he writes reviews that read like journalese
which freshens up the tribal rumbelow

Just one was right and not those SOBs
the mob demands that verse be comme il faut
both are right not that vague congeries
most people like to read the words they know

The inspiréd poet isn't polyglot
in his brain one tongue is all he's got
e'en stol'n from th' celts his muse remains his queen

O bard your solo readings make me mock
I nominate you as a gapingstock
the metromaniacs outdo Racine

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Le marbre pour l'acide est une friandise
d'aucuns par dessus tout prisent les escargots
sur la place un forain de feu se gargarise
qui sait si le requin boulotte les turbots

Du voisin le Papou suçotte l'apophyse
que n'a pas dévoré la horde des mulots?
le gourmet en salade avale la cytise
l'enfant pur aux yeux bleus aime les berlingots?

Le loup est amateur de coq et de cocotte
le chat fait un festin de têtes de linotte
le chemin vicinal se nourrit de crottin

On a bu du pinard à toutes les époques
grignoter des bretzels distraît bien des colloques
mais rien ne vaut grillé le morceau de boudin

9.

The conjuror eats watches, pens or keys
any diner chooses escargots
eat fire your mouth will taste like antifreeze
who knows if sharks will feast on bummalo

The Papuan sucks his friend's apophyses
those greedy mice leave nothing for the crow
mixing broom with chives shows expertise
but offering kids a sweetie that's no-no

The wolf adores the cock and the cocotte
a cat will munch a bird but spurn shallot
the local road laps up leaked gasoline.

We've all downed plonk from Calais to Bangkok
at meetings nibble nuts and watch the clock
but best is grilled black pudding with sardine

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D

Lorsque tout est fini lorsque l'on agonise
lorsque le marbrier astique nos tombeaux
des êtres indécis vous parlent sans franchise
et tout vient signifier la fin des haricots

On vous fait devenir une orde marchandise
on prépare la route aux pensers sépulcraux
de la mort on vous greffe une orde bâtardise
la mite a grignoté tissus os et rideaux

Le brave a beau crier ah cré nom saperlotte
le lâche peut arguer de sa mine pâlotte
les croque-morts sont là pour se mettre au turbin

Cela considérant ô lecteur tu suffoques
comptant tes abattis lecteur tu te disloques
toute chose pourtant doit avoir une fin

10.

One's left with only sorrow and disease
the undertakers peer and say Oho
the timid mutter into their goatees
you hear your spouse pay off the medico

You get like dirty goods on busy quays
your mind turns more and more to gloom and woe
for death casts piles of shit on pedigrees
with moth and rust we settle all we owe

The brave man cries I do not care a jot
the coward mutters Why was I begot?
the masons give your tomb a final clean.

Oh reader thinking thus your heart will lock
you cannot number off each ploch and pock
clear from the start the ending is foreseen.

CB unit:

A

B

C

D

A

B

C

D



WGXC
HANDS-ON
RADIO **90.7-FM**

Creative Commons 4.0
Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives

