



EAA CHAPTER

NUMBER 569

• A LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AIRCRAFT ASSOCIATION — BOX 229, HALES CORNERS, WISCONSIN 53130 •

OF Lincoln Nebraska

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MARCH 1986 NEWSLETTER

MARCH MEETING: The March meeting of EAA Chapter 569 will be held on Tuesday, March 4 at 7:30 PM at Duncan Aviation in the second floor lunch room. The scheduled program will be Lester David speaking about his aviation experiences and a film from the Nebraska Department of Aeronautics film library.

The March refreshment committee will include Paul Wood (in charge), Jim Wilkinson, Rollie Woodruff, Joe Workman, and George Wright. The committee for April will be Bob Allen (in charge), Roger Aspegren, Dan Babcock, Harlan Blythe, and Denny Bornmann.

SECRETARIES REPORT: The February 4th meeting was called to order by Lonnie Davis with 30 members and several guests present. The Seward fly-in was discussed briefly and a motion passed favoring caps as a promotional item. Lonnie also brought up the suggestion for permanent name tags and a sign up sheet was provided. **Dues are due by the next meeting!** The following members have not remitted their dues as of the newsletter deadline:

Roger Aspegren	Ed Garner	Howard Nitzel
Denny Bornmann	Bill Gray	Lyle O'Hare
Carl Carlson	Duane Hamilton	Don Rixstine
Arthur Curtiss	Harlan Hettenbaugh	A. L. Rosburg
Ken Dahle	Randy Hewitt	Dean Rushfeldt
Billy Dokulil	Geogrg Kahnk	Dwight Snyder
Bill Ferguson	Ken Lange	George Stout
Norm Finch	Steve Lutzenwfer	Ed Weaver
Harry Flint	Don Mach	Jim Wilkinson
Duane Funk	Bob Muhle	Joe Workman
		George Wright

If you have forgotten or have been unable to get to a meeting, please send your dues to me at the address above.

Janice Jackson

Av-gag from Paul Wood...



"They told me in California that Nebraska winters were rough, now if I could only find my hangar, I know it's in this snow drift somewhere!"

PILOTS - If you forget your trusty E6-B Computer, and can't remember how to multiply numbers by the usual method, try this one on for size:

At Oshkosh, two pilots got together. One was from China and one from Ethiopia. They had difficulty with each others language, but did find they multiplied numbers by the same method. I'll bet your first thought is, "Well, so do I." Think again! Scholars have actually found tribes in these two countries who multiply numbers by an entirely different method than we. Let me give you the rules and some examples. Try it. It really works, and it is different!

- RULES: #1 - Double the first number, and halve the second.
#2 - Throw out all fractions. (In other words, drop all halves.)
#3 - If the first number is an odd number, and the second even; they are thought to be evil. You cross out all "evil" numbers.
#4 - If both numbers are even, they are evil and are crossed out.

Let's take the two numbers 25 times 46 for our example:

25	X	46	
50		23	Double the 1st = 50; & 1/2 of the second = 23
100		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " =100; " " " " " = 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ & drop the $\frac{1}{2}$
200		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " =200; " " " " " = 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ & drop the $\frac{1}{2}$
400		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " =400; " " " " " = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ & drop the $\frac{1}{2}$
800		1	" " " =800; " " " " " = 1

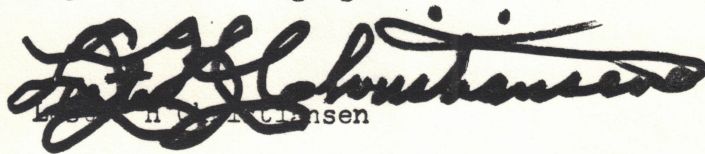
When you get to 1 on the right side, you quit on this portion and go on to rules #3 & #4. I will re-list the problem as it now appears:

25	X	46	The first number is odd, and second even; so we cross them out.
50		23	
100		11	
200		5	
400		2	Both numbers are even, and therefore <u>evil</u> , so we cross them out.
800		1	
1150			Add up what is left and we have 1150 as the product of 25 X 46.

Had you done it the other way around, it would appear as follows:

46	X	25	
92		12$\frac{1}{2}$	Drop 1/2 & cross out, as both are even, and <u>evil</u> .
184		6	Cross out, as both are even, and therefore <u>evil</u> .
368		3	
736		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Drop the 1/2.
1150			Add up what is left, and you have 1150 as the product of 46 X 25.

I have used this method on numbers of 4 and 5 digits, where you drop from 30 to 40 halves; and it still comes out. Try it next time you fly. It is slow, but accurate. You will no doubt still be able to do their arithmetic much easier and more accurately than you will be able to speak their language.


L. H. Hansen